A *T. Barqus*

DICTIONARY

OF THE

WORLD:

OR, A

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

EARTH;

WITH AN

HISTORICAL and BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF ITS

PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS,

From the EARLIEST AGES to the PRESENT TIME.

Including whatever is moſt uſeful in GEOGRAPHY, and moſt intereſting in SACRED and PROFANE HISTORY.

Containing a DESCRIPTION of the

CONTINENTS,	STATES,	PRINCIPAL TOWNS,
ISLANDS,	PROVINCES,	SEAS,
EMPIRES,	MOUNTAINS,	LAKES,
KINGDOMS,	CITIES,	RIVERS, &c.

Together with an Account of the LIVES of the

PATRIARCHS,	GREAT GENERALS,	ORATORS,
PRIMITIVE FATHERS,	ADMIRALS,	POETS,
EMPERORS,	PAINTERS,	PHILOSOPHERS,
KINGS,	STATUARIES,	LAWYERS,
POPES,	HISTORIANS,	PHYSICIANS,
LEGISLATORS,	DIVINES,	LEARNED WOMEN, &c.

With their principal WORKS and beſt EDITIONS.

The GEOGRAPHICAL Part by R. BROOKES, M. D.

AND

The HISTORICAL and BIOGRAPHICAL Part by JOSEPH COLLYER.

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PREFACE.

IT has been for ſome time faſhionable to make moſt parts of learning aſſume the form of a Dictionary. The learned Hofman's LEXICON UNIVERSALE, as it was the firſt, ſo probably it was the beſt of its kind. This excellent work was compriſed in four volumes folio, and gave a ſatisfactory account of all perſons and places remarkable in ancient or modern Hiſtory. To him ſucceeded Moreri, on a more enlarged plan; and ſince that time the French have publiſhed Dictionaries in every Art and Science whatſoever; Hiſtorical Dictionaries, Geographical, Natural, Mathematical, and Medical Dictionaries. They have moulded the Belle Lettres into this form, and have even given an alphabetical method to their very Jeſt-books.

It is eaſy however to ſee that moſt of theſe attempts are rather whimſical than uſeful; that ſome ſubjects are unfit to be thrown into that order; and that in many, the materials are ſo injudiciouſly combined, that the reader ſcarce knows what to look for. Mankind therefore are now beginning to reject this method of inſtruction which they have ſeen ſo frequently abuſed; and it is time that Dictionaries ſhould recur to their firſt manner, and dwell upon thoſe ſubjects to which they are beſt adapted.

In all thoſe Sciences where the parts are connected, or naturally grow out of each other, teaching by the deſultory alphabetical method is highly improper and erroneous. How little of a mathematical propoſition can be known by him who ſees it detached from all others upon which it depends in a Dictionary! what a confuſed ſyſtem of Ethics or Theology muſt that reader have who directs his reaſoning by the letters of the alphabet! The ſubjects therefore proper for a Dictionary are ſuch as conſiſt of many parts, and thoſe parts entirely independent on each other; conſequently, next to Languages, in which all the world is agreed on the neceſſity of Dictionaries, Geography and Biography claim the foremoſt place. Theſe were the ſubjects which originally formed the bulk of our greateſt and beſt Dictionaries, till caprice and faſhion began to pervert their utility.

Convinced therefore of the uſefulneſs of Dictionaries on ſome ſubjects, as well as of their futility in others; after mature deliberation we have ventured to offer the public a work of this kind, in the manner of Hofman, who may be conſidered as the father of the art. He ſaw the natural affinity between Geography and Biography, and united both in his laborious compilation. Theſe two parts of learning promote each other, and mutually excite the reader's curioſity. Every country is famous for remarkable men; he who knows the place deſires to know the inhabitant, and he who is acquainted with the inhabitant deſires information of the place of his birth. *Alterius ſic altera poſcit opem & conjurat amice.*

It muſt not be concealed, however, that Collier and others have endeavoured to walk in this track before us; but we may ſay with great truth, that all have been either diſguſtingly redundant or triflingly defective. From a work of this kind, publiſhed in our language in ten volumes folio, how few readers are there whoſe fortunes are equal to the purchaſe, how few whoſe leiſure is ſufficient for ſo tedious a compilation? From another again, in two volumes duodecimo, how little inſtruction can be expected? The readers curioſity in the former inſtance is ſuffocated by too great a load; in the latter it is excited, but not ſatisfied.

We have compriſed this work which we now offer the public in two volumes folio, which we conceive to be a mean between the oppoſite extremes, neither expenſively prolix, nor triflingly minute. In it we have endeavoured to comprehend all that is uſeful in former Dictionaries of this kind; and as we are come later, we have added all ſuch names of men and places as have grown into notice ſince the former were written: ſo that, if we do not flatter ourſelves, this work will contain a more copious catalogue, as well as a more ſatisfactory account of perſons and places than has hitherto appeared in any former compilation. Curioſity is faſhionably tranſient; the topics which were ardently purſued a century ago, are now totally neglected: by retrenching therefore ſuch long forgotten ſuperfluities, we have made room to inſert what is more adapted to modern learning, and what comes more immediately home to our preſent ſituation.

We are therefore confident in offering this work, though not as the moſt extended, yet as the moſt comprehenſive Dictionary of this kind ever yet publiſhed. It contains a Deſcription of places, and an Hiſtory of men who contributed to render thoſe places famous. In the former we have introduced whatever is curious or uſeful in Geography; in the latter, almoſt all that is worth

knowing in Biography. To pretend to inſert all that is known on theſe ſubjects would be as imprudent as it would be impoſſible; hundreds of volumes would not be ſufficient even for the names of ſuch as have been at one time or other known in Hiſtory: the reader therefore muſt rely on our judgment for the ſelection, and we hope to be found ſkilful in the choice.

As to what concerns Geography, we have carefully been on our guard not to take our information from former Dictionaries or compilations of Geography, but from the Travellers themſelves who have viſited and ſeen the places they deſcribe. We have compared their accounts, and followed the moſt approved or the moſt plauſible. In this part, therefore, the reader will find a full and accurate deſcription of the Earth, the Continents, Iſlands, Oceans, Seas, Rivers, Lakes, and Harbours. He will find an account of the ſituation, extent, and boundaries of all the Countries of the World. He will be preſented with a conciſe yet ſatisfactory account of their government, revenues, forces, produce, manufactures, trade, cities, pictures, ruins, antiquities, mountains, vegetables, mines, and minerals; together with the language, learning, religion, manners, and cuſtoms of the inhabitants. In ſhort, it has been our deſign to melt down into one uniform maſs all that is to be found uſeful or entertaining in the various travels which have appeared ſince the revival of learning; and tho' incapable of affording a complete library of travels, yet at leaſt to furniſh an uſeful ſubſtitute.

In our biographical enquiries we have been ſtill more aſſiduous, as we have been more diffuſe. Had we been content with taking former compilers for our guides, the taſk would not have been difficult; but we ſhould thus only produce a work that would ſerve to multiply faults and perpetuate error. It is extraordinary with what ſeeming aſſiduity the very blunders of former Dictionaries have been adopted by their ſucceſſors, and how ignorance in ſome meaſure has become preſcriptive. For theſe reaſons we have applied to Hiſtory herſelf for great part of our informations; and if we be wrong at any time, it is from our earneſtneſs to follow the moſt authentic authorities. We have alſo endeavoured to avoid a fault too common with Moreri, Bayle, and other writers of Biographical Hiſtory. Their longeſt articles are frequently on the moſt trifling and unimportant perſonages; and this, becauſe they were more willing to ſhew their own learning than to increaſe that of their reader. In the preſent work the length of the account is generally proportioned to the importance of the character, except where it unavoidably happens that a great man's name, or works, are all that we have left of his hiſtory.

In this part of the work the reader will find a ſatisfactory account of all ſuch as have deſerved well of their country, or have notoriouſly merited its reſentment. He will here find an account as well of the fabulous perſonages of the ancients as of their real worthies. Philoſophers, Generals, Hiſtorians, Poets, and the inventors of uſeful arts, or the implacable diſturbers of mankind, here all paſs in review before him. By being informed of the inventors of arts and ſcience, the reader will be thus led to the ſciences themſelves, and what at firſt only ſeems to offer amuſement, will often become the happieſt introduction.

In the general ſurvey of mankind no country nor no tribe, how barbarous ſoever, has been wilfully omitted. Wherever we have found men conſpicuous from their virtues, their abilities, their ſtation, or their guilt, we have taken care to enroll them either as objects to allure us by their ſucceſs, or to deter us by their example. Thus we have not only made mention of Chineſe Monarchs, and Philoſophers, but alſo thoſe of Egypt and Arabia: as we have attempted to make our work the repoſitory of fame, the merit of every country has a right to an apartment.

But it is chiefly in the hiſtory of our own country that we have endeavoured to be more than uſually copious. The perſons and things neareſt us are always to us at leaſt the moſt important. Our own commerce, our own cities, and our own heroes, deſerve our firſt and longeſt attention. That attention we have given them, and upon that we ground no ſmall part of thoſe advantages we boaſt of poſſeſſing above other works of this nature. As Demoſthenes has ſaid upon a ſimilar occaſion, "It is fit to praiſe the Athenians among the Athenians."

In a Work obviouſly uſeful, let us avoid the ſuperfluity of profeſſion; it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that our Dictionary will ſerve as an uſeful index to the ſcholar, and perhaps as a competent geographical and biographical library to ſuch as have not the ambition to adorn themſelves with the trophies of more profound literature. However ſome may affect to deſpiſe our humble labours, and to conſider the makers of Dictionaries rather as drudges than candidates for fame, yet we cannot wholly relinquiſh the claim. We have a right to expect ſome applauſe for our diligence and perſeverance; we expect more for our judgment in ſelection and lopping off what was barren or exuberant in others; we hope that in point of ſtyle or ſimplicity of narration we have not been totally deficient. As for the reſt, we rely on the reader's candour, and we truſt that where he cannot praiſe, at leaſt he will be inclined to pardon.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

WORLD.

A.

AA, a ſmall river in Weſtphalia, which riſes near Munſter, and watering that town falls into the river Embs, over againſt Greven.

AA, a ſmall river of Dutch Brabant, which riſes on the confines of the territories of Liege and Guelderland, waters the town of Helmont, and receiving ſeveral ſmall ſtreams falls into the Dommel a little below Bois-le-duc.

AA, a river of the county of Flanders, which has its ſource near Rumily, paſſes to Renty, St. Omers, and Gravelines, and ſoon after falls into the German ocean.

AA, or ALPHA, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in Mount Brunig, in the canton of Underwald, running through it from ſouth to north, and watering the town of Sarnen, falls into the lake Lucern.

AA, two ſmall rivers of the United Provinces, which proceeding from the Marſh called Bertang, in the territory of Drente, unite in Weſterwold, where they take the name of Weſterwolder Aa, and fall into the gulph of Dollart, near the confines of the county of Embden.

AA, or ALPHA, a ſmall river of Swiſſerland, whoſe ſource is in the canton of Lucern, and as it runs along forms two ſmall lakes, paſſes by Leintzburg, and ſoon after falls into the Aar between Arburg and Bruck.

AA, or ALPHA, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the county of Lemgou, waters Detmold, and afterwards Hervorden, falling into the Weſer about eight miles above Minden.

AACH, a little town in Germany, in the circle of Suabia, near the ſource of the river Aach, and is nearly the ſame diſtance from the Danube and the lake Conſtance. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 12 miles north-eaſt of Schaffhauſen, and twenty-five north-weſt of Conſtance. Long. 9. 0. E. Lat. 47. 55.

AAHUS, a little town in Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and the biſhoprick of Munſter. It is the capital of Aahus, a ſmall diſtrict; has a good caſtle, and lies north-eaſt of Coesfeldt. Long. 7. 1. E. Lat. 52. 10.

AAR, a great river of Swiſſerland, having its ſource in the Alps. It runs croſs the lake of Brientz and that of Thun, paſſing by Thun, Bern, Aarberg, Bure, Solure, Wangen, Arwangen, and Araw; and, after having received ſeveral rivers, falls into the Rhine over-againſt the town of Waldſhut.

AALBOURG. See ALBOURG.

AARAW. See ARAW.

AARON, the firſt high-prieſt of the Jews, was by the father's ſide great-grand-ſon, and by the mother's grand-ſon of Levi. He was born in Egypt three years before his brother Moſes, and about 1574 before Chriſt. Aaron always accompanied his brother, and ſpoke in his ſtead, both to the people and the king. The firſt miracles were performed by his rod, and he had a great ſhare in all that Moſes did to deliver the Iſraelites. But while Moſes was on Mount Sinai, Aaron had the weakneſs to ſuffer himſelf to be prevailed on by the intreaties of the people, to ſet up the golden calf, which the Iſraelites worſhipped by his conſent: but afterwards repenting, he was by order of God himſelf appointed high-prieſt of the Jews, an office that was confirmed to him and his family, by another miracle; for his rod, which was placed in the tabernacle, budded, and brought forth leaves and almonds. He died in the fortieth year after his departure from Egypt, upon Mount Hor, when he was an hundred and twenty-three years old: his ſon Eleazer being firſt choſen high-prieſt in his ſtead.

AARON and JULIUS (Saints) ſuffered martyrdom together in Britain, A. D. 303, during the perſecution of the emperor Diocleſian. They are joined together in the Roman martyrology, and their feſtival placed on the firſt of July.

AARON BEN ASER, a celebrated rabbi, who, in the fifth century, had a ſhare in the invention of the Hebrew points and accents.

AARON OF ALEXANDRIA, a Chriſtian prieſt and phyſician, who flouriſhed in Egypt about the year 621. He is the moſt antient author who has treated of the ſmall-pox.

AARON AL RASCHID, or AMIRAS I. king of Perſia, and the fifth caliph of the race of the Abbaſſides, whoſe reign was a continued train of proſperity and conqueſts. He was mild, humane, and a friend to men of letters. In his time the Arabs began to trade with China. He died A. D. 809, after a reign of forty-three years.

AARON, (ISAAC) a Greek, who was made priſoner at Corinth, when that city was taken by Roger, king of Sicily, about the year 1148, and carried into Italy, where he ſerved as interpreter to the emperor Emanuel Comnenus: but betraying that prince's intereſt, while, in his preſence, he was interpreting his will to the ambaſſadors of the Weſtern nations, his eyes were ordered to be put out. But his miſerable condition could not ſuppreſs his ſtrong propenſity to miſchief; for he inſinuated to Andronicus Comnenus, who had uſurped the government, that his enemies ought to be deprived not only of their eyes, but of their tongues: however, the conſequence of this inhuman counſel ſoon proved fatal to himſelf; for Iſaac, furnamed *the Angel*, having driven Andronicus from the throne, ordered Aaron's tongue to be cut out.

AARON HAACHERON, i. e. *Aaron the latter*, to diſtinguiſh him from the former, was born at Nicomedia in 1346. The Caraite Jews ſet ſuch a value on his opinions, that they cite them as decrees. His principal works are, The Garden of Eden, which contains the doctrines and cuſtoms of the Caraites; a Commentary on Iſaiah, and a Treatiſe on the Foundation of the Laws.

AARON HARISCHON, i. e. *Aaron the firſt*, a celebrated rabbi and Caraite, who practiſed phyſic at Conſtantinople in 1294. He wrote a learned Commentary on the Pentateuch, which is in MS. in the French king's library; a good Hebrew

grammar printed at Conſtantinople in 1581; and many other works.

AARON BEN CHAIM, a famous rabbi, the chief of the ſynagogues of Fez and Morocco, at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. He wrote a Commentary on Joſhua, intitled, The Heart of Aaron, printed at Venice in 1609, in folio; which is very ſcarce; and alſo ſome other works.

AARON SCHASCHON, a celebrated rabbi, the chief of the ſynagogue of Theſſalonica. His principal works are, The Law of Truth, in which he anſwers two hundred and thirty-two queſtions on buying, ſelling, &c. and The Book of Truth, in which he explains the Toſephoth and Gemara.

AARSENS, or AERSENS, (FRANCIS) lord of Someldyck and Spyck, &c. and one of the ableſt miniſters the United Provinces could ever boaſt. He wrote very judicious memoirs on his embaſſies to France and England, during the reign of Henry IV. of France.

AARSENS, or AERSENS, (PETER) called in Italy *Pietro Longo*, on account of the tallneſs of his ſtature, was an excellent painter, born at Amſterdam in 1519. He was eminent for all kinds of ſubjects; particularly for altar-pieces, and for repreſenting a kitchen with its furniture.

AARTGEN, or rather AERTGEN, of Leyden, was very much eſteemed by the painters of his time, and among others by the celebated Francis Floris, who having a great curioſity to ſee him, went to Leyden for that purpoſe. He enquired for Aertgen's habitation, which was a little wretched hovel half ruined, ſituated near the city walls. Aertgen not being at home, Floris deſired his ſcholars to ſhew him the room where their maſter painted, ſaying that he was come a great way to ſee his works. Accordingly they conducted him into a very mean upper apartment. Floris viewed the paintings, and taking up a bit of charcoal, ſketched on the wall, as large as it would admit, a St. Luke, with an ox's head, and the painters arms, and went away. Aertgen being returned, and hearing that an unknown ſtranger had been there, flew to the draught, and at firſt ſight cried, "This ſketch is ſo beautiful, that it muſt be Floris's." Our painter entertaining a very mean opinion of himſelf, was confounded to think that ſo celebrated an artiſt ſhould come to viſit him. Floris ſent for him, and being together, the latter ſtrongly ſolicited his brother-painter to go with him to Antwerp, promiſing that he ſhould be richly rewarded for his labour: but Aertgen giving him many thanks, declared that he found more ſweets in his poverty, than others did in the greateſt riches. Aertgen was fond of drinking and of nocturnal rambles, and was at laſt unhappily drowned in the year 1564, when ſixty-ſix years of age.

ABACH, a market-town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſeated on the Danube, ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Ratiſbon, and twenty-nine north of Landſhut. It is remarkable for Roman antiquities and ſprings of mineral waters, which are ſaid to be good for various diſtempers. Long. 11. 56. E. Lat. 48. 53.

ABAGA, king of the Tartars, ſent ambaſſadors to the ſecond general council of Lyons in 1274. This prince conquered Perſia, and rendered himſelf formidable to the Chriſtians who had ſettled in the Holy Land.

ABAKA KHAN, the eighteenth emperor of the Moguls of the race of Genghis Khan, ſucceeded his father Holagou Khan A. D. 1264. He reigned ſeventeen years, and is by ſome authors ſaid to have been a Chriſtian, on account of his keeping the feaſt of Eaſter ſome ſhort time before his death: but it was common in thoſe times of brotherly love, for Chriſtians and Mahometans to join together in keeping the ſame feaſts.

ABALAK, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolſkoi, where there is a famous picture of the Virgin Mary, that is conſtantly viſited by a great number of pilgrims: the clergy carry this image every year in proceſſion to Tobolſkoi, where it is kept for a fortnight. Lon. 64. 10. E. Lat. 57. 1.

ABANO, a town of the Paduano, in the republick of Venice, famous among the antients for its hot baths. It is five miles ſouth-weſt of Padua, and fifteen ſouth-eaſt of Vicentia. Long. 10. 7. E. Lat. 45. 20.

ABANTES, a people who came originally from Thrace and ſettled in Phoceca, a country of Greece, where they built a town which they called Aba, after the name of Abas their leader; and if we may credit ſome antient authors, the Abantes went afterwards into the iſland Eubœa, now called Negropont: others ſay the Abantes of Eubœa came from Athens. The Abantes were a very warlike people, cloſing with their enemies, and fighting hand to hand.

ABARA, a town in the Greater Armenia, under the dominion of the Turks: it is often the reſidence of the archbiſhop of Nakſivan, from which place it is twenty miles north. Long. 46. 25. Lat. 39. 45.

ABARANER, a town of Aſia, in Grand Armenia, belonging to the Turks. It is ſeated on the river Alingena, twenty miles north of Nakſivan. Long. 46. 30. Lat. 39. 50.

ABARIS, an ambaſſador ſent by the Hyperboreans to Athens, about 564 years before the Chriſtian æra. He was one of thoſe barbarians whoſe virtue and wiſdom were the admiration of Greece. It is ſaid that he was capable of foretelling tempeſts and earthquakes.

ABAS, in the heathen mythology, was the ſon of Hypothoon and Meganira, who entertained Ceres, and offered a ſacrifice to that goddeſs; but Abas ridiculing the ceremony, and giving her opprobrious language, ſhe ſprinkled him with a certain mixture ſhe held in her cup, on which he became a newt, or water-lizard.

ABAS, (SCHAH) ſurnamed the Great, was third ſon of Codabendi, ſeventh king of the race of the Sophis. Mirza Salmas, his father's prime miniſter, being deſirous of ſacrificing this young prince to the intereſt of Emir Hemſe, his ſon-in-law, and having moreover a ſtrong antipathy to his perſon, conſpired againſt his life, by inſinuating to his father that he was about to raiſe a rebellion amongſt his ſubjects. Abas, having intelligence of this treachery, ſent two noblemen, his friends, with proteſtations of his loyalty; when, upon a ſtrict enquiry, he was cleared of the barbarous aſperſion, and the wicked miniſter was put to death. On the death of his father, Abas ſucceeded to the throne in 1585, being no more than eighteen years of age. Upon his acceſſion to the crown, finding the treaſury in a manner exhauſted, occaſioned by the conqueſts of the Turks and Tartars, he reſolved immediately to attempt the recovery of thoſe provinces which they had invaded. In purſuance of this reſolution he entered with an army into Chorazin, defeated the forces of Abdallah, prince of the Uſbeck Tartars, and cut off his head. Having made himſelf maſter of this province, he returned to Iſpahan, where he fixed his reſidence; and adorning the city with many noble edifices, conſtituted it the capital of his dominions. He afterwards turned his arms againſt the Turks, over whom he obtained ſeveral victories: he likewiſe retook the iſland of Ormus from the Portugueſe. He died in 1629, after a reign of forty-four years, which had been truly glorious, were it not ſtained with ſome cruel actions, and thoſe too againſt his own children. He was not only a mighty general, but a very ſubtle politician, which particularly appears from the very laſt action of his life, when he gave poſitive orders that his death ſhould be concealed till the ſucceſſion ſhould be ſecured to Schah Sefi his grandſon. Theſe orders were punctually obeyed in the following manner. His body was expoſed every day in the hall where he uſed to adminiſter juſtice, ſeated upon the tribunal with the eyes open; behind the tapeſtry was ſecretly placed the Aga Juſuf, who by the means of a ſilken cord lifted up his arm, while Timerbeg made a ſhew of repreſenting to him the ſeveral grievances of the people; by which ſtratagem his death was not publickly known for the ſpace of ſix weeks.

ABAS (SCHAH) the ſecond ſon of Sefi, and grandſon of the prince above-mentioned, was the ninth king of Perſia, of the blood of the Sophis. He came to the crown in 1642, at thirteen years of age, after having narrowly eſcaped being rendered incapable of the ſucceſſion, by the cruelty of his father Sefi, who had already put his eldeſt ſon to death, and gave orders to one of the eunuchs to paſs the iron over the eyes of his ſecond ſon; but the eunuch having compaſſion for the youth, and availing himſelf of the ambiguity of Sefi's expreſſion, only paſſed a cold iron over his eyes, and aſſured the king his orders were complied with. In the mean time Abas, being inſtructed by the eunuch, acted the part of a blind man ſo well, that no body ſuſpected the impoſture. When Schah Sefi was upon his death-bed, he greatly repented of his cruelty and folly, in depriving himſelf of an heir to his throne, by incapacitating his only ſurviving ſon. The eunuch perceiving his affliction, and hearing him declare he ſhould die contentedly, provided his ſon could ſucceed him, aſſured the king that he had a ſecret, by the means of which he could reſtore his ſon to his ſight. The king was overjoyed at this information; and ſeeing, by the ſuppoſed recovery of Abas, that the eunuch's ſecret had its deſired effect, his tranſport was ſo great, that it prolonged his life many days. Abas, on account of his tender age, committed the adminiſtration of affairs to his mother, in conjunction with Athemal-Doulet, an ancient perſon in whom ſhe placed a ſingular confidence; but at the age of ſixteen, he took the reins of government into his own hands. Abas was but eighteen years old when he beſieged the city of Candahar, which in the former reign had been taken by the Great Mogul; yet he retook it, and all the country round about it, notwithſtanding the efforts of that Indian emperor, who beſieged it more than once with an army of 300,000 men. This prince was equally adored by his ſubjects and dreaded by his neighbours; he was ſtrictly juſt, of an exalted turn of mind, a lover of foreigners, and openly protected the Chriſtians, whom he tolerated in the exerciſe of their religion; declaring, that "God alone was the lord of the conſciences of men." He formed the deſign of extending the limits of his empire to the North, and for this purpoſe amaſſed great ſums of money, not by taxing his ſubjects, but by retrenching ſuperfluous expences, and leaving vacant many uſeleſs poſts, to which great revenues were annexed; but death put an end to his projects; for this truly great king died on the 25th of September 1666, of the venereal diſeaſe, aged thirty-ſeven.

ABASCIA, or ABCAS, a country in Aſia, tributary to the Turks, ſituated on the coaſt of the Black Sea. The people are poor, thieviſh, and treacherous, inſomuch that there is no trading with them, without the utmoſt caution. Their commodities are furs, buck and tyger ſkins, linen yarn, box-wood and bees-wax; but their greateſt traffic is in ſelling their own children, and even one another, to the Turks; inſomuch that they live in perpetual diſtruſt: they are deſtitute of many neceſſaries of life, and have nothing among them that can be called a town, though we find Anacopia, Dandar, and Czekorni, mentioned in the maps. They have the name of Chriſtians, but have nothing left but the name, any more than the Mingrelians, their northern neighbours. The men are robuſt and active, and the women are fair and beau-

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tiful; on which account the Turks have a great value for the female ſlaves which they purchaſe from among them. Their cuſtoms are much the ſame as thoſe of the Mingrelians, which ſee. Long. from 39 to 43. E. Lat. from 43 to 45.

ABASSON, a famous impoſtor, who went into France, where he paſſed for a Perſian prince, by which means he got conſiderable ſums of money. From thence he went to Iſpahan, the capital of Perſia, where he concealed himſelf till he had obtained a thorough knowledge of the language and manners of the Perſians. He then ingratiated himſelf into the eſteem of a Perſian lady, and declared that he was brother to the king of Perſia, the ſon of Solyman, and grandſon of Abas the Great; that his mother, who was an Arabian, had hid him immediately after his birth, for fear the king ſhould ſacrifice him, as he had already done his brothers; and that he had at laſt reſolved to free his countrymen from the tyranny of a prince, who unjuſtly poſſeſſed a crown to which he only had a right by his birth. To make this ſtory ſtill more plauſible, he cauſed the name of Solyman to be graven on an emerald, with that of a ſon of his, born of an Armenian woman, but who died a child: in ſhort, he in a little time ſo far infatuated ſeveral Armenian merchants, that they collected large ſums of money for him, and adviſed him to go into Turky, and beg the Sultan's aſſiſtance, in order to reſtore him to the Perſian throne. The Grand Signior having notice of his arrival, offered him 500 rixdollars (that is, about 35 l. ſterling) a day, and a guard of Janiſzaries; but theſe offers he refuſed, as beneath the dignity of ſo great a prince. This magnanimity, as his friends called it, ſo endeared him to the Armenians, that they furniſhed him liberally with money, ſo as to live in a manner ſuitable to his ſuppoſed birth: but the Grand Signior ſoon ſuſpecting him to be an impoſtor, had him ſeized, and ſent under a ſtrong guard to the iſle of Lemnos; and then ſending to Iſpahan, to enquire into the truth of the affair, and finding that his ſuſpicions were well founded, ordered him to be beheaded, with three of his abettors, and their heads were expoſed to the view of the whole army before the vizier's tent; an unfortunate end, but common to ſuch adventurers.

ABBADIE (James) a celebrated Proteſtant divine, born at Noy in the province of Bearn, in 1654. After having ſtudied at Sedan, and travelled into Holland and Germany, he was made miniſter of the French church at Berlin, from whence he came to London in 1690, where he was for ſome time miniſter of the French church in the Savoy, and was afterwards promoted to the deanery of Killalow in Ireland. He died at St. Mary-le-Bonne, near London, in 1727, aged 73. He publiſhed ſeveral works in French that were much eſteemed, the principal of which were, A Treatiſe on the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion; The Art of knowing one's ſelf; A Defence of the Britiſh Nation; and The Hiſtory of the laſt Conſpiracy in England, written by order of King William III.

ABBANO, or APONO, (Peter d') a celebrated phyſician, born at Abano in 1250, was profeſſor of medicine at Bologna. It is ſaid that he would never leave that city to viſit a ſick perſon, unleſs he was allowed 50 crowns a day; and that he would not go to Rome to cure Honorius IV. till he had bargained for 400 crowns a day. It is alſo ſaid that he had ſuch an averſion to milk, that he could not ſee thoſe who eat it without diſguſt. Abbano was accuſed of magic, and died in 1316, while the inquiſitors were carrying on his proſecution: they however condemned him after his death, and cauſed him to be publicly burnt in effigy. His principal works are, 1. *Conciliator differentiarum Philoſophorum & præcipue Medicorum.* 2. *De Venenis, eorumque remediis.* 3. *Supplementum in meſuem.* 4. *Expoſitio problematum Ariſtotelis*, &c.

ABBAS, ſon of Abdalmothleb, and Mahomet's uncle, oppoſed his nephew with all his power, eſteeming him an impoſtor and infidel; but in the ſecond year of the Hegira, being overcome and made a priſoner at the battle of Bendir in 623, a great ranſom being demanded for him, he repreſented to Mahomet, that his paying it would reduce him to poverty, which would redound to the diſhonour of the family. But Mahomet having been informed of Abbas's having ſecreted large ſums of money, aſked him after the purſes of gold he had left in his mother's cuſtody at Mecca. Abbas, upon this, conceiving him to be really a prophet, embraced his new religion, became one of his principal captains, and ſaved his life when in imminent danger at the battle of Henain, againſt the Thakefites, ſoon after the reduction of Mecca. But beſides being a great commander, Abbas was a famous doctor of the muſſulman law, inſomuch that he read lectures upon every chapter of the Koran, as his nephew pretended to receive them one by one from heaven. He died in 652, and his memory is held in the utmoſt veneration among the muſſulmen to this day.

ABBASA, the ſiſter of Harun Al Raſchid, the fifth khalif of the race of the Abaſſides. The khalif, her brother, married her to Giafer his favourite, on the hard condition that they ſhould not bed together; but their reciprocal paſſion making them diſregard the condition, ſhe had a ſon, who was privately ſent to Mecca to be nurſed. Raſchid hearing of this, was extremely exaſperated, and, according to ſome Perſian authors, cauſed Giafer to be beheaded, and Abbaſa to be confined for the reſt of her life in a dungeon.

ABBASSIDES, the deſcendants of Abbas the uncle of Mahomet, who poſſeſſed the khalifate for the ſpace of five hundred and twenty-four years. The dynaſty, or government of the Abbaſſides, began with Abul Abbas Saffah, the grandſon of Mahomet's uncle, A. D. 718, who dethroned the Ommiades; after which there were thirty-ſeven khalifs of that family, who ſucceeded each other without interruption.

ABBEVILLE, a conſiderable city of France in Picardy, and the capital of Ponthieu: the river Somme runs through the middle of it, and divides it into two parts. It has a collegiate church and twelve pariſh-churches, the moſt conſiderable of which are St. George's and St. Giles's, beſides a great number of monaſteries and nunneries, a bailiwic, and a preſidial court. It is a fortified town, and the walls are flanked with baſtions, and ſurrounded by large ditches, and was never yet taken. The country about it is low, marſhy, and dirty. It is pretty well peopled, and is famous for its woollen manufactory. It is about fifteen miles eaſt of the Britiſh channel, and ſhips may come from thence by the river Somme to the middle of the town. It is ninety miles almoſt directly north of Paris. Long. 2. 6. E. Lat. 50. 7.

ABBEY, the name of religious houſes governed by a ſuperior, under the title of Abbot or Abbeſs. Theſe were formerly religious houſes, where men retired from the world to ſpend their time in ſolitude and devotion; but they ſoon degenerated from their original inſtitution, and procured large privileges, exemptions and riches. There were many of them in England before the Reformation, ſo rich that they were very injurious to the public. Their lands were ſaid to be held in mortmain, and could never revert to the lords. Theſe places were wholly aboliſhed in England at the time of the Reformation; Henry VIII. having firſt appointed viſitors to inſpect into the lives of the monks and nuns, which were found very diſorderly: upon which, the abbots were perſuaded to reſign their houſes to the king, who by that means became inveſted with the abbey lands: theſe were afterwards granted to different perſons, whoſe deſcendants enjoy them at this day: they were then valued at 2,853,000 l. per annum, an immenſe ſum in thoſe days.

ABBEY-BOYLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon, and province of Connaught, twenty-three miles north of Roſcommon. Long. 8. 32. W. Lat. 53. 54. It is remarkable for an old abbey.

ABBEY-HOLM, a town in Cumberland, ſo called from an abbey built there by David king of Scots. It ſtands on an arm of the ſea, and had a market on Saturdays; it has now a fair on October 29, for horſes and horned cattle: it is ſixteen miles ſouth-weſt of Carliſle. Long. 2. 38. W. Lat. 54. 45.

ABBON, or ALBON, abbot of Fleury, was one of the moſt learned, pious, and illuſtrious monks of his time. He zealouſly defended the privileges of the monks, and was murdered on the 13th of November, 1004, as he was going to viſit the abbey of Reole, in order to put it under ſome regulations. He wrote in Latin, 1. An Apology for the Monks. 2. His Letters. 3. The Life of St. Edmund king of England: and 4. A Collection of Canons.

ABBOT (George) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was a ſheerman's ſon, and was born at Guildford in Surry, October 29, 1562. While his mother was pregnant with him, ſhe is ſaid to have had a dream, which being thought to be an omen, really proved a means of his advancement: ſhe fancied ſhe was told in her ſleep, that if ſhe could eat a pike, the child ſhe went with would prove a ſon, and ariſe to great preferment. Not long after this, in taking a pail of water out of the river Wey, which ran by their houſe, ſhe accidentally caught a pike. This being talked of, and coming to the ears of ſome perſons of diſtinction, they offered to become ſponſors for the child, which was gladly accepted; and afterwards they beſtowed many favours on him when he was at ſchool, and at the univerſity of Oxford. He was ſucceſſively maſter of Univerſity College, dean of Wincheſter, chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, then of London; and on the 9th of April, 1611, was tranſlated to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury: but ſome years after, being invited by the Lord Zouch to hunt in his park at Bramzill, he let fly a bearded arrow from a croſs-bow at one of the deer, which unhappily pierced the arm of the keeper, who was entirely out of the biſhop's ſight, and opening a large blood-veſſel, he bled to death in an hour's time. This accident ſo deeply affected the biſhop, that he not only ſettled an annuity of 20 l. upon the widow, but fell into a deep melancholy, and ever after kept a monthly faſt on Tueſday, the day on which this fatal miſchance happened. Some time after this the duke of Buckingham, his declared enemy, cauſed him to be ſuſpended from his archiepiſcopal functions and the primacy: he was at length however reſtored, but died ſoon after, on the 4th of Auguſt 1633, aged 71 years. He was one of the eight learned divines of Oxford, to whom the care of tranſlating the whole New Teſtament, except the Epiſtles, was committed: he alſo wrote An Expoſition of the Prophecy of Jonah, and ſeveral other works. He ſhewed himſelf in moſt circumſtances of his life, a man of great moderation to all parties, and was deſirous that the clergy ſhould attract the eſteem of the laity rather by the ſanctity of their manners than their function.

Abbot (Robert) biſhop of Saliſbury, was brother to the former, and was born at Guildford in 1660. He took his doctor's degree at Oxford, was afterwards made principal of Baliol College, and king's profeſſor of divinity. The ſubject of his lectures, which was the authority of kings, pleaſed king James I. ſo much, that 'tis believed theſe alone raiſed him to the ſee of Saliſbury. Beſides his book on the Power of Kings, he publiſhed An Anſwer to Eudæmon Johannis's Apology for Henry Garnet; A Latin Commentary on St. Paul's Epiſtles, and other works, particularly ſeveral pieces againſt the Roman catholics. He applied to the

the duties of his function with great diligence and aſſiduity, viſiting his whole dioceſe in perſon, and preaching every Sunday; but his ſedentary life, and cloſe application to his ſtudies, brought upon him the gravel and ſtone, of which he died on the ſecond of March 1617, in the eightieth year of his age.

ABBOT, (MAURICE, or rather MORRIS) was a younger brother of the former, and acquired great reputation in trade. He was one of the commiſſioners employed in the negotiation and concluſion of a treaty with the Dutch Eaſt India company, by which one-third of the commerce to the Molucca iſlands was declared to belong to the Engliſh; and was one of the council for ſettling the colony of Virginia. He was knighted by king Charles I. and in 1638, was lord mayor of London. He died January 10, 1640.

ABBOTS BROMLEY, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. After the diſſolution of the monaſteries it was given to the lord Paget, and has ſince been called Paget's Bromley, and is ſo denominated in the county map. But it retains its old name in the king's books, and is a diſcharged vicaridge of 30l. clear yearly value. It likewiſe retains the old name with regard to the fairs, which are three, and all for horſes and horned cattle They are on the Thurſday before Mid-lent Sunday, the twenty-ſecond of May, and the twenty-fourth of Auguſt. It is ſix miles eaſt of Stafford, ſeven north of Litchfield, and a hundred and twenty-eight north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 2. W. Lat. 52. 45.

ABBOTSBURY, a ſmall town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeven miles weſt of Weymouth, ſeven ſouth-weſt of Dorcheſter, and a hundred and thirty-three weſt-by-ſouth of London. The fair is on July the tenth, for ſheep and toys. Long. 1. 17. W. Lat. 50. 40. The abbey near this town was founded by a Norman lady, about the year 1026. Edward the Confeſſor and William the Conqueror were conſiderable benefactors thereto.

ABDALCADER, a famous grammarian, author of the Aouamal, which was commented on by Ebn Heſchain, and is in the French king's library. It was printed at Rome with a Latin tranſlation, under the title of *Centum Regentes*. He alſo compoſed an abridgment of the Arabic Dictionary of Gianhari.

ABDALLA, the father of Mahomet, and the ſon of Abdalmothleb.

ABDALLA, the ſon of Ali, the huſband of Fatima, Mahomet's daughter. He was uncle to Abul Abbas and Almanſor, the two firſt khalifs of the Abbaſſides, and uſed the moſt effectual means to eſtabliſh his family on the ruins of the Ommiades; by which means he ſecured the empire to his nephew Abul Abbas Saffah. But after his death, diſliking his nephew Almanſor, he took arms and cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Khalif: but he did not long enjoy this dignity, for being defeated in battle by Abu Moſlem, Almanſor's general, he fled to Baſſora; but at length being diſcovered and taken, he was impriſoned in a houſe, the foundation of which, it is ſaid, was laid with ſtones of ſalt; and Almanſor having turned a water-courſe againſt the foot of the building, the houſe ſoon fell, and involved Abdalla in its ruins.

ABDALLA, the ſon of Ibrahim, and great-grandſon of Tamerlain. Upon his father's death in 1481, he became poſſeſſed of the ſovereignty of Fars, or Perſia, properly ſo called; but four years after was diſpoſſeſſed by his couſin-german, and obliged to fly to his uncle Uleg Beg, who then reigned in Tranſoxane, and gave him his daughter in marriage. Uleg Beg having been killed in a battle fought againſt his ſon Abdallathif, and the latter not enjoying the ſucceſs of his parricide above ſix months, Abdalla, as ſon-in-law to Uleg Beg, took poſſeſſion of his dominions. But Abuſaid, his couſin-german, who reigned in Khorazan, declared war againſt him, and defeated him in a pitched battle, in which he periſhed.

ABDALLA, the ſon of Yezid, a famous lawyer among the Muſſulmans, was the diſciple of Abu Hureira and Ebn Abbas, both of whom were the companions of Mahomet. He is noted for ſaying, "That a wiſe and able doctor ought to leave to his "ſucceſſors and diſciples ſome points of the law for them to ex- "plain, and therefore ought never to bluſh at ſaying *La "Adri*, i. e. I do not know."

ABDALLA, the ſon of Omar, was a wiſe and generous Arabian. He is ſaid to have beſtowed thirty thouſand drachmas (about 500l.) at one time, and to have generouſly given freedom to a thouſand of his ſlaves. He was one of the Muſſulmans who was dignified by the title of Sabaha, *i. e.* the companions of the prophet.

ABDALLA, ſurnamed Motaſeb Billah, drove the Aglabites out of Africa, and placed Obeidallah, one of the family of Ali, on the throne; but after this prince was well eſtabliſhed, he ungratefully put this Abdalla, to whom he owed his advancement, to death. See the article OBEIDALLAH.

ABDALLA, the ſon of Zobair. After the battle of Kerbela, in which Huſſain the ſon of Ali was ſlain, the inhabitants of Mecca and Medina made an inſurrection againſt Yezid, the ſecond khalif of the race of the Ommiades, and proclaimed this Abdalla, a deſcendant of Ali, khalif of the Muſſulmans. Yezid receiving news of this revolt, ſent one of his heralds to Mecca, with a collar or yoke of ſilver, ordering him to tell Abdalla, in his name, that if he would ſubmit himſelf to him, and wear that yoke, he would let him live peaceably at Mecca; but if he refuſed to acknowledge him for khalif, he would come and put that collar about his neck, and drag him to Damaſcus. Abdalla refuſing to accept of theſe terms, Yezid took and pillaged Medina, and then beſieged Mecca, where Abdalla had fortified himſelf: but Yezid dying during the ſiege, the army drew off, and Abdalla remained peaceable poſſeſſor of the khalifate, and his ſovereignty was acknowledged by all the provinces of the empire, except thoſe of Syria and Paleſtine, which ſubmitted to Moavie, the ſon of Yezid. He enjoyed this dignity nine years; but at length khalif Abdalmalek, the ſon of Marvan, the ſucceſſor of Moavie, who then reigned in Syria, ſent Hegiage his general with an army, to form the ſiege of Mecca. Abdalla defended himſelf for ſeven months, and gave evident proofs of great courage, both in oppoſing the aſſaults of the enemy, and in enduring the utmoſt extremity of hunger, thirſt, and heat: but at length, during an aſſault, he was killed with a ſtone; upon which his head was cut off, and ſent to the khalif Abdalmalek. This Abdalla, though very valiant, was to the laſt degree covetous; ſo that it became a proverb among the Arabians, that "Courage and liberality "were ever united, except in the perſon of Abdalla the ſon of "Zobair."

ABDALLA, the ſon of Moavie, and grandſon of Giafer, the brother of Ali. When the people began to be diſguſted with the government of the Ommiades, and to caſt their views to the Abbaſſides, in order to raiſe them to the ſovereignty, he was ſupported by a great party in the city of Couſah, where the memory of Ali was held in great veneration, and there proclaimed khalif; but was ſoon driven from thence, and forced to fly into the province of Khoraſan, where Abou Moſlem, who ſupported the party of the Abbaſſides, cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated.

ABDALLA, the ſon of Jaſſin, the firſt doctor of the ſect of the Almoravides, or African Marabouts, condemned to death Giauhar Gedali, the chief and prince of the Marabouts, for tranſgreſſing againſt a law which he himſelf had impoſed.

ABDALLA the Mohavedin, a native of Tenmellet in Barbary, and author of the Mohavedins or Almohades, aſſembled, by his ſermons, a great number of perſons, and put Abdulmumen at their head, who dethroned and beheaded Abraham king of Morocco. Abdalla died ſoon after, about the year 1148.

ABDALLA BEN MASSUD. See MASSUD.

ABDALMALEK, or APDALMELEK, the ſon of Mirvan, and the fifth khalif of the race of the Ommiades, began his reign in 684, and was ſurnamed, from his extreme avarice, *Raſch al Hegiarat*, i. e. the Skinner of a Stone. It is ſaid that his breath had ſuch a noxious ſmell, that it killed the flies that ſettled on his lips: yet he ſurpaſſed all his predeceſſors in power; for he conquered India, made himſelf maſter of Mecca and Medina, and penetrated even into Spain.

ABDALMALEK, the ſon of Nouh (or Noah) Ben Naſſer, and of the race of the Samanides, ſucceeded his father Noah, and was thereby obliged to enter into a war with Roeneddoulat, a prince of the family of the Bouides: but after many battles fought, this laſt was obliged to pay to Abdalmalek the yearly tribute of two hundred thouſand gold drachmas, which had been formerly ſtipulated with his father Noah. This prince reigned ſeven years, and died of a fall from his horſe in the year 961.

ABDALMALEK (BEN NOAH BEN MANSOR) the ninth and laſt prince of the race of the Samanides, ſucceeded his brother Manſor, after he had deprived him of his ſight and crown; but this inhuman monſter had reigned but ſixteen months and ſeventeen days, when Mahmoud, ſultan of the Gaznevides, took poſſeſſion of his empire, and, in the year 999, made it paſs from the monarchs of the race of the Samanides to that of the Gaznevides. This prince loſt his kingdom, liberty, and life, for careſſing his brother's murderers; for truſting the government of his dominions to his ſlaves and flatterers; for depending for his ſupport on the aſſiſtance of foreigners; and for oppreſſing his own ſubjects.

ABDALMALEK (BEN SALEH BEN ABDALLAH BEN ABBAS, was related in blood to the prophet Mahomet; and being inveſted by the khalif Harun Al Raſchid with the government of Egypt, that khalif, when he ſent him thither, gave him the following inſtructions: "So behave thyſelf in thine office, as one who "negotiates with God on the behalf of his ſervants. A wiſe "merchant, when he finds that no profit ariſes from his com- "merce, will withdraw his capital in time. When thou art at the "head of thy troops, never let them pillage the place where "thou intendeſt to quarter; and in ſtratagems of war, ſeek ra- "ther to conceal thine own, than to diſcover thoſe of the ene- "my." He continued in his government till about the year 792; when Harun ſuſpecting that he was engaged in ſome cabals, in order to obtain the empire, threw him into priſon, where he continued till Harun's death; when his ſon Ainm delivered him, and inveſted him with the government of Syria.

ABDALMALEK BEN ZOHAR, an eminent phyſician, commonly called by the Europeans Avenzoar. See AVENZOAR.

ABDALMOTHLEB, or ABDAL MATALEB, the ſon of Haſkem, the father of Abdalla, and grandfather of Mahomet the prophet of the Muſſulmans, was, it is ſaid, of ſuch wonderful beauty, that all women who ſaw him fell in love with him; which may have given occaſion to that prophetic light, which, according to the Arabians, ſhone on the foreheads of him, his anceſtors and deſcendants, it being certain that they were very handſome and graceful men. He died when Mahomet was only eight or nine years old, aged, according to ſome, an hundred and ten, and according to other writers an hundred and twenty.

ABDALONYMUS, or ABDOLONYMUS, of the royal family of Sidon, and deſcended from king Cinyras, was contented to live in obſcurity, and get his living by cultivating a garden, while

Strato was in poſſeſſion of the crown of Sidon. Alexander the Great having depoſed Strato, enquired whether any of the race of Cinyras was living, that he might ſet him on the throne. It was generally thought that the whole race was extinct; but at laſt Abdalonymus was thought of, and mentioned to Alexander, who immediately ordered ſome of his ſoldiers to fetch him. They found the good man at work, happy in his poverty, and entirely a ſtranger to the noiſe of arms, with which all Aſia was at that time diſturbed; and they could ſcarcely perſuade him that they were in earneſt. Alexander was convinced of his high deſcent by the dignity that appeared in his perſon; but was deſirous of learning from him in what manner he bore his poverty. "I wiſh, ſaid Abdalonymus, I may bear my new "condition as well: Theſe hands have ſupplied my neceſſities: "I have had nothing, and I have wanted nothing." This anſwer pleaſed Alexander ſo much, that beſides giving him all that was Strato's, he augmented his dominions, and gave him a large preſent out of the Perſian ſpoils.

ABDALRASCHID, or ABDERRASCHID, the ſon of Sultan Mahmoud, and the eighth prince of the Dynaſty of the Gaznevides, was kept in priſon the greateſt part of his life, but being proclaimed Sultan after the death of Ali his nephew, he gave the government of Segeſtan to Togrul the Turk; who had afterwards the ingratitude to dethrone and murder his maſter, with all his family, except one daughter whom he married. Abdalraſchid was murdered in the 445th year of the Hegira, A. D. 1053.

ABDAS, a Perſian biſhop, in the reign of Theodoſius the younger, by his raſh zeal occaſioned the moſt dreadful calamities. He demoliſhed a temple conſecrated by the Magi to fire; on which the king of Perſia, who had hitherto ſuffered the Chriſtians to enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion, after a gentle cenſure, ordered Abdas to rebuild the temple. Abdas refuſed, though the monarch declared that in caſe of his diſobedience he would deſtroy all the Chriſtian churches. He put his threats in execution, and abandoned the faithful to the mercy of the Magi, who fell upon them with the utmoſt fury; and Abdas was the firſt who ſuffered death upon this occaſion. During this perſecution, the Chriſtians applied for ſuccour to Theodoſius, and by this means kindled a war between the emperors of Perſia and Greece, which laſted thirty years.

ABDELATIF, great khan of Tartary, and the laſt of the race of Gengis-Khan, died in the year 1435.

ABDEMELEK, or MULEY-MOLUK, king of Fez and Morocco, was deprived of his dominions by Mahomet his nephew: but having obtained ſuccours from Selim, emperor of the Turks, Mahomet, in his turn, called to his aſſiſtance Sebaſtian, king of Portugal, who landed at Tangier with a powerful army. The battle was fought on Monday the 4th of Auguſt, 1578, and proved fatal to theſe three princes; for the king of Portugal diſappeared, without its being ever known what became of him; Mahomet periſhed in a bog; and Abdemelek, being wounded, died in his litter.

ABDERAMA, or ABDALRAHMAN, governor of Spain under Heſcham, khalif of the Saracens. After having ſubdued all Spain, he entered France with a powerful army, took Bourdeaux, where he burnt all the churches, defeated Eudes, duke of Aquitain in a bloody battle, croſſed Poitou, and advanced even to Tours. But Charles Martel, in conjunction with the duke of Aquitain, ſtopped his progreſs, and a battle was fought, in which Abderama loſt his life, and a prodigious ſlaughter was made of the Saracens. This victory was gained in 732.

ABDERAMA I. ſurnamed *Abdel*, or the *Juſt*, grandſon of the khalif Heſcham of the race of the Ommiades. After the ruin of his family in Aſia; he was called from Africa into Spain in 754, by the Saracens, who had revolted from king Joſeph. Abderama defeated that prince, and took the title of king of Cordoua, and that of khalif in 762. He conquered the kingdoms of Caſtile, Arragon, Navarre, and Portugal; took Toledo, and laid waſte almoſt all Spain. Aurelius, one of the kings of Spain, purchaſed a peace of him, for an annual tribute of an hundred girls. It was this Abderama who built the great moſque of Cordoua. He died in 790, leaving eleven ſons and nine daughters, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Oſman. There were three other kings of Cordoua named Abderama.

ABDERUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the favourite of Hercules. The latter having carried off Diomedes's mares, which lived on human fleſh, ordered Abderus to take care of them, and marched himſelf againſt the Biſtones, who had taken up arms. Hercules, on his return, found that the mares had torn Abderus to pieces; on which he built a city near his tomb, and called it by his name.

ABDIAS of Babylon, the author of a fabulous hiſtory, intitled Hiſtoria Certaminis Apoſtolici. This impoſtor boaſts that he had ſeen our Saviour; that he was one of the ſeventy-two diſciples; that he had followed St. Simon and St. Jude into Perſia; and that they made him the firſt biſhop of Babylon. He cites Hegeſippus, who lived an hundred and thirty years after the Aſcenſion of our Lord, and Julius Africanus, who lived A. D. 221, which are groſs proofs of fraud. Wolfgang Lazius found the MSS. of this work in a cave of Carinthia, and had it printed at Baſil in 1551. It has had ſeveral other editions.

ABDISSI, or HEBEDJESU, patriarch of Muzal in Aſſyria, came to Rome, and after paying obeiſance to pope Pius IV. received from him the pallium or pall, on the 7th of March, 1562. This patriarch was perfectly acquainted with the Chaldee, Arabic, and Syriac languages; and as he was a man of great abilities, he had the art to perſuade a great number of Neſtorians to enter into the pale of the church of Rome.

ABDON, in the opinion of ſeveral authors, was the prophet who was ſent to Bethel to reprove Jeroboam for offering incenſe to the calves he had ſet up there. His prophecy on this occaſion exaſperated the king, who, holding out his hand, ordered the prophet to be ſeized: but he was ſoon puniſhed for his wickedneſs, for his arm inſtantly dried up, ſo that he could not draw it in again, and at the ſame time the altar was rent, and the aſhes thrown about. Jeroboam, aſtoniſhed at theſe miracles, deſired the prophet to pray for him, that his hand might be reſtored. This was granted, and his hand healed: on which, the king invited the prophet to his palace to refreſh himſelf, and receive a reward: but the man of God refuſed to accept the invitation, or to receive any preſent. But afterwards diſobeying the command of the Lord, who had commanded him not to eat or drink by the way, he was killed by a lion. The ſcripture mentions three other perſons of the ſame name.

ABDULMUMEN, or MIRAMOLIN, king of Morocco, was a potter's ſon, or according to others, the ſon of Abdalla the Mohavedin. He cauſed himſelf to be declared king of Morocco in 1148, after having taken the capital by aſſault, and reduced great part of that city to aſhes. He cauſed the king to be beheaded, and with his own hands ſtrangled Iſaac, his ſucceſſor. Abdulmumen at length conquered the kingdoms of Fez, Tunis, and Tremeſen, and was preparing to enter Spain, when he died in 1156: however, that deſign was put in execution by his ſon Joſeph II.

ABEILLE (GASPARD) a French poet, born at Riez in Provence. He went to Paris, embraced the ſtate of an eccleſiaſtic, and applied himſelf to poetry. His patrons were the duke of Vendome, the prince of Conti, and the marechal of Luxemburg, who gave him ſingular marks of their eſteem. He was made ſecretary general of the province of Normandy, prior of Notre Dame and Merci, and, in 1704, was received into the French academy. He died at Paris, in an advanced age, on the 22d of May 1718. He wrote ſome odes and epiſtles, ſeveral tragedies, a comedy, and two operas.

ABEILLE (SCIPIO) brother to the former, was an able phyſician, and died at Paris on the 9th of December 1697. He compoſed a conciſe Hiſtory of the Bones, which is much eſteemed.

ABEL, in Hebrew *Affliction*, was the ſon of Adam and Eve. He was a ſhepherd, and having offered up to God the firſtlings of his flock, his offering was accepted. Cain, his elder brother, offended at the Lord's not looking with ſo favourable an eye on the fruits of which his offering was compoſed, roſe up againſt his brother and killed him. This is ſuppoſed to have happened about the year of the world 130.

ABEL, king of Denmark, aſcended the throne A. D. 1250, after having prevailed on ſome ſeditious perſons to kill king Erick, his elder brother: but he did not long enjoy his uſurpation, for two years after he was himſelf killed in the war of Frieſland, by ſome peaſants.

ABELARD (PETER) one of the moſt famous doctors of the twelfth century, was born at Palais near Nantz, in Britany: he was well learned in divinity, philoſophy, and the languages, but was particularly diſtinguiſhed by his ſkill in logic, and his fondneſs for diſputations, which led him to travel into ſeveral provinces, in order to give public proof of his acuteneſs in that ſcience. After having baffled many antagoniſts, he read lectures in divinity with great applauſe at Paris; where he boarded with a canon whoſe name was Fulbert, and who had a very beautiful niece named Heloiſe. The canon ardently wiſhed to ſee this young lady make a figure among the learned, and Abelard was made her preceptor: but inſtead of inſtructing her in the ſciences, he taught her to love; in conſequence of which ſhe became pregnant; and at Abelard's requeſt leaving her uncle, and retiring to his ſiſter in Britany, was there delivered of a ſon. However, to ſoften the canon's reſentment, he privately married her, and afterwards placed her in a nunnery, where ſhe did not put on the veil. Mean while her relations, enraged at Abelard, hired ruffians, who broke into his chamber in the dead of night, and there emaſculated him. This treatment made Abelard fly to the gloom of a cloiſter; and, in order to conceal his confuſion and ſhame, he aſſumed the monaſtic habit in the abbey of St. Denis; but the diſorders of that houſe ſoon drove him from thence. He was afterwards charged with hereſy; but after ſeveral perſecutions for his religious ſentiments, he ſettled in a ſolitude in the dioceſe of Troies, where he built an oratory, to which he gave the name of the Paraclet. He was afterwards choſen ſuperior of the abbey of Ruis in the dioceſe of Vannes: when the nuns being expelled from the nunnery in which Heloiſe had been placed, he gave her his oratory, where ſhe ſettled with ſome of her ſiſter nuns, and became their prioreſs. Abelard mixed the philoſophy of Ariſtotle with his divinity, and in 1140 was condemned by the council of Rheims and Sens. Pope Innocent II. ordered him to be impriſoned, his books to be burnt, and forbid him ever teaching again. However, he was ſoon after pardoned, at the ſollicitation of Peter the Venerable, who received him into his abbey of Clugni, where he led an exemplary life. He died in the priory of Marcellus at Chalons, April 21, 1142, aged ſixty-three. He left ſeveral works, the moſt celebrated of which are thoſe tender letters that paſſed between him and Heloiſe, which have been tranſlated into Engliſh; and one of them immortalized by the harmony of Mr. Pope's numbers.

After Abelard's death, his body was ſent to Heloiſe, who interred it in the chapel of the Paraclet.

ABELIANS, or ABELONIANS, in church hiſtory, a ſect which aroſe in the dioceſe of Hippo in Africa, and is ſuppoſed to have begun in the reign of Arcadius, and to end in that of Theodoſius. Indeed it was not calculated for being of any long continuance. Thoſe of this ſect regulated marriage on the foot of the terreſtrial paradiſe, in which Adam and Eve were united only in heart: or rather after the example of Abel; for they pretended that Abel was married, but died without having ever known his wife. They therefore allowed each man to marry one woman, but enjoined them to live in continence with their wives; and to keep up the ſect, when a man and woman entered into this ſociety, they adopted a boy and a girl, who were to inherit their goods, and to marry upon the ſame terms of not begetting children, but of adopting two of different ſexes.

ABELLY (LEWIS) biſhop of Rhodes, was born at Vexin, in France, in 1604; and having at length quitted his biſhopric, retired to St. Lazarus, where he died on the 4th of October 1691, aged eighty-eight. His principal works are, 1. Medulla Theologica, Theological Marrow; whence Boileau called him the Marrowy Abelly. 2. A Treatiſe on the Hierarchy and Authority of the Pope. 3. The Tradition of the Church, in regard to the Worſhip of the Bleſſed Virgin; a Work which the Proteſtants have often quoted againſt Monſ. Boſſuet. 4. The Life of St. Vincent de Paul. 5. A Latin Treatiſe on the Duty of Biſhops, &c.

ABEN EZRA (ABRAHAM) a celebrated rabbi, born at Toledo in Spain, called by the Jews, the wiſe, great, and admirable Doctor, was a very able interpreter of the Holy Scriptures, and was well ſkilled in grammar, poetry, philoſophy, aſtronomy, and in medicine. He was alſo a perfect maſter of the Arabic. His principal work is Commentaries on the Old Teſtament, which are much eſteemed: theſe are printed in Bomberg's and Buxtorf's Hebrew Bibles. His ſtyle is clear, elegant, conciſe, and much like that of the Holy Scriptures; he almoſt always adheres to the literal ſenſe, and every where gives proofs of his genius and good ſenſe: he however advances ſome erroneous ſentiments. The ſcarceſt of all his books is entitled Jeſud Mora, which is a theological work, intended as an exhortation to the ſtudy of the Talmud. He died in 1174, aged about ſeventy-five.

ABEN MELLER, a learned rabbin, who wrote a commentary on the Old Teſtament in Hebrew, intitled The Perfection of Beauty. This rabbin generally follows the grammatical ſenſe, and the opinions of Kimchi. The beſt edition is that of Holland.

ABENAS, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the lower Vivarais, ſeated on the river Ardeſch, at the foot of the Cevennes, fifteen miles north-weſt of Viviers. Long. 4. 43. E. Lat. 44. 40.

ABENSPERG, a ſmall town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, and in the government of Munich. It is ſeated on the river Abentz, near the Danube, thirteen miles ſouth-weſt of Ratiſbon, and twenty eaſt of Ingolſtadt. Long. 11. 38. E. Lat. 48. 45.

ABERAVON, a borough town of Glamorganſhire in Wales, governed by a Portreeve. It had a market, which is now diſcontinued: the vicarage is diſcharged, and is worth 45 l. clear yearly value. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Avon, nineteen miles ſouth-weſt of Cowbridge, ſeventy-five eaſt of St. David's, and 194 weſt of London. Long. 3. 21. W. Lat. 51. 40.

ABERBROTHICK, is a market-town and royal burgh, in the ſhire of Angus, in Scotland, ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt, not far from the promontory called Red-Head, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance. Here was formerly a rich monaſtery, which has ſince been erected into a lordſhip, and was given to a marquis of Hamilton. The town and harbour were lately in a very ruinous condition; but in the eleventh year of his late majeſty, they were allowed a duty of two pennies Scots upon each pint of ale ſold within the town and liberties, for the repairing of both. It is the ſeat of a preſbytery, which contains eleven pariſhes; and there is a mineral ſpring, ſuppoſed to be efficacious in curing many chronic diſeaſes. It is nine miles almoſt ſouth of Montroſe, and forty-nine from Edinburgh. Long. 3. 29. W. Lat. 56. 34.

ABERBROTHICK, or ARDBROTHOCK, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Angus, ſeated on the river Tay. It had a monaſtery, which was demoliſhed at the time of the reformation; but there are yet magnificent ruins to be ſeen. There are two churches, one of which is half ruined. It has a pretty good harbour, advantageous for trade, and ſtands on a fertile plain. It is fifteen miles north-eaſt of St. Andrews, and forty north-north-eaſt of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 29. W. Lat. 56. 30.

ABERCONWAY, or CONWAY, in Caernarvonſhire, North-Wales; ſo called from its ſituation at the mouth of the river Conway. It is a large well-built town; but its caſtle is now in ruins. It is governed by a mayor and two bailiffs, and has a market on Fridays. It is 229 meaſured miles from London. Long. 3. 47. W. Lat. 53. 20.

ABERDEEN, a maritime town in the north of Scotland, divided into two towns, the New and the Old, which make one Univerſity. Old Aberdeen was the ſeat of a biſhop, and has a handſome cathedral called St. Machar's, which is built of hewn ſtone. The college is as good as any in Scotland: it ſtands at the mouth of the river Done, whence it receives its name; for Aber ſignifies mouth. About a mile ſouth from hence is New Aberdeen, ſeated at the mouth of the river Dee. It is the capital of the ſheriffdom of that name. The ſtreets are paved with ſtone, and at the weſt end is a little round hill, from whence iſſues a ſpring called the Spa. Over the Dee, about a mile from the city, is a bridge of ſeven ſtone arches. In the middle of the High-ſtreet is a church, well built of free ſtone; and near the port or wharf ſtands the cuſtom-houſe. It has a ſpacious market-place, and moſt of the houſes are of ſtone, commonly four ſtories high, or more, with handſome ſaſh-windows, and gardens and orchards behind them. It is by much the politeſt place in the north of Scotland, for its extent, the beauty of its private and public buildings; the chief of which is the college, originally a Franciſcan monaſtery. It has a principal, four profeſſors of philoſophy, one of divinity, and one of mathematics. There is likewiſe a ſchool, with a head maſter and three uſhers; a muſic-ſchool, three hoſpitals, an alms-houſe, and a library, built at the charge of the town, and furniſhed with good books from divers benefactions. Both theſe towns together make one city, which is reckoned the third in Scotland. There is very good anchoring in the bay, from ſeven to nine fathom water; but as the channel is narrow, and the bar often ſhifts its place, there is no venturing in without a pilot.

The merchants trade to divers parts, and in particular ſend their herrings to many places in the north of Europe. There is an incredible quantity of ſalmon in theſe rivers, which breed in the ſhallows in autumn; at which time they caſt their ſpawn and are very poor and lean. The ſpawn in the ſpring becomes a fry of ſmall fiſh, which make their way to the ſea. Long. 1. 49. W. Lat. 57. 8.

ABERDEENSHIRE, which includes Mar and other leſſer diviſions; is bounded on the ſouth by Angus, Mearns, and Gaurie; on the north-weſt by Bamffſhire; and on the eaſt by the German Ocean. The ſoil, with proper cultivation, would be ſufficiently fruitful; it produces rye, oats, and pulſe, with roots and herbs both for food and phyſic. The hilly parts, particularly the craigs of Pennan, where eagles build their neſts, are covered with woods of fir and oak, and yield plenty of game and paſture, ſo that they have a great number of deer, ſheep, black cattle and horſes. They have likewiſe quarries of ſlate, limeſtone, and ſpotted marble, as alſo a ſtone peculiar to this country, called elf-arrow heads, which ſeem to be a kind of flint of different ſhapes, but all of them pointed, thin at the edges, and from half an inch to two inches long, but rough and unpoliſhed. In the rivers are muſcles, which breed a kind of pearls. The air is cool, but healthful, and their winter warmer than could be expected in ſuch a northern climate, which is owing to the vicinity of the ſea. Their firing is peat, turf, and wood.

ABERFORD, a market-town in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, ſtands in a bottom, and is about a mile long, and indifferently well built. It is near a Roman highway, which is raiſed very high, and not far from the river Cock; between which and the town there is the foundation of an old caſtle ſtill viſible. The market-day is Wedneſday, and it is 181 miles north-by-weſt from London. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 55. 52.

ABERGAVENNY, a large, populous, and flouriſhing town in Monmouthſhire, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Uſk and Gavenny. It has a fine bridge over the Uſk, conſiſting of fifteen arches; and being a great thoroughfare from the weſt part of Wales to Bath, Briſtol, Gloceſter, and other places, is well furniſhed with accommodations for travellers. It is ſurrounded with a wall, and had once a caſtle. It is governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and twenty-ſeven burgeſſes; and has two markets, one on Wedneſdays, and the other on Fridays; and carries on a conſiderable trade in flannels, which are brought hither for ſale from the other parts of the county. Its fairs are on May 14, for lean horned cattle and ſheep; on the firſt Tueſday after Trinity-Sunday for linen and woollen cloth; and on the 25th of September for flannels, hogs, and horſes. It is 142 miles diſtant from London. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 51. 50.

ABERNETHY (JOHN) an eminent diſſenting miniſter, was the ſon of Mr. John Abernethy, a diſſenting miniſter in Colraine, and was born on the 19th of October, 1680. When about nine years of age, he was ſeparated from his parents, his father being obliged to attend ſome public affairs in London; and his mother, to ſhelter herſelf from the mad fury of the Iriſh rebels, retiring to Derry, a relation who had him under his care, having no opportunity of conveying him to her, took him with him to Scotland; by which means he eſcaped the hardſhips he muſt have ſuffered at the ſiege of Derry, where Mrs. Abernethy loſt all her other children. He afterwards ſtudied at the univerſity of Glaſgow, till he took the degree of maſter of arts; and in 1708, was choſen miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at Antrim, where he continued about twenty years, till he was choſen miniſter of the congregation in Woodſtreet, Dublin, where his preaching was much admired: he was diſtinguiſhed by his candid, free, and generous ſentiments, and died of the gout in Dec. 1740, in the ſixtieth year of his age. He publiſhed a volume of Sermons on the Divine Attributes; and after his death the ſecond volume was publiſhed by his friends; which were ſucceeded by two other volumes on different ſubjects; all of which have been greatly admired.

ABERNETHY, a town in Strathern, a diſtrict of Perthſhire, in Scotland. It is ſeated on the river Tay, a little above the mouth of the Erne. It is ſaid to have been the ſeat of the Pictiſh kings, and was afterwards the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſince transferred to St. Andrew's. It is now greatly decayed.

ABERYSWITH, a market-town of Cardiganſhire, in Wales, ſeated on the Ridal, near its confluence with the Iſtwith, where it

it falls into the ſea. It was formerly a walled town, and was fortified with a caſtle, which is now in ruins, and the town itſelf is gone to decay, for there is ſcarce a hundred houſes remaining. However it is governed by a mayor, recorder, and ſends one member to parliament. It is noted for its fiſhing trade, and has a good market on Monday for corn and wool. Its diſtance from London is 199 miles weſt-ſouth-weſt. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 52. 30.

ABEX, a country in High Ethiopia, in Africa, bordering on the Red Sea, by which it is bounded on the eaſt. It has Nubia or Sennar on the north; Sennar and Abyſſinia on the weſt; and Abyſſinia on the ſouth. Its principal towns are Suaquem and Arkeko. It is ſubject to the Turks, and has the name of the Beglerbeg of Habeleth. It is about five hundred miles in length and one hundred in breadth, and is a wretched country; for the heat is almoſt inſupportable, and the air is ſo unhealthy, that an European cannot ſtay long there, without the utmoſt hazard of his life. It is very mountainous, inſomuch that there are many more wild beaſts than men. There are foreſts, in which grow a great number of ebony trees.

ABGAR, or ABGARUS, a name given to ſeveral of the kings of Edeſſa in Syria; the moſt celebrated of which is one who, it is ſaid, was cotemporary with Jeſus Chriſt; and who having a diſtemper in his feet, and hearing of Jeſus's miraculous cures, requeſted him, by letter, to come and cure him. Euſebius, who believed that this letter was genuine, and alſo an anſwer our Saviour is ſaid to have returned to it, has tranſlated them both from the Syriac, and ſays, that they were both copied from the Syriac annals. The firſt is as follows: "Abgarus, prince of "Edeſſa, to Jeſus the holy Saviour, who hath appeared in the "fleſh in the confines of Jeruſalem, greeting. I have heard of "thee, and of the cures thou haſt wrought, without medicines "or herbs. For 'tis reported thou makeſt the blind to ſee, "the lame to walk, lepers to be clean, devils and unclean ſpi-"rits to be expelled; ſuch as have been long diſeaſed to be healed, "and the dead to be raiſed; all which when I heard concerning "thee, I concluded with myſelf, That either thou waſt a God come "down from heaven, or the Son of God ſent to do theſe things. "I have therefore written to thee, beſeeching thee to vouchſafe "to come unto me, and cure my diſeaſe. For I have alſo heard "that the Jews uſe thee ill, and lay ſnares to deſtroy thee. I have "here a little city, pleaſantly ſituated, and ſufficient for us "both. *Abgarus.*" To this letter, Jeſus, 'tis ſaid, returned an anſwer by Ananias, Agbarus's courier, which was as follows: "Bleſſed art thou, O Abgarus! who haſt believed in me whom "thou haſt not ſeen; for the ſcriptures ſay of me, They who "have ſeen me have not believed in me, that they who "have not ſeen, may, by believing, have life. But whereas "thou writeſt to have me come to thee, 'tis of neceſſity that I "fulfil all things here for which I am ſent; and having finiſhed "them, to return to him that ſent me: but when I am returned "to him, I will then ſend one of my diſciples to thee, who ſhall "cure thy malady, and give life to thee and thine. *Jeſus.*" After Jeſus's Aſcenſion, Judas, who is alſo named Thomas, ſent Thaddeus one of the ſeventy to Abgarus, who preached the goſpel to him and his people, cured him of his diſorder, and wrought many other miracles; which was done, ſays Euſebius, A. D. 43.

Though the above letters are acknowledged to be ſpurious by the candid writers of the church of Rome, yet ſeveral proteſtant authors, as Dr. Parker, Dr. Cave, and Dr. Grabe, have maintained that they are genuine, and ought not to be rejected.

ABGILLUS (JOHN) ſurnamed Preſter John, was ſon to a king of the Friſcii, and from the auſterity of his life, obtained the name of Preſter or Prieſt. He attended Charlemagne in his expedition to the Holy Land; but inſtead of returning with that monarch to Europe, it is pretended that he gained mighty conqueſts, and founded the empire of the Abyſſines, called from his name, the empire of Preſter John. He is ſaid to have written the hiſtory of Charlemagne's journey into the Holy Land, and of his own into the Indies; but they are more probably trifling romances, written in the ages of of ignorance.

ABIA, king of the Parthians, levied war againſt Izates, king of the Abdiabinians, on account of his having embraced the Jewiſh, or as others ſay, the Chriſtian religion; but was defeated in this unjuſt invaſion, and ſo cloſely purſued by Izates's army, that he put an end to his life, for fear of falling into his hands.

ABIATHAR, high-prieſt of the Jews, and ſon and ſucceſſor of Abimelech, gave king David frequent teſtimonies of his fidelity, particularly during Abſalom's conſpiracy: but after that prince's death he conſpired with Adonijah, to raiſe him to the throne; at which Solomon was ſo exaſperated, that he diveſted him of the prieſthood, and ſent him into exile, in the 1014th year before the Chriſtian Æra.

ABIGAIL, the wife of Nabal, a churliſh and avaricious man, who dwelt in the deſart of Maon, and had his poſſeſſions in Carmel. David, who, whenever he was purſued by Saul, had always been careful not to injure this man, being reduced to great diſtreſs, ſent to deſire ſome refreſhments for himſelf and his attendants; on which, Nabal returning a very abuſive anſwer, David was ſo exaſperated, that he reſolved to exterminate him and all his family. However, Abigail going to meet him with proviſions, calmed his reſentment: when David was ſo charmed with her generoſity, prudence, and beauty, that he married her after the death of Nabal, A. M. 2975, and 1060 before Chriſt.

ABIHU, brother to Nadab, and the ſon of Aaron. Theſe two brothers were ſo happy as to aſcend Mount Sinai with their father, and there to behold the glory of God, but ſome time after, putting common fire into their cenſors inſtead of that lighted by the Almighty, a fire iſſued from the Holieſt of Holies, and killed them in the tabernacle, A. M. 2545, and before Chriſt 1490.

ABIMELECH, king of Gerar, a country of the Philiſtines, where the patriarch Abraham being with his wife Sarah, who paſſed for his ſiſter, the king was ſo enamoured with her, though ſhe was ninety years old, that he reſolved to marry her; but being informed of the deception in a dream, reproved Abraham, and reſtored his wife. However, Abraham excuſed himſelf by ſaying, that ſhe was his half-ſiſter, and that fear cauſed him to diſown her. Abimelech afterwards gave conſiderable preſents to Abraham, permitted him to continue in his country, and entered into a covenant with him. After the death of Abraham, there being a famine in the neighbouring countries, Iſaac his ſon alſo returned to Gerar, which was then governed by a king called Abimelech, and made uſe of the ſame artifice with his father, in relation to his wife Rebekah; this that king alſo diſcovered, and immediately ordered that none of his ſubjects ſhould do the leaſt injury to either of them.

ABIMELECH, the natural ſon of Gideon by Druma his concubine, after having cauſed ſeventy of his father's legetimate ſons to be ſlain, uſurped the ſovereign authority: he was at laſt, however, dangerouſly wounded by a woman throwing a piece of a millſtone upon his head; when being unwilling that it ſhould be ſaid that he died by the hand of a woman, he ordered his armour-bearer to put an end to his life, who accordingly ran him through the body. A. M. 2081. and before Chriſt 1234.

ABINGDON, a market-town in Berkſhire, ſeated on a branch of the Thames, received its name from an abbey anciently built there. The ſtreets, which are well paved, center in a ſpacious area, in which the market is held; and in the center of this area is the market-houſe, which is ſupported on lofty pillars, with a large hall of freeſtone above, in which the ſummer aſſizes for the county are held, and other public buſineſs done, the Lent aſſizes being held at Reading. It has two churches, one dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the other to St. Helena; the latter is adorned with a ſpire, and both are ſaid to have been erected by the abbots of Abingdon. Here are alſo two hoſpitals, one for ſix, and the other for thirteen poor men, and as many poor women, a free ſchool, and a charity-ſchool. The town was incorporated by queen Mary, and is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and nine aldermen: it ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by the inhabitants at large, not receiving alms. Its great manufacture is malt, large quantities of which are ſent by water to London. The market-days are on Monday and Friday, and it hath four fairs for horſes and other cattle, on the firſt Monday in Lent, on June 20, on September 19, and on December 11. It it ſix miles and a half ſouth of Oxford, forty-ſeven eaſt of Glouceſter, and fifty-five weſt of London. Lat. 51. 34.

ABIASI (JOHN) born at Naples, was a celebrated phyſician, who flouriſhed about the year 1494. He left ſeveral works that are greatly eſteemed.

ABIRAM, a ſeditious Levite, who, in concert with Korah and Dathan, rebelled againſt Moſes and Aaron, in order to ſhare with them in the government of the people; when Moſes ordering them to come with their cenſors before the altar of the Lord, the earth ſuddenly opened under their feet and ſwallowed up them and their tents; and at the ſame inſtant fire came from heaven, and conſumed two hundred and fifty of their followers. This happened in the wilderneſs, A. M 2546, and 1489 before the Chriſtian Æra. Numb. xvi.

ABISARES, king of that part of India beyond the Hydaſpes. On Alexander the Great's invading India, Abiſares determined to oppoſe him, by joining his forces with thoſe of Porus; but the latter engaging Alexander ſingly, and being defeated, Abiſares ſent ambaſſadors to the Grecian monarch, with money, and forty elephants, who, in his name, offered his perſon and dominions to Alexander. The conqueror gave orders that Abiſares ſhould come immediately before him: but Abiſares ſending word that he was ill in bed, Alexander was ſatisfied with the excuſe, and not only left him in the peaceable poſſeſſion of his dominions, but enlarged them. This happened about 327 years before Chriſt.

ABISHAG, a young and beautiful Shunamite, choſen to attend upon and warm David in his old age. After the death of that prince, Adonijah, one of his ſons, deſired Bathſheba, the mother of Solomon, to intercede with her ſon, that he might be permitted to marry Abiſhag; but Solomon ſuſpecting that his deſign was to obtain an opportunity of uſurping the crown, put him to death, A. M. 3021, and 1014 before Chriſt. 1 Kings i.

ABISHAI, ſon of Zeruiah, and brother to Joab, was one of the celebrated warriors who flouriſhed in the reign of David: he killed with his own hand three hundred men, with no other weapon but his lance; and ſlew a Philiſtian giant, the iron of whoſe ſpear weighed three hundred ſhekels. 1 Sam. xxvi. 2 Sam. xxiii.

ABLANCOURT (NICHOLAS PERROT, SIEUR D') See PERROT.

ABLAVIUS, or ABLABIUS, was *Præfectus Prætorio*, and the favourite of Conſtantine the Great, from the year 326 to 337. Conſtantine on his death-bed nominated him one of his ſon Conſtance's council; but that emperor ſtript him of his employment, under the pretence of yielding to the deſires of his ſoldiers. Ablavius then retired to a country ſeat which he poſſeſſed in Bythinia; but Conſtance ſoon diſpatched ſome officers of the army to him there, who gave him a letter, by which he

ſeemed to aſſociate him with himſelf in the government of the empire; but on his aſking for the *inſignia* of the empire, which he imagined they had brought him, the officers told him that letters only had been given them; but that ſome other officers, who were at the door, were intruſted with the other part of the commiſſion. Ablavius ſuſpected nothing, gave orders for their admiſſion; but theſe coming in, inſtead of cloathing him with purple, fell upon him and ſlew him.

ABLE, or ABEL, (THOMAS) chaplain to queen Catharine, conſort of king Henry VIII. whom he is ſaid to have taught muſic and the Engliſh language. He was very zealous againſt the queen's divorce, and wrote a treatiſe in Latin, to ſhew that the marriage of Henry and Catharine ought not to be diſſolved. In the year 1534 he was attainted of miſpriſion, for being concerned in the affair of Mary Barton, the holy maid of Kent; and afterwards denying the king's ſupremacy over the church, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered in Smithfield, on the 30th of July, 1540.

ABNER, the ſon of Ner, father-in-law of Saul, and general of his armies, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his fidelity and courage. Upon Saul's death, he ſet Iſhboſheth, that prince's only ſurving ſon, on the throne; but ſome time after a war breaking out between Iſrael and the tribe of Judah, who had made choice of David for their king, Abner was routed, which gave occaſion to Iſhboſheth to uſe him ill, in ſpite of his known valour and prudence. Abner being provoked at this treatment, went over to David, who received him with all the teſtimonies of affection he could deſire; but as he was returning, in order to engage the Iſraelites to declare in favour of David, Joab, who feared that the command of the army would be taken from himſelf and given to Abner, followed him, and treacherouſly murdered him, A. M. 2987. and before the Chriſtian æra 1048. David, extremely afflicted at this vile aſſaſſination, ordered a public mourning, and built a magnificent tomb for him in Hebron, on which which was placed an epitaph, which that prince himſelf made in his praiſe. 2 Sam. iii. Joſeph. Antiq. lib. vii. ch. 1.

ABO, a maritime town in Sweden: it is the capital of the province of Finland, and is ſeated in the gulph of that name, at the mouth of the river Aurajoki. It has a good port, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Upſal. It has alſo an univerſity, founded by queen Chriſtina in 1640. It lies one hundred and twenty miles north-eaſt from Stockholm. Long. 21. 28. E. Lat. 60. 50.

ABOU, or ABAU, HANIFAH, the moſt celebrated doctor of the Muſſulmans, and chief of the ſect of the Haniſites, was born at Cauſa, a city of Chaldea; and though his ſect is the principal of the four which they now indifferently follow, he was ill uſed during his life-time, and died in the priſon at Bagdat, ſeven hundred and fifty-ſeven years before the Chriſtian æra. It is remarkable, that a magnificent monument was built for him in the laſt-mentioned city three hundred and thirty-five years after his death. His principal works are the Maſſuad, i. e. the Foundation or Support, wherein he eſtabliſhed all the points of the Muſſulman faith, by the authority of the Koran: a treatiſe entitled Filkelam, or Scholaſtic Divinity; and a catechiſm called Mollem, i. e. the Inſtructor. Houſſen Vaez relates an amazing inſtance of Abau Hanifah's calm and forgiving temper. This doctor, ſays he, having undeſervedly received a malicious and violent blow on the face, ſpoke thus to him that ſtruck him: "I could return thee injury for the injury thou haſt done me, "but I will not: I could inform againſt thee to the khalif, but "I will not be an informer: I could, in my prayers and addreſſes to God, repreſent the umbrage done me, but I will "forbear to do it. In fine, I could at the day of judgment de"ſire God to revenge it, but far be it from me. Nay, ſhould "that terrible day arrive this very moment, and could my in"terceſſion then prevail, I would not deſire to enter Paradiſe "without thee."

ABOU-NAVAS, an Arabian Poet of the firſt claſs, was born at Balſora, and flouriſhed at the court of Aaron al Raſchid, at the end of the ſeventh century.

ABRABANEL, ABARBANEL, or AVRAVANEL (ISAAC) a celebrated rabbi, deſcended from king David, and born at Liſbon A. D. 1437. He became counſellor to Alphonſo V. king of Portugal, and afterwards to Ferdinand the Catholic, but in 1492 was obliged to leave Spain with the other Jews. In ſhort, after reſiding at Naples, Corfou, and ſeveral other cities, he died at Venice in 1508, aged ſeventy-one. Abrabanel paſſed for one of the moſt learned of the rabbis, and the Jews give him the names of the Sage, the Prince, and the Great Politician. We have a Commentary of his on all the Old Teſtament, which is pretty ſcarce: He there principally adheres to the literal ſenſe, and his ſtyle is clear, but a little diffuſe. His other works are, a Treatiſe on the Creation of the World, in which he refutes Ariſtotle, who imagined that the world was eternal: A Treatiſe on the Explication of the Propheſies relating to the Meſſiah, againſt the Chriſtians: A Book concerning Articles of Faith, and ſome others leſs ſought after. Though Abrabanel diſcovers his averſion to Chriſtianity, yet in all his writings he treats the Chriſtians with politeneſs and good manners.

ABRADATES, king of Suſa, in Perſia, celebrated for the tender affection of his wife Panthea. That illuſtrious princeſs was taken priſoner in a battle which Cyrus the Great fought againſt the Aſſyrians, and was deſigned, by thoſe who took her, for the embraces of that monarch: but, notwithſtanding her being an exquiſite beauty, Cyrus gave her the moſt honourable treatment, without once offering to violate her chaſtity. Panthea, charmed with Cyrus's virtue, prevailed on Abradates to come over with his troops to him; and he being admitted into the conqueror's preſence, offered him his ſervice, which he readily accepted. Panthea then equipped her huſband for the fight, exhorted him to behave courageouſly, and took a tender farewel. Abradates fought with the utmoſt intrepidity, but preſſing with too much eagerneſs upon the Egyptian ſquadrons, was thrown from his chariot, and being unaſſiſted by his friends, periſhed in the field. His corpſe was found by Panthea, who had it put into her own ſedan, and brought to the river Pactolus; where, while her eunuchs and ſlaves were digging his grave, ſhe herſelf ſat on the ground, and, with his head in her lap, dreſſed him with all the ornaments ſhe had about her. Cyrus hearing this melancholy news, came to the place where Panthea was thus employed, and the mournful ſpectacle drew tears from his eyes. He ſpoke to her in the moſt tender terms; he took hold of Abradates's hand, which had been cut through with an Egyptian ſpear, and it came off into his. This circumſtance aggravated the grief of Cyrus; but as for Panthea, ſhe was inconſolable; ſhe took the hand from Cyrus, kiſſed it, and fixing it to the place from whence it had been disjointed, cried, "The "reſt, O Cyrus! is as this." She continued her tender lamentations, while Cyrus wept in ſilence; but he at laſt endeavoured to comfort her, by telling her that due honour ſhould be paid him at his funeral, and that ſhe ſhould be conveyed whitherſoever ſhe pleaſed. The king then leaving her, ſhe commanded her eunuchs to withdraw, and reſolving to die, bid the only attendant ſhe would ſuffer to ſtay with her to cover her and Abradates, after ſhe was dead, with the ſame cloth; and then taking a Perſian ſcymeter, ſhe plunged it into her ſide, and reclining her head on her huſband's breaſt, expired: upon which her three eunuchs alſo ſtabbed themſelves. Cyrus, on being told the mournful news, ran in order to ſuccour her; but it was too late. He, however, made a magnificent funeral for them, and afterwards erected a ſtately mauſoleum on the ſpot which was the ſcene of this fatal cataſtrophe. This happened five hundred and forty-eight years before the Chriſtian æra.

ABRAHAH, alſo called ABU YACSUM, and ſurnamed AL ASHRAM, was prince of Yaman, i. e. Arabia Felix, under the emperor of the Abyſſins. The Koran obſerves of this prince, that to divert his ſubjects from going to pay their devotions at Mecca, he built at his capital, Sanaa, a temple that ſurpaſſed in magnificence even that at Mecca; when the tribe of Koraiſh, who had the ſuperintendency of that temple, obſerving that their profits decreaſed, ſent a perſon to Sanaa, who on the night preceding a ſacred feſtival took occaſion to defile it and all its ornaments with human excrements; and then flying, publiſhed, wherever he came, the news of this profanation. Abrahah being informed of what had paſſed, vowed revenge, and reſolved to demoliſh the temple of Mecca. For this purpoſe he marched with an army, the greateſt ſtrength of which conſiſted in his elephants. The Koraiſh were ſtruck with the greateſt terror at the news of the approach of his army, with theſe animals which they had never ſeen, they therefore fled to the neighbouring mountains; and Abrahah met with no oppoſition till he came within ſight of the walls of Mecca, when, according to the Mahometans, the elephants, at the view of thoſe walls, turned back and fled; and inſtantly a flight of birds ariſing from the ſea, came and hovered over Abrahah's army. Every one of theſe birds carried three ſtones, one in its beak and two in its claws, and on every ſtone was written the name of him it was to ſtrike; and theſe ſtones, though not quite ſo big as vetches, the orientals ſay, they threw down with ſuch violence as to kill all the Abyſſins on the ſpot, except Abrahah, who was followed by one of theſe birds till he came before the Abyſſin emperor, and had told him the ſtory of this lamentable adventure: when the emperor aſking what kind of birds they were, Abrahah pointed to that which then hovered over his head; at this the bird inſtantly flung down his ſtone, which ſtriking Abrahah, he fell dead at the foot of the imperial throne.

ABRAHAM, the patriarch and father of the faithful, from whence the whole Jewiſh nation was deſcended, was born at Ur, in Chaldea, about one thouſand nine hundred and ninety-ſix years before Chriſt. Having acknowledged the true God, he married Sarah in Chaldea, and ſettled at Haran till his father Terah's death, who died aged two hundred and five years. Abraham left Haran when he was ſeventy-five years of age, and went to Sichem with Lot his nephew. Afterwards a famine obliged him to go into Egypt, where making Sarah his wife paſs for his ſiſter, Pharaoh took her from him, but immediately by a Divine command reſtored her to him again; and, after loading him with great preſents, deſired him to leave Egypt. The Patriarch then went with Lot his nephew to Bethel, where they were ſoon obliged to ſeparate, on account of the largeneſs of their flocks; and ſome time after four kings plundered Sodom, where Lot then reſided, and took him priſoner. Abraham being informed of this, purſued the four kings, ſurpriſed and defeated them, and brought back his nephew, with all the other priſoners, and the plunder that had been taken. He was ſtill in the vale of Mamre, when God appeared to him and told him, that he ſhould have a ſon who would be the father of a great people; and that his deſcendants, after remaining four hundred years in a ſtrange land, ſhould return to the country where he then was, and poſſeſs it; and ordered him to circumciſe himſelf and his poſterity, as a ſeal of the covenant he had made with him. This divine propheſy was confirmed by three angels, who alſo told him of the approaching ruin of Sodom and Gomorrah.

morrah. About this time Abraham went to Gerar, where again pretending that Sarah was his ſiſter, Abimelech took her from him; but he was alſo obliged by a divine command to reſtore her to him again. The year following, the promiſe of God was fulfilled in the birth of Iſaac, though Abraham was then a hundred years old, and Sarah ninety. About twenty-five years after, the Lord, as a trial of Abraham's faith, ordered him to ſacrifice Iſaac: the patriarch prepared to execute this command, and was ready to give the blow, when his hand was ſtopped by an angel; and he was permitted to ſacrifice a ram in the room of his ſon. He had another ſon, named Iſhmael, by his ſervant Hagar; and Sarah dying, he had ſeveral other children by a woman called Keturah. This patriarch died, aged one hundred and ſeventy-five, and was buried with Sarah in the cave of Ephron, about 1821 years before the Chriſtian æra.

ABRAHAM, king of Ethiopia, aſcended the throne, A. D. 448, and reigned twenty-ſeven years, viz. thirteen with his brother Azba, and fourteen alone. He was very zealous for the Chriſtian religion. It is ſaid, that he confined all the ſons of the royal family in a palace and gardens, encompaſſed with rocks, leſt ambition ſhould prompt them to the commiſſion of ſome crimes; and enacted, that he only who was to ſucceed to the crown, ſhould ever enjoy his liberty. This cuſtom is ſaid ſtill to prevail in Ethiopia. There have been ſeveral other Ethiopian princes of the ſame name.

ABRAHAM (ST.) a native of Syria, was taken priſoner by the Saracens, as he was going into Egypt, to viſit the anchorets there; however he eſcaped out of their hands, and went to Auvergne, where he founded a monaſtery, of which he was the firſt abbot. He died there about the year 472.

ABRAHAM BEN CHAIIA, a famous Spaniſh rabbi, who ſtudied aſtrology, and predicted that the birth of the Meſſiah, expected by the Jews, would be in 1358. We have a treatiſe of his on the figure of the earth.

ABRAHAM BEN MEIR, commonly called Aben Ezra. See ABEN EZRA.

ABRAHAM DE BOTAN, a rabbi who lived in the ſeventeenth century. He wrote A Commentary on the Jad Chaſaka of Maimonides; and another work, which contains two hundred and thirty anſwers to as many queſtions, on different caſes relating to the Jewiſh law.

ABRAHAM ECHELLENSIS. See ECHELLENSIS.

ABRAHAM GALANTI, an Italian rabbi who lived at the beginning of the ſixteenth century. His principal work is A Commentary on the Lamentations of Jeremiah.

ABRAHAM SCHALOM, a learned Spaniſh rabbi, who died in 1593. He was the author of a famous work, entitled in Hebrew Neve Schalom, i. e. The Habitation of Peace.

ABRAHAM USQUE, a Portugueſe Jew, who tranſlated the Bible out of Hebrew into Spaniſh. It was printed at Ferrara in 1553, and re-printed in Holland in 1630. This Bible, eſpecially the firſt edition, which is moſt valuable, is marked with ſtars at certain words, which are deſigned to ſhew that theſe words are difficult to be underſtood in the Hebrew, and that they may be uſed in a different ſenſe.

ABRAM (NICHOLAS) a learned Jeſuit born in the dioceſe of Toul, in Lorrain, in 1589. He obtained the rank of divinity profeſſor in the univerſity of Pont-a-Mouſon, which he enjoyed ſeventeen years, and died September 7, 1655. He wrote Notes on Virgil and on Nonnius; A Commentary on ſome of Cicero's Orations, in 2 vols. folio, an excellent collection of theological pieces in folio, entitled Pharus Veteris Teſtamenti, and ſome other Works.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, ſeated on the river Tago, belongs to a marquis of the ſame name. It ſtands high, is ſurrounded with gardens and olive-trees, and contains thirty-five thouſand inhabitants. It has four convents, an almshouſe, and an hoſpital. Long. 7. 18. W. Lat. 39. 13.

ABRUZZO, a province in Naples; the river Peſcara divides it into two parts, one of which is called Ulterior, whereof Aquila is the capital; and the other Citerior, whoſe capital is Solmona. Beſides the Appenines, there are two conſiderable mountains, the one called Monte Cavallo, and the other Monte Maiello. The top of this laſt is always covered with ſnow. Abruzzo is a cold but fruitful country, and abounds with corn, rice, ſeveral good fruits, and ſaffron.

ABSALOM, the ſon of David and Maacah, daughter of Talman, king of Geſhur, was one of the handſomeſt youths of his time, and in his converſation was extremely affable and courteous: but all his good qualities were effaced by his ambition and other vices. He procured his brother Ammon, who had raviſhed his ſiſter Thamar, to be aſſaſſinated at a feaſt: and after having obtained his father's pardon, conſpired againſt him; obliged him to fly from Jeruſalem, accompanied only by a few ſoldiers; lay with his concubines; and preſumed to give battle to his army, in the foreſt of Ephraim. However, Abſalom's forces, though vaſtly ſuperior in number, were defeated; and as he was flying, his hair caught hold of the branches of an oak, and he was ſuſpended in the air: Joab ſaw him in that ſituation, and, contrary to the expreſs command of David, who had ordered his life to be ſpared, thruſt him through with three darts. This happened, A. M. 3012, and before Chriſt 1023. 1 Chron. iii. 2 Sam. i.

ABSIMARUS, or APSIMARUS (TIBERIUS) made emperor of the eaſt in 698, by the ſoldiers of Leontius, whom he confined in a monaſtery, after having cut off his noſe and ears. He conquered the Saracens, and was a profeſſed enemy of pope John VI but Juſtinian the younger having made himſelf maſter of Conſtantinople, by means of an aqueduct, treated Abſimarus with ignominy, and afterwards cut off his head in 705.

ABSTEMIUS (LAURENTIUS) a native of Macerata, profeſſor of belles lettres in Urbino, and librarian of duke Guido Ubaldo, under the pontificate of Alexander VI. He wrote, 1. Notes on the moſt difficult Paſſages of ancient Authors: 2. Hecatomythium, i. e. A Collection of an hundred Fables, &c.

ABSYRTES, in the heathen mythology, the ſon of Æta and Hypſea, and the brother of Medea. The latter running away with Jaſon, after her having aſſiſted him in carrying off the golden fleece was purſued by her father; when, to ſtop his progreſs, ſhe tore Abſyrtes in pieces, and ſcattered his limbs in his way.

ABU BECR, or ABUBEKER, the father-in-law of Mahomet, was the firſt khalif and ſucceſſor of that falſe prophet. He was a temperate and liberal prince, and the patron of men of learning. He was choſen khalif in 632, preferably to Ali, Oſman, and Omar. The Perſians have his memory in deteſtation, maintaining that Ali ought to have been the ſucceſſor of Mahomet. Abu Becr kept his court firſt at Couſa, and afterwards at Bagdat. He died in 634, and was interred at Medina. This khalif firſt collected together the verſes of the Koran, and formed them into chapters; and there is ſtill extant a collection made by him of the doctrines of Mahomet.

ABUCARAS (THEODORUS) metropolitan of Caria in the ninth century, was remarkable for his zeal in defending what he believed to be the truth, and was the author of above forty controverſial treatiſes againſt the Saracens, Jews, and reputed heretics. This metropolitan at firſt embraced the doctrines of Photius; for which, begging pardon of the council of Conſtantinople in 869, he was reſtored to the communion of the church, and obtained a ſeat in the council. His works are inſerted in the Supplement of the Bibliotheque des Peres, the Paris edition.

ABUDHAER, the chief of the Karmathians, or Cannathians, under whom they profaned and laid waſte Mecca, plundered the pilgrims, and killed one thouſand ſeven hundred of them within the very walls of the Caaba, or holy houſe; they carried off the black ſtone out of the temple, which is there venerated as a preſent ſent from heaven; pulled down the gate of the temple, and filled the well Zamzam, one of the holieſt parts of that place, with dead bodies. To add to the affliction of the Muſſulmans, Abudhaer ridiculed the Mahometan religion in the moſt outrageous manner, and brought his horſe to the entrance of the Caaba, that he might lay his dung there: but theſe inſults and profanations did not diminiſh the veneration of the Muſſulmans for the temple of Mecca, who continued their annual pilgrimages to it. Abudhaer died the peaceable poſſeſſor of large dominions in the year 953.

ABU'L AINA, a famous Muſſulman doctor, remarkable for his repartees; of which we ſhall give the following inſtance: Moſes the ſon of Abdalmalek, the khalif, having ſecretly put to death this doctor's friend, and cauſed a report to be ſpread that he had eſcaped; Abu'l Aina was one day aſked what was become of him? when he replied in the words of the Khoran, "Moſes "ſtruck him, and he died." This being told to the prince, he ſent for Abu'l Aina, and threatened to puniſh him if he did not bridle his tongue; when the doctor, without being in the leaſt diſconcerted, anſwered him in the words immediately following; "Intendeſt thou to kill me, as thou killedſt the man yeſterday?" This paſſage the prince found ſo well timed, that he reſolved to reſtrain his anger, and to ſilence the doctor by gifts rather than by menaces.

ABULFARAGIUS (GREGORY) a famous phyſician, divine, and hiſtorian, born at Malatia, near the Euphrates, A. D. 1226. He wrote an Univerſal Hiſtory from the creation of the world to his time, which is greatly eſteemed in the eaſt. The moſt excellent part of that work is what relates to the Saracens, the Moguls, and the conqueſts of Gengis-Khan. Dr. Pococke, profeſſor of the Hebrew and Arabic tongues at Oxford, publiſhed this work in 1663, in the original Arabic, with his own Latin verſion of it; to which he added a ſupplement, containing a compendious ſequel of that hiſtory, with reſpect to the eaſtern princes. Abulfaragius wrote above thirty other tracts, ſeveral of which relate to philoſophy and divinity.

ABULFARAGIUS was alſo the name of three celebrated Arabian poets, and one vaez, or preacher, of the ſame nation, whoſe ſermons are very much eſteemed.

ABULFEDA (ISMAEL) a learned and celebrated prince, who reigned at Hama, in Syria, and ſucceeded his brother Ahmed in 1310. He compoſed A Deſcription of the Countries beyond the river Oxus, which was publiſhed in London, with a Latin verſion by Mr. Greaves, in 1650. The abbé Aſcari, the French king's interpreter, has alſo tranſlated this work into Latin. The principal of Abulfeda's other works is his Abridgment of Univerſal Hiſtory down to his time. He is very exact, and his ſtyle ſublime and elegant; on which account his works are very much eſteemed. Abulfeda died at ſixty years of age, A. D. 1332.

ABU'L OLA AHMED, one of the moſt celebrated of all the Arabian poets, was born at Maara, a town of Syria, in 973. Tho' he loſt his ſight by the ſmall-pox at three years of age, his deſcriptions are extremely lively and agreeable. He died in 1057.

ABU MASHAR, known to us by the name of Albumaſar. See the article ALBUMASAR.

ABU MOSLEMA, or ABU MOSLEM, a governor of the province of Khoraſan, and a great Muſſulman captain, who, in the year 746, made the dignity of khalif paſs from the race of the Om-

miades to that of the Abaſſiades. It is ſaid, that by this revolution he occaſioned the death of above ſix hundred thouſand men; but after he had done the khalif Almanſor the moſt ſignal ſervices, that prince, in the year 754, cauſed him to be thrown into the Tigris.

ABU NOWAS, a celebrated Arabian poet, born in the city of Baſra, in the year 762. The khalif Harun al Raſchid had ſuch a regard for him, that he gave him an apartment in his palace, with Maſab and Rekáſhi, two other admirable poets. His principal works have been collected into one body by ſeveral perſons; on which account there is a great difference between the copies of this author. He died A. D. 810.

ABU SAID EBN ALJAPTU, ſurnamed alſo BEHADER KHAN, ſultan of the race of Genghis-Khan, ſucceeded his father in 1317. He was the laſt monarch of that race: he died in 1335, and after his death the empire was made a ſcene of blood and deſolation.

ABU TEMAM, or HABIB EBN AWS AL-HARETH EBN KAIS, ſurnamed AL TAYI, from his being of an Arabian tribe, named Tay, is conſidered as the prince of the Arabian poets, and none but Al Motanabbi can diſpute precedence with him. He was born either in 842, or 846, at Jaſem, a ſmall town between Damaſcus and Tiberias. He ſung the elogiums of ſeveral khalifs, who were all extremely liberal to him; and collected all his poetical compoſitions into a volume.

ABU YUSOF, the ſame with Yocub Ebn Ibrahim Ebn Habib al Cufi, was made chief juſtice of Bagdat by the khalifs Al Hadi and Harun al Raſchid, and was the firſt who was honoured with the title Kadi al Kodat, i. e. Judge of the Judges. This doctor having one day confeſſed his ignorance on a queſtion that was propoſed to him, he was told, that though he received very conſiderable penſions from the royal treaſury, he did not do his duty, ſince he did not determine the law-points that were brought before him. To which Abu Yuſof made this ſagacious anſwer: "I receive, ſays he, from the treaſury in proportion to what I "know; but were I to receive proportionably to the things I "know not, all the riches of the khalif would not ſuffice to pay "me."

ABUZAID, king of Perſia, in the beginning of the 14th century, falling in love with his prime-miniſter's daughter, put both him and his own ſon-in-law to death, for oppoſing him in his amour; and then marrying the lady, ſurrendered the government of his dominions into her hands, which ſhe managed with extraordinary prudence. He died in 1337.

ABYDOS, a town and caſtle of Leſſer Aſia, which is now the ſouthern caſtle of the Dardanelles, at the ſtreight which joins the Archipelago to the Propontis. This ſtreight is otherwiſe called Gallipoli, and is two miles in breadth. Long. 27. 26. E. Lat. 40.

ABYO, or ABUYO, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in the Eaſt-Indies, between Mindinao and Suzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Long. 120. 5. E. Lat. 10. N.

ABYSSINIA, by ſome called Higher Ethiopia, and by the Arabians Al Habaſh, is bounded on the north by Nubia, on the eaſt by the Arabic Gulph or Red Sea, and the kingdom of Adel; on the ſouth by the kingdoms of Ajan, Alaba, and Gingiro; and on the weſt by the kingdom of Goram and part of Gingiro; and is divided into a great number of provinces. The principal river is the Nile, and the moſt conſiderable lake that of Dambea, which diſcharges itſelf into the Nile, is about ſeven hundred miles in length, and ninety in breadth.

The air is pretty temperate in the mountains, and therefore their towns and ſtrong holds are generally placed thereon; but in the vallies it is hot and ſuffocating. The earth is of different kinds. In ſome places there are nothing but rocks and profound caverns; in others, eſpecially where there are rivers, the land is exceeding fruitful, and the banks of theſe ſtreams are bordered with flowers of various kinds, many of which are unknown in Europe. They have two crops in a year at leaſt, and have ſome wheat, barley, and maiz, but much more millet and pulſe; likewiſe abundance of ginger, cardamums, cotton, flax, ſugar, honey, wax, and vines. Their common drink is mead and metheglin. There are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, and lead, but they are generally neglected. However, it is ſaid that they work a gold mine that is well guarded with ſoldiers; and the torrents in the rainy ſeaſon waſhes a great deal of that metal from the mountains. This ſeaſon begins in May, when the ſun is vertical, or directly over their heads, and ends in September: this is the cauſe of the overflowing of the Nile, which ſo much puzzled the ancients. It was commonly attributed to the melting of the ſnow upon the hills in theſe parts: but experience has ſince undeceived the world; for there is no ſnow, even on the higheſt hills in this country.

The moſt uſeful mines are thoſe of rock-ſalt: when they have procured any large pieces, they cut it into bars of different ſizes, which they uſe inſtead of money; and with this and unſtamped gold they carry on their traffic. This country produces a great variety of animals, both tame and wild, ſuch as lions, tigers, rhinoceroſes, leopards, elephants, monkeys, ſtags, deer, and ſeveral ſorts of game. Some authors affirm there are unicorns, with a horn in the middle of their foreheads; but this is a mere fable, there being no ſuch creature in the univerſe. It is probable the Rhinoceros was anciently ſo called, becauſe it has a horn on its noſe. Here are likewiſe oſtriches, and a vaſt variety of birds, beſides horſes, camels, dromedaries, goats, cows, and ſheep.

In the lakes there is the hippotamus, or ſea-horſe, which is an animal that lives in the water as well as on the land: it reſembles an ox in ſome things, but is much larger, and weighs near one thouſand ſix hundred pounds; he runs as faſt as a man, but when briſkly purſued he will turn again: here are likewiſe crocodiles in the rivers, and a great variety of venomous reptiles. There is a peculiar kind of bees, which are ſmall, black, and without a ſting; they hive in the earth, and make honey and wax that are extremely white. They are greatly infeſted with locuſts, which devour every thing that is green wherever they come.

Beſides the large towns, there are a great number of villages, which in ſome places are ſo thick ſown, that they look like one continued town: the houſes are very mean, being but one ſtory high, and built of ſtraw, earth, and lime. In moſt of the towns the houſes are ſeparated by hedges, which are always green, and mixed with flowers and fruit-trees at a certain diſtance from each other, which gives an agreeable proſpect.

The government is monarchical, and the ſovereign, falſely ſtiled Preſter John, by many has the title of Negus, and is an abſolute prince. When he is in camp, the tents are ſo regularly diſpoſed that you might miſtake it for a city; and there is a captain over every diviſion, to prevent diſorders and execute juſtice.

The Abyſſins in general are of an olive complexion, tall, graceful, and well featured; thoſe that are neither mechanics, tradeſmen, nor tillers of the ground, are inured to bear arms, which are a head-piece, a buckler, a coat of mail, bows and arrows, darts, pikes capped with iron at both ends, a ſling, and a ſword: they have very few fire-arms, and theſe were introduced by the Portugueſe. The habit of perſons of quality is a ſilken veſt, or fine cotton, with a kind of ſcarf. The citizens have the ſame habit, only coarſer. The common people have nothing but a pair of cotton drawers, and a ſcarf which covers the reſt of their body. The women are of a healthy conſtitution, active, and moderately handſome, having neither flat noſes nor thick lips, like the negroes; and nature is ſo friendly, that they ſtand in little need of midwives, which is indeed the caſe of moſt countries in the torrid zone. They appear in public as in Europe, without being forbid the converſation of men as among the Mahometans. Their religion allows the men but one wife; but they often break through that rule, and are willing to think it is not binding. Princeſſes of the royal blood are not permitted to marry foreigners; and when they take the air, they go in great ſtate, with four or five hundred women attendants.

The language of the Abyſſins is the Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity with the Arabic; but particular provinces have a different dialect.

The religion of the country is the Chriſtian, though there are Jews, Mahometans and Pagans in divers parts, but not every where tolerated: they are of the ſect of the Copts, or Egyptians, and have a patriarch, who depends on the patriarch of Alexandria, but have not any other biſhop. They ſay they received the Jewiſh religion from the queen of Sheba; and the Chriſtian, from the eunuch of the queen of Candace, who was baptized by Philip: but the firſt is a fabulous ſtory, and the other very uncertain. They call their patriarch Abona, and he directs all the affairs of the church.

The particular tenets of the Abyſſins are partly conformable to the Eutychians, and partly peculiar to themſelves. They believe that Jeſus Chriſt has but one nature, which is the divine, and his humanity is entirely ſwallowed up in the divinity; or rather, that he had nothing of the humanity but the appearance. They deny tranſubſtantiation, purgatory, extreme unction, images in churches, the celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confeſſion; inſtead of which laſt, they proſtrate themſelves before the prieſt, and declare they have merited hell; after which, the prieſt holding the book of the Goſpels in his left hand, and a croſs in his right, touches them with it in ſeveral parts of their face and hands, while he recites a prayer: after that, he reads part of a Goſpel, makes ſeveral ſigns of the croſs, orders them a ſlight penance, and ſo diſmiſſes them.

In ſome things they conform to the Jewiſh religion, uſing circumciſion as well as baptiſm: they pay equal regard to Saturday and Sunday, and have ſwine's fleſh in abhorrence. On the other hand, they behave very decently in their churches, pulling off their ſhoes before they go in. Beſides prayers, they only read a part of the Scriptures, having no preaching; but they carefully attend the hours of divine ſervice, and ſeem to have a great deal of devotion. All authors affirm they circumciſe the girls as well as the boys, but none of them tell us in what it conſiſts. Some authors call all their clergy monks, but very improperly, for they have no monaſteries, and are allowed to marry once. They live in little huts near the churches, and perform divine ſervice in their turns.

ACACIA, or AKAKIA, (MARTIN) See AKAKIA.

ACACIUS, ſurnamed LUSCUS, from his having but one eye, was the diſciple of Euſebius, biſhop of Cæſarea, whom he ſucceeded in the year 338, or 340. Though ſcarce inferior to the former in erudition, eloquence, and reputation, he was depoſed by the council of Sardica, together with ſeveral other biſhops, who had declared themſelves of his opinion; and who afterwards aſſembled at Philippolis, in Thrace, where, in their turn, they fulminated againſt Athanaſius, pope Julius, and the reſt of their antagoniſts. Acacius had alſo a great ſhare in the baniſhment of pope Liberius, and bringing Felix into the ſee of Rome. He gave his name to a ſect who were called Acaciani, and died about the year 365. He wrote the life of Euſebius, and ſeveral other works.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Conſtantinople, ſucceeded Gennadius in that ſee in 471. He maintained that his ſee ought to have the pre-

pre-eminence over thoſe of Alexandria, Antioch, and Jeruſalem; and, to compaſs this deſign, prevailed on the emperor Leo to reſtore and confirm all the privileges which the churches once enjoyed, and eſpecially that of Conſtantinople. He was afterwards excommunicated by pope Felix III. and in return he eraſed the pope's name out of the ſacred dipticks, or the liſt of thoſe biſhops whoſe names were mentioned in the publick prayers: but being ſupported by the emperor of the Eaſt, he enjoyed his biſhoprick quietly till his death, which happened in 489.

ACACIUS, biſhop of Berœa, in Syria, in the fourth and beginning of the fifth century, was at the council of Conſtantinople, held in the year 381, in which were preſent an hundred and fifty biſhops. He was the friend of Epiphanius Flavianus, and the enemy of John Chryſoſtom, biſhop of Conſtantinople, whom he cauſed to be depoſed. He alſo, when an hundred and ten years of age, wrote to the emperor Theodoſius the younger, to adviſe him to confirm the ſentence pronounced againſt Cyril, biſhop of of Alexandria, who had been depoſed in a conventicle of ſchiſmatics. Notwithſtanding theſe rigorous proceedings, Theodoret aſſures us, that he was eminent both for his wiſdom and the ſanctity of his life. He died about the year 432.

ACACIUS (St.) biſhop of Amida, in Meſopotamia, in 420, was diſtinguiſhed by his piety and charity. He ſold the plate belonging to his church to purchaſe ſeven thouſand Perſian ſlaves, who were ready to die with want and miſery; and giving each of them ſome money, ſent them home. Veranius, their king, was ſo affected by this noble inſtance of benevolence, that he deſired to ſee the biſhop; and this interview procured a peace between that prince and Theodoſius I.

There have been ſeveral other eminent perſons of the ſame name, particularly a martyr under the emperor Decius: a patriarch of Antioch, who ſucceeded Baſil in 458, and died in 459: a biſhop of Miletum in the fifth century; and a famous rhetorician in the reign of the emperor Julian.

ACADEMIA, or ACADEMY, in Grecian antiquity, a grove in the ſuburbs of Athens, where there were ſhady and ſolitary walks fit for ſtudy and meditation. It took its name from Academus, or Echedemus, a citizen of Athens.

ACADEMICS, in Grecian antiquity, a ſect of philoſophers founded by Socrates and Plato, ſo called from their holding their aſſemblies in the Academia. They have been charged with maintaining that all things are uncertain, and that conſequently men ought to doubt of every thing. But Cicero, who was himſelf an Academic, ſays, that they differed from thoſe who imagined they knew every thing, in modeſtly maintaining that many things were only probable, that yet might ſerve to regulate their conduct; and that in this they had greatly the advantage of the dogmatiſts, as being entirely diſengaged, and unbiaſſed, and conſequently at full liberty to determine as their judgments ſhould direct.

ACADIA. See NOVA SCOTIA.

ACAMAS, the ſon of Theſeus, was deputed, with Diomedes, to the Trojans, to demand Helena. During which embaſſy he had a child by Leodice, the daughter of Priam. He was alſo one of the heroes who concealed themſelves in the wooden horſe. It is ſaid that one of the Athenian tribes was called Acamantides from his name, and that he founded Acamantium, a city in Phrygia.

ACAPULCO, a conſiderable town and port in Mexico, on the South Sea. It has a fine harbour, from whence a ſhip annually ſails to Manilla in the Philippine iſlands, near the coaſt of China in Aſia: and another returns annually from thence with all the treaſures of the Eaſt Indies, ſuch as diamonds, rubies, ſapphires, and other precious ſtones, the rich carpets of Perſia, the camphire of Borneo, the benjamin and ivory of Pegu and Cambodia; the ſilks, muſlins, and calicoes of the Mogul's country; the gold-duſt, tea, china-ware, ſilk, and cabinets of China and Japan; beſides cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, and pepper; inſomuch that this ſingle ſhip contains more riches than many whole fleets. The goods brought to Acapulco are carried to the city of Mexico, by mules and pack-horſes, and from thence to Vera Cruz on the North Sea, in order to be ſhipped for Europe. Acapulco itſelf is a ſmall place, with a little caſtle, conſiſting of about two or three hundred thatched houſes. Long. 102. 29. W. Lat 17. 30. N.

ACASTUS, the ſon of Pelias king of Theſſaly, and one of the moſt famous hunters of his time, married Hippolyta, who falling deſperately in love with Peleus, her ſon-in-law; and he refuſing to gratify her wiſhes, ſhe accuſed him to her huſband of a rape; on which he flew them both.

ACCA (St.) biſhop of Haguſtaldt, or Hexham, in Northumberland, ſucceeded Wilfrid in that ſee in 709. He wrote Paſſiones Sanctorum, i. e. The Sufferings of the Saints: Officia ſuæ Eccleſiæ, i. e. The Offices of his own Church, &c. He was eſteemed a very able divine, and was remarkably ſkilled in church muſic.

ACCARISI (FRANCIS) an Italian civilian, born at Ancona. He was raiſed to the chair of law-profeſſor at Sienna, and his fame ſpread ſo far that all the univerſities in Italy wiſhed to obtain him, and for that purpoſe made him very advantageous offers. He was afterwards made counſellor to the duke of Parma, and principal law-profeſſor in the univerſity of Piſa, which he enjoyed till his death in 1622.

ACCARISI (JAMES) doctor of divinity, and profeſſor of rhetoric at Mantua, was born at Bologna. He publiſhed a volume of his orations, another of letters, the Hiſtory of the Propagation of the Faith; and a Latin verſion of the diſturbances in the Low Countries, compoſed by cardinal Bentivoglio.

ACCIAIOLI (RENIER) duke of Athens, was deſcended from an antient and noble family of Florence, fruitful in great men. He rendered himſelf maſter of Athens, Corinth, and a part of Bœotia at the beginning of the fifteenth century.

ACCIAIOLI (ANGELO) cardinal, legate, and archbiſhop of Florence, his native country, died in 1407. He compoſed a work in favour of Urban VI.

ACCIAIOLI (DONATO) born at Florence in 1428, rendered himſelf famous by his learning, and the employments he poſſeſſed in his native country. He was conſidered as the ableſt orator, philoſopher, and mathematician of his age. He wrote, 1. A Latin Tranſlation of Plutarch's Lives of Alcibiades and Demetrius. 2. A Commentary, in Latin, on the Morals and Politics of Ariſtotle, collected from the leſſons of his maſter Argyrophilus. 3. The Lives of Hanibal and Scipio. 4. And tranſlated Aretino's Hiſtory of Florence into his native language, &c. He died in Auguſt 1473, at thirty-nine years of age.

ACCIAIOLI (JOHN) of the ſame family with the former, and a native of Florence, flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century. Quitting the bar, where he preſided in quality of ſenator, he entered into holy orders; and having learned the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic languages, travelled to Bologna and Padua to improve himſelf in uſeful knowledge. He was at length looked upon as an oracle in all ſciences, and the moſt eminent men of the age uſed to frequent his houſe, in order to conſult him on doubts, and aſſiſt at the conferences that were held there. He left only the following work, *Multa doctiſſimorum Problematum Monumenta, magno Studio & ingenio Elucubrata.*

ACCIAIOLI (ZENOBIO) a Dominican friar, born in Florence, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his works, among which the following only are extant: 1. A Tranſlation of Euſebius's book againſt Hierocles. 2. That of Olympiodorus on Eccleſiaſtes. 3. And that of Theodoret on the Cure of the falſe Opinions of the Gentiles. He died, according to ſome, in 1520, but others ſay not till 1587.

ACCIUS (LUCIUS) a tragic poet, greatly eſteemed by the antients for the force of his expreſſions, the nobleneſs of his ſentiments, and the variety of his characters. He alſo compoſed annals, and wrote verſes in praiſe of Decimus Brutus. Perſius and Martial ridiculed thoſe who imitated the ſtyle of this poet. Accius was born about a hundred and ſeventy-one years before the Chriſtian æra.

ACCIUS, a poet of the ſixteenth century, to whom is attributed a Paraphraſe on Æſop's Fables in elegiac verſe, of which Julius Scaliger has given a great elogium.

ACCO, a woman who ran diſtracted in her old age, on her finding by her glaſs that ſhe had loſt all her beauty. Plutarch obſerves, that mothers uſed to frighten their children by mentioning her name.

ACCOLTI (BERNARDO) ſecretary to the republic of Florence, was ſurnamed L'Unico, or the Non Such, probably from the great extent of his underſtanding, the variety of ſciencies he had acquired, and the excellency of his poetic vein; which not only gained him a ſeat among the Academicians of the court of Urbino, but made that great Mæcenas, pope Leo X. in 1520, create him prince of the ſtate of Nepi. He wrote many pieces, and among others a collection of excellent poems, printed at Venice in 1519 and 1553.

ACCURSIUS, a celebrated civilian born at Florence, was law-profeſſor at Bologna in the thirteenth century. Having quitted the chair, he compoſed a continued gloſs on the whole body of the law, which was of ſuch uſe to young ſtudents, that it quite eclipſed all the former expoſitions; and his authority was for ſome time of ſuch weight, that he was called the Idol of the civilians. He died at Bologna in 1229, aged ſeventy-eight.

ACCURSIUS, or ACCORSO, called AZZONE from his being the diſciple of the famous Azzone, became ſuch a maſter of the civil and canon laws, that he was conſidered as the prince of lawyers.

ACCURSIUS (FRANCIS or FRANCISCO ACCORSO) ſon to the former, was ſo highly eſteemed by the citizens of Bologna, that upon hearing that he was to follow the king of England into France, in order to teach the law there, they commanded him not to leave their city upon pain of having his whole eſtate confiſcated; and though Accurſius ſold it to a friend, they put their threats in execution; this obliged him to return back, on which it was reſtored to him again.

ACCURSIUS (MARIANGELUS) an able critic in the ſixteenth century, was born in Aquila. His Diatrebes, printed at Rome in folio, in 1524, on Ovid and Solinus, are a proof of his abilities in that kind of erudition. In his edition of Ammianus Marcellinus there are five books more than in any of the preceding ones. His predominant paſſion was the ſearching for and collecting of old manuſcripts: yet he made Latin and Italian verſes, was complete maſter of the French, German, and Spaniſh tongues, and underſtood optics and muſic.

ACEPHALI, a ſect ſo called, on account of their having no head or leader, from the word ἀκέφαλος. They were properly a party that appeared about the year 482, and followed the opinions of Peter Mongus, biſhop of Alexandria; but abandoned him on his ſubſcribing the decrees of the council of Chalcedon. Their doctrines were in general the ſame as that of the Eutychians.

ACERBO (FRANCIS) a learned Jeſuit, born at Nocera, was a perſon of great learning and penetration. His Latin poems, in-

titled, *Ægro Corpori à Muſe Solatium*, has been greatly eſteemed: it was printed at Naples in 1666, in quarto.

ACESIUS, a Novatian biſhop, who was preſent at the council of Nice. He denied that a perſon who had fallen into any crime after baptiſm, ſhould be received into the communion of the church. As he maintained this abſurd opinion in the preſence of Conſtantine, that emperor pleaſantly replied, "Set "up a ladder for yourſelf, Aceſius, and aſcend to heaven "alone."

ACHÆMENES, the chief of an illuſtrious family, who reigned in Perſia till the time of Darius Codomannus, on which account that family is often diſtinguiſhed by the term Achæmenides, and the epithet Achæmenians is frequently given to the Perſians by the antient poets.

ACHÆMENES, the ſon of Darius I. king of Perſia, and brother of Xerxes. This prince commanded the Egyptian fleet in the famous expedition that proved ſo fatal to Greece: but he was at laſt defeated and ſlain by Inarus, the chief of the Egyptian rebels, ſuccoured by the Athenians, about four hundred and ſixty years before the Chriſtian æra.

ACHÆUS, couſin to Antiochus the Great, endeavoured to obtain the kingdom of Syria. Being intruſted by Antiochus with the government of all his provinces beyond Mount Taurus, that high poſt excited his ambition, and made him reſolve to graſp at the ſovereignty; for this purpoſe he made himſelf popular by his liberalities, and diſputed the crown with his ſovereign: but though Antiochus immediately raiſed an army, Achæus kept the field for ſeven or eight years. At laſt Antiochus having received a reinforcement from Attalus, king of Pergamus, he drove him into Sardis, where, after a ſiege of two years, he was delivered up to Antiochus, who cauſed the extremities of his limbs to be cut off, and afterwards his head, which was ſewed up in an aſs's ſkin, and then the remaining part of the body was fixed on a croſs. This happened two hundred and eleven years before the Chriſtian æra.

ACHAIÆ PRESBYTERI, or the Preſbyters of Achaia, were thoſe who were preſent at the martyrdom of St. Andrew the apoſtle, A. D. 59, and are ſaid to have written an epiſtle in relation to it. Bellarmin, and ſeveral other eminent writers of the church of Rome, allow it to be genuine; while Du Pin, and ſome others, expreſsly reject it.

ACHAIUS, king of Scotland, was the ſon of king Ethſine, or Ethwin, and was raiſed to the crown in 788, after the death of Soluatius. The emperor Charlemagne ſent him an embaſſy, to deſire an alliance with him againſt the Saxons of Germany and England, who infeſted the ſeas with their piracies. This alliance was concluded in France, upon conditions ſo advantageous to the Scots, that Achaius, to perpetuate the memory of it, added to the arms of Scotland a double field ſowed with lilies.

ACHAN, the ſon of Carmi, of the tribe of Judah, who at the taking of Jericho concealed two hundred ſhekels of ſilver, a Babyloniſh garment, and a wedge of gold, contrary to the expreſs command of God. This ſin proved fatal to the Iſraelites, who were repulſed at the ſiege of Ai. In this dreadful exigence Joſhua proſtrated himſelf before the Lord, and begged that he would have mercy upon his people. Achan was diſcovered by caſting lots, and he and his children ſtoned to death. This expiation being made, Ai was immediately taken by ſtratagem. Joſh. vii. viii. ix.

ACHATES, the companion of Eneas, and his moſt faithful friend, celebrated in Virgil.

ACHELOUS, in fabulous hiſtory, wreſtled with Hercules, for no leſs a prize than Deianira, daughter to king Oenus: but as Achelous had the power of aſſuming all ſhapes, the conteſt was long dubious; at laſt, as he took that of a bull, Hercules tore off one of his horns, ſo that he was forced to ſubmit, and to redeem it by giving the conqueror the horn of Amalthæa, the fame with the Cornucopia, or horn of plenty, which Hercules having filled with a variety of fruits, conſecrated to Jupiter. Some explain this fable by ſaying, that Achelous is a winding river of Greece, whoſe ſtream was ſo rapid, that it roared like a bull, and overflowed its banks; but Hercules, by bringing it into two channels, broke off one of the horns, and ſo reſtored plenty to the country.

ACHEM, is the capital of the kingdom of the ſame name in the north part of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Eaſt Indies. It is ſituated in a plain on a pleaſant river, about a mile and a half from the ſea. The royal palace, which is very large, is ſeated in the very center of the city, and is of an oval figure ſurrounded with a ditch, and defended by very large pieces of ordnance. The ditch is guarded by palliſadoes, in which are ſeven gates. On the left ſide of the river is a fort to defend its entrance, and ſeveral other redoubts are erected in the marſhes round the city for its defence. The houſes are built upon poſts, ſo that you muſt go up ſeveral ſteps before you can enter them, becauſe in the rainy ſeaſon the waters riſe ſo high that they are forced to go from houſe to houſe in boats. The floors, partitions, and ſides are of ſplit bamboos, and they are covered with reeds, cocoa and palmeto leaves. They are all palliſadoed round, except in two chief ſtreets, in one of which they have their exchange, and in the other the Chineſe live. The number of houſes may be about ſeven or eight thouſand.

The ſtrangers, which conſiſt of Engliſh, Dutch, Danes and Portugueſe, Chineſe and Guzarats, live as near each other as they can, in a long ſtreet near the river, being only parted with bamboo pales. They have a particular ſort of houſes to put their beſt goods in, in order to preſerve them from fire; and theſe are the only brick or ſtone houſes in the city.

The north part of this iſland is more healthful than the ſouth, and yet it is very bad for ſtrangers, eſpecially in the rainy ſeaſons, when there is ſcarce a day paſſes without ſudden ſhowers, ſtorms, thundering, and lightning; beſides the heat of the ſun raiſes up the deleterious particles of the ſtanding waters, which infect the air and produce agues, fluxes, and malignant fevers. In other reſpects this part of Sumatra is pleaſant enough; for the ſoil produces rice in abundance, and all other ſorts of Indian fruits; ſuch as bananas, potatoes, yams, coco nuts, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pumple noſes, mangoes, pomgranates, citrons, water melons, muſk melons, pine apples, mangaſtans, which is a moſt delicate fruit, and reſembles a pomegranate, but is leſs; ſugar, honey, and ginger.

Beſides here is cotton, camphire, white benzoin, calamback, or aloes wood, eagle wood, and ſandal wood. The foreſts are full of various kinds of wild beaſts, as elephants, buffaloes, rhinoceroſes, tygers, ſtags, wild boars, porcupines, apes, monkeys, guanas, lizards, and ſerpents. It is worthy of obſervation, that the kingdom of Achem, and other parts of the iſland of Sumatra, is the only place in the Eaſt Indies that has bears. The woods abound with wild-fowl of all ſorts, and the country with thoſe that are tame. They have likewiſe bats of an incredible ſize. The rivers, lakes, and ſea afford great plenty of fiſh; and in ſome of them are crocodiles.

The mountains contain gold, ſilver, copper, tin, iron, and brimſtone; but the gold mines are too much neglected: however, in the year 1665, the queen of Achem got a thouſand pound weight out of one mine, and the Dutch Eaſt India company three hundred. The mountains likewiſe yield emeralds, hyacinths, and other precious ſtones. On the top of the burning mountain Balabam is a ſpring of a ſulphureous liquor, like oil; and in other parts a kind of petrolæum is met with, which the natives call minjah tunnah, or earth oil. The exportation of this is prohibited by the king of Achem, under pain of death. It is ſaid to cure a particular kind of paralytic lameneſs peculiar to theſe parts, called beriberi, only by bathing the limbs.

The moſt general language is the Malayan, though they ſpeak ſeveral others. The inhabitants are large, and of a blackiſh brown, or deep tawny complexion, with black fine hair, a long viſage, black eyes, thin lips, and the noſe of a middle ſize. Some have black teeth with chewing betel. The women are well ſhaped, and of a ſomewhat better complexion, with exceeding white teeth, except they chew betel. They are not very ſcrupulous in point of chaſtity, for they think it no manner of diſgrace to proſtitute themſelves for money. The manners both of the men and women are but very indifferent, for they are proud, ill-natured, and treacherous. The men, like other Mahometans, have as many wives as they can keep; and women of quality are ſeldom ſeen in the ſtreets.

The richer ſort have a piece of linen wrapped about their heads as a turban, and ſmall drawers, with a kind of coat in the Mahometan faſhion, of ſilk or callico, and a ſort of ſandals for their feet. In general both men and woman go quite naked from the waiſt upwards, and without ſtockings or ſhoes, having a piece of ſome ſort of cloth wrapped about their middles. Their principal nouriſhment is rice; but the rich have wild fowl, fiſh, cabrettoes, mutton, hogs, and deer, which are of the ſize of rabbits, wherewith their markets are very well ſtocked. Sometimes they have buffaloes fleſh. They dreſs every thing very well in their manner, ſeaſoning with pepper and garlic, and dying them yellow with turmeric, to render them more agreeable to the ſight.

The moſt common occupations at Achem are bankers, carpenters, ſmiths, goldſmiths, and fiſhing. The country people live on feeding cattle principally for their own uſe, or by bringing wild-fowl to the market every week, if they live near the city. If they were not extremely lazy, they might live very well, by planting roots and other uſeful vegetables, which ſome of them of late have undertaken. The fiſhermen are the richeſt of all the lower ſort; for in fine weather they will take from fifty to a hundred fiſh, as thick as the calf of one's leg, which they carry immediately to the market. The carpenters are very handy in building houſes after their manner, but more eſpecially in making a kind of boats called flying proas, which are exceeding neat and well contrived. They can build barks from ten to twenty ton each, with which they trade from place to place.

As the Achineſe pick up a conſiderable quantity of gold duſt, they have goods brought from ſeveral parts to purchaſe it, ſuch as opium, ſaltpetre, rice, buffalo's butter, all ſorts of cotton and ſilk manufactures from Bengal; tobacco, onions, callico, muſlin, brown and blue long cloth, ſallampores, chints, and ſometimes gunpowder, from Madraſs, &c. The gold duſt is found in gullies or rivulets, as it is waſhed from the mountains, particularly one high mountain in the ſhape of a pyramid, which ſome ſay furniſhes them yearly with a thouſand pounds weight.
Elephants are very numerous at Achem, and conſequently their teeth are very plentiful. They are ſaid to live upwards of three hundred years, and grow in this place to be eleven feet high.

Moſt of the inhabitants living near the ſea-coaſts are Mahometans, and ſeem to be very zealous in their religion. Now as the ceremonial part of it partly conſiſts in frequent ablutions, perhaps this may be the reaſon why both men and women will never paſs by a river without bathing themſelves; and as for the river near the city it is always full of men, women, and children

children of all ages. In the inland parts of the country they are pagans, but their ceremonies are unknown.

The laws are very ſevere in this country, and puniſhments are inflicted without delay. For the perſon accuſed of any crime is taken immediately before a magiſtrate, and either condemned or acquitted according to the evidence. When he is found guilty of theft, if the thing ſtolen does not amount to a tale, or twenty ſhillings, they cut off a hand or foot, at the option of the criminal. When he is caught a ſecond time, the ſame puniſhment is inflicted. But the third time, or if he has ſtolen the value of five tale, he is impaled alive. When a hand or foot is to be cut off, it is laid upon a hatchet fixed in a block, with the edge uppermoſt, and by ſtriking with a wooden mallet they make the amputation. This done they are ſent to an iſland called Pulo Way, where they muſt cultivate the ground, breed poultry, and the like, for the uſe of the city.

This country is governed by a king or queen, under whom there are twelve oronkers, or great lords, who have their ſeveral departments, and act with great power and authority. Theſe great men have many ſlaves, theſe have others under them, and theſe laſt have their ſlaves. This ſubordination renders the ſlaves ſo numerous, that it may be almoſt called a country of ſlaves. Long. 94. 10. E. Lat. 5. 30. N.

ACHERI (Luke d') a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at St. Quintin, in Picardy, in 1609, and made himſelf famous by printing ſeveral works, which till then were only in manuſcript, particularly, 1. The epiſtle attributed to St. Barnabas. 2. The works of Lanfrank, archbiſhop of Canterbury. 3. Thoſe of Guibert, abbot of Nogent. 4. A collection of ſcarce and curious pieces under the title of Spicilegium, i. e. Gleanings, in thirteen volumes, quarto. 5. Grimlaic's Rule for Anchorites, and ſome Aſiatic pieces. Luke d'Acheri paſſed his whole life in his retreat: he ſpoke with modeſty and reſerve; but his vaſt erudition has juſtly given him a place among the moſt learned men of the ſeventeenth century. He died at the abbey of St. Germain in the Fields, on the 29th of April 1685, aged ſeventy-ſix.

ACHERON, according to the heathen mythology, a river of Epirus, which, according to ſome, roſe out of the lake Acheruſia, in Epirus, and emptied itſelf into the bay of Ambracia. Others make it a ſulphureous and ſtinking lake near cape Miſenum, in the bay of Naples. The poets feigned it to be the ſon of Titan or Terra, or, as others ſay, of Ceres; and that he was born in a cave without a father, and ſent to hell for furniſhing the Titans with water during their war with the gods, where he was turned into a river, over which departed ſouls were ferried.

ACHILLES, in fabulous hiſtory, the firſt of this name, according to the poets, was the ſon of Terra, or the earth, and did Jupiter a very ſignal piece of ſervice; for having ſheltered Juno in a cave, when ſhe fled from the amorous purſuits of that god, he addreſſed her with ſuch perſuaſive eloquence, as to make her conſent to conſummate their marriage.

Achilles, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the greateſt heroes of antient Greece, was the ſon ef Peleus and Thetis. He was a native of Phthia, in Theſſaly: and, according to the poets, his mother fed him by day with ambroſia, and by night covered him with celeſtial fire. She dipped him alſo in the waters of the river Styx, by which his whole body became invulnerable, except that part of his heel by which ſhe held him; and afterwards intruſted him to the care of the centaur Chiron, who, to give him the ſtrength neceſſary for martial toil, fed him with honey, and the marrow of lions and wild boars, &c. To prevent his going to the ſiege of Troy, ſhe diſguiſed him in female apparel, and hid him among the maidens at the court of king Lycomedes: but Ulyſſes diſcovering him, perſuaded him to follow the Greeks. Achilles diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a number of heroic actions; and having quarrelled with Agamemnon on account of Briſeis, reſolved no longer to concern himſelf in the war; till hearing that Hector had killed his friend Patroclus, he fought with him, killed him, faſtened his corpſe to his chariot, and dragged it round the walls of Troy. At laſt Paris treacherouſly wounded him in the heel with an arrow, while he was in a temple treating about his marriage with Philoxena, daughter to king Priam. Of this wound he died, and was interred on the promontory of Sigæum, and after Troy was taken, the Greeks ſacrificed Philoxena on his tomb. It is ſaid, that Alexander ſeeing this tomb, honoured it by placing a crown upon it; at the ſame time crying out, that "Achilles was happy in having, "during his life, ſuch a friend as Patroclus; and after his "death, a poet like Homer." Achilles is ſuppoſed to have died 1183 years before the Chriſtian æra.

Achilles Tatius. See the article Tatius.

ACHILLINI (Alexander) a celebrated philoſopher and phyſician at Bologna, and an accurate interpreter of Averroes upon Ariſtotle's philoſophy, died at Bologna, his native city, in 1512. His philoſophical works are printed together in one volume in folio; as are alſo his medicinal works.

Achillini (Claudius) grandſon of the former, and one of the greateſt ornaments of Bologna, his native city, died in 1640, aged ſixty-ſix years. He wrote ſome Latin letters, and a volume of very ingenious Italian poems.

ACHIOR, a general of the Ammonites, who, during the ſiege of Bethulia, ſeven hundred and five years before Chriſt, ſpoke with great freedom to Holofernes of the protection granted by God to the Jews, and adviſed him not to attack them unleſs they had offended their God. His advice was received with the utmoſt indignation by all the principal officers of the army, who reſolved to kill him; and Holofernes himſelf, after having reproached him in the moſt blaſphemous terms, ordered his ſoldiers to ſeize him, to carry him to Bethulia, and deliver him up to the Jews: but thinking it impoſſible to get to that city, on account of the ſlingers who caſt ſtones at them, they bound him and left him at the foot of the hill; when the Iſraelites ſeeing Achior, came and looſed him, and brought him into the city. He then informed them of the reaſon why the Aſſyrians treated him in that manner; upon which Ozias, one of the governors of the city, received him into his houſe. Some time after Judith having cut off Holofernes's head, brought it to Achior; who was no ſooner recovered from his ſurpriſe, than he expreſſed his joy, and immediately became a protelite to the Jewiſh religion.

ACHISH, king of Gath, to whom David retired, and who gained a complete victory over Saul, which was fatal both to that prince and his ſon Jonathan. This battle was fought about one thouſand and fifty-five years before Chriſt.

ACHITOPHEL, counſellor to king David, and afterwards to Abſalom, hanged himſelf, becauſe Abſalom would not follow his counſel. This happened about one thouſand and twenty-three years before the Chriſtian æra.

ACHMET, the ſon of Selim, a Chriſtian author in the ninth century, wrote a treatiſe on the interpretation of dreams, which was printed in Greek and Latin, and annexed to Artimidorus, in 1623. The Arabic original is loſt.

Achmet Geduc, a famous general under Mahomet II. and Bajazet II. was a native of Albania, and lived in the fifteenth century. He took Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, ſword in hand, and carried the women into Greece, where he ſold them to the higheſt bidders. When Mahomet II. died, his ſons, Bajazet and Zezim, both claimed the throne, and reſolved to decide their conteſt by the ſword. Achmet ſided with the former, and by his bravery and conduct fixed the crown on his head. But that general found, by ſad experience, that too bright a glory is an unpardonable crime in the eyes of a tyrant; for Bajazet took away his life, by whom he was raiſed to the throne.

Achmet I. emperor of the Turks, ſucceeded his father Mahomet III. in 1604. He was very unfortunate in a war againſt the Perſians, was ignorant, paſſionate, and cruel; always wavering, without courage to proſecute his deſigns; and neglecting the moſt important affairs to amuſe himſelf with trifles. After a ſhort and inglorious reign he died in the year 1616, being then about twenty-ſix years old. This prince built the ſuperb moſque in the Hippodrome of Conſtantinople.

ACIDALIUS (Valens) a very learned man, would probably have been one of the beſt critics in his time, had he not died very young. He was born at Witſtock, in the duchy of Brandenbourg; and having viſited ſeveral academies in Germany and Italy, embraced the Romiſh religion. He wrote Latin notes on Quintius Curtius, which are very much eſteemed; and alſo ſeveral other works; but died in 1595, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

ACILIUS Glabrio (Marcus) conſul in the year of Rome 562, and two hundred and eleven years before the Chriſtian æra, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery and conduct in gaining a complete victory over Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, at the Streights of Thermopylæ, in Theſſaly; and on ſeveral other occaſions. He built the Temple of Piety at Rome, in conſequence of a vow he made before the above-mentioned battle; and the reaſon of his giving it that name, is very remarkable. The ſtory mentioned by Pliny, Valerius Maximus, and other authors, is as follows: The Roman prætor had condemned a woman for a capital crime, and committed her to the triumvir to be put to death in priſon; but the keeper being moved with compaſſion, deferred the painful taſk of ſtrangling her, and even ſuffered her daughter to viſit her, after ſhe had been carefully ſearched, to prevent her carrying her any food, imagining that ſhe would ſoon be ſtarved to death. But after ſeveral days had paſſed, and he found no alteration in her, he was ſurpriſed at her being ſupported ſo long; and at laſt, having watched the daughter, he obſerved that the order of nature was happily inverted, and the mother was ſuſtained by ſucking the daughter's breaſt. The keeper immediately told this ſurpriſing circumſtance to the triumvir, and it being diſcovered to the council of the judges, the woman's puniſhment was remitted; and ſhe was not only diſcharged, but a perpetual allowance was appointed to maintain both her and her daughter.

Acilius (Caius) one of Julius Cæſar's ſoldiers, rendered himſelf famous by an inſtance of aſtoniſhing bravery; for being in a ſea-fight at Marſeilles, and having caught hold of one of his enemy's ſhips, had his right hand cut off; notwithſtanding which he leaped into the ſhip, and knocked down every one who met him with his ſhield.

Acilius Aviola, legate of Tiberius in Gaul, ſuppreſſed the commotions raiſed in that country by Julius Florus and Julius Sacrovir. The manner of his death was very extraordinary; for being thought to be dead, he was carried to the funeral pile prepared for him; but as ſoon as the fire came to touch his body, he recovered, and cried out, that he was alive, deſiring his tutor, who was the only perſon that ſtaid there, to aſſiſt him; but the flames had by that time ſurrounded him, ſo that he was preſently burnt to death.

ACIS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Faunus and Simetheis, a beautiful ſhepherd of Sicily, who being beloved by Galatea,

Polyphemus the giant was ſo enraged, that he daſhed out his brains againſt a rock; after which Galatea turned him into a river, which was called by his name.

ACME, a Jewiſh lady, in the ſervice of Livia, the wife of Auguſtus Cæſar; who being bribed by Antipater, the ſon of Herod the Great, forged a letter in the name of Salome, that king's ſiſter, in order to expoſe her to Herod's reſentment; but this baſe impoſture being detected, ſhe was executed by order of Auguſtus.

ACOLTI, an antient family in Tuſcany, that has produced ſeveral great men, viz. 1. Benedict Acolti the elder, who was born at Arezzo, in Tuſcany, and flouriſhed about the year 1376. He wrote a treatiſe to exhort the emperor Charles IV. to undertake an expédition into Italy, to quiet the diſorders there. 2. Benedict Acolti the younger, ſuppoſed to have been the grandſon of the former, was born at Arezzo in 1415, and wrote a Latin work on the wars carried on by the Chriſtians againſt the Infidels, in order to recover Judea and the Holy Sepulchre: another piece on the excellent perſonages in his time; and a work in French, conſiſting of military diſcourſes on the wars carried on by the Chriſtians againſt the Barbarians. 3. Peter Acolti, cardinal of St. Euſebius, was ſon of the former. He wrote ſeveral tracts, and died at Rome in 1532. 4. Benedict Acolti, cardinal, was born at Florence October 29, 1497. He made an extraordinary progreſs in the ſtudy of the law, and became ſo great a maſter of the Latin tongue, that he was called the Cicero of his time. He wrote a treatiſe on the rights of the pope to the kingdom of Naples, and ſome poems that were much eſteemed. He died at Florence in 1549. He ought not to be confounded with Benedict Acolti, chief of a conſpiracy againſt pope Pious IV. who was executed in 1564.

ACOMA, a town of North America, in New Mexico, ſeated on a hill, with a good caſtle. To go into the town you muſt walk up fifty ſteps, cut out of the rock. It is the capital of that province, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1599. Long. 104. 15. W. Lat. 35. 0.

ACOMACK, the name of a county in Virginia. It is on the eaſtern ſide of Cheſepeak bay, on a ſlip of land by the Virginians called the Eaſtern Shore. It is a large county, and yet contains but one pariſh, the inhabitants being but thin at preſent, and ſcattered up and down in diſtinct ſettlements.

ACOMINATUS NICETAS. See NICETAS.

ACONTIUS (JAMES) a philoſopher, civilian, and divine, born at Trent in the ſixteenth century. He embraced the Reformed religion, and coming to England, was well received by queen Elizabeth, to whom he dedicated his book on the ſtratagems of Satan. He alſo wrote, 1. A Treatiſe of the Method and right Way of inveſtigating and treating of Arts and Sciences. 2. A Treatiſe of Logic; and, 3. Another on the Manner of making Books. He was a man of great penetration and judgment, and of ſingular modeſty and moderation, in matters of religion.

ACOSTA (URIEL) a gentleman born at Oporto, about the end of the ſixteenth century. He was educated in the Romiſh religion, and inſtructed in a variety of ſciences, the laſt of which was the law. Religion having early made a deep impreſſion on his mind, he was ſeized with the dread of eternal miſery, which threw him into the moſt horrible agonies; and as the Popiſh doctrines would not ſuffer him to be at reſt, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of Moſes and the prophets; which giving him more ſatisfaction, he embraced Judaiſm, left Portugal, and was circumciſed at Amſterdam; on which occaſion he changed his name of Gabriel to that of Uriel: but having obſerved that the tenets and cuſtoms of the Jews were not conformable to the laws of Moſes, it was impoſſible for him to be ſilent, he was therefore excommunicated by the ſynagogue, on which he wrote a book to prove that the rites and traditions of the Phariſees are contrary to the writings of Moſes. He even embraced the errors of the Sadducees, becauſe Moſes made no mention either of a ſtate of future rewards or puniſhments: and a Jewiſh phyſician wrote againſt him a defence of the immortality of the ſoul. After farther conſideration, Acoſta imagined that the Moſaic law was only an human invention, and that all religions are indifferent; in conſequence of which he diſguiſed his errors, and, retracting what he had written, returned again to the Jewiſh church, fifteen years after his excommunication: but ſome days after he was accuſed by a young lad, his nephew, of not obſerving the Jewiſh law, either with reſpect to eating or the ſabbath. On this accuſation he received the moſt cruel and ignominious treatment from the Jews, as he himſelf relates in a ſmall book, intitled, *Exemplar vitæ humanæ*. In ſhort, attempting to kill his principal enemy, and the piſtol miſſing fire, he took another and killed himſelf. This happened about the year 1640.

ACOSTA. See COSTA.

ACQUI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, with a biſhop's ſee, and commodious baths. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and retaken by the Piedmonteſe in 1746; but after this it was taken again and diſmantled by the French, who afterwards forſook it. It is ſeated on the river Bormia, twenty-five miles north-weſt of Genoa, and thirty ſouth of Caſal. Long. 8. 40. E. Lat. 44. 40.

ACRA, a country on the gold coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, where the Engliſh have a large, ſtrong, and handſome fort, built on the top of a ſteep rocky cliff, hanging over the ſea: it has a battery juſt under the caſtle wall, next the water: beſides which, there are large ſtrong flankers, on which are mounted twenty-ſeven pieces of ordnance. A little below this, the Dutch have a fort, called Crevecoeur, which is larger than the Engliſh, but the walls are thinner. Two leagues further is a Daniſh fort, called Chriſtianburgh, which is the only one they have on this coaſt: it is a ſquare building, ſtrengthened by four batteries, and is planted with twenty guns. The country hereabout is the pleaſanteſt part of the gold coaſt, being not ſo woody as the other parts: and here are ſalt ponds belonging to the Engliſh fort, which yield a great deal of ſalt. There is a negro town belonging to each fort.

ACRA, or ACRE, a town and port in Paleſtine, ſeated on the ſea-ſhore. It was formerly called Acco, and then Ptolemais. The knights of Malta had it a long while in their poſſeſſion. It was a large ſtrong place, as appears by its ruins. Some hiſtories ſay there were as many churches as there are days in the year; but this does not appear at preſent; for if we may judge from what remains, there could be no more than thirty. There is at Acre a ſquare tower, which ſerves for a caſtle, and a houſe near it, which is uſed for the ſeraglio of the baſſa, when he reſides at this place. There is not above fifty houſes left, and theſe are more properly huts. This was a very famous place during the wars in the Holy Land, when the Chriſtians attempted to drive the Saracens from Jeruſalem. It was for ſome time the ſeat of the kings of Jeruſalem, and was often taken and retaken; but the Saracens were conquerors at laſt, not only of this place, but of the reſt of Syria. Its port is pretty much frequented to this day: at the entrance there is a moſque, and near it a great number of marble pillars, of all colours, lying on the ground, but generally broken or buried in the ſand. It is about thirty-eight miles from Jeruſalem. Long. 36. 20. E. Lat. 33. 40. N.

ACREMAH, ſon of Abu Jahl, an idolater, and one of thoſe whom Mahomet had reſolved to put to death at the taking of Mecca: but afterwards embracing the new religion, he was received to favour, and died fighting valiantly in its defence, in the khalifat of Abu Beçr, about the year 634.

ACRISIUS, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Argos, who being told by the oracle, that he ſhould be killed by his grandchild, ſhut up his daughter Danae in a brazen tower; but Jupiter entering to her in a golden ſhower, ſhe proved pregnant, and brought forth Perſeus. Acriſius, on hearing of her diſgrace, cauſed both her and the infant to be ſhut up in a cheſt, and caſt into the ſea; when being thrown on the iſle of Seriphus, they were taken up by Dictys, the king of the iſland's brother, who happened to be then fiſhing; and finding them alive, took them out of the cheſt and uſed them kindly. Perſeus, after a number of adventures, had, it ſeems, the misfortune to kill his grandfather; for, according to ſome, being reconciled to Acriſius, and playing with him at diſcus, or quoits, his quoit bruiſed the old king in the foot, which turning to a mortification, carried him off. Others ſay, that after he had killed Meduſa, he carried her head to Argos, which Acriſius ſeeing, was turned into ſtone.

ACRO, an antient ſcholiaſt of Horace, who lived about the ſeventh century.

ACRON, a celebrated phyſician of Agrigentum, who firſt thought of lighting large fires, and purifying the air with perfumes, to put a ſtop to the peſtilence that ravaged Athens, and which was attended with ſucceſs. He lived about four hundred and ſeventy-three years before the Chriſtian æra.

ACRON, a territory on the gold coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, bordering on the Fantynean country. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience; and under it is a village, inhabited only by fiſhermen. The other inhabitants are addicted to huſbandry, and ſell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. The people are very ignorant, and go naked like the reſt of the negroes. This is called Little Acron, for Great Acron is farther inland, and is a kind of a republic.

ACRONIUS (JOHN) a native of Friezland, taught phyſic and the mathematics at Baſil, with great reputation, and wrote the following books; 1. De Terræ Motu: 2. De Sphæra: De Aſtrolabii & Annuli Aſtronomici Confectione. He died at Baſil in 1563.

ACROPOLITA (GEORGE) a Greek hiſtorian, was born at Conſtantinople, and educated in the court of the emperor John Ducas, at Nice. He was employed in the moſt important affairs of the empire, and in particular was ſent ambaſſador to John prince of Bulgaria, in 1282, but died immediately after his return. He wrote, 1. A Continuation of the Greek Hiſtory, from the taking of Conſtantinople by the Latins, till it was recovered by Michael Palæologus in 1261: 2 A Treatiſe concerning Faith, Virtue, and the Soul: 3. An Expoſition upon the Sermons of St. Gregory Nazianzen; and other pieces.

ACROPOLITA (CONSTANTINE) ſon of the preceding, was called the younger Metaphraſtes, and flouriſhed at Conſtantinople under the emperor Michael Palæologus, and his ſon Andronicus, about the year 1270. He wrote ſeveral treatiſes on the proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt; and orations on the martyrs Theodoſia and Neophytus; on St. Theodore, and St. John Damaſcenus.

ACTÆON, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Ariſtæus and Autonoë, the daughter of Cadmus king of Thebes, was paſſionately fond of hunting; but as he was in the midſt of the chace, he diſcovered the goddeſs Diana bathing, with her nymphs, who being incenſed at his intruſion, transformed him into a ſtag; when his own dogs miſtaking him for their game, purſued and tore him to pieces. The following ingenious explication has been given of this fable: Actæon was a man who lived in Arcadia, and was a great lover of hunting; but by keeping many dogs, and ſpend-

ing his time in hunting on the mountains, he entirely neglected his domeſtic affairs; and being brought to ruin, was generally called the wretched Actæon, who was devoured by his own dogs.

ACTOR, a name given to ſeveral perſons in fabulous hiſtory, particularly, 1. To one of the companions of Hercules in the war with the Amazons, who being wounded, reſolved to return home, but died by the way: 2. Actor, father of Menœtius, and grandfather of Patroclus, who married Ægina, after ſhe had had a ſon called Æacus, by Jupiter: 3. Another Actor, who was the ſon of Hyppoſus, and went in the Argonautic expedition: 4. Another, who was the ſon of Neptune and Agamede, daughter of Augeus: 5. Another, who was ſon to Phorbas, and built a city in Elis, his native country: 6. Another, who was the ſon of Aceus, and father of Aſtyochia, by whom the god Mars had two ſons, who went to the ſiege of Troy: and 7. Another among the Arunci, whom Virgil deſcribes as an hero of the firſt rank.

ACTUARIUS, a celebrated Greek phyſician, of the thirteenth century, and the firſt Greek author who has treated of mild purgatives, ſuch as caſſia, manna, ſena, &c. His works were printed in one volume in folio, by Henry Stephens, in 1567.

ACUNA (Christopher de) a Spaniſh Jeſuit, a native of Burgos, who went into Chili and Peru, with a commiſſion from the king of Spain, to make diſcoveries on the river of the Amazons; and after his return to his native country in 1640, publiſhed at Madrid, a deſcription of that river.

ACYNDYNUS (Septimus) conſul of Rome with Valerius Proculus, the year in which Conſtantine, ſon of Conſtantine the Great, was killed, A. D. 340. He had been governor of Antioch: and during his government, there happened an event worthy of notice: A certain man neglecting to carry to the treaſury the pound of gold he was taxed, Acyndynus threw him into priſon, and ſwore he would hang him, in caſe he did not pay the money on a certain day appointed: and the time was near expired when he found it impoſſible to ſatisfy the governor's demand. At this time a very rich man, inflamed with the love of his wife, who was very beautiful, offered her the pound of gold on which her huſband's life depended; and deſired no other recompence but the pleaſure of paſſing a night with her. The woman, taught by the Scriptures that her body was not in her own power, but in that of her huſband, acquainted him with the offers which the rich gallant made her, declaring that ſhe was willing to accept of them, provided he was willing to ſave his life, at the expence of her chaſtity; which, as he had an abſolute power over her body, was at his diſpoſal. The impriſoned huſband thanked his wife, and ordered her to go and lie with her gallant. She went: the ſum agreed upon was given her in a purſe, which was afterwards dextrouſly exchanged for another, filled only with earth. The woman, at her return home, no ſooner perceived the fraud, than ſhe complained publickly of it, ſued for juſtice at the governor's hands, and ingenuouſly told him the whole ſtory. Acyndynus began by owning himſelf in fault, and expreſſing his concern that his ſeverity and menaces had forced the unhappy pair to have recourſe to ſuch remedies, and then ſentenced himſelf to pay the pound of gold into the treaſury; and afterwards decreed that the woman ſhould poſſeſs the piece of ground whence the earth had been taken, which was found in her purſe.

ADA, daughter of Hecatumnus, married Idrieus, her own brother, and reigned with him in Caria after the death of her ſiſter Artemiſia, the widow of Mauſolus. Idrieus died after a reign of ſeven years, and leaving no iſſue, was ſucceeded by Ada, who ſwayed the ſcepter about four years, when ſhe was dethroned by Pexodares, her younger brother, who, to ſtrengthen his power, married his daughter, who was alſo named Ada, to a Perſian lord, called Orontabates, who ſucceeded his father-in-law ſix years after, and defended Halicarnaſſus againſt Alexander. At this favourable conjuncture, Ada implored the protection of the conqueror, againſt the uſurper; delivered up to him the city Alinda, which ſhe ſtill poſſeſſed, and offered to endeavour to reduce ſeveral others under his power. Alexander gave her a very kind reception; and after he had taken the city of Halicarnaſſus, reſtored her to the authority ſhe had before enjoyed over all Caria. Ada, then to ſhew her gratitude, ſent him a preſent of ſweetmeats and the moſt delicate viands, with the beſt cooks ſhe could hear of: but Alexander anſwered, that he had no occaſion for ſuch things, and that Leonidas his tutor had formerly furniſhed him with much more excellent cooks, by teaching him, "That "he who would have an appetite to his dinner, muſt riſe early, "and take a walk; and if he is deſirous of making a delicious "ſupper, he muſt eat moderately at dinner."

ADALBERT (St.) biſhop of Augſburgh, died in 921. There has been another St. Adalbert, who was biſhop of Prague, and ſuffered martyrdom in 997.

ADAM, the firſt man, and the father of the human race, was created by the Almighty on the ſixth day of the creation, and placed in a delightful garden; from whence he was driven, for having, at the ſolicitation of Eve, eaten of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, contrary to the expreſs orders of God himſelf. Adam had three ſons, whoſe names are mentioned in the ſacred Scriptures, Cain, Abel, and Seth. He died aged 930.

Adam (John) a French Jeſuit, and a celebrated preacher, and controverſial writer, was a native of Limouſin. He warmly oppoſed the Janſeniſts, and was made ſuperior of the Jeſuits houſe at Bourdeaux; in which character he died, on the 12th of May, 1684. He compoſed a great number of works, the moſt famous of which are, 1. A Tranſlation of the Office of the Church: 2. A

Reply to a Letter of Mr. Daillé: 3. The Triumph of the Euchariſt, againſt the Rev. Mr. Claude: 4. The Life of St. Francis of Borgia, &c.

Adam (Melchior) a Calviniſt, and principal of the college of Heidelberg, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing the lives of the philoſophers, divines, lawyers, and phyſicians, of the ſixteenth and beginning of the ſeventeenth centuries, in 4 vols. Theſe illuſtrious men are all either Germans or Flemings. He wrote ſome other works, and died in 1622.

Adam, a joiner of Nevers, a French poet. See Billaut.

ADAMITES, a ridiculous ſect, who, according to St. Epiphanius, were thus denominated from one Adam, who lived at the time when they were ſo called; but more probably, according to St. Auſtin, from Adam, the parent of all mankind. Theſe enthuſiaſts imagining that Adam did not know Eve till after his fall, and even till after he was driven out of Paradiſe, concluded that marriage would never have been inſtituted had man continued in his primitive ſtate; and therefore made a vow of continence and a monaſtic life: and as our firſt parents went naked, while in a ſtate of innocence, both the men and women, at entering their aſſemblies, after their example, ſtripped themſelves entirely naked; after which, they ſeated themſelves on benches fixed one above the other, and began their devotions, heard the leſſons read, prayed, and received the ſacraments; aud theſe being ended, they returned to their reſpective habitations. They never appeared naked but in their aſſemblies, which were held in a ſtove-room, under which a fire was made to expel the cold. Such perſons as committed a fault, were excluded the aſſembly; on which occaſion they uſed to ſay, that having, like Adam, eaten of the forbidden fruit, they deſerved, like him, to be driven out of Paradiſe, for ſo they called their church.

For the modern Adamites ſee the article Picards.

ADAMS (Sir Thomas) Lord-mayor of London, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his prudence and piety, his acts of munificence, his loyalty, and his ſufferings. He was born at Wem in Shropſhire in 1586, educated in the univerſity of Cambridge, and bred a draper in London; and by his wiſdom and integrity was gradually raiſed to the higheſt offices in the city, and was frequently returned a burgeſs in parliament; but being a loyaliſt, was not permitted to ſit there. While he was lord-mayor in 1645, his houſe was ſearched with the expectation of finding king Charles I. and the next year he was committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower, where he continued ſeveral years. He lent ten thouſand pounds to king Charles II. during his exile; and in the ſeventy-third year of his age was deputed by the city their commiſſioner to Breda, whither he went with general Monck, to congratulate and attend king Charles to England. In conſideration of his ſignal ſervices, that king conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and a few days after his reſtoration, advanced him to the dignity of a baronet of England. Sir Thomas gave his houſe at Wem for a free-ſchool, which he liberally endowed: he founded an Arabic profeſſorſhip at Cambridge, with a ſalary of 40 l. per annum, and was at the expence of printing the Goſpels in the Perſian language, and tranſmitting them to that kingdom. His beneficence appeared on a variety of occaſions, he being always ready to relieve the diſtreſſed. This worthy magiſtrate died Feb. 24, 1667, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age. After his death a ſtone was extracted from his bladder, which weighed above twenty-five ounces; and this ſtone is ſtill preſerved in the laboratory of Cambridge.

ADAMSON (Patrick) archbiſhop of St. Andrews, was born March 15, 1563, in the town of Perth, of mean but very honeſt parents; and on the death of biſhop Douglas was raiſed to the archbiſhopric of St. Andrew's. Though he was one of the moſt learned and polite prelates of the age in which he lived, the above dignity brought him nothing but trouble and uneaſineſs; and king James at laſt granting the revenue of his ſee to the duke of Lenox, this unfortunate prelate and his family came, in a literal ſenſe, to want bread. He died in 1591. He wrote a Tranſlation of the Lamentations of Jeremiah into Latin verſe, and ſeveral other works.

ADANA, a town of Aſia in Natolia, and in the province of Carmania. It is ſeated on the river Choquen; on the banks of which ſtands a little ſtrong caſtle built on a rock. It has great numbers of beautiful fountains brought from the river by means of water-works. Over the river there is a ſtately bridge of fifteen arches, which leads to the water-works. The climate is very pleaſant and healthy, and the winter is very mild and ſerene; but the ſummer is ſo hot, it obliges the principal inhabitants to retire into the neighbouring mountains, where they ſpend ſix months among ſhady trees and grottos, in a moſt delicious manner. The adjacent country is rich and fertile, and produces melons, watermelons, cucumbers, pomegranates, pulſe, and herbs of all ſorts, all the year round, beſides corn, wine, and fruits in their proper ſeaſon. It is thirty miles eaſt of Tarſus, on the road to Aleppo. Long. 35. 42. E. Lat. 38. 10. N.

ADDISON (Lancelot) the ſon of Lancelot Addiſon, a clergyman, was born at Mouldiſmeaburne, in the pariſh of of Croſby Ravenſworth in Weſtmoreland, in the year 1633. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and at the reſtoration of king Charles II. accepted of the chaplainſhip of the garriſon of Dunkirk; but that fortreſs being delivered up to the French in 1662, he returned to England, and was ſoon after made chaplain to the garriſon of Tangier; where he continued ſeven years, and was greatly eſteemed: in 1670 he returned to England, and was made chaplain in ordinary to the king; but his chaplainſhip

of Tangier being taken from him on account of his abſence, he found himſelf ſtraitened in his circumſtances, when he ſeaſonably obtained the rectory of Milſton, in Wiltſhire, worth about 120l. per annum. He afterwards became a prebendary of Sarum, took his degree of doctor of divinity at Oxford; and in 1683 was made dean of Litchfield, and the next year archdeacon of Coventry. His life was exemplary; his converſation pleaſing and greatly inſtructive; and his behaviour as a gentleman, a clergyman, and a neighbour, did honour to the place of his reſidence. He wrote, 1. A Short Narrative of the Revolutions of the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco: 2. The preſent Hiſtory of the Jews: 3. A Diſcourſe on catechiſing: 4. A modeſt Plea for the Clergy: 5. An Introduction to the Sacrament: 6. The firſt State of Mahometiſm; and ſeveral other pieces. This worthy divine died on the 20th of April, 1703, and left three ſons, 1ſt. Joſeph, whoſe life we ſhall give in the next article: 2d. Gulſton, who died while governor of Fort St. George: 3d. Lancelot, maſter of arts, and fellow of Magdalen College in Oxford; and one daughter, firſt married to Dr. Sartre, prebendary of Weſtminſter, and afterwards to Daniel Combes, Eſq.

ADDISON, (JOSEPH) one of the brighteſt geniuſes that this or any other country has produced, was the ſon of dean Addiſon, the ſubject of the laſt article. He was born at Milſton, near Ambreſbury, in Wiltſhire, on the 11th of May, 1672; and not being thought likely to live, was baptized the ſame day. Having received the firſt principles of his education, he was removed to the Charter-houſe, in London, where he contracted a friendſhip for Mr. Richard Steele, afterwards Sir Richard, which laſted as long as his life. At fifteen he was entered in Queen's College, Oxford, where he ſoon became a maſter of the claſſics, obtained an elegant Latin ſtyle, and before he was known in town, his Latin poetry gained him the admiration of both univerſities. He was twenty years of age before he publiſhed any thing in Engliſh, and then his Tranſlation of Virgil's fourth Georgic, his Verſes to Mr. Dryden, ſeveral other poems, and his Diſcourſe on the Georgics, procured him the applauſe of that excellent poet. He had been cloſely preſſed, while at the univerſity, to enter into holy orders; but this his great modeſty made him decline; and having dedicated a poem on one of king William's campaigns to the lord-keeper Somers, that judicious ſtateſman not only ſeconded his deſire to travel, but procured for him from the crown an annual penſion of 300l. by which means he was enabled to make the tour of Italy; and at his return he publiſhed an account of his travels, and dedicated them to his patron. As the death of king William had produced a change in the miniſtry, his penſion was now ſtopped, and he remained a conſiderable time unemployed. But an unexpected incident at once raiſed him, and gave him an opportunity of exerting his fine talents to advantage: for in the year 1704, the lord-treaſurer Godolphin happened to complain to lord Halifax, that the duke of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim had not been celebrated in verſe in the manner it deſerved; and intimated, that he would take it kindly, if his lordſhip, who was the known patron of the poets, would name a gentleman capable of doing juſtice to ſo elevated a ſubject, lord Halifax replied with ſome quickneſs, that he was well acquainted with ſuch a perſon, but that he would not name him; adding, that he had long ſeen with indignation, men of no merit maintained in pomp and luxury at the public expence, while perſons of too much modeſty, with great abilities, languiſhed in obſcurity. The treaſurer ſaid very coolly, that he was ſorry his lordſhip had occaſion to make ſuch an obſervation; and that for the future he would take occaſion to render it leſs juſt than it might be at preſent; but that in the mean time he would pawn his honour, whoever his lordſhip ſhould name, might venture upon this theme without fear of loſing his time. Upon this, lord Halifax named Mr. Addiſon, but inſiſted that the treaſurer himſelf ſhould ſend to him, which he promiſed. Accordingly he prevailed upon Mr. Boyle, chancellor of the exchequer, to go to Mr. Addiſon in his name, and communicate to him the buſineſs; which he accordingly did, in ſo obliging a manner, that he readily entered upon the taſk. The lord-treaſurer Godolphin ſaw the poem before it was finiſhed, when the author had written no farther than the famous ſimile of the angel; and was ſo pleaſed with it, that he immediately made him a commiſſioner of appeals. Two years after, he was appointed under-ſecretary of ſtate: after this, he was made ſecretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and keeper of the records in that kingdom. He aſſiſted Sir Richard Steele in writing the Tatler, till its concluſion in 1711. And ſir Richard having ſoon after formed the plan of the Spectator, conſulted Mr. Addiſon about it, who, in the courſe of that admired work, which began to be publiſhed on the firſt of March, 1711, furniſhed the greateſt part of thoſe papers which are in higheſt eſteem, which he marked with ſome letter in the word CLIO: and ſuch was the ſucceſs of that periodical paper, that twenty thouſand of them have been ſold in one day. In 1713 his Cato appeared on the ſtage, and with the applauſe of every party, ran thirty-five nights. He afterwards had a ſhare in the Guardian, &c. Upon the death of the queen the lords juſtices appointed him their ſecretary. At this time he was intended for the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate, which he took pains to decline, and accepted again of that of ſecretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. After this, Mr. Addiſon was made one of the lords of trade. In 1716 he married the counteſs of Warwick, and was the next year appointed by king George I. one of his principal ſecretaries of ſtate: but his health, which had been before impaired by an aſthmatic diſorder, ſuffered greatly by his advancement. However, he bore it with patience, till ſuſpecting that the public buſineſs might ſuffer by his diſorder, he reſigned his office, and applied himſelf to the writing A Treatiſe on the Chriſtian Religion; but a long and ſevere relapſe put a period to his life on the 17th of June 1719, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Addiſon, beſides the above works, wrote The Freeholder, Dialogues upon Medals, and ſeveral other admirable performances: all of which have been collected together, and printed in 4 vols. 4to.

ADEL, a kingdom on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, which reaches as far as the ſtraits of Bab-el-Mandel, which unites the Red Sea to that of Arabia. This country produces corn, and feeds a great number of cattle. The inhabitants drive a trade in gold, ſilver, ivory, oil, frankincenſe, a ſort of pepper, and other merchandizes of Arabia and the Indies. The king was formerly a vaſſal to the grand negus of Abyſſinia: but being Mahometans, and the Abyſſinians a ſort of Chriſtians, they could not agree; and in 1535 came to an open rupture, when the Adelines threw off the yoke, ſeeking protection from the grand ſignior. The principal places are Adela, ſeated in the centre of the country, and is the town where the king reſides: Zeila, near the Arabian Sea; it is a rich town, and has a good trade: Barbora, near the ſea-coaſt, is an ancient trading-town. It rains very ſeldom in this country.

ADELARD (ST.) grandſon of Charles Martel, and the firſt miniſter of Pepin, king of Italy, died at the abbey of Corbie, of which he was abbot, in 826.

ADELME, or ALDHELM, ſon to Kenred, and nephew to Ina, king of the Weſt-Saxons. After being educated abroad, he was made abbot of Malmſbury, and enjoyed that dignity thirty years. He was the firſt Engliſhman who wrote in Latin, the firſt who brought Latin poetry into England, and the firſt biſhop of Sherburn. He wrote A Treatiſe on the Obſervance of Eaſter. He died in 709, and his corpſe was inſhrined at Malmſbury, and held in great veneration, he being afterwards canonized. The monks have related ſeveral fabulous particulars of him.

ADEN, a city in Arabia the Happy, ſeated on a ſmall peninſula on the ſouth coaſt. It was the antienteſt, faireſt, and moſt pleaſant town in all this country, ſurpaſſing all the neighbouring ports. The houſes were built both neat and ſtrong, and the caſtles from the top of the mountains afforded a curious diverting proſpect. It has good walls next the ſea, and on the land ſide it is ſurrounded with mountains, whoſe paſſages are guarded with ſtrong forts. It once contained about ſix thouſand houſes, but we are informed by a maſter of a ſhip, who has lately been there, that it is now in ruins. It has been often plundered by the Bedowins, or wild Arabians, who live in the deſert: and the Portugueſe were once maſters of it; then the Turks; and now the king of Yemen. The country adjacent produces barley, wheat, beans, peas, plenty of fruit and roots, camels, aſſes, mules and horſes. They have great numbers of ſheep with large tails that reach almoſt to the ground: the goats are the fineſt, both for beauty and taſte, that ever were ſeen; and the ſea affords plenty of good fiſh. The religion is the ſame as all over Arabia, that is the Mahometan. It is eighty-five miles from Sannaa, the capital of Arabia. Long. 46. 30. E. Lat. 12. 50. N.

ADERBIJAN, a province of Perſia in Aſia, bounded on the north by Proper Armenia; on the ſouth by Irac Ajemi, on the eaſt by Guilan or Khilen; and on the weſt by Curdiſtan. It is three hundred miles long, and one hundred and eighty broad; and the moſt remarkable places are Tauris and Ardevil.

ADHERBAL, king of Numidia, was the ſon of Micipſa. He was beſieged in the city of Cirta, taken priſoner, and put to death by Jugurtha, about one hundred and thirteen years before Chriſt.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, which has its ſource in Tyrol; and after having watered the biſhopric and town of Trent, in the territory of Venice, and having paſſed by Verona and Rovigo, diſcharges itſelf into the gulph of Venice.

ADIMARI (ALEXANDER) was born at Florence in 1579, and was greatly eſteemed by the learned. He was a member of the academy of the Incogniti at Venice, and acquired great reputation by his poems. He died in 1649, in the ſeventieth year of his age.

ADMETUS, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Phares, in Theſſaly, whoſe ſheep Apollo was reduced to keep, for having killed the cyclops who forged the thunderbolt with which Eſculapius was ſlain. The god, in return for the kindneſs he had received from Admetus, made the Parcæ conſent not to cut the thread of his life, if any one could be found who would die in his ſtead: but none being found, Alceſtis, his wife, freely offered herſelf to ſave her huſband; when Proſerpine, moved by the tears of Admetus, reſtored her back to life.

ADOLPHUS OF NASSAU, was elected emperor in 1291, to the prejudice of Albert of Auſtria, the eldeſt ſon of Rodolphus the former emperor. Albert, however, endeavoured to dethrone him; and ſeeing Adolphus in the battle of Haſenferet, near Spire, at the head of his ſquadron, he attacked him perſonally, killed him, and by that means won the imperial ſceptre. Adolphus loſt his life on the 2d of July, 1298.

ADONIA, feſtivals in honour of Adonis, who was worſhipped in ſeveral places, particularly at Athens and at Alexandria, where his image was carried about the city with great ſolemnity. But the moſt remarkable feſtival of this kind was in Syria, where, on a certain day, they made great lamentations for the death of Adonis, the women tearing their hair and beating their breaſts; and as great rejoicings the next day, on his being alive and taken up into heaven. At this feſtival the women had their heads ſhaven,

after the manner of the Egyptians at the death of Apis; when they who refuſed to be ſhaved were obliged to proſtitute themſelves a whole day to ſtrangers, and the money gained by this ſhameful commerce was conſecrated to Venus, in whoſe temple the ceremonies were performed.

ADONIBEZECK, king of the Canaanites, rendered himſelf formidable by his victories over ſeventy kings, whoſe thumbs and great toes he cauſed to be cut off; but being conquered and taken priſoner by Joſhua, about one thouſand four hundred and twenty-four years before Chriſt, he was himſelf ſerved in the ſame manner.

ADONIJAH, the ſon of David by Haggith, finding that Ammon and Abſolom, his elder brothers, were dead, and that David was too old to manage the affairs of government, imagined that the kingdom was due to him by birth-right, and that it would be proper for him to procure himſelf to be acknowledged king before his father's death; but being defeated in this deſign by Nathan the prophet, who anointed his younger brother Solomon, he ſubmitted to him, and was pardoned; but ſome time after deſiring Bathſheba to intercede with her ſon Solomon, that he might have Abiſhag to wife, Solomon, imagining that he wanted a pretence to countenance his aſpiring to the crown, ordered him to be put to death, about one thouſand and fourteen years before the Chriſtian æra.

ADONIS, in fabulous hiſtory, a youth of incomparable beauty, was the ſon of Cynaras by his own daughter Myrrha. The goddeſs Venus fell in love with him, and often came down to meet him on Mount Libanus. But Mars envying this rival, transformed himſelf into a wild boar, and as Adonis was hunting ſtruck him with one of his tuſks in the groin and killed him. Venus, who heard his cries, haſted to his aſſiſtance, and in her way trod on a thorn, when the blood which trickled from her foot produced the damaſk roſe; but coming too late to ſave him, ſhe changed him into the flower anemone, which ſtill retains a crimſon colour. After this ſhe went to hell, and prevailed on Proſerpine to let Adonis be ſix months with her in heaven, and continue the other ſix months in the infernal regions.

By Adonis ſome mythologiſts underſtand the corn, which is hid ſix months in the earth, before the time of harveſt. Adonis is ſaid to be killed by a boar, that is by the winter, when the heat of the ſummer is extinguiſhed by the cold, which is the enemy of beauty and fertility.

ADORNE (Francis) a Jeſuit of an antient Genoeſe family, fruitful in great men, wrote, at the ſolicitation of St. Charles, king of France, a treatiſe on eccleſiaſtical diſcipline. He died January 13, 1586, aged fifty-ſix.

ADRASTUS, king of Argos, was the ſon of Talaus and Lyſianaſſa. Being driven out of this kingdom by Amphiarus, he retired to Polybius, king of Sycion, who gave him his daughter Amphithea in marriage, and at length left him his kingdom. Adraſtus raiſed a powerful army to reſtore Polynices, his ſon-in-law, to the throne of Thebes, in Bœotia, which had been uſurped by Eteocles. This war was called the Expedition of the Seven Worthies, on account of its being commanded by ſeven princes, including Adraſtus, who was at their head. Theſe were all killed at this ſiege, except Adraſtus, about one thouſand two hundred and fifty one years before the Chriſtian æra: when the laſt mentioned prince returning to his kingdom, incited the children of the former to revenge the death of their fathers, and aſſembled a new army, called the Epignes, on account of its being commanded by thoſe who ſurvived their fathers. Theſe princes were of the ſame number as the former: they defeated the Thebans, and all of them returned victorious except Ægialeüs, ſon of Adraſtus, who was ſlain; when Adraſtus was ſo afflicted at his ſon's loſs, that he died with grief. The Sicyonians erected a mauſoleum to his memory; and inſtituted feſtivals and ſacrifices to his honour, which they celebrated annually with great pomp.

ADRAZZO, or Ajaccio, a town in the iſland of Corſica, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the weſtern ſide of the iſland, and has a good port. The adjacent parts are pleaſant and fruitful, producing wine in abundance. It is twenty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Corte. Long. 9. 20 E. Lat. 41. 54.

ADRETS (Francis de Beaumont Baron des.) See Beaumont.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, which gave its name to the Adriatic Gulph. It was formerly a great city, but now contains only a few houſes inhabited by fiſhermen. It is ſixteen miles eaſt of Rovigo. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 45. 5.

ADRIAN, or Hadrian (Publius Ælius) emperor of Rome, was the ſon of Ælius Adrianus Afer, and was born A. D. 76. He loſt his father at ten years of age, and had for his guardians Trajan, and Cælius Tatianus, a Roman knight. He was ſucceſſively made tribune of the people, prætor, and conſul. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery on ſeveral occaſions; and Trajan being taken ſick after the ſiege of Afer, adopted him for his heir, and died ſoon after: on which Adrian, who was then at Antioch, cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed emperor, on the 11th of Auguſt, 117. One of his firſt actions was his yielding up almoſt all the conqueſts made by Trajan; and though the ſenate decreed him a triumph, and honoured him with the title of father of his country, he refuſed both, and deſired that Trajan's image might triumph. His liberality was amazing; he forgave what was owing him by the people, and burnt in Trajan's ſquare all the bonds and notes relating to the debts due to himſelf. There was ſcarcely a province in his whole empire which he did not honour with his preſence; he viſited Gaul, Germany, and Britain; in which laſt place he built a wall eighty miles long, from Newcaſtle to the city of Carliſle: and though he travelled on foot, paſſed into Aſia and Africa, leaving, wherever he came, the greateſt proofs of his liberality. He puniſhed the Jews who had revolted: but though he publiſhed no edicts againſt the Chriſtians, he ſuffered them to be perſecuted. After a reign of twenty-one years he was ſeized with a dropſy, and having many phyſicians, aſcribed his death to their difference in opinion. Upon his death-bed he repeated thoſe verſes to his ſoul, which have been ſo finely imitated by Mr. Pope, and died at Baiæ, in the ſixty-third year of his age. He had a ſurpriſing memory, was prudent, learned, and, though a lover of peace, was poſſeſſed of great military ſkill. He wrote poems both in the Greek and Latin languages, and underſtood the ſciences; but was jealous of thoſe who excelled. He adminiſtered juſtice with wonderful application; but, on the other hand, was cruel, envious, and laſcivious.

Adrian I. was elected pope on the 9th of February, 772, after the death of Stephen III. In the beginning of his pontificate Didier, king of the Lombards, invaded St. Peter's Patrimony, and ravaged the country almoſt to the very walls of Rome; but Charlemagne coming with an army to the pope's aſſiſtance, Dedier was defeated and taken priſoner. Charlemagne then ſubdued Lombardy, and afterwards going to Rome, Adrian, in an aſſembly of the clergy, gave him the power of creating popes. He ſat above twenty-three years in the chair, and died on the 26th of December, 795.

Adrian II. ſucceeded pope Nicholas I on the 4th of December, 867, at the ſeventy-ſixth year of his age. He had twice refuſed the pontificate, and did not then accept it till after much perſuaſion. He took off the excommunication inflicted by his predeceſſor on Lothario, king of Lorrain, who had repudiated his queen Thietberga, in order to marry Valdreda; that prince having aſſured the pope, that he had quitted the latter. Adrian II. held a council at Rome againſt Photius, patriarch of Conſtantinople, and ſent two legates to the council of Conſtantinople held in 869, at which Photius was depoſed, and Ignatius reſtored. But though he approved of what was done in this council, he afterwards quarrelled both with the emperor of Greece and the patriarch Ignatius, about the poſſeſſion of Bulgaria, to which he laid claim. This pope died in 872, and was ſucceeded by John VIII.

Adrian III. was elected pope after the death of Martin, in 884. Baſil the Macedonian, emperor of the Eaſt, warmly ſolicited this pope to annul all that had been done againſt Photius, and to receive that famous patriarch to the communion of the church; but this he abſolutely refuſed. This pope alſo publiſhed a decree, which authoriſed the ordination of popes in the abſence of the emperor's ambaſſadors. He died in 885, and was ſucceeded by Stephen V.

Adrian IV. was the only Engliſhman that ever ſat in St. Peter's chair. His name was Nicholas Brekeſpere, or Breakſpere. He was the ſon of one Robert de Camera, a man of learning, but poor, and was born at Langley, near St. Albans: his father being a lay-brother in the abbey of St. Albans, he daily received alms at their gate, for which he did a part of their drudgery; but being unable to obtain admiſſion into the houſe, he went to Arles, in France, where he was firſt admitted ſervitor to the regular canons of St. Rufus, then one of that body, and at length general of the order. Pope Eugenius III. made him cardinal and biſhop of Albania, and ſent him as his legate to Denmark and Norway, where he laboured with great zeal and ſucceſs in the converſion of the people; and at his return was unanimouſly choſen pope on the 11th of December, 1154, after the death of Anaſtatius IV. The very next year he excommunicated William king of Sicily, who ravaged his territories, and abſolved that prince's ſubjects from their allegiance. About the ſame time Frederic, king of the Romans, having entered Italy with a powerful army, Adrian met him, and concluded a peace with him. At this interview Frederic condeſcended to hold the pope's ſtirrup, whilſt he mounted on horſeback. Adrian died on the firſt of September, 1159, and was ſucceeded by Alexander III.

Adrian V. (pope) was a Genoeſe, and the brother of Innocent IV. He was elected pope on the 12th of July, 1276, but died thirty-ſix days after.

Adrian VI. (pope) was born at Utrecht in the year 1459, and, his father being poor, he was educated at Louvain, in a college where a certain number of the ſcholars were maintained gratis. However, he ſoon obtained great reputation for his probity and learning; and after being advanced to the higheſt poſts in that univerſity, was made tutor to the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles V. by whom he was ſoon after employed in ſeveral important negotiations, and by whoſe intereſt he was raiſed to the papal throne on the 9th of January, 1522. He would not change his name, but in every thing ſhewed a great diſlike to all pomp, oſtentation, and ſenſual pleaſure. He acknowledged the great abuſes he obſerved in the church, lamented the wicked life of the clergy, and the corrupt morals of ſome popes. His pontificate laſted only till the 14th of September, 1523; and it is remarkable that, before his death, he ordered the following inſcription to be engraven on his tomb: *Adrianus VI. hic ſitus eſt, qui nihil ſibi infelicius in vita duxit quam quod imperaret.* i. e. "Here lieth Adrian VI. who eſteemed the "ſovereign power, the greateſt misfortune of his life." This

pope wrote ſeveral works: 1. his *Queſtiones & Expoſitiones* on the fourth Book of the Sentences were printed at Paris, in folio, in 1512 and 1516. He alſo wrote, 2. *Queſtiones quod libetica duodecim.* 3. *Regulæ Cancellariæ Apoſtolicæ*; and 4. *Computum Hominis Agonizantis & Sermonem de Sæculo pertuſo.*

ADRIAN, biſhop of Bath and Wells, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. and cardinal prieſt, was born of a mean and obſcure family at Cornetto, in Italy; was ſent nuncio into Scotland and France by pope Innocent VIII. and made cardinal by Alexander VI. He drew upon himſelf the hatred of pope Julius II. and to avoid the effects of his reſentment, hid himſelf in the mountains of Trent: but being recalled by Leo X. he ungratefully engaged in a conſpiracy againſt him. The pope, however, pardoned him; but Adrian not daring to truſt to this, made his eſcape in the night, and was never more heard of. This prelate let out the revenues of his ſee in England while he himſelf continued at Rome: however, he was one of the firſt that effectually reformed the Latin ſtyle; he wrote a treatiſe on the Latin tongue, and another on true philoſophy, which are ſtill extant.

ADRIANI (JOANNI BATTISTA) a celebrated author, born at Florence in 1511, of a Patrician family. He wrote in Italian an Hiſtory of his own times, which is a continuation of Guicardini's Hiſtory of Italy, and begins with the year 1536; it is a very accurate performance: he alſo wrote ſix funeral orations. He died in Florence in 1579.

ADRIANOPLE, a city of Turky in Europe, in the province of Romania, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, under the patriarch of Conſtantinople. It is about ſeven or eight miles in circumference, including the old city and ſome gardens. The houſes are low, moſtly built of mud and clay, and ſome of brick; and the ſtreets are exceeding dirty. The walls and towers are in a great meaſure fallen to decay. However, there is a beautiful bazar, or market, half a mile long, called Ali Baſſa. It is a vaſt arched building, with ſix gates, and three hundred and ſixty-five well furniſhed ſhops, kept by Turks, Armenians, and Jews, who pay five crowns a month for each ſhop. The number of inhabitants of all nations and religions may be about a hundred thouſand: but it is dear living here, becauſe the proviſions are brought from diſtant places. The air is wholeſome, and the country very pleaſant in the ſummer time, on account of the river and ſtreams that run near and about the city; the chief of which is the Mariza. Theſe promote and preſerve the verdure of the gardens, meadows, and fields, for a conſiderable part of the year. In the winter there is plenty of game. Near the principal bazar there is another, about a mile in length, covered with boards, with hobs on each ſide to let in the light. It is full of good ſhops, which contain all kinds of commodities. Sultan Selim's moſque ſtands on the ſide of a hill, in the midſt of the city; for this reaſon, this magnificent ſtructure may be ſeen on all ſides. There are ſeveral other moſques well worth ſeeing. Every thing made of gold and ſilver, jewels, piſtols, ſcimetars, &c. are ſold in another part of the city, called by travellers the bizeſtein, though it differs little from a bazar. This contains about two hundred ſhops, and is covered like the former: but the covering is ſupported by two rows of large pillars. The grand viſier's palace is nothing more than a convenient houſe, after the Turkiſh manner of building. The emperor's ſeraglio is a regular ſtructure, in a plain near the river Tungia. It is two miles in compaſs, and has ſeven gates, beſides thoſe of the gardens, which are ſeveral miles in circumference. The city is governed by a mullah cadi, who has an abſolute authority both in civil and criminal matters. In the time of the plague, or war, the grand ſeignior ſometimes reſides here. The Turks took this city from the Greeks in 1362, and made it the capital of the empire, till Mahomet II. took Conſtantinople in 1453. Long. 26. 27. E. Lat. 41. 45.

ADRICHOMIA (CORNELIA) a nun of the order of St. Auſtin, in the ſixth century, was the daughter of a Dutch gentleman, and acquired great reputation by her poetical genius, which ſhe applied to ſacred ſubjects. She put the Pſalms of David into verſe, and wrote other ſacred poems.

ADRICHOMIUS (CHRISTIAN) was born at Delft, in Holland, in the year 1533. He was a conſiderable time director of the nuns of St. Barbara, in the place of his birth. He wrote, 1. A Deſcription of the Holy Land. 2. The Life of Chriſt: and, 3. An Oration, *de Chriſtiana Beatitudine*; and died at Cologne in June 1585.

ADYTUM, in Pagan antiquity, the moſt retired and ſacred place in their temples, anſwering to the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of the Jews: for into this place none but the prieſt was allowed to enter; and here they alſo delivered their oracles.

ÆA, in the fabulous hiſtory, was a virgin, fond of hunting; but being very deſirous to avoid the courtſhip of Phaſis, ſhe prayed the gods to aſſiſt her; upon which they changed her into an iſland of the ſame name. This fable aroſe from the iſland of Æa being encompaſſed by the river Phaſis.

ÆACEA, in Grecian antiquity, ſolemn feſtivals and games celebrated at Ægina in honour of Æacus. See ÆACUS.

ÆACIDES, in Grecian antiquity, a name given to all the princes deſcended from Æacus. See the next article.

ÆACUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Jupiter by Ægina, who, when the iſle of Ægina was depopulated by a plague, his father, in compaſſion to his grief, changed all the ants upon it into men and women, who were called Myrmidons from μύρμηξ, an ant. The meaning of which fable is, that when the country had been depopulated by pirates, who forced the few that remained to take ſhelter in caves, Æacus encouraged them to come out, and by commerce and induſtry recover what they had loſt. His character for juſtice was ſuch, that, in a time of univerſal drought, he was nominated by the Delphic oracle to intercede for Greece, and his prayer was anſwered. The Pagans alſo imagined that Æacus, on account of his impartial juſtice, was choſen by Pluto one of the three judges of the dead: and that it was his province to judge the Europeans.

ÆACUS, brother to Polyclea, both of whom were deſcended from Hercules. An oracle having declared, that which ſoever of them firſt ſet their feet on land, after paſſing the river Achelous, ſhould enjoy the city and kingdom: Polyclea feigned herſelf lame, and deſired her brother to carry her over; but on coming near the ſhore ſhe leaped from his back, while he was yet in the water, crying, "Brother, the kingdom is mine, by the "deciſion of the oracle." Her brother commended her wit, married her, and they reigned together.

ÆCHMALOTARCHA, αἰχμαλωτάρχης, in Jewiſh antiquity, a title given to the principal leader or governor of the Hebrew captives reſiding in Chaldea, Aſſyria, and the neighbouring countries. This magiſtrate was called by the Jews roſch-galath, i. e. the chief of the captivity.

ÆDES, in Roman antiquity, beſides its more ordinary ſignification of a houſe, or the part where the family uſed to eat, is uſed for an inferior kind of temple conſecrated to ſome deity; but not by the augurs. In antient Rome there were a great number of theſe: as the *Ædes Hercules*, *Ædes Fortunæ*, *Ædes Pacis*, &c.

ÆDICULA, the inner part of a temple, where the altar and ſtatue of the Deity ſtood.

ÆDILE, *Ædilis*, in Roman antiquity, a magiſtrate who ſuperintended buildings of all kinds; but more particularly public ones, as temples, aquæducts, &c. to them likewiſe belonged the care of the highways, public places, weights, and meaſures. They fixed the prices of proviſions, took cognizance of debauches, puniſhed lewd women, and ſuch as frequented gaming-houſes. They had alſo the inſpection of comedies and other pieces of wit, and were obliged, at their own expence, to exhibit magnificent games to the people.

The ædiles were at firſt only two in number, choſen from among the common people; but theſe not being able to ſupport the expence of the public ſhews, two more were created out of the patrician order, who took upon themſelves all the expences of the games, and were called the ædiles curules, or majores, as the two plebeians were denominated minores. At length, in order to eaſe theſe four, Julius Cæſar created two others, who were called ædiles cereales, on account of their having the inſpection of all kinds of grain committed to their care.

The municipal cities had alſo ædiles, who had much the ſame authority as thoſe in Rome.

ÆDITUA, in Roman antiquity, a female officer belonging to the temples of the goddeſſes, who had the ſame poſt as the ædituus in the temples of the gods.

ÆDITUUS, in antiquity, an officer in the temples of the gods, who had the care of the offerings, treaſure, and ſacred utenſils.

ADOUR, a river of France, which riſes in the mountains of Bigorre, and running north by Tarbes, through Gaſcony, afterwards turns eaſt, and paſſing by Dax, falls into the bay of Biſcay below Bayonne.

ADRIANO A SIERRA, or mountain of Adriana, in Guipuzcoa, a ſub-diviſion of the province of Biſcay, in Spain. There is a road over it to Alaba and Old Caſtile, which is very difficult: at its beginning there is a dark path of forty or fifty paces cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that muſt be paſſed over, which is one of the higheſt of the Pyrennees. Theſe mountains are little frequented; and there are no inhabitants, except a few ſhepherds, who live in cottages.

AEDON, in fabulous hiſtory, the wife of king Zethus, the brother of Amphion. She envying her ſiſter-in-law, becauſe ſhe had ſix boys, went in the night to kill one of them; but by miſtake murdered her own ſon Itylus, inſtead of one of Amphion's: but lamenting her error, the gods, in compaſſion, turned Itylus into a goldfinch.

ÆGEATES (JOHN) a prieſt of the ſect of Neſtorians, who flouriſhed, according to Voſſius, under the emperor Zeno, about the year 483. He wrote an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, which began with the reign of Theodoſius the younger, and ended with the reign of Zeno: he alſo wrote a treatiſe againſt the council of Chalcedon.

ÆGEUS, in fabulous hiſtory, was king of Athens, and the father of Theſeus. The Athenians having baſely killed the ſon of Minos, king of Crete, for carrying away the prize from them, Minos made war upon the Athenians; and being victorious, impoſed this ſevere condition on Ægeus, that he ſhould annually ſend into Crete ſeven of the nobleſt of the Athenian youths, choſen by lot, to be devoured by the Minotaur. On the fourth year of this tribute the choice fell on Theſeus, or as others ſay, he himſelf intreated to be ſent. The good king, at his ſon's departure, gave orders, that as the ſhip ſailed with black ſails, it ſhould return with the ſame, in caſe he periſhed; but if he came back victorious, he ſhould change them into white. Theſeus, after having killed the Minotaur, forgot his father's inſtructions. Mean while the old king, impatiently waiting for his return, went every day to the top of a high rock, that overlooked the

the ocean, to ſee what ſhips appeared in view; and at laſt diſcovering his ſon's veſſel, with the ſable omens he dreaded, he threw himſelf into the ſea, which, from his name, was called the Ægean Sea.

The Athenians decreed Ægeus divine honours, and ſacrificed to him as a marine deity, the adopted ſon of Neptune.

ÆGIALEA, in fabulous hiſtory, daughter of Adraſtus, king of Argos, and wife to Diomedes. 'Tis related that Venus, out of revenge to Diomedes, who had wounded her in the arm at the ſiege of Troy, fired his wife with ſo laſcivious a paſſion, that ſhe was for ever running after all the young men ſhe met with. Ægialea not only diſgraced her huſband, but, on his return from Argos, conſpired againſt his life.

ÆGINA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Æſopus, king of Bæotia, was beloved by Jupiter, who debauched her in the ſimilitude of a lambent flame, and then carried her from Epidaurus to a deſert iſland called Œnope, to which ſhe gave her own name.

ÆGIPAN, in heathen mythology, a name given to the god Pan, from his being repreſented with the horns, legs, feet, &c. of a goat.

ÆGIS, in heathen mythology, the ſhield which Jupiter preſented to Minerva, after his having covered it with the ſkin of Amalthea, the goat who ſuckled him. Afterwards Minerva fixed Meduſa's head in the middle of the ægis, which by this means obtained the power of turning all who ſaw it into ſtone.

ÆGISTHUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Thyeſtes, by his own daughter Pelopeia, who, to conceal her ſhame, expoſed him in the woods. According to ſome, he was found and educated by a ſhepherd; others ſay that he was ſuckled by a goat, whence he was called Ægiſthus. He corrupted Clytemneſtra, the wife of Agamemnon, and having, by her aſſiſtance, killed her huſband, reigned ſeven years in Mycenæ; but both he and Clytemneſtra were ſlain by Oreſtes, the ſon of Agamemnon.

ÆGIUCHUS, in pagan mythology, a name given to Jupiter, on account of his having been ſuckled by a goat.

ÆGOCEROS, in heathen mythology, a name given to Pan on account of his transforming himſelf into a goat.

ÆGYPIUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Antheus, having debauched Timandra, her ſon Neophron, in return, ſeduced Bulis, Ægypius's mother; and having intelligence where he was to meet Timandra, conveyed Bulis thither in her room. Ægypius lay with her, and being fallen aſleep, his mother viewing him, knew him to be her ſon: when ſeized with ſhame and remorſe, ſhe took his ſword, and was going to make uſe of it in putting out his eyes; but was prevented by his waking. When Ægypius ſeeing his error, wiſhed the memory of this inceſt might be buried in his death: on which Jupiter turned Ægypius and Neophron into vultures, Bulis into a didapper, and Timandra into a titmouſe.

ÆGYPTUS, in fabulous hiſtory, was the ſon of Beleus, and brother of Danaus. See BELIDES.

ÆLFRED. See ALFRED.

ÆLIAN (CLAUDIUS) was born at Prænеſte, a city of Italy. He was a hearer of Pauſanius, and taught rhetoric at Rome under Alexander Severus; was greatly applauded by Philoſtratus for his excellent knowledge of the Greek tongue, and for his pleaſing eloquence was called Honeymouth. He wrote a Various Hiſtory, a Treatiſe on Animals, and another on Military Diſcipline. His principles, he himſelf tells us, were never corrupted by the poiſon of courts. There is not an indecent or an improper expreſſion in all his works; but, on the contrary, he every where recommends virtue, inveighs againſt vice, and mentions the puniſhments reſerved by the gods for the vicious. There have been ſeveral editions of his Various Hiſtory.

ÆLIUS CATUS, a Roman conſul, famous for his knowledge of the civil-law, and the plainneſs and ſimplicity of his manners. During his conſulſhip the embaſſadors of the Ætoleans paid him a viſit, and finding him eating out of earthen diſhes, would have made him a preſent of ſilver ones; which he abſolutely refuſed to accept, and never uſed any veſſels of that metal, except two cups which were preſented him by Lucius Paulus, after the conqueſt of king Perſeus, on account of his ſingular merit.

ÆLIUS PERTINAX, a native of Liguria, and the ſon of Ælius Succeſſus, a dealer in wood; became a ſchoolmaſter, and was afterwards raiſed by Marcus Antoninus to the dignity of a ſenator. Commodus ſent him to quell the inſurrections in Britain; and after his return he was made pro-conſul of Africa. At length Commodus dying, he was choſen emperor by the ſoldiers, in the ſixtieth year of his age: but was killed by Lætus, captain of the Prætorian bands.

ÆLIUS PÆTUS, a Roman prætor, who gained the eſteem of his countrymen by a ſingular proof of his diſintereſted love for his country. While he was upon the bench hearing cauſes, a woodpecker ſat upon his head. The augurs being conſulted upon this occaſion, gave anſwer, that if he kept the bird alive, his family ſhould enjoy the greateſt proſperity imaginable, while the commonwealth ſhould labour under the moſt dreadful misfortunes: but if he killed it, the reverſe ſhould happen both in his family and in the commonwealth. Upon this he immediately ſeized the bird, and tore it to pieces with his teeth before the ſenate. Agreeable to this preſage he loſt ſeventeen of his family, all men of diſtinguiſhed valour, in one day at the battle of Cannæ, while the Roman republic was gradually raiſed to the higheſt pitch of grandeur.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, the ſon of Lucius Paulus, who was killed at the battle of Cannæ, was twice conſul. In his firſt conſulate he triumphed over the Ligurians; and in the ſecond ſubdued Perſeus, king of Macedonia, and reduced his country to a Roman province, on which he obtained the ſurname of Macedonicus. He returned to Rome loaded with glory, and triumphed for three days. He died 168 years before Chriſt.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, a celebrated hiſtorian born at Verona, who obtained ſuch reputation in Italy, that he was invited into France by the cardinal of Bourbon, in the reign of Lewis XII. in order to write the hiſtory of the kings of France in Latin, and was given a canonry in the cathedral of Paris. He was near thirty years in writing that hiſtory, which has been greatly admired, and died at Paris on the 5th of May, 1529.

ÆNEAS, in fabulous hiſtory, a famous Trojan prince, the ſon of Anchiſes and Venus. At the deſtruction of Troy he bore his aged father on his back, and ſaved him from the Greeks; but being too ſolicitous about his ſon and houſhold gods, loſt his wife Creuſa: but getting on board a ſhip, he ſet ſail, and landed in Macedonia, in Sicily, and in Africa, where he was kindly received by queen Dido; but forſaking her he landed in Italy, where he married Lavinia the daughter of king Latinus, and defeated Turnus, to whom ſhe had been contracted. After the death of his father-in-law he was made king of the Latins, over whom he reigned three years: but joining with the Aborigines, he was ſlain in a battle againſt the Tuſcans. Virgil has rendered the name of this prince immortal, by making him the hero of his poem. It is, however, generally believed, that Æneas was never either in Africa or Italy. See the article DIDO.

ÆNEAS TACTICUS, one of the moſt antient Greek authors who has written on the art of war, lived about three hundred and thirty-ſix years before the Chriſtian æra. Caſaubon publiſhed his work in Greek and Latin.

ÆNEAS GAZEUS, a celebrated Platonic philoſopher, at the end of the fifth century. He wrote a dialogue on the immortality of the ſoul, and the reſurrection of the body, intitled, Theophraſtus. It is wrote in Greek, and has been tranſlated into Latin, with the notes of Barthius, and other learned men.

ÆNEAS SYLVIUS (pope) See the article PIUS II.

ÆNGINA, one of the iſlands in the Archipelago. It lies in the bay of Engia, and the town of that name contains about eight hundred houſes and a caſtle; and near it are the ruins of a magnificent ſtructure, which was probably a temple.

ÆOLUS, in heathen mythology, the god of the winds, is ſaid to be the ſon of Jupiter by Acaſta, or Sigeſia, the daughter of Hippotus; or, according to others, the ſon of Hippotus by Meneclea, daughter of Hyllus, king of Lipara. He dwelt in the iſland Strongyle, now called Strombolo, one of the ſeven iſlands called Æolian, from their being under the dominion of Æolus. Others ſay, that his reſidence was at Regium, in Italy; and others again place him in the iſland Lipara. He is repreſented as having authority over the winds, which he held inchained in a vaſt cavern, to prevent their committing the devaſtations they had been guilty of before they were put under his direction. Mythologiſts explain the original of theſe fables, by ſaying that he was a wiſe and good prince; and being ſkilled in aſtronomy, was able, by the flux and reflux of the tides, and the nature of the volcano in the iſland Strongyle, to foretel ſtorms and tempeſts.

AERIUS, a preſbyter in the reign of Conſtantine the Great, diſtinguiſhed himſelf not only by going over to the Arian party, but by maintaining that the Scripture makes no diſtinction between a biſhop and a preſbyter. He alſo condemned prayers for the dead, the faſts eſtabliſhed by the church, and the celebration of Eaſter.

ÆRODIUS, a civilian of the ſixteenth century. See AYRAULT.

AERSCHOT, a town of the Low Countries in the duchy of Brabant. It was taken by the French in 1746, and reſtored at the peace. It is ſeated on the river Demur, ten miles eaſt of Malines, and eight north of Louvain. Long. 5. 4. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

ÆSCHINES, a Socratic philoſopher, was the ſon of Charinus, a ſauſage maker. He lived in the ſeventy-ſixth Olympiad, 390 years before Chriſt, and wrote ſeveral dialogues, &c. three of which are ſtill extant; they have been tranſlated into Latin by Mr. Le Clerc, who added notes to them, and ſubjoined ſeveral diſſertations. They were publiſhed in 1711, in 8vo.

ÆSCHINUS, a celebrated orator, born at Athens, was the rival of Demoſthenes. He publicly accuſed Cteſiphon, the friend of that great orator; but Demoſtenes defended his cauſe, and procured Æſchinus to be baniſhed from Athens; on which he went to Rhodes, where he taught rhetoric; and from thence to Samos, where he died. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſuch a manner by his eloquence, that the Greeks gave the name of the Three Graces to his three orations, that are ſtill extant; and that of the Nine Muſes to his nine epiſtles. He ought not to be confounded with ſeveral other perſons of the ſame name, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius.

ÆSCHYLUS, a celebrated tragic poet, born at Athens, of an illuſtrious family, about 525 years before the Chriſtian æra. He ſignalized himſelf by his courage at the famous battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Platæa; and furniſhed the theatre with a great number of tragedies, that were received by the Greeks with univerſal applauſe. At the decline of life he retired to Hiero, king of Syracuſe, who had a particular eſteem for him. It is ſaid, that he was killed by an eagle miſtaking his bald head for the

the point of a rock, and letting a tortoiſe fall upon it, in order to break its ſhell; but this has too much the air of a fable. However, Æſchylus died 477 years before the Chriſtian æra. We have ſtill ſeven of his tragedies in Greek; the beſt edition of which is Stanley's, printed at London in 1663, in folio.

Æſchylus is conſidered by the antients as the principal improver of tragedy. It was he who introduced on the ſtage ſcenes, interlocutors, the uſe of the maſk, and the buſkin. His ſtyle is grand, ſublime, and vehement; and his expreſſions ſo terrible, that, according to the Greek ſcholiaſts, the firſt time his Eumenides was repreſented, many children died in the theatre with terror, and ſeveral women with child miſcarried, through fear, upon the ſpot.

ÆSCULAPIUS, in the heathen mythology, the god of phyſic, was the ſon of Apollo and the nymph Coronis. He was educated by the centaur Chiron, who taught him phyſic; by which means Æſculapius cured the moſt deſperate diſeaſes. But Jupiter, enraged at his reſtoring to life Hypolitus, who had been torn in pieces by his own horſes, killed him by a thunderbolt.

The following fabulous account is given of the manner in which the Romans became acquainted with this imaginary deity. A plague happening in Italy, and the oracle being conſulted, they were ordered to fetch the God Æſculapius from Epidaurus. On which an embaſſy was appointed of ten ſenators, at the head of whom was Quintius Ogulnius. Theſe ambaſſadors on their arrival viſited the temple of that god; when a huge ſerpent came from under the altar, and croſſing the city, went directly to their ſhip, and lay down in Ogulnius's cabbin; upon which they immediately ſet ſail, and arriving in the Tiber, the ſerpent quitted the ſhip, and retired to a little iſland oppoſite the city, where a temple was ſoon after erected, and the peſtilence ceaſed.

According to Cicero, there were three deities of this name, the firſt, the ſon of Apollo, worſhipped in Acadia, who invented the probe, and bandages for wounds; the ſecond, the brother of Mercury, killed by lightning; and the third, the ſon of Ariſippus and Arſinoe, who firſt taught the art of tooth-drawing and purging.

At Epidaurus, Æſculapius's ſtatue was of gold and ivory, with a long beard, his head ſurrounded with rays, holding in one hand a knotty ſtick, and the other entwined with a ſerpent; he was ſeated on a throne of the ſame materials as his ſtatue, and had a dog lying at his feet. The Romans crowned him with laurel, to repreſent his deſcent from Apollo, and the Phaliaſins repreſented him as beardleſs.

The cock, the raven, and the goat were ſacred to this deity. His chief temples were at Pergamus, Smyrna, Trica, a city in Ionia, and the iſle of Coos; in all which, votive tables were hung up, ſhewing the diſeaſes cured by his aſſiſtance. But his moſt famous ſhrine was at Epidaurus, where every five years games were inſtituted to him, nine days after the Iſthmian games at Corinth.

The abbé la Pluche gives the following explication of the origin of this god: That the public ſign or cymbal expoſed in the aſſemblies of the Egyptians, to warn the people to obſerve the depth of the inundation of the Nile, was the figure of a man with a dog's head, carrying a pole with a ſerpent twiſted round it, to which they gave the names of Anubis, or the barker; Tayant, the dog, and Æſculapius, the man-dog, from Aiſh, man, and Caleph, dog; but at laſt made uſe of this repreſentation for a real king, who, by the ſtudy of phyſic, ſought the preſervation of his ſubjects: thus the ſerpent and dog became the attendants of Æſculapius among the Greeks and Romans, who were entirely ſtrangers to the original meaning of theſe hieroglyphics.

ÆSON, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Theſſaly, and the father of Jaſon; Medea, at Jaſon's requeſt, by the help of her magical charms, reſtored the old king Æſon to youth.

ÆSOP, a Greek author, celebrated for his fables, was, according to the general opinion, a Phrygian. He was born a ſlave, and carried to Athens, where he learnt moral philoſophy, which was then in great reputation. At length he was ſold to Xanthus of the iſle of Samos, and afterwards to Idmon, or Iadmon, of the ſame iſland, who had, at the ſame time, Rhodope, the famous courteſan, for his ſlave. Æſop ſeeing that the meanneſs of his birth would not allow him to have that weight and authority with the people which were neceſſary, in order to inſtruct them by grave and moral ſentences, as was then the practice of the ſages of Greece, thought himſelf obliged to follow another method. He therefore compoſed ingenious, uſeful, and agreeable Fables, by which he obtained great reputation throughout all Greece; when Iadmon, as a reward for his ſervice, his abilities, and his virtue, ſet him free, being aſhamed of keeping in ſlavery a man worthy of commanding others. The report of Æſop's wiſdom having reached the ear of Crœſus, that prince ſent for him to his court, and, by the favours he conferred on him, engaged him to conſent to ſtay with him as long as he lived. Æſop there converſed with Solon and the other wiſe men of Greece, and behaved with more politeneſs and complaiſance to the great, than thoſe famous philoſophers. He travelled to Athens, when it was under the government of Piſyſtratus, and appeared among the ſeven wiſe men of Greece at the court of Periander, the tyrant of Corinth. At his return to Sardis, Crœſus ſent him to Delphos, in order to make a magnificent ſacrifice to Apollo, and to diſtribute to each of the citizens four minas of ſilver. But Æſop ſeeing that lands near Delphos, capable of being cultivated, were lying waſte, he reproached the Delphians for their lazineſs; and, after the ſacrifices were performed, ſent the money that was left to Sardis. This conduct ſo enraged the Delphians, that they caſt him down from the top of a rock, under the pretence of his having ſtolen a golden cup conſecrated to Apollo. This cup they had concealed in one of his bundles, as he was ſetting out in order to return to Crœſus. All Greece was concerned for the death of this great man, and the Athenians erected for him a magnificent ſtatue. It is commonly believed, on the authority of Planudes, that Æſop was the moſt deformed and ill-favoured man in the world; and that he had ſuch an impediment in his voice, that he could ſcarcely be underſtood: but no antient author deſcribes him in this manner, or mentions his having any deformity. On the contrary, we find that Æſop had an agreeable perſon, was well ſkilled in muſic, and was the politeſt philoſopher of his time. Beſides, the life of Æſop, by Planudes, is filled with ridiculous and puerile tales, unworthy of the leaſt degree of credit. Socrates, while in priſon, turned Æſop's Fables into verſe; but theſe verſes are loſt. The collection we have of them, which was publiſhed by Planudes, does not appear to have been all written by Æſop; for there are ſome that were wrote before his time; and the antients cite fables, under Æſop's name, that are not to be found in this collection.

ÆSOP (CLODIUS) the moſt celebrated tragedian that ever appeared among the antient Romans, lived about eighty-five years before the Chriſtian æra. He perfected Cicero in the art of declamation, and died immenſely rich, though he had lived in a very profuſe manner.

ÆTHELSTAN, ATHELSTAN, or ETHELSTAN. See ATHELSTAN.

ÆTHILSTAN. See ATHILSTAN.

AETIUS, one of the moſt zealous defenders of Arianiſm, was born in Syria, and flouriſhed about the year 336. After being ſervant to a grammarian, of whom he learned grammar and logic, he was ordained deacon, and at length biſhop, by Eudoxus, patriarch of Conſtantinople. Beſides the opinions which he had in common with the Arians, he maintained that faith alone, without good works, was ſufficient to ſalvation. St. Epiphanius has preſerved forty-ſeven of his propoſitions againſt the Trinity. His followers were called Aëtians.

AETIUS, a famous phyſician, born at Amida, in Meſopotamia, and the author of a work intitled Tetrabiblos, which is a collection from the writings of thoſe phyſicians who went before him. He lived, according to Dr. Freind, at the end of the fifth or the beginning of the ſixth century.

AETIUS (FLAVIUS) governor of the Gauls, and one of the greateſt generals of his time, defeated Theodoric, conquered the Franks, and gained a great victory over Gondicarus; and being joined by the Franks and Goths, defeated Attila in the year 452. But the emperor Valentinian III. jealous of the merit of this great man, killed him in 454 with his own hand, under the pretence that he had permitted the invaſion of the Huns, after Attila's defeat. This murder ſurpriſed all Europe, and threw the empire into a decline, from which it could not be recovered.

ÆTNA, a high mountain in Sicily, famous for its throwing out fire and aſhes. There is a dreadful gulph on the top of it, which has been taken notice of by the antients. The land about it is rich and fertile, and is covered with vineyards, paſture, beech and fir-trees: but on the upper parts there are nothing but moving aſhes and pumice-ſtones. It is ſixty-ſix miles in circumference. Sometimes when it vomits flames and aſhes it ruins the country about it for ſeveral leagues; as in 1536, 1544, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1693. At the time of this laſt eruption it ſunk conſiderably. It is called Mount Gibel by the inhabitants.

AFER (DOMITIUS) a celebrated orator under Tiberius, and the three ſucceeding emperors, was born at Nîmes, and was maſter to Quintilian; but he diſgraced his talents, by turning informer againſt ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages in Rome. He died A. D. 59.

AFRANIA, the wife of Licinius Buccio, a Roman ſenator, famous for his litigious and clamorous temper, and her publickly pleading her own cauſes in the courts of juſtice.

AFRANIUS, a celebrated comic poet, praiſed by Cicero for his lively genius and elegant ſtyle; but blamed by Quintilian for having inſerted paſſages in his comedies capable of corrupting youth. He lived about a hundred years before the Chriſtian æra.

He ought not to be confounded with Quinctianus Afranius, a Roman ſenator, put to death by Nero, for entering into the famous conſpiracy which coſt Seneca his life.

AFRICA, one of the four parts of the world, is a peninſula, it being joined to Aſia only by the iſthmus of Suez, which ſeparates the Red Sea from the Mediterranean: the ſea ſurrounds it in all other places. It is ſeated between 10. 40. weſt, and 50. 0. eaſt longitude, and between 37. 30. of north latitude and 34. 50. ſouth. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean ſea, and the ſtreights of Gibraltar; on the ſouth by the Southern ocean; on the eaſt by the Indian ocean, the Arabic gulph, and the iſthmus of Suez, which ſeparates it from Aſia; and on the weſt by the Weſtern ocean. From north to ſouth it is about four thouſand three hundred and twenty miles long, and from eaſt to weſt four thouſand one hundred and fifty broad. But the breadth is not every-where alike: it diminiſhes all of a ſudden in about five degrees of latitude, and becomes ſenſibly narrower and narrower to the cape of Good Hope.

It is but lately, that the ſouthern parts of this country have been known; before which the ſea-coaſt only was ſuppoſed to be inhabited, and that only in the northern parts; for the ancients believed the torrid zone deſtitute of people. At that time, they had penetrated no farther than the deſerts of Barca, which are full of burning ſands, which made them conclude, that the country ſtill nearer the line muſt be more unfit to maintain any inhabitants, on account of its ſterility and nearneſs to the ſun: but we are now undeceived by thoſe who have viſited this part of the world; for it is well known, that thoſe parts of Africa which lie immediately under the line are well watered with ſprings and rivers, and produce a great quantity of fruit and grain, which ſerve to maintain a vaſt number of inhabitants. This is not at all ſurpriſing, when we conſider that the year is divided into two ſeaſons, the rainy and the dry; for as ſpring, autumn, ſummer, and winter, which ſome authors mention, they are not to be met with under the line: the rainy ſeaſon may, indeed, be compared to winter, and the dry ſeaſon to ſummer, but then the other two are wanting: the former continues ſeveral months, which, with the plentiful dews in the night, are ſufficient to render the land fruitful, and, in reality, there is a continual verdure all the year, as well as a continual ſucceſſion of bloſſoms and fruit.

Africa is divided into the following ſtates and kingdoms:

I. The north diviſion, or coaſt of Barbary, containing Barca, Tripoly, Tunis, and Algiers.

II. The weſtern diviſion, containing Morocco, Biledulgerid, and Zaara.

III. The ſouth-weſt diviſion, which contains Guinea, Benin, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Monomugi, and Monomotopa.

IV. The ſouth diviſion, which includes Caffraria, or the country of the Hottentots, and Terra de Natal.

V. The ſouth-eaſt diviſion, containing Sofala, and Zanguebar.

VI. The north-eaſt diviſion, which includes Abex and Anian, Abyſſinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, Nubia, and Egypt.

The interior part of this great continent is ſtill almoſt entirely unknown.

The principal rivers of Africa are the Niger and the Nile: the latter is now well known, and deſerves an article by itſelf; but the Niger, or Niger Nile, ſaid to proceed from the ſame ſource as the Nile, we are not ſo well ſatisfied about. Some affirm, that the rivers Gambia and Senegal are two branches of the Niger; and others, that they are diſtinct rivers. De Liſle makes the lake Maber of Maberia to be the ſource of the river Senegal; and yet Labat is poſitive, that theſe two rivers are the ſame, and that the Gambia is a branch of it; notwithſtanding which, there are no boats come from Tombut, a town generally allowed to ſtand on the Niger; and likewiſe the merchants who come from thence, make their journey partly by land and partly by water: hence we may conclude, that there is no communication between the Senegal and the Niger, or, at leaſt, that the courſe is interrupted by banks of ſand or cataracts.

Beſides the animals that we have in Europe, Africa produces others which are not ſo generally known, as lions, leopards, tigers, panthers, rhinoceroſes, elephants, cameleons, oſtriches, camels, dromedaries, monkeys, buffaloes, and wild aſſes: in the rivers, there are crocodiles and river-horſes. The moſt uſeful of theſe are the elephant, the camel, and the dromedary.

Africa has many iſlands, whoſe names I ſhall juſt mention, for the ſake of finding them elſewhere. Thoſe on the eaſt are, Madagaſcar, St. Maurice, Bourbon, and Zocotora. Thoſe on the weſt are, the iſles of Madeira, the iſles of Cape Verd, the Canary iſlands. The iſles of Madeira are, Madeira, Porto Santo, and La Deſerta. The Cape de Verd iſlands are, St. Anthony, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, St. Jago, Sal, Mayo, Del Fuego, Brava, and Bonaviſta. The Canary iſlands are, Lancerota, Forteventura, Canaria, Tenerif, Gomera, Ferro, and Palma. There are other iſlands, which lie between this continent and South-America, which are reckoned among the African iſlands, St. Thomas, St. Matthew, St. Helena, Annobon, and Prince's Iſle.

AFRICANUS (Julius) an excellent hiſtorian of the third century, the author of a chronicle which was greatly eſteemed, and in which he reckons 5500 years from the creation of the world to Julius Cæſar. This work, of which we have now no more than what is to be found in Euſebius, ended at the 221ſt year of the vulgar æra. Africanus alſo wrote a letter to Origen, on the hiſtory of Suſannah, which he ſuppoſed to be ſuppoſititious; and we have ſtill a letter of his to Ariſtides, in which he reconciles the ſeeming contradictions in the two genealogies of Chriſt recorded by St. Matthew and St. Luke.

AGADES, a kingdom and city of Negroland, in Africa. It lies nearly under the tropic of Cancer, between Gubur and Cano. The town ſtands on a river that falls into the Niger; it is walled, and the king's palace is in the midſt of it. The king has a retinue, who ſerve as a guard. The inhabitants are not ſo black as other Negroes, and conſiſt of merchants and artificers. Thoſe that inhabit the fields are ſhepherds or herdſmen, whoſe cottages are made of boughs, and are carried about from place to place on the back of oxen. They are fixed on the ſpot of ground where they intend to feed their cattle. The houſes in the city are ſtately, and built after the Barbary faſhion. This kingdom was, and may ſtill be tributary to the king of Tombut. It is well watered; and there is great plenty of graſs, cattle, ſenna, and manna. The prevailing religion is the Mahommedan, but very looſely profeſſed. The Lat. of Agades is 26. 10. N. Long. 9. 10. E.

AGAG, king of the Amalekites, who, being conquered by Saul, was taken priſoner, and hewn in pieces by Samuel on account of his cruelty, 1070 years before Chriſt. 1 Sam. xv.

AGAMEMNON, in fabulous hiſtory, was, according to Homer, the ſon of Atrius by Æropa. He was king of Argos and Mycene, and general of the Grecian army at the ſiege of Troy; but was obliged to ſacrifice his daughter, Iphigenia, to Diana, and to reſtore Briſeis to Achilles, from whom he had taken her away. He was aſſaſſinated by Ægiſthus, about 1183 years before Chriſt, as he was entering his dominions; but his death was revenged by his ſon Oreſtes.

AGAPÆ, in church hiſtory, love-feaſts, kept by the ancient Chriſtians, from a principle of brotherly charity and mutual benevolence. At theſe feaſts, the rich brought proviſions, and the poor were invited to partake of them. This charitable entertainment was attended with prayers, ſinging pſalms, and religious diſcourſe.

AGAPETUS I. elected pope on the 28th of April, 535, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his firmneſs in refuſing to join with the Eutychians. The emperor Juſtinian I. reſolving to oblige him to communicate with Anthimus, patriarch of Conſtantinople, who was one of the above ſect, threatened him with baniſhment, when he replied, "I thought I had "found a Catholic emperor; but, I find, I have met with "a Domitian: however, I fear not your menaces." Agapetus died ſome days after, in 556.

Agapetus II. ſucceeded pope Martin II in 946. He called the emperor Otho to Rome againſt Berenger II. and decided the diſpute between the church of Lorche and Saltzburg, in relation to the right of ſupremacy. He died in 956, and was ſucceeded by John XII.

AGARD (Arthur) a learned and induſtrious antiquary, was the ſon of Clement Agard, of Toſton in Derbyſhire, and was born in 1540. He was educated for the law, and, in 1570, was made deputy chamberlain of the exchequer, which poſt he enjoyed forty-five years. He wrote in Latin, 1. A Treatiſe on the Uſe and true Meaning of the obſcure Words in the Doomſday-Book, which is preſerved in the Cotton library. 2. A Catalogue of the Records in his Majeſty's four Treaſuries. And, 3. An Account of all Leagues, Treaties of Peace, Intercourſes, and Marriages, with foreign Nations. Theſe laſt, with eleven other MS. treatiſes, he left to the exchequer. All the reſt of his valuable treaſure of collections, containing at leaſt twenty volumes, he bequeathed to his friend ſir Robert Cotton. He died on the 22d of Auguſt 1615.

AGASICLES, king of Sparta, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his wiſdom and learning. He lived about 650 years before Chriſt, and enjoyed a peaceable reign. Being aſked how a prince might live in ſafety, he replied, "By treating his "ſubjects as a father treats his children."

AGATHA (St.) a virgin, born at Palermo, of a noble family. She was remarkable for her beauty; but being unwilling to favour the paſſion of Quintianus, governor of Sicily, was, by his orders, cruelly tortured, and died in priſon about the year 251.

Agatha (St.) a ſmall city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated between Benevento and Capua, 10 miles from each, and 20 north-eaſt of Naples. Long. 17. 10. E. Lat. 40. 55.

AGDE, a city of France, in Lower Languedoc, in the territory of Agadez, with a biſhop's ſee. The dioceſe is ſmall, but it is one of the richeſt countries in the kingdom. It produces fine wool, wine, oil, corn, and ſilk. It is ſeated on the river Eraut, a mile and a quarter from its mouth, where it falls into the gulph of Lyons, and where there is a fort built to guard its entrance. It is well peopled; the houſes are built of black ſtone, and there is an entrance into the city by four gates. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are merchants or ſeamen. The public buildings are but mean: the cathedral is ſmall, and not very handſome: the biſhop's palace is an old building, but convenient enough. The city is extended along the river, where it forms a little port, wherein ſmall craft may enter. There is a great concourſe of pilgrims and other devout people to the chapel

of Notre Dame de Grace. It is a little without the city, between which and the chapel there are about thirteen or fourteen oratories, which they viſit with naked feet. The convent of the capuchins is well built, and on the outſide are lodgings and apartments for the pilgrims who come to perform their *neuvaine*, or nine days devotion. The chapel, which contains the image of the Virgin Mary, is diſtinct from the convent. It is 18 miles north eaſt of Narbonne, 10 eaſt of Beſiers, 20 ſouth by weſt of Montpellier, and 400 ſouth by eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 20. E. Lat. 43. 19.

AGATHARCHIDES, a celebrated Greek hiſtorian, born at Gnidos. He wrote an hiſtory of the ſucceſſors of Alexander, and was the firſt author who gave a deſcription of the rhinoceros. He lived about 180 years before the Chriſtian æra.

AGATHARCHUS, a famous painter of Samos, who, at the requeſt of Æſchylus the tragedian, was the firſt who furniſhed the ſtage with ſcenes drawn according to the rules of perſpective. He lived about 480 years before Chriſt.

AGATHIAS, or AGATHIUS, diſtinguiſhed by the title of Scholaſticus, was a Greek hiſtorian, who lived in the ſixth century, under the emperor Juſtinian. He wrote an hiſtory of the reign of the emperor Juſtinian; a collection of poems, under the title of *Daphniaca*; and a collection of epigrams.

AGATHO, a tragic and comic poet, was the diſciple of Prodicus and Socrates. His firſt tragedy obtained the prize; and he was crowned, in the preſence of thirty thouſand men, in the fourth year of the ninetieth Olympiad.

AGATHO (St.) a Benedictine monk, born at Palermo, was elected pope on the 11th of April, 679. He put a ſtop to the tribute paid by the holy ſee to the emperor at the election of every pope.

AGATHOCLES, tyrant of Sicily, was a potter's ſon at Reggio. He gained ſeveral victories over the Carthaginians, and was poiſoned by his grand-child Archagathus, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age, after a reign of twenty-eight years, and about 290 years before Chriſt.

AGELLIUS (ANTHONY) biſhop of Acerno, in the 17th century, wrote a learned commentary on the Pſalms and other books of the ſacred ſcriptures.

AGEN, a city in France, on the river Garonne, the capital of Agenois, in Guienne, and the ſee of a biſhop. The gates and old walls, which are yet remaining, ſhow that this city is very ancient, and that its former circuit was not ſo great as the preſent; but there is no trace remaining of the caſtle ſo famous in hiſtory. The palace, wherein the preſidial holds his ſeſſions at this day, was heretofore called the caſtle of Montravel, and is ſeated without the walls of the old city, and on the ſide of the foſſe. There are likewiſe the ruins of another caſtle called La Sagne, which was without the walls, cloſe by a brook. Though the ſituation of Agen is very convenient for trade and commerce, the inhabitants are ſo very indolent, that there is very little, of which the neighbouring cities take the advantage. It is ſeated on the bank of the river Garonne, in a pleaſant country, 25 miles north by eaſt of Condom, 38 north of Auch, 75 ſouth-eaſt of Bourdeaux, and 340 ſouth by weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 30. E. Lat. 44. 12. N.

AGENOIS, a territory of Guienne in France, which takes its name from Agen, the capital. It lies between Querci, Perigord, Bazidois, and the river Garonne, which ſeparates it from Armagnac.

AGESANDER, a celebrated ſculptor of Rhodes, under Veſpaſian, who, with other ſculptors, formed the famous groop of Laocoon.

AGESILAUS II. king of Sparta, was the ſon of Archidamus, and was raiſed to the throne, notwithſtanding the ſuperior claim of Leotychides. He gained a celebrated victory over Tiſaphernes, general of the Perſians; defeated the Thebans and their allies at Coronea; vanquiſhed the Acamenians, and rendered himſelf maſter of Corinth. He died about 356 years before the Chriſtian æra, aged eighty four, after a reign of forty-one years.

Ageſilaus was little, ill-favoured, and lame; but, at the ſame time, he was brave, vigilant, ſober, and regular in his manners. He forbid the erecting of ſtatues to his honour, and would have no other monuments of his glory than his own actions. To ſhew the little regard he thought due to thoſe who made their higheſt glory conſiſt in breeding and managing horſes for diſputing the prize at the Olympic games, he perſuaded his ſiſter Cinyſca to contend for the victory; and having herſelf trained her horſes for that exerciſe, ſhe entered the liſts, and was the firſt woman who ever obtained the prize.

AGESIPOLIS I. king of Sparta, was the colleague of Ageſilaus II. and ſucceeded his father Pauſanias, who had taken refuge in a temple, on his perceiving that his conduct in concluding a peace with the Thebans was diſapproved. He ravaged the country of the Argives, carried on a war with the inhabitants of Mantinea, and, after having laid waſte the country, took the city, by ſtopping the river which ran through it, which, by this means, cauſed an innundation that ſo weakened the foundation of the houſes and walls, that the inhabitants, fearing they would fall, capitulated. After this, he ravaged the country of the Olynthians, and made himſelf maſter of Torone. He died in this laſt expedition, about 380 years before the Chriſtian æra, and the fourteenth of his reign. He was ſucceeded by Ageſipolis II. who reigned only one year, and who is more remarkable for his apophthegms than his actions.

AGGAS (ROBERT) commonly called AUGUS, a good Engliſh landſcape-painter, in the reign of king Charles II. He was alſo ſkilled in architecture. He painted both in oil and diſtemper; but there are not many of his pictures extant. The beſt is a landſcape, which he preſented to the company of paper-ſtainers, and is ſtill preſerved in their hall. He died in London, in 1679, at about the ſixtieth year of his age.

AGGERHUYS, a province in Norway, the capital of which bears the ſame name, as does alſo a caſtle, the ſeat of the governor. As to the ſoil, if you except the country which runs along the coaſt of Categat and the golf of Aſſoy, all the reſt is nothing but dreadful mountains. There are but few inhabitants in the valleys, and their chief trade is ſtock-fiſh, rich furs, train oil, pitch, and naval ſtores. There is nothing remarkable in theſe parts. Long. of the caſtle is 10. 30. E. Lat. 60. 0. N.

AGILNOTH, AGELNOTH, or ÆTHELNOTH, an Engliſhman, and the ſon of a nobleman called Agelmar, was greatly in favour with Canute I. and, from being dean of Canterbury, was raiſed to the archiepiſcopal ſee of that city, in 1020. His zeal for the church, his fondneſs for ſacred relics, and the care he took to increaſe the riches of the clergy and friars, gained him the ſurname of Good. He wrote ſeveral books, among which is a volume of letters in praiſe of the Bleſſed Virgin. He died Oct. 30th, 1038, after his having enjoyed the ſee of Canterbury eighteen years.

AGHRIM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinſter, 13 miles ſouth-weſt of Wicklow. Long. 8. 17. Lat. 52. 45. It is famous for a battle fought in 1691.

AGILULPHUS, duke of Turin, and king of the Lombards, died in 616, after having ſubdued all Italy except Ravenna.

AGINCOURT, a village of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois, 7 miles north of Heſdin, where Henry V. king of England obtained a victory over the French in 1415. Long. 2 10. Lat. 40. 35.

AGIS II. king of Sparta, ravaged the country of the Argives, and ſignalized himſelf in the war of Peloponneſus. He was accuſtomed to ſay, that "the envious were extremely "unhappy, ſince the felicity of others tormented them like "their own misfortunes." He died about 390 years before the Chriſtian æra.

AGIS IV. king of Sparta, was deſcended in a right line from Ageſilaus II. and attempted, in the flower of his age, to baniſh the luxury that then prevailed among the Spartans, by introducing the ancient frugality, and, for this purpoſe, began with his own perſon; but, by thus attempting to reſtore the laws of Lycurgus, he brought about his own ruin: the rich, the women, and Leonidas his colleague, oppoſed him. Cleombrotus was placed on the throne, and Agis was obliged to retire for ſafety to a temple, which he never left, except to bathe; but, as he was one day returning from the baths, he was ſeized by Amphares, one of the Ephori, who hurried him to priſon, where he was immediately tried and condemned by the Ephori. In the mean time, Ageſiſtrata, being informed of the danger her ſon was in, haſtened to the gate of the priſon with Archidamia her mother, demanding, that her ſon might be allowed to plead his cauſe before the people; but they were apprehenſive that his words would make too great an impreſſion, and therefore ordered him to be immediately ſtrangled; and, at the ſame time, Amphares came out to aſſure Ageſiſtrata, that no harm ſhould be done to her ſon; and that both ſhe and her mother, if they pleaſed, might go in and ſee him. They both went into the priſon; but Amphares cauſed Archidamia to be immediately hanged, and Ageſiſtrata to be conducted to the place where her mother had been executed. The firſt object that preſented itſelf to the eyes of the lady was the body of her ſon lying on the ground, and that of her mother hanging by it: ſhe helped the executioners to take it down, laid it on the ground by the body of her ſon, and, kiſſing Agis, cried out, that he had undone himſelf, and drawn them into that misfortune, by his modeſty, lenity, and humanity. At theſe words, Amphares told her, that ſince ſhe approved of her ſon's conduct, ſhe ſhould be treated after the ſame manner; when Ageſiſtrata, without ſhewing the leaſt ſurprize, offered her neck to the executioner, only ſaying, that ſhe heartily wiſhed the whole might redound to the good and welfare of her country. To ſum up this tragical ſtory, Agiatis, the wife of the unhappy Agis, a princeſs of great fortune and prudence, and

and one of the fineſt ladies in Greece, was forced away from her apartment by king Leonidas, and obliged to marry Cleomenes his ſon. This happened 280 years before the Chriſtian æra.

AGLIONBY (John) an Engliſh divine, was born of a genteel family in Cumberland, and was chaplain in ordinary to queen Elizabeth and king James I. and rector of Iſlip, near Oxford. He was maſter of all the ſeveral kinds of literature, was profoundly ſkilled in the fathers and in ſchool-divinity, and is ſaid to have had a conſiderable ſhare in the tranſlation of the New Teſtament. He died in February, 1609, aged forty-three

AGMONDESHAM, or Amersham, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It conſiſts of a long ſtreet lying in the road, which is divided about the middle with a leſſer croſs one. About eighty years ago, ſir William Drake built here a very neat town-hall, or market-houſe, of brick, which ſtands upon arched pillars, is embelliſhed with free ſtone at the corners, and has a lanthorn and a clock at the top. The town contains about two hundred houſes; and yet the electors for members of parliament are not above one hundred and thirty; for, though the houſes ſtand in the middle of the town, if they are in other leets, they are excluded that privilege, there being none but the lords tenants of the borough, paying ſcot and lot, who are admitted to vote. They began to chuſe members in the reign of Edward II. and, after five times, this power was diſcontinued till the time of James I. ſince which they have ſent burgeſſes to every parliament regularly. The rectory is the beſt in the county, and is charged 48l. 16s. 1d. in the king's books. It hath two fairs for ſheep, viz. Whit-Monday, and September 19. It is thirty-one miles ſouth-eaſt of Buckingham, and twenty-nine north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 51. 47. N.

AGNANI, a ſmall city of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. Long. 12. 6 E. Lat. 41. 45.

AGNANO, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, near the baths of the ſame name. This lake is almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, and is extremely deep. It is very near the Grotto del Cani; and when a dog has been ſtifled with the ſulphureous fumes of that cavern, he is thrown into this lake, and comes to himſelf. Indeed, there is no great wonder in this; for, probably, any other cold water would do as much.

AGNES (St.) a celebrated virgin, who, at twelve or thirteen years of age, ſuffered martyrdom at Rome, about the year 303.

Agnes Soreau, or Sorel, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Beautiful Agnes, was born at Fromenteau, a village of Touraine, and was lady of that place. King Charles VII. of France was extremely fond of her; but ſhe often reproached him with his indolence, and, in order to oblige him to exert himſelf againſt the Engliſh, aſſured him, that an aſtrologer had foretold, that the greateſt king in the world ſhould honour her with his friendſhip, and added, that this could not be him, ſince he neglected to recover his dominions; ſhe muſt therefore, in order to accompliſh the prophecy, be obliged to go to the Engliſh court. The ſeverity of this remonſtrance touched Charles in the moſt ſenſible manner, and obliged him to take up arms in order to expel the Engliſh out of his kingdom. She died February 9, 1450.

AGOBARD, archbiſhop of Lyons, one of the moſt learned prelates of the 9th century, was depoſed at the council of Thionville, in 834, by the order of Lewis the Debonair; but being afterwards reſtored to favour, he was re-eſtabliſhed in his ſee, and died in 840. Agobard wrote againſt Felix Orgelitanus, to ſhew that Chriſt is the real ſon of God, and not merely by adoption and grace. He alſo wrote againſt duels, trials by fire and water, and a work to prove that there are no ſorcerers capable of raiſing tempeſts. His works were publiſhed by Papirius Maſſo, who found the manuſcript among ſome waſte paper, at a bookſeller's ſhop at Lyons, where it was going to be torn to pieces; but a more correct edition was publiſhed by M. Baluze at Paris, in two volumes, octavo, in 1666, with notes.

AGON, in antiquity, a term uſed indifferently for any conteſt in the public games; and alſo for a place near the Tiber, where the Curule games were celebrated.

Agon alſo ſignified a miniſter employed in the heathen ſacrifices, whoſe buſineſs it was to ſtrike the victim.

AGONALES, in Roman antiquity, the ſame with the Salii. See the article Salii.

AGONALIA, in Roman antiquity, feſtivals appointed by Numa, in honour of Janus, whom the Romans invoked before they undertook any affair of importance. Theſe ſeem to have been obſerved three times in the year, viz. on the 5th of the ides of January, on the 12th of the calends of June, and on the third of the ides of December.

AGONISTARCHA, in antiquity, an officer who directed the preparatory exerciſe of the athletæ; though ſome make him the ſame with the agonotheta. See Agonotheta.

AGONOTHETA, or Agonothetes, in Grecian antiquity, the ſuperintendant of the ſacred games, who defrayed the expences attending them, inſpected the manners of the athletæ, and adjudged the prizes to the victors. There was at firſt only one agonotheta in the Olympic games, but ſeveral colleagues were afterwards joined with him.

AGORACITUS, a celebrated ſculptor of Pharos, who formed the beautiful Venus of Rhamnus, about 448 years before Chriſt.

AGORÆUS, in heathen antiquity, a name given to ſuch deities as had ſtatues in the market-places, particularly to Mercury. The Spartans paid an extraordinary veneration to Minerva Agoræa.

AGORANOMOS, in Grecian antiquity, a magiſtrate of Athens, whoſe office anſwered in part to that of the Roman ædile; for he had the regulation of weights and meaſures, the prices of proviſions, &c. Some make the agoranomi ten in number, five to the city, and the ſame number to the Pyreus, while others ſuppoſe them to be fifteen.

AGOSTA, a town of Italy, with an excellent port. The greateſt part of it was ſwallowed up by an earthquake in 1693, and the remainder is very inconſiderable. Long. 16. 15. E. Lat. 37. 17. N.

AGRA, the capital city of the province of Agra, in Indoſtan, or Hindowſtan. It is ſeated on the river Jemina, and in the midſt of a barren ſandy country, which cauſes exceſſive heats. It is one of the greateſt cities of the Indies, and is nine miles in length. The houſes of the great men are very beautiful and well built; but thoſe of private perſons are mean. They ſtand at a diſtance from each other, and are hid by the walls which ſurround them, for fear their women ſhould be ſeen; therefore, we may well imagine, that theſe cities are nothing near ſo pleaſant and agreeable as thoſe in Europe. No part of the town is fortified, except the palace, but the whole is moated round, and there always is a great army when the mogul is there. The moſt remarkable things are the palace, and the fine ſepulchres near the city. The palace is incloſed all round with a double wall, which is terraſſed in ſome places. There are likewiſe little rooms thereon, for ſome of the officers of the court to lodge in. The Jemina runs before the palace; but between the wall and the river there is a place for the elephants to fight in. It is choſen purpoſely near the river, becauſe the victorious elephant being in great rage, they have no way to tame him, but by forcing him into the river by crackers and ſuch ſort of fire-works, for, as ſoon as he is in a little way, he immediately grows calm. The palace, which is built of ſtone, is four miles in compaſs, and is full of ornaments of gold and other precious materials, finely wrought; ſo that it may be reckoned one of the wonders of the world. The city has ſixty caravanſeras, or public inns, for travellers, eight hundred baths, and ſeven hundred moſques. As for the ſepulchres about the city, they are very fine; and there is not an eunuch of the king's haram, but is very ambitious of rearing a magnificent one; for they commonly amaſs great riches, and hardly knowing what to do with their money, uſe it in building ſepulchres to preſerve their memory. The inhabitants are very numerous, and chiefly Mahometans, though there are a vaſt number of Pagans, and ſome reckon twenty-five thouſand Chriſtian families. It is a place of great traffick and reſort for the Chineſe, Perſians, and diſtant inhabitants of India. The Engliſh had a factory here as well as the Dutch; but the diſtance of Surat, and the danger of travelling was ſo great, that the former thought proper to abandon it. Long. 79. 12. E. Lat. 26. 29. N.

AGRARIAN Stations, in the Roman art of war, were a kind of advanced guards placed in the fields.

Agrarian Laws, among the ancient Romans, were thoſe relating to the diviſion of the lands, of which there were a great number; but that ſo called, by way of eminence, was publiſhed by Spurius Caſſius, about the 268th year of Rome, for dividing the lands equally among all the citizens, and limiting the number of acres each citizen was allowed to enjoy.

AGREDA (Maria d') a viſionary nun, famous for being the author of a book intitled, The myſtical City of God, which was cenſured by the Sorbonne, though that cenſure gave offence to a great number of people. Francis Coronel her father, and Catharine d'Arena her mother, who lived at Agreda, a town of Spain, founded a convent in their own houſe, on the 9th of January, 1619, of which Maria was choſen ſuperior in 1627. It is ſaid, that during the ten firſt years of her charge, ſhe received from heaven repeated commands to write the life of the Bleſſed Virgin, with which ſhe at laſt complied, and wrote a book full of abſurdities, though adapted to pleaſe the extravagant devotees of the Virgin Mary. We are there told, "That as ſoon as the Virgin came into the world, the Al-"mighty ordered the angels to convey the lovely infant to "the empyrian heaven, which they did ſeveral times; that

"God

" God aſſigned nine hundred angels to wait upon her, and " afterwards appointed twelve others to ſerve her in a viſi- " ble and corporeal form, and then eighteen more of the " higheſt order, who aſcended and deſcended by Jacob's " ladder, to carry meſſages from the queen to the king, " &c. that for the better government of this invincible " troop, St. Michael, the prince of the heavenly hoſt, " was appointed their captain; that if the Virgin did not " ſpeak as ſoon as ſhe was born, it was not becauſe ſhe " could not, but becauſe ſhe was not willing; and that " before ſhe was three years old, ſhe ſwept the houſe, in " which work ſhe was aſſiſted by angels, &c." Maria d'Agreda died at the convent of the Immaculate Conception, at Agreda, in 1665, aged ſixty-three years, and her canonization was warmly ſollicited at Rome.

AGRESTIS (JULIUS) a captain in Vitellius's army, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the following very bold and ſurprizing action: Antonius, who had revolted from Vitellius to Veſpaſian, having taken, plundered, and laid waſte the city of Cremona, Agreſtis was unable to bear the indolence the emperor ſhewed on this occaſion; and, having in vain endeavoured to awaken his magnanimity, begged that he might be ſent to ſurvey the enemies forces, and to learn the tranſactions at Cremona. This requeſt being granted, inſtead of aſſuming the behaviour of a ſpy, he went, and boldly told Antonius his deſign, deſiring to be permitted to ſee the whole. Antonius readily ſent ſome perſons with him, who ſhewed him the ſcene of the fight, the deſolation and remains of Cremona, and the legions taken priſoners. Agreſtis, upon his return to Vitellius, related what he had ſeen; but finding his report diſbelieved, and himſelf accuſed of corruption and infidelity, he boldly cried out, " Since then ſome remarkable confirmation is neceſſary, " and ſince neither my life nor my death can henceforth " avail thee, I will furniſh thee with an evidence that " thou may'ſt credit;" and ſaying this, he left his preſence and, by a voluntary death, confirmed the truth of what he had aſſerted.

AGRIA, called by the Germans Eger, is a ſmall but ſtrong town in Upper Hungary, and is a biſhop's ſee. It is ſituated on a river of the ſame name, and has a citadel called Erlaw. It was beſieged by the Turk, in 1552, with ſeventy thouſand men; but they loſt eight thouſand in one day, and were obliged to raiſe the ſiege, though the garriſon conſiſted only of two thouſand Hungarians. The women performed wonders on this occaſion. However, it was afterwards taken by Mahomet III. in 1596, but was retaken by the emperor in 1687, ſince which time, it has belonged to the houſe of Auſtria. It is remarkable, that, notwithſtanding the firſt oppoſition, all the inhabitants turned Mahommedans, while this town was in the hands of the Turks; and, when it was retaken, four thouſand inhabitants forſook the place rather than be under the government of the Chriſtians. It is forty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Buda, and fifty-five ſouth-weſt of Caſſovia. Long. 20. 10. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

AGRICOLA (CNEIUS JULIUS) the ſon of Julius Græcinus, a man of ſenatorial rank, famous for his eloquence, was born at Frejus in Provence. He was choſen tribune of the people, and then prætor, under the emperor Nero; and in the reign of Veſpaſian, was made conſul, and then governor of Britain, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery and conduct in ſeveral campaigns; but having conquered part of Scotland, and obtained a ſignal victory over Galgacus, the Britiſh general, in a pitched battle, the emperor Domitian, jealous of his merit, recalled him, under the pretence of making him governor of Syria, and, it was generally thought, got rid of him by poiſon. He died about the year 93. Tacitus, who married his daughter, gives him a fine eulogium, and laments his death in a very pathetic manner.

AGRICOLA (GEORGE) a German phyſician, born at Glauca, in Miſnia, on the 24th of March, 1494, ſurpaſſed all the ancients in the knowledge of metals and ſubterraneous animals. He wrote ſeveral works upon this and other ſubjects, and died on the 21ſt of November, 1555.

AGRICOLA (JOHN) a Saxon divine, born at Iſlebe, April 20, 1492. He had a good talent at preaching, but taught ſeveral dangerous doctrines, with reſpect to the uſe of the law under the goſpel; and, in ſhort, became the founder of the ſect of the Antinomians, but was attacked by Luther with great ſeverity. He died, at Berlin, in 1566.

AGRICOLA (MICHAEL) a Lutheran miniſter, at Abo, in Finland, was the firſt who tranſlated the New Teſtament into the language of that country, which greatly contributed to the propagation of Lutheraniſm.

AGRICOLA (RHODOLPHUS) a celebrated profeſſor of philoſophy, at Heidelburgh, and one of the moſt learned men in his time, was born at Baſſlon, near Groningen, in 1442. He was one of thoſe who revived the taſte for the belles lettres in Germany and the Netherlands. He travelled a great deal, and every where obtained admirers and friends. He read public lectures at Worms; and, at the requeſt of the elector palatine, wrote an abridgement of antient hiſtory; he alſo wrote a work entitled, *De Inventione dialectica*. He died, at Heidelburg, Oct. 28, 1485.

AGRIONIA, Αγριώνια, in Grecian antiquity, feſtivals annually celebrated, by the Bœotians, in honour of Bacchus. At theſe feſtivals, the women pretended to ſearch after Bacchus as a fugitive, and, after ſome time, gave over their enquiry, ſaying, that he was fled to the Muſes, and was concealed among them. This ceremony ſeems to ſignify, that the Muſes can reſtore thoſe to reaſon whom Bacchus has rendered mad by intemperance.

AGRIPPA (MENENIUS) a Roman conſul, about 502 years before Chriſt, conquered the Sabines, and, by the fable of the members of the human body and the ſtomach, appeaſed an inſurrection of the people, who were loaded with debts, and oppreſſed with miſery. This conſul, notwithſtanding his great employments, died ſo poor, that the Roman people were obliged to be at the expence of his funeral.

AGRIPPA (MARCUS VIPSANIUS) a Roman conſul, and the ſon-in-law and favorite of Auguſtus, raiſed himſelf, by his valour, to the firſt dignities in the empire. He was one of the moſt prudent captains of his age; and Auguſtus was indebted to him for the empire of the world, on account of the victory he obtained over Mark Antony and young Pompey. That emperor having conſulted Agrippa, he adviſed him to re-eſtabliſh the republic, but Mecænas, Auguſtus's other friend, perſuaded him to the contrary. The emperor followed the advice of the latter, and deſigned to have made Agrippa his ſucceſſor; but that conſul died firſt, about twelve years before the Chriſtian æra.

This Agrippa built the Pantheon at Rome, now called the Rotunda.

AGRIPPA (HEROD) I. the ſon of Ariſtobulus and Berenice, and the grandſon of Herod the Great, lived at Rome in ſo expenſive a manner, that he contracted very large debts, which obliged him to leave Rome, and retire to Idumea, where his wife Cypros ſupplied him with money. Some time after, he returned to Rome, where Tiberius threw him into priſon: however, he was ſet at liberty ſix months after, by order of Caligula, who gave him a chain of gold of the ſame weight as the iron one with which he had been before loaded, and gave him the kingdom of Judea, A. D. 37. Joſephus ſays, that he was a zealous Jew, and was naturally ſo generous and benevolent, and had ſo great a love for his ſubjects, that he neglected nothing to make his reign glorious by great and commendable actions. However, he unjuſtly put St. James to death, and impriſoned St. Peter, and was puffed up by the extravagant flattery of the Jews. He died in violent agonies, and gnawed by worms, A. D. 43, in the ſeventh year of his reign, and the 54th of his age.

AGRIPPA II. the ſon of the former, and the laſt king of the Jews, was at Rome when his father died, and being then only ſeventeen years of age, the emperor Claudius gave the government of Judea to Culpius Fadius; and Herod, king of Chalcide, brother to Agrippa I. dying four years after, he gave his kingdom to Agrippa, which he had enjoyed only three or four years, when Claudius deprived him of it, and gave him, in its ſtead, thoſe provinces which had been poſſeſſed by Herod the Great, with the province of Abila; and Nero, his ſucceſſor, enlarged his kingdom, by adding to it four cities with their territories. The Jews having revolted, he endeavoured to perſuade them to return to their obedience; and, though he himſelf was a Jew, he joined his forces to thoſe of the Romans, and was wounded at the ſiege of Gamala. He was alſo with Titus at the ſiege of Jeruſalem, and died under Trajan, A. D. 100. It was in the preſence of this prince and his ſiſter Berenice, with whom he was ſuſpected to have an inceſtuous commerce, that St. Paul pleaded his cauſe in Ceſarea.

AGRIPPA, ſurnamed CASTOR, flouriſhed under the emperor Adrian, about the year 132. He was a man of great learning, aud wrote a very accurate work againſt Baſilides.

AGRIPPA (HENRY CORNELIUS) was born, at Cologne, Sept. 14, 1486, and was equally formed for the ſword and the pen; for he was a brave ſoldier, and a learned divine, phyſician, and lawyer. He ſignalized himſelf in arms in the ſervice of the emperor Maximilian; and, as a reward for his bravery, received the honour of knighthood, to which he added the degrees of doctor of law and phyſic. In ſhort, he was well ſkilled in many languages, and was by the ignorant accounted a magician, and yet was frequently in danger of wanting bread. He wrote, 1. A Treatiſe on the Excellence of Women above that of Men. 2. The Hiſtory of the Government of Charles V. 3. A Treatiſe on the Vanity of the Sciences. 4. Another on occult Philoſophy; and other pieces, all of which are printed in two volumes octavo. He died in 1535.

AGRIP-

AGRIPPINA, the daughter of Germanicus, the ſiſter of Caligula, and the mother of Nero, was not only extremely beautiful, but had a moſt delicate wit, qualities which ſhe rendered ſubſervient to her debaucheries and ambition. She was thrice married; the laſt time to the emperor Claudius, her uncle, whom ſhe poiſoned, in order to raiſe Nero to the throne. Being told, that that prince would one time or other put her to death, "No matter, ſhe replied, let him "kill me, provided he does but reign." At length, what had been told her came to paſs; Nero ſent his guards to ſtab her; and, as the centurion followed her with his ſword in his hand, Agrippina cried, "Strike firſt this belly, for "producing ſuch a monſter as Nero."

AGUCCHIO (JOHN BAPTISTA) archbiſhop of Amaſia, in Natolia, was born, at Bologna, on the 10th of November, 1570. Urban VIII. ſent him nuncio to Venice, where, notwithſtanding his maintaining the rights of the ſee of Rome with the utmoſt rigour, he gained a general eſteem. He wrote, 1. A Treatiſe upon Comets and Meteors. 2. The Life of Cardinal Lega. 3. The Antiquities of the City of Bologna; and other works. He died in 1634.

AGUI, king of Bantam, to whom his father, ſultan Agoim, reſigned his kingdom, in 1688; but afterwards taking up arms to recover it, Agui defeated him, and threw him into priſon.

AGUILA, a town of the province of Habat, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa, ſeated on the river Aguela, and is ſubject to the king of Morocco.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, twenty-four miles weſt of Oſtella. Long. 20. 0. Lat. 42. 50. There is another town, called Aguilar del Campo, in Old Caſtile.

AGUILLONIUS (FRANCIS) a Jeſuit, born at Bruſſels, and eminent for his knowledge in the mathematics. He wrote a book of Optics, which was printed in folio, and died at Antwerp, March 20, 1617, in the fiftieth year of his age.

AGUIRRA (MICHAEL DE) a native of Aſpeitia, in the province of Guipuſcoa, was a civilian, and wrote in favour of the pretenſions of Philip II. king of Spain, to the crown of Portugal. He died in 1588.

AGUIRRA (JOSEPH SAENZ DE) a Benedictine, and one of the moſt learned men of the ſeventeenth century, was born March 24, 1630. He was cenſor and ſecretary of the ſupreme council of the inquiſition in Spain, and interpreter of the ſcriptures in the univerſity of Salamanca. He printed three volumes in folio upon Philoſophy, a Commentary upon Ariſtotle's ten Books of Ethics, and other pieces. He died at Rome, Auguſt 19, 1699.

AGYLÆUS (HENRY) diſtinguiſhed by his extraordinary knowledge of the Greek language, tranſlated the *Nomocanon* of Photius, and died in 1595, aged ſixty-two.

AGYRIS, tyrant of the Agerini, with whom Dionyſius the Great made a league, when Mago invaded Sicily.

AHAB, the ſon of Omri; king of Iſrael, ſucceeded his father, A. M. 3086, and ſurpaſſed all his predeceſſors in impiety and wickedneſs. He married Jezebel, daughter to the king of the Zidonians, by whom he was induced to worſhip Baal; on which God ſent Elijah, to let him know that the land ſhould not be watered with rain or dew for three years; and the king being enraged, the prophet proved his divine miſſion, and that he ſerved the true God, by cauſing fire to deſcend from heaven and conſume the ſacrifice he offered. Ahab afterwards unjuſtly ſeized Naboth's vineyard; and died by an arrow ſhot at random, A. M. 3107, and before Chriſt 893.

AHUN, a town in France, in the Upper Marche and generality of Moulins, and is a royal juriſdiction. It is ſeated on the river Creuſe, near a Benedictine abbey of the ſame name, eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Gueret, thirty north-eaſt of Lomages, and fifty-five ſouth-eaſt of Moulins. Long. 2. 8. E. Lat. 49. 5. N.

AHUYS, a town of Sweden. It is ſmall, but very ſtrong by its ſituation, and has a good port. It is in the principality of Gothland, in the territory of Bleckingy, near the Baltic Sea, about eighteen miles from Chriſtianſtadt. Long. 14. 10. E. Lat. 56. 20. N.

AJAN (the coaſt of). The beſt geographers only place the kingdom of Adel, already ſpoken of, along this coaſt, and aſſirm, that Magadoxo, Brava, &c. belong to Zanguebar, which ſee.

AJAX, the ſon of Oileus, in fabulous hiſtory, was one of the principal generals at the ſiege of Troy; and, as his father had very extenſive dominions in the country of the Locrians, he himſelf fitted out forty ſhips for that expedition. Homer repreſents him as fearleſs, intrepid, ſwift, and expert at drawing the bow, but without judgment or conduct. After the taking of Troy, he raviſhed Caſſandra, the daughter of Priam, in the temple of Minerva, whither ſhe had fled for ſanctuary; on which that goddeſs puniſhed him, by raiſing a ſtorm in which he periſhed.

AJAX, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Salamis, and the ſon of Telamon, was, next to Achilles, the moſt valiant and paſſionate general among the Greeks. He fought with Hector, and gave the moſt ſignal proofs of his courage; but, tranſported with fury at the arms of Achilles being adjudged to Ulyſſes, he ruſhed furiouſly among a flock of ſheep, and imagining that he was ſacrificing the Greek to his revenge, made a great ſlaughter; but at length perceiving his error, he pierced himſelf with the fatal ſword he had received from Hector.

AJAX, the ſon of Teucer, rendered himſelf famous by building a temple to Jupiter, in Olbus, a city of Cilicia.

AJAZZO, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Corſica, in the Mediterranean, with a biſhop's ſee. Long. 26. 35. Lat. 41. 40.

AJAZZO, a ſea-port town of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Sileſia, ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, thirty miles north of Antioch, and fifty weſt of Aleppo, where the city of Iſſus anciently ſtood, and near which Alexander fought his ſecond battle with Darius. Long. 33. 10. Lat. 37. 0.

AICH, a ſmall town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the river Par. It was taken by the Swedes, in 1634, who exerciſed great cruelties. Some time afterwards, it was reduced to aſhes. Long. 11. 20. Lat. 48. 30.

AICHSTAT, a ſmall ſtate of the circle of Franconia, in Germany, extends fifty miles, from eaſt to weſt, along the river Altmul, but its breadth is not conſiderable. The ſoil is pretty fruitful, but is in ſome places covered with woods. This diſtrict is divided into thirty-one bailiwics.

AICHSTAT, the capital of the diſtrict of the ſame name, and the ſee of a biſhop, who is chancellor of the church of Mentz, is ſeated in a fertile and agreeable valley on the river Altmul, about ten miles north of Newburg, and twelve north-weſt of Ingolſtadt. Long. 28. 45. Lat. 40. 0.

AIDAN, a Scottiſh biſhop of the ſeventh century, famous for his piety, humility, and zeal for the converſion of the Engliſh. He died in 651.

AIDAN, or AIDANUS, king of Scotland, was the ſon of Goran or Goranus. He was but young, when his father was murdered, in 535; on which account, Eugenius his father's nephew, ſucceeded to the throne; and taking Donald of Athol, his uncle's murderer, into favour, the queen dowager was ſo alarmed, that ſhe took the firſt opportunity of retiring, with her two ſons, Reginan and Aidan, into Ireland, where he continued forty-eight years, in which time both the queen, his elder brother, and Eugenius died: but at length, Congallus, who ſucceeded his brother Eugenius, conſidering the wrong done to the lawful heir, ſent for Aidan, who, on his arrival in Scotland, found that Congallus too was dead, and that the Scots had ſet his brother Kennatillus on the throne: he, however, went to court, when the new-made king, to the ſurprize of every one, received him with the utmoſt kindneſs, telling him, that he ſhould for the preſent aſſiſt him in governing the kingdom, which, as he was old and infirm, would ſhortly become his. He was accordingly crowned in 578; and this was no ſooner done than he went into Galloway, where he reduced certain robbers who had committed great diſorders; and then inſtituted annual aſſizes in Galloway, Lochaber, and Caithneſs. He defeated the Picts; and, in conjunction with the Britons, totally routed the united forces of the Saxons and Picts, in which Ceuline, king of the Weſt Saxons was killed; but ſeveral years after, the Britons neglecting to join him, he was defeated by the Picts and Saxons. This wiſe and brave prince died, in 606, aged ſeventy-eight.

AIGLE, a bailiwick, in the territory of Romand, in Swiſſerland, conſiſts of mountains and valleys the principal of which are the Aigle and Bex. Through theſe is the great road from Vallais into Italy. When you paſs by Villeneuve, which is at the head of the lake of Geneva, you enter into a deep valley three miles wide, bordered on one ſide with the Alps of Swiſſerland, and on the other with thoſe of Savoy, and croſſed by the river Rhone. Six miles from thence you meet with Aigle, a large town, ſeated in a wide part of the valley, where there are vineyards, fields, and meadows. The governor's caſtle is on an eminence that overlooks the town, and has a fine lofty marble tower. This government has nine large pariſhes, and is divided into four parts, Aigle, Bex, Olon, and Ormont. This laſt is among the mountains, and joins to Rougemont. It is a double valley, abounding in paſture lands. Ivorna, in the diſtrict of Aigle, was in part buried by the fall of a mountain, occaſioned by an earthquake, in 1584.

AIGLE, a ſmall town, in France, in Upper Normandy, twenty-three miles from D'Evereux, and thirty-eight from Rouen. It is ſurrounded with walls and ditches, has ſix gates, three ſuburbs, and three pariſhes. It trades in corn, toys, and more particularly in needles. Long. 1. 5. E. Lat. 48. 35. N.

AIGUE-PERSE, a ſmall town of France, in Lower Avergne, and the duchy of Montpenſier, is eight miles from Riom, twenty north of Clermont, thirty-five ſouth of Moulins, and two hundred and eight ſouth of Paris. Long. 4. 30. E. Lat. 45. 50. N.

AIGUES-MORTES, a ſmall town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Niſmes. Long. 4. 30. E. Lat. 43. 34. N.

AIGUILLON, a ſmall town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agenois. It is ſeated in a very fertile valley, ten miles from Agen. Long. 0. 14. E. Lat. 44. 25. N.

AIGURANDE, a ſmall town of France, in La Marche, on the confines of Berry. Long. 2. 0. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

AILAH was formerly a ſmall town, in Arabia Petræa, ſeated on the north-eaſt end of the Red Sea, near the road of the Egyptian pilgrims going to Mecca. Nothing remains of it now but a tower, the reſidence of a governor, who is under the governor of Cairo. Some ſuppoſe it to be the ancient Elath mentioned in the Scriptures. Long. 35. 40. E. Lat. 29. 10. N.

AILESBURY, AYLESBURY, or ALESBURY, a borough town, in Buckinghamſhire, conſiſting of about four hundred houſes. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, though the houſes are not very contiguous; theſe lie round about the market-place, in the middle whereof is a very convenient hall, where the ſeſſions are held, and ſometimes the aſſizes for the county. It ſends two members to parliament, has a market on Saturdays, and three fairs for cattle, viz. on the Saturday before Palm-ſunday, June 14, and September 25. It is ſixty miles ſouth-eaſt of Buckingham, and forty-four north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

AILLY (PETER D') born at Compiegne, in Picardy, in 1350, of poor parents, who, however, gave him a good education. He was firſt penſioner of the college of Navarre, at Paris, then doctor of the Sorbonne, at length chancellor of the univerſity, confeſſor and almoner to Charles VI. biſhop of Puy, and at laſt biſhop of Cambray and cardinal. He preached at Genoa, in 1405, in ſo moving a manner, on the myſtery of the Trinity, that pope Benedict XIII. was ſo affected by his ſermon, that he inſtituted the feaſt of the Trinity. He was one of the moſt learned biſhops at the councils of Piſa and Conſtance. His greateſt blemiſhes were, that he condemned John Hus to death, and his weakneſs with regard to judicial aſtrology. He died at Avignon, where he was legate for Martin V. on the 8th of Auguſt, 1419. The moſt valuable of his works is a Treatiſe on the Reformation of the Church.

AILMER, or ÆTHELMERE, earl of Cornwall and Devonſhire, founded the abbey of Cerne in Dorſetſhire, that of Eyneſham in Oxfordſhire, and the priory of Bruton in Somerſetſhire; but when Suene, king of Denmark, in 1013, over-ran the greateſt part of England, he meanly left king Ethelred, ſubmitted himſelf to the conqueror, and gave him hoſtages; and when Canute, the ſon of Suene, invaded England, and was bravely oppoſed by Edmund Ironſide, the ſon of Ethelred, this earl, with ſeveral others, joined the Danes againſt their natural prince, and by this means principally occaſioned the ruin of the Saxons. He however died ſoon after; and his ſon Æthelward, earl of Cornwall, following his father's example, Canute, who had reaped the benefit of their treaſons, finding him no longer uſeful, cauſed him to be put to death.

AILRED, ÆLRED, or ETHELRED. See ETHELRED.

AILSHAM, ALESHAM, or ALYSHAM, a town, in Norfolk, of three furlongs in length, with a market on Saturdays. It is chiefly inhabited by knitters of ſtockings. It is twelve miles north-eaſt of Norwich, ten miles ſouth of Cromer, and fifty-ſix north of London. Long. 0. 30. E. Lat. 52. 53.

AINSWORTH (Dr. HENRY) an eminent nonconformiſt divine, who, about the year 1590, diſtinguiſhed himſelf among the Browniſts, which drew upon him ſuch troubles, that he was obliged to retire to Holland, and became miniſter of a church at Amſterdam. His ſkill in the Hebrew language, and his excellent Annotations on the Holy Scriptures, which are ſtill highly eſteemed, gained him great reputation. He alſo wrote ſeveral pieces in defence of the Browniſts, and ſeveral other works.

AIRAY (Dr. HENRY) provoſt of Queen's College, in Oxford, and vice-chancellor of that univerſity, flouriſhed at the end of the ſixteenth and the beginning of the ſeventeenth centuries. He was a zealous Calviniſt, and a great ſupporter of thoſe of his party. He wrote Lectures upon St. Paul's Epiſtle to the Philippians, a Treatiſe againſt bowing at the Name of Jeſus, and died in 1616, aged fifty-ſeven.

AIRAY (CHRISTOPHER) vicar of Milford, in Hampſhire, was born at Clifton, in Weſtmoreland, and educated in Queen's College, Oxford. He wrote, in Latin, a Collection of the Rules of Logic, and ſome other pieces. He died on the 18th of October, 1670.

AIRAULT (PETER) in Latin, *Ærodius*, lieutenant-criminal in the preſidial of Angers, was born there in the year 1536, and executed that office in ſuch a manner as to obtain the title of the "Rock of the accuſed." He publiſhed, 1. The Declamations of Quintilian, which he illuſtrated with notes. 2. A Treatiſe concerning the Power of Redemption, written by Francis Grimaudet, to which he wrote a Preface on the Nature, Variety, and Change of Laws. 3. An Account of Decrees and Caſes that have been adjudged amongſt divers Nations from all Antiquity. 4. A Treatiſe upon the Power of Fathers; and ſome others. He died, at Angiers, July 21. 1601, aged ſixty-five years, leaving ten children. See the next article.

AIRAULT (RENE) eldeſt ſon of the former, was the occaſion of great trouble to his father. He was born at Paris, Nov. 11, 1567. Peter Airault, in order for his education, put him under the care of the Jeſuits, and perceiving that he had a lively genius, a ſtrong memory, and other excellent qualifications, very earneſtly deſired both the provincial of that order and the rector of the college not to ſolicit him to enter into their ſociety, which they readily promiſed, but ſoon broke their word; and, though he made the greateſt intereſt, and even got the king of France and the pope on his ſide, he could never get him out of their hands. This was the reaſon which induced him to write on the power of fathers. Rene Airault died, at La Fleche, December 18, 1644.

AIRE, the chief town of the ſhire of Aire, in Scotland ſtands near the mouth of a river of its own name. It drives ſeveral mills in the middle of the new town, which is joined to the old town by a bridge of four arches. It is the chief market town in the weſt of Scotland, next to Glaſgow. It ſtands in the midſt of a ſandy plain, ſurrounded with fields ſufficiently fruitful. It has a handſome church, and is the ſeat of a preſbytery to which twenty-eight pariſhes belong. Long. 4. 42. E. Lat. 55. 30. N. It is ſixty-four miles weſt of Edinburgh.

AIRE, a city of France, in Proper Gaſcony, of which it is the capital, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, thirty-ſeven miles weſt of Condom. Long. 0. 3. E. Lat. 43. 47. N.

AIRE, a fortified town, in the Low Countries, upon the river Lis, which divides it into two unequal parts. It is not very large, but may contain near five thouſand ſouls. It has three land gates and two water gates. It has three ſquares, of which that of Notre Dame is the largeſt, but it is not very regular. The others are St. Pierre and that of Cazernes. The ſtreets are but indifferent. The caſtle is almoſt all contained within the walls of the city, and is of a ſquare form with ſeven towers. On the ſide of the city is a foſſe, or ditch, full of water. The town is of a very irregular figure, and is flanked with eight baſtions. It is covered by fort St. Francis, which has five baſtions more. The great church was very magnificent till it was damaged by the bombs in 1710, when it was taken by the duke of Marlborough. There are here ſeveral convents for men and women, among which is an Engliſh nunnery. The Jeſuits church is worth obſervation. This town was given up to France by the treaty of Utrecht. It is twenty-five miles weſt of Liſle, twenty-five north-weſt of Arras, and thirty ſouth-eaſt of Calais. It communicates with St. Omer's by a canal, and the diſtance is two hours ſail. Long. 2. 31. E. Lat. 50. 38. N.

AISNE, a river of France, which riſes and unites with the Oiſe a little above Compiegne.

AISTULPHUS, the twenty-ſecond king of the Lombards, ſucceeded his brother Rachid, who retired into a monaſtery, A. D. 750. The emperors of Conſtantinople had then loſt all they formerly poſſeſſed in Italy, except the exarchate of Ravenna, and this, with its duchy, Aiſtulphus took; but pope Stephen III. being diſpleaſed at ſeeing Ravenna in the hands of the Lombards, went to Aiſtulphus, and deſired him to reſtore it to the emperor, but meeting with a refuſal, he went into France, and perſuaded king Pepin to take the exarchate and Pentapolis from the Lombards, and, inſtead of returning it to the emperor, to give it to St. Peter. Upon this, Aiſtulphus endeavoured to make himſelf maſter of Rome; but Pepin, after ſending ambaſſadors to deſire him to deſiſt, and to give the cities he had taken to the pope, marched into Italy with all his forces, defeated Aiſtulphus's army, laid waſte his dominions, and obliged that prince to promiſe never to give the pope the leaſt diſturbance, to give up whatever he claimed as belonging to the church, and never to recede from the allegiance he owed to France. Aiſtulphus, however, ſoon forgot his promiſes, and reſolving to be revenged, again laid ſiege to Rome, when Pepin once more raiſed the ſiege, beſieged the Lombards in Pavia, their capital city, and forced Aiſtulphus to ſurrender the exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis to the pope for a perpetual ſucceſſion; and the keys were ſent to Rome, and laid on St. Peter's tomb, as a token of a real and perpetual

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dominion. Aiſtulphus, however, intended to take theſe cities again, but was, the next year, prevented by death, he being killed by a fall from his horſe, A. D. 756.

AITZEMA (Leo d') a gentleman of Friſeland, born at Dockum, in the year 1600, was made counſellor to the Hans towns, and their reſident at the Hague. He compiled an Hiſtory of the United Provinces, was well verſed in ſeveral languages, and was a man of great probity, good nature, and affability. He died Febrvary 23, 1669.

AIX, a ſmall, but ancient town, in the duchy of Savoy, with the title of a marquiſate, It is ſeated on the lake Bourget, at the foot of a mountain, between Chamberry, Annecy, and Rumilly. There is here a triumphal arch of the ancient Romans, but it is almoſt entirely ruined. Its mineral waters bring a great number of ſtrangers to this place. Long. 7. 10 E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

Aix, an ancient city, the capital of Provence, in France. It is an archbiſhopric, and has a parliament, a court of aids, a chamber of accounts, a ſeneſchal's juriſdiction, a generality, and an univerſity It has not a very agreeable aſpect on the outſide, but is a very beautiful city within, it being well built, and moſt like Paris of any place in the kingdom, as well in the largeneſs of the buildings as in the politeneſs of the inhabitants. It is embelliſhed with abundance of fine fountains and ſeveral beautiful ſquares.

The place of reſort, called the Cours d'Orbitelle, is very agreeable, and is the place where the citizens take the air, like St. James's Park in London. It is planted with four rows of trees, which form three viſtas, or walks, about four hundred yards long; and on each ſide, are beautiful uniform houſes, all of hewn ſtone, adorned with ſculptures and balconies. In the middle walk, are four baſons, and as many agreeable fountains, which conſtantly throw up water; they are of different figures, and variouſly adorned. You may enter the city through eight or nine different gates, and the ſtreets in general are well built and paved, but very dirty. The Preachers Square is on the ſide of a hill; it is about one hundred and ſixty yards in length, and is ſurrounded with trees and houſes, built with ſtone, three ſtories high. The town-hall is at one end of the city, and is diſtributed into ſeveral fine apartments; the two loweſt of which are taken up by the board of accounts, and by the ſeneſchal; that above is deſigned for the ſeſſions of parliament. The hall of audience is adorned with the pictures of the kings of France on horſeback.

The hotel of the city is a pretty handſome building, but unfortunately hid by the houſes of the narrow ſtreet in which it is placed. The cathedral church is a Gothic ſtructure, the front of which is adorned with ſmall figures of the prophets, apoſtles, and ſaints, placed in no manner of order, and wretchedly done. The church of the fathers of the oratory is a handſome building; and not far from thence is the chapel of the blue penitents, which is full of paintings and gildings. The principal thing in that of the white penitents is a painting in an oval, whoſe longeſt diameter is thirty-two feet, and repreſents the reſurrection. The convent of the preachers is very fine: in their church is a ſilver ſtatue of the Virgin Mary almoſt as big as the life. From the library of this church, you have one of the fineſt and moſt extenſive views in this province; the hills appear covered with olive-trees and vineyards; the plains and valleys diverſified with fields and meadows always green, beautified with brooks and rivulets, and bordered with trees which yield an agreeable verdure more than one half of the year. There are other churches and buildings, which contain a great number of rarities, which we are obliged to paſs over in ſilence. The baths without the city, which were diſcovered not long ſince, have good buildings, raiſed at a vaſt expence, for the accommodation of thoſe that drink the waters. Long. 5. 32. E. Lat. 43. 32. N.

Aix, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of France, between the iſle of Oleron and the continent. It is only memorable for an inglorious expedition of the Engliſh in 1758, when they were bound to Rochfort, with a deſign of taking or burning the ſhips and ſtores in the river on which that town is ſeated, but returned without doing any thing, except demoliſhing the fort of this iſland. It is twelve miles north-weſt of Rochfort, and twelve ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Rochelle. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 46. 5. N.

Aix la Chapelle, a fine city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers. All authors are agreed about its antiquity, it being mentioned in Cæſar's Commentaries and the Annals of Tacitus; the Romans had colonies and fortreſſes there, when they were at war with the Germans; but the mineral waters and the hot bath ſo increaſed its fame, that, in proceſs of time, it was advanced to the privileges of a city, by the name of Aquægranii, that is, the waters of Granius; that which it has now, of Aix la Chapelle, was given it by the French, to diſtinguiſh it from other town of the ſame name. It is ſo called, on account of a chapel built by Charlemagne in honour of the Holy Virgin. He having repaired, beautified, and enlarged the city, that was deſtroyed by the Huns, in the reign of Attila, in 451, he made it the moſt common place of his reſidence. There being a great number of reliques in the church of Notre Dame, it is greatly frequented by pilgrims on that account.

The town is ſeated in a valley ſurrounded with mountains and woods, and yet the air is very wholeſome. It may be divided into the inward and outward city: the inward is encompaſſed with a wall about three-quarters of a league in circumference, having ten gates; and the outward wall is about a league and a half in circumference, in which there are eleven gates. There are rivulets, which run through the town and keep it very clean, turning ſeveral mills; beſides twenty public fountains, and many private ones. They have ſtone-quarries in the neighbourhood, which furniſh the inhabitants with proper materials for their magnificent buildings. of which the ſtadt-houſe and cathedral are the chief. There are likewiſe thirty parochial or collegiate churches.

The market-place is very ſpacious, and the houſes round it very ſtately. In the middle, before the ſtadt-houſe, is a fountain of blue ſtones, which throws out water, from ſix pipes, into a marble baſon placed beneath, thirty feet in circumference. On the top of this fountain, is placed the ſtatue of Charlemagne, of braſs gilt, holding a ſceptre in his right hand, and a globe in his left. The ſtadt houſe is adorned with the ſtatues of all the emperors ſince Charlemagne. This fabric has three ſtories, the upper of which is one entire room, of one hundred and ſixty-two feet in length, and ſixty in breadth. In this, the new-elected emperor formerly entertained all the electors of the empire. On each ſide, there is a tower raiſed pretty high, and ornamented with ſculptures and figures.

Aix la Chapelle is a free imperial city, and changes its magiſtracy every year on the eve of St. John Baptiſt. The mayor is in the nomination of the elector palatine, in the quality of the duke of Juliers, as protector of the city. This place is famous for ſeveral councils and treaties of peace concluded here, particularly thoſe between France and Spain in 1668, and between Great Britain and France in 1748. The baths have been frequented for ſeveral centuries, of which ſome are hot and ſome are warm; the principal are called the Emperor's Bath, the Bath of St. Cornille, the Bath of Roſes, the Bath of St. Quirin, the Little Bath, and the Bath of the Poor, beſides ſeveral others. The Emperor's Bath has the name of Charlemagne, who repaired it, and bathed very often in its waters: it is the fineſt and moſt commodious. The Little Bath receives its waters from the Emperor's Bath, and contains three bathing-places. That of St. Quirin has particular ſprings, but its virtues are the ſame as the former. The Bath of St. Cornille is ſo called from the ſign of the houſe where it is ſeated: it is only warm, and is divided into five different baths. The Bath of Roſes is ſo called from a citizen named John Roſen, who built it. The Poor's Bath is free for every one, and is frequented by crouds of poor people. The men bathe in diſtinct baths from the women, and even private baths are to be had for money.

There are two ſprings in the lower part of the city, over one of which there is the ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, and over the other that of Charlemagne. Theſe are for drinking; and there are two pumps to raiſe up the water. There are ſeveral galleries or piazzas, under which they walk during the time of drinking, to make them paſs more freely. It is but about a hundred years ſince theſe waters were firſt taken inwardly; and this was owing to a French phyſician, who wrote a treatiſe on the virtues of theſe waters.

About a quarter of a league from Aix, ſtands the abbey of Borzet, or Burſcheit, which is a very magnificent pile of building. It was formerly a monaſtery, but ſerves for a nunnery, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire, and lady of Borzet. The baths here are much hotter than at Aix la Chapelle; and ſome of them are ſo hot, that they will boil eggs, which is frequently done by poor people; and if you throw in a dog, he will be killed in an inſtant. Therefore, here, as at Aix, the water muſt ſtand till it is of a proper coolneſs. You may bathe here at fourteen different houſes; and there is likewiſe one open bath, where the poor may bathe gratis. Near this place are ſeveral mines of lead, coal, vitriol, and lapis calaminaris.

The time of drinking the waters, in the firſt ſeaſon, is from the beginning of May to the middle of June; and, in the latter ſeaſon, from the middle of Auguſt to the latter end of September. They are ſaid to be efficacious in almoſt all tedious chronic diſeaſes, whether internal or of the ſkin, particularly in all diſorders of the nerves, or in all cold diſeaſes, and inward decays. We need not to mention, that there are all kinds of amuſements common to other places of public reſort; but the ſharpers appear more ſplendid here than elſewhere, aſſuming titles with an equipage ſuitable

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to them. Aix la Chapelle is thirty-ſix miles from Liege, and thirty from Cologne. Long. 5. 48. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

AKAKIA (MARTIN) profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Paris, was born at Chalons, in Champagne. He was named Sans Malice, i. e. Without Malice; but, according to the cuſtom of that age, he changed it to Akakia, a Greek word of the ſame meaning. He publiſhed a Latin tranſlation of two books of Galen, *De Ratione Curandi*, i. e. Of the Method of Curing, and illuſtrated it with a commentary: he alſo tranſlated Galen's *Ars Medica*. He died in 1551.

AKAKIA (MARTIN) a Pariſian, ſon to the former, and ſecond phyſician to Henry III. He wrote a Treatiſe *de Moribus Mulieribus*, and *Conſilia Medica*, which were not publiſhed till after his death, which happened in 1588.

AKIBA, a famous rabbin, flouriſhed a little after the deſtruction of Jeruſalem by Titus. He kept the flocks of a rich citizen of Jeruſalem till the fortieth year of his age, and then applied himſelf to ſtudy in the academies for twenty-four years, and was afterwards one of the greateſt maſters in Iſrael, he having twenty-four thouſand ſcholars. He declared for the impoſtor Barcochebas, whom he owned for the Meſſiah, and not only anointed him king, but took upon himſelf the office of his maſter of the horſe; but the troops ſent by the emperor Adrian having exterminated this faction, Akiba was taken, and after having his fleſh torn and mangled with iron combs, was burnt to death with a ſlow fire.

AKISSAT, the ancient Thyatira, a city, in Natolia, in Aſia, ſituated in a plain eighteen miles broad, that produces plenty of cotton and grain. The inhabitants, who are reckoned to be about five thouſand, are ſaid to be all Mahommedans, and not one Chriſtian among them, except a few ſlaves. The houſes are built of nothing but earth or turf dried in the ſun, and are very low and ill contrived. There are ſix or ſeven moſques, which are all of marble. They are in no want of water, for there are brooks which run through ſeveral of the ſtreets; and the city is well furniſhed with common proviſions. There are remarkable inſcriptions on marble in ſeveral parts of the town, which are part of the ruins of ancient Thyatira. It is ſeated on the river Hermes, fifty miles from Pergamos. Long. 28. 30. E. Lat. 38. 50. N.

ALABASTER (WILLIAM) an Engliſh divine, born at Hadley, in the county of Suffolk. He was one of the doctors in Trinity-college, in Cambridge, but turned to the Roman communion; however, being ſoon diſſatisfied with his new religion, he again became a Proteſtant, and obtained a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul, and after that, the rectory of Therfield, in Hertfordſhire. He was well ſkilled in the Hebrew tongue, and was ſtrangely infatuated with the Caballa. He gave a proof of his fondneſs for myſtical interpretations in the ſermon he preached at his taking the degree of doctor of divinity, when he took for his text the words "Adam, Seth, Enos," and endeavoured to prove that each of theſe words contained a hidden myſtery. He wrote a Latin tragedy, intitled Roxana, which, when it was acted, in a college at Cambridge, was attended with a remarkable circumſtance; for a lady was ſo terrified at the laſt words, *Sequar*, *ſequar*, which were pronounced in a very ſhocking tone, that, it is ſaid, ſhe loſt her ſenſes, and never again recovered them. He wrote a Hebrew Lexicon in folio, and ſeveral other works. He was living in 1630.

ALADULIA, a conſiderable province of Turky in Aſia, in that part called Natolia, between the mountains of Antitaurus, which ſeparates it from Amaſia on the north, and from Carimania on the weſt. It has the Mediterranean Sea on the ſouth; and the Euphrates, or Frat, on the eaſt, divides it from Diarbeker. It comprehends the Leſſer Armenia of the ancients and the eaſt part of Cilicia. Formerly it had kings of its own; but the head of the laſt king was cut off by Selim I. emperor of the Turks, who had conquered the country. It is now divided into two parts: the north, comprehended between Taurus, Antitaurus, and the Euphrates; is a beglerbeglic, which bears the name of Maraſh, the capital town: and the ſouth, ſeated between mount Taurus and the Mediterranean, is united to the beglerbeglic of Aleppo. The country is rough, ragged, and mountainous; and yet there are good paſtures, and plenty of horſes and camels. The people are hardy and thieviſh. The capital is Malatigah.

ALAGNON, one of the principal rivers in the government of Auvergne, in France, which riſes at Cantal, and is very rapid; it runs into the Allier.

ALAIS, a town, in Languedoc, ſeated on the river Gardon, is a pretty large, populous, trading city, and has ſeven gates. Its cathedral is but mean, though it has a portico in the Gothic taſte, on which the ſteeple is raiſed, underneath which is the principal gate of the church. The Jeſuits had a college in this place; and a fort was built here in 1689. Underneath is a large terraſs, which is ſupported by a wall, or parapet, and ſerves for a walk for the better ſort of people. The meadows, which take up about a league of land, are the moſt pleaſant part about this city. Long. 4. 20. E. Lat. 44. 8. N. It is thirty-four miles north of Montpellier, and three hundred and forty from Paris.

ALAIN DE L'ISLE, in Latin, *Alanus de Inſulis*, a learned divine of the univerſity of Paris, ſurnamed the Univerſal Doctor, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his works, which were printed, in 1653, in folio. He died in 1294.

ALAIN CHARTIER, or CHARRITIER, ſecretary to Charles VII. king of France, was born in the year 1386. He was famous for ſeveral works, both in proſe and verſe; but his moſt conſiderable performance was his Chronicle of King Charles VII. It is ſaid, that Margaret, daughter to the king of Scotland, and wife to the dauphin, who was afterwards Lewis XI. paſſing once through a hall, where Alain Chartier lay aſleep upon a bench, ſhe went and kiſſed his lips before all the company that attended her; when ſome of them telling her, that it was ſtrange ſhe ſhould be induced to kiſs a man who had ſo few perſonal charms, ſhe replied, "I did not kiſs the man, but that mouth "from whence have proceeded ſo many excellent ſay-"ings, ſo many wiſe diſcourſes, and ſo many elegant ex-"preſſions."

ALAIN (WILLIAM). See ALAN.

ALAKAMARE, the firſt king of Granada, in Spain, aſcended the throne in 1237. His ſucceſſors reigned two hundred and fifty-five years, till the Moors were expelled by Ferdinand and Iſabella, in 1492.

ALAMANDUS, in French, *Aleman*, (LEWIS) commonly called the Cardinal of Arles, was one of the greateſt men in the fifteenth century. He was archbiſhop of Arles, and cardinal of St. Cecilia. He preſided at the council of Baſil, which depoſed Eugenius IV. and elected the antipope Felix V. He was formed to preſide in public aſſemblies, being firm, active, and learned, and, by his admirable memory, was able to recapitulate all that the orators and diſputants had ſaid; but, what is ſtill more to his honour, though the plague raged in that city, neither the death of part of his domeſtics, nor the entreaties of others, could prevail on him to leave it. It is not, however, to be wondered at, that pope Eugenius thundered againſt the preſident of a council that depoſed him; but, though he deprived him of all his dignities, and treated him as a ſon of iniquity, he was, after his death in 1450, beatified by pope Clement VII. in the year 1527.

ALAMANNI (NICHOLAS) a learned man of the ſeventeenth century, became eminent for the ſtrength of his genius and the integrity of his manners. He was ſecretary to cardinal Borgheſe, and afterwards keeper of the Vatican library. He publiſhed the Hiſtory of Procopius, and a Deſcription of St. John de Lateran.

ALAMMANNI (LEWIS) was born, at Florence, of a noble family, on the 28th of October, 1495. He was obliged to fly his country for a conſpiracy againſt Julius de Medici, who was ſoon after choſen pope under the name of Clement VII. During this voluntary baniſhment, he went into France, where Francis I. became his patron; but Clement dying, he returned into Italy, became a member of the academy of the Infiammati, then newly eſtabliſhed at Padua, and was afterwards ſent ambaſſador to Charles V. In this embaſſy there was a remarkable circumſtance, which we cannot forbear relating. Among ſeveral poems he had compoſed in praiſe of Francis I. there was a ſmart piece againſt the emperor, in which, among other ſatyrical ſtrokes, there was one in which the cock ſaid to the eagle,

——— *Aquila grifagna*
Che per piu divorar due becchi porta.

That is,

Two crooked bills the ravenous eagle bears,
The better to devour.

The emperor had read that piece, and when Alamanni appeared before him, and pronounced a fine diſcourſe in his praiſe, the emperor, who had heard him very attentively, gave him no other anſwer but the above verſes. Alamanni, without being in the leaſt out of countenance, immediately anſwered, "Sire, ſince your majeſty has ſeen thoſe verſes, I "will not diſown them; but when I made them, I ſpoke "as a poet, who is permitted to make uſe of fiction; but "now I ſpeak as an ambaſſador, who is obliged to tell the "truth: I ſpoke them as a young ſpark; but now I ſpeak "as an old man: I was then ſwayed by paſſion, and the "rage with which the deſolate condition of my country "inſpired me; but now I am free from paſſion." The emperor was ſo pleaſed with this anſwer, that he told Alamanni, he ought not to grieve at his baniſhment, ſince he had found a protector like the king of France; but that Florence ſhould rather be afflicted at the loſs of ſo valuable a ſubject as he was. Alamanni died, at Amboiſe, in France, April 18, 1556.

ALAMOS (BALTHAZAR) was born at Medina del Campo, in Caſtile. He entered into the ſervice of Anthony Perez, ſecretary of ſtate under Philip II. king of Spain; and having a great ſhare in the confidence of that miniſter, was, upon his diſgrace, thrown in priſon, where he continued eleven years, during which time he wrote a Spaniſh tranſlation of Tacitus, which he publiſhed at Madrid in 1614; but, on Philip III's coming to the throne, he was ſet at liberty, and, in the reign of Philip IV. was made council of the king's patrimony. He left ſeveral other works, which have never been printed.

ALAN (OF LYNN) in Latin, *Alanus de Lynna*, a famous divine, who flouriſhed about the year 1420, was born at Lynn, in Norfolk, and was particularly famous for the great pains he took in writing indexes to moſt of the books he read. He wrote ſeveral other works, particularly, *Moralia Bibliorum*, i. e. The Morality of the Scriptures.

ALAN, ALLEN, ALLYN, (WILLIAM) cardinal prieſt of the Romiſh church, was born at Roſſal, in Lancaſhire, in the year 1352. In 1558, he was a canon of York; but, on queen Elizabeth's coming to the crown, he withdrew to Louvain, in the Spaniſh Netherlands, where he wrote many books in defence of the Romiſh religion; but the moſt famous of all his pieces was a work in two parts, the firſt explaining the pope's bull for the excommunication and deprivation of queen Elizabeth, the ſecond exhorting the nobility and people of England to deſert her and take up arms in favour of the Spaniards. He died, at Rome, October 6, 1594.

ALAN. See ALLEN and ALLEIN.

ALANDT, an iſland in the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Finland. The fortreſs of Caſtleholm is the only conſiderable place upon it. It belongs to Sweden.

ALANTEJO, a province in Portugal, is ſo called from a word which ſignifies beyond the Tajo, or Tagus, becauſe it is beyond that river with regard to Liſbon. It is bounded on the eaſt by Andaluſia and Spaniſh Eſtramadura, on the north and north-eaſt by Portugueſe Eſtramadura, on the weſt by the ocean, and on the ſouth by the kingdom of Algarve. It is about thirty-ſix leagues in length, and almoſt as much in breadth, comprehending almoſt all that ſpace which lies between the Tajo and the Guadiana, and a ſmall part of the country lying beyond this laſt river, where it is ſeparated from Andaluſia by the river Chanca. This province is watered by a great number of ſmall rivers, or brooks, the principal of which is the Zadoan, which, riſing in the mountains of Algarve, runs from ſouth to north, and falls into the ſea a little above Settuval. The others are, Exarrhama, which runs to Ebora, then to Viana, and falls into the Zadoan; Campilhas, which enters into the ſame river; Canha, which paſſes from mount Moro Nova, and falls into the Tajo near Benevavento; Ojor and Avis fall into the Soro, and Taye into the Guadiana, between Elvas and Badajos. All theſe rivers are very inconſiderable, and moſt of them dry up in the ſummer ſeaſon. Alantejo is divided into ſix territories, Portalegre, Elvas, Eſtremos, Ebora, and Beja. It is a very fruitful country, and the inhabitants are very induſtrious.

ALARIC, or ALRIC, king of the Swedes, lived about the time of Julius Cæſar. Being choſen by the noblemen of Sweden, without waiting for the conſent of the Goths, the latter thought themſelves ſlighted, and choſe a king for themſelves, named Geſtill, or Geſtilblind, who entered into an alliance with Roller, king of Norway, Alaric's uncle. Alaric governed his ſubjects with juſtice and moderation, endeavouring to deſerve the title of the father of his country, ſtriving at the ſame time to ſoften the hearts of the Goths, who were exaſperated againſt him; but finding their hatred was not to be eradicated, and that his own uncle had entered into an alliance with Geſtill, he forgot his former mildneſs, and overloaded his ſubjects with new and intolerable taxes. Roller, though he did not chuſe to aſſiſt Geſtill in perſon, ſent him an army under the command of Eric his brother; on which Alaric advanced to meet the forces of the allies; when, inſtead of entering into a general engagement, he choſe to fight with Eric in ſingle combat, and had the misfortune to be killed. Eric himſelf was much wounded; but recovering, was, after the death of Geſtill, made king of Sweden and Gothland.

ALARIC, or ALVER, the ſon of Dager, was raiſed to the throne of Sweden after the death of his father. He ſent to the Ruſſians, whom he had already vanquiſhed before he came to the throne, to demand the tribute they had promiſed to pay the Swedes; but they treacherouſly killing his commiſſioners, he raiſed a powerful army to puniſh them. When they were ready to engage, Hildegern, one of his principal officers, deſired leave to challenge the ſtrongeſt and braveſt man among the Ruſſians at ſingle combat. His requeſt was granted; and, to his great grief and amazement, Haldan, his own brother, was ſent againſt him. Hildegern, who knew his brother, though he was not known to him, now did all he could to wave the combat without diſcovering himſelf, by pretending that he was yet too young, and would be too eaſy a match for him; but Haldan having given him ſeveral proofs of his courage and ſkill in fighting, Hildigern was at laſt obliged to engage him, and having received a mortal wound, he let him know that he was his brother. Haldan, aſtoniſhed and overwhelmed with grief, lamented over him, reproached him for not diſcovering himſelf ſooner, and ſuffering him to become a wretched fratricide, aſſuring him, that he would have ſpent the laſt drop of his blood to ſave his life, and that he ſhould lament him as long as he lived; while Hildigern only pleaded, that he did not diſcover himſelf, leſt he ſhould be thought to have made that a pretence for declining the combat, and then expired.

Alaric, notwithſtanding his champion had been killed, engaged in battle againſt the Ruſſians, and gaining a complete victory, they could no longer refuſe to pay tribute to the Swedes; on which Alaric returned triumphant into his kingdom, and paſſed the remainder of his life in peace.

ALARIC I. king of the Goths, one of the greateſt ſcourges of the Roman empire, laid waſte many provinces in the eaſt, and afterwards marching into Italy, took the city of Rome, depoſed the emperor Honorius, and made Attalus, who was governor of the city, emperor in his ſtead; but ſome time after, making a peace with Honorius, he reſtored him to his former dignity: but this peace did not laſt long; for one Sarus, an ambitious general, being exaſperated againſt Atulphus, Alaric's brother-in-law, attacked the Goths. To revenge this injury, Alaric returned to Rome, took the city, and permitted his ſoldiers to plunder it, giving, however, ſtrict orders, that thoſe who fled for ſanctuary into the churches ſhould there be ſecure. This happened A. D. 409. After this, Alaric beſieged and took the city of Coſenza, and died there in the year 411.

ALARIC II. king of the Viſigoths, reigned twenty-three years, and was killed in battle by Clovis, in 507.

ALAVA (DIEGO ESQUIEL DE) a famous Spaniſh biſhop, born at Vittoria, a city, in the country of Alava, in the province of Biſcay, in Spain. He aſſiſted in the council of Trent, and wrote a learned work, entitled *De Conſiliis Univerſalibus*, &c. i. e. Of General Councils, and the Regulations that ſeem neceſſary to reform the Religion and State of the Chriſtians. He died March 17, 1562.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a biſhop's ſee. It was ceded, by the treaty of Quieraſque, to the duke of Savoy, in 1631, and is ſeated on the banks of the river Tanaro, twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Aſti, twenty ſouth-eaſt of Turin, and twenty miles north-eaſt of Acqui. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 44 36. N.

ALBA JULIA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Tranſylvania, in the county of Weiſſenburg, with a biſhop's ſee. It was formerly the place of reſidence of the princes of Tranſylvania. The governor reſides here; and the caſtle is fortified after the modern taſte. It is one hundred and twenty miles north-eaſt of Belgrade. Long. 22. 30. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

ALBAN (ST.) was born at Verulam, now St. Alban's, of Pagan parents, but was converted to Chriſtianity by Amphibalus, a monk of Caer-Leon, and is famous for being the firſt Chriſtian who ſuffered martyrdom in this iſland. He was beheaded during the tenth and laſt general perſecution, A. D. 303. In his way to execution, it is ſaid, that he was ſtopped by a river, over which was a bridge ſo thronged with ſpectators, that it was impoſſible to croſs it, when the ſaint approaching the brink, and lifting up his eyes to heaven, the ſtream miraculouſly divided, and afforded a paſſage for himſelf and a thouſand perſons. This miracle converted the executioner upon the ſpot, who threw away his drawn ſword, and falling at St. Alban's feet, deſired he might have the honour to die with him, or rather for him. This ſudden converſion of the headſman occaſioning a delay in the execution, St. Alban went up to a neighbouring hill, where, praying for water to quench his thirſt, a fountain ſprung up under his feet. Here he received the crown of martyrdom; but the inſtant the ſtroke was given, the legend ſays, the executioner's eyes dropped out of his head.

ALBANI, in Roman antiquity, a college of the prieſts of Mars, ſo called from Albanus, the place where it was ſituated.

ALBANI (FRANCIS) a celebrated painter, born at Bologna, March 17, 1578. It is remarkable, that he owed much of his reputation to his ſecond wife, a woman of great beauty, by whom he drew his Venuſes, Nymphs, and Graces; and ſhe bringing him ſeveral lovely children, who were alſo finely proportioned, they were his models for his little Cupids. He delighted much in drawing the fair ſex, whom he repreſented with wonderful beauty. He excelled in all parts of painting; but his ſmall pieces were particularly admired, and his compoſitions on love-ſubjects were eagerly ſought after. He died October 4, 1660, aged eighty-two.

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ALBANI (JOHN JEROME) a learned civilian, well verſed in the belles lettres, was born at Bergamo, and was made cardinal, after the death of his wife, in 1570. He wrote the following works, 1. *De Immunitate Eccleſiarum.* 2. *De Poteſtate Papæ & Concilii.* 3. *De Cardinalibus*, &c. and died in 1591.

ALBANIA, a province of Turky in Europe, on the gulph of Venice, bounded by Livadia on the ſouth, by Theſſaly and Macedonia on the eaſt, and on the north by Boſnia and Dalmatia. The people are ſtrong, large, courageous, and good horſemen: the grand ſeignor procures excellent ſoldiers from hence, particularly cavalry, known by the name of Arnauts. There are ſeveral large towns in this province; and the inhabitants are almoſt all Chriſtians of the Greek church. Formerly it was part of the kingdom of Macedonia. Their chief manufacture is carpets. The principal places are Durazzo, Velona, Antivari, Scutari, Croya, Aleſſo, Dibra, Dolcigno, and Albanopoli. Long. from 28. to 31. E. Lat. from 39. to 43. 30. N.

ALBANO, a town in Italy, upon a lake of the ſame name, in the Compagna di Roma. It is a biſhop's ſee, is pretty populous, and its territory produces the beſt wine in all thoſe parts. Moſt of the Roman lords have vineyards or gardens here, where they paſs the fine ſeaſon of the year. It is ſixteen miles ſouth-eaſt from Rome. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 41. 43. N.

ALBANOPOLI, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Albania, of which it was formerly the capital. It is ſeated on the river Drin, in the centre of the province, forty miles eaſt of Aleſſio, and 43 north of Guaſtandil. Long. 20. 42. E. Lat. 41. 48. N.

ALBANS (ST.) a market-town, in Hertfordſhire, governed by a mayor, a high ſteward, a recorder, ten aldermen or burgeſſes, a town-clerk, and twenty-four aſſiſtants. It is a very great thoroughfare, accommodated with good inns, on the north-weſt road from London, at the diſtance of twenty-one miles. It is divided into four wards, and contains four pariſh churches. Here are two charity-ſchools; one for twenty-four boys, all clothed; and another for twenty-one girls, of whom fourteen only are cloathed. Some alms-houſes were built here by John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, who alſo erected a ſeat here, upon the river Ver, which runs through the gardens. This town ſends two members to parliament, and has one of the beſt markets for wheat in England.

St. Alban's is ſeated near the ruins of an ancient Roman city, by Tacitus called Verulam, and by the Saxons Watlingceſter, becauſe it is ſeated on the road called Watling-ſtreet. Nothing now remains of Verulam, but the ruins of old walls, in the fields adjacent to which they continue to find Roman coins, as they formerly have teſſellated pavements. In memory of St. Alban, Offa, king of the Mercians, anno 795, erected an abbey, calling it St. Alban's; and near it the town of the ſame name was afterwards built. The church of the abbey is remaining to this day: time and the weather have made it look like ſtone on the outſide; but if you break a bit off, the redneſs of the brick immediately appears. When the monaſteries were diſſolved, the townſmen paid four hundred pounds to prevent its being levelled with the ground, and have ſince converted it into a pariſh-church, which, for its largeneſs, beauty, and antiquity claims a particular regard. It had a very noble font of ſolid braſs, in which the children of the kings of Scotland were uſed to be baptiſed, and was brought from Edinburgh, by ſir Philip Lea, when that city was in flames; but in the times of the late civil wars it was taken away. Not many years ſince, a tomb was diſcovered in this church, ſaid to be that of Humphrey duke of Glouceſter: when the leaden coffin was opened, the body was pretty entire, being preſerved in a ſort of pickle. There was a ſtately croſs in the middle of the town, as there were in many other places, where queen Eleanor's body reſted, when it was brought out of the north for interment at Weſtminſter, but it has been demoliſhed, as ſome ſay, by the inhabitants. The market-days are Wedneſdays and Saturdays. Long. 0. 12. W. Lat. 51. 44. N.

ALBANY, a town of North America, in the province of New-York, ſeated on Hudſon's river, one hundred and fifty miles north of New-York. At this place the ſachems, or kings of the Five Nations of Iroquois, met the governors of the Britiſh plantations, when they entered into any new treaties with them for their mutual defence againſt the French and their Indian allies. It is ſituated in Long. 44. 29. W. Lat. 42. 30. N.

ALBARAZIN, a ſtrong town, and one of the moſt ancient of the kingdom of Arragon in Spain. It is ſeated upon an eminence, near the river Guadelquivir, a little below its ſource, and on the frontiers of Valencia and New Caſtile. It is the ſeat of a biſhop, and produces the beſt wool in all Arragon. It is about one hundred miles eaſt of Madrid. Long. 2. 10. E. Lat. 40. 32. N.

ALBA REGALIS, or STULWEISSEMBURG, a city in Lower Hungary, ſeated on the Rauzia, thirty miles weſt of Buda, and as much ſouth of Strigonia. It is a ſtrong town by its ſituation on a large moraſs; becauſe it cannot be come at but by three cauſeways defended by good baſtions; and yet this has not hindered its being often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialiſts. Theſe laſt took it, in 1688, and ſtill continue maſters of it. Long. 18. 25. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

ALBATEGNIUS, a learned Arabian aſtronomer, of the religion of the Sabians, made his obſervations in Meſopotamia, in 882. We have a treatiſe of his on the knowledge of the ſtars, printed at Nuremburg, in 4to, in 1537, and at Bologna in 1545.

ALBEMARLE, or AUMARLE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, from whence the noble family of Keppel take the title of earl. The ſerges of this town are in high eſteem. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, by the ſide of a meadow, on the confines of Picardy, thirty-five miles north-eaſt of Rouen, twenty ſouth of Abbeville, and ſeventy north-weſt of Paris. Long. 2. 21. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

ALBEMARLE, the moſt northern province of North-Carolina, in America, and ſubject to Great-Britain.

ALBENGUA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is a very ancient handſome town, but not well peopled on account of the inſalubrity of the air. However, it is ſeated in a very beautiful plain, which is cultivated; and the outſide of the town is ſurrounded with olive-trees. It is a ſea-port, about thirty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Genoa. Long. 8. 13. E. Lat. 44. 4. N.

ALBERGOTTI (FRANCIS) a celebrated civilian, born at Arezzo. He wrote Conſultations and Commentaries on the Digeſt, and on ſome of the books of the Code.

ALBERONI (JULIUS) a celebrated cardinal and miniſter of ſtate, was the ſon of a poor gardener of Placentia, and was born on the 31ſt of May, 1664. From this low original, by his addreſs and abilities, he roſe to be privy-counſellor, and afterwards prime-miniſter, to the king of Spain, and was raiſed to the purple. He rouſed that kingdom out of the lethargy it had been in for a century paſt, awakened the attention and raiſed the aſtoniſhment of all Europe. In leſs than two years, he cauſed Spain to make a quite different figure than ſhe had done. It is ſaid, he engaged the Turks to fall upon the emperor, and meaſures were taken to depoſe the duke of Orleans from the regency of France, and king George I. from the throne of Great-Britain; but he was afterwards, through the influence of a powerful prince, deprived of his dignity, and baniſhed to Rome, yet ſtill preſerved his credit with the court of Spain. He died, at Placentia, on the 26th of June, 1752, in the 89th year of his age. The Teſtament Politique of cardinal Alberoni, collected from his Memoirs and Letters, was publiſhed at Lauſanne, in 1753, and was afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh.

ALBERT I. the ſon of the emperor Rodolphus, and the firſt archduke of Auſtria, ſlew in battle, with his own hand, Adolphus, who had been preferred before him to the empire, in 1298, and was afterwards crowned emperor. He fought twelve battles, and was at laſt killed at the paſſage of the Ruſſe, near Windiſh, in 1308, by John, duke of Swabia, whoſe eſtates he had ſeized.

ALBERT II. archduke of Auſtria, and marquis of Moravia, was elected emperor, on the 1ſt of January, 1438. He was an humane and liberal prince, and had deſigns that would have been of great advantage to the empire; but he died before he had time to execute them, on the 27th of October, 1439. His death was occaſioned by his eating melons to exceſs.

ALBERT THE COURAGEOUS, duke of Saxony, and governor of Frieſland, was one of the greateſt protectors of Luther, and rendered himſelf illuſtrious by his prudence and noble exploits under the emperor Maximilian I. He died on the 13th of September, 1500.

ALBERT, ſurnamed THE BEAR, was the ſon of Otho, prince of Anhalt, and was born in 1106. He was beloved by the German princes, and eſpecially by the emperor Conrade III. who, about the year 1150, made him marquis and elector of Brandenburgh. He diſoreſted the Marche of Brandenburgh, built towns, churches, and colleges, and died on the 18th of November, 1168.

There have been ſeveral other princes of the name of Albert.

ALBERTI (JOHN) a celebrated civilian of the ſixteenth century, was born at Widmanſtadt, and was well verſed in the oriental languages. He printed the New Teſtament in Syriac, in 1556, and alſo publiſhed a Syriac Grammar.

ALBERTI (LEANDER) provincial of the Dominicans, was born at Bologna, and publiſhed Eulogiums on the illuſtrious men of his order, and a Deſcription of Italy. He died, in 1552, aged ſeventy-four.

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ALBERTI (LEONE BATTISTA) was deſcended from a noble family in Florence, and was perfectly acquainted with painting, ſculpture, and architecture. He wrote of all three in Latin; but his ſtudies did not permit him to leave any thing conſiderable behind him in painting. He was employed by pope Nicholas V. in his buildings, which he executed in a beautiful manner; and his work on architecture, which conſiſts of ten books, is greatly eſteemed. He alſo wrote ſome treatiſes of morality, and a piece on arithmetic. He died in 1485.

ALBERTI (ANDREW) the author of an excellent Treatiſe on Perſpective, printed in Latin, at Nuremburg, in 1670.

ALBERTUS, archbiſhop of Mentz, was deſcended from a noble family in Lorrain, and was made chancellor, or at leaſt ſecretary, to prince Henry, ſon of the emperor Henry IV. and became one of the chief promoters of that prince's revolt againſt his father. When Henry V. was ſeated on the throne, he was ſent ſeveral times ambaſſador to the pope, and at length made archbiſhop of Mentz, in 1112; when, forgetting the innumerable favours he had received from Henry V. he, that very year, entered into a conſpiracy againſt him, but being taken, was thrown into priſon, where he remained four years; but the emperor being at Mentz, the inhabitants, who had a great love for Albertus, roſe up in arms, and threatened to kill him, if he did not reſtore them their biſhop, which he was obliged to promiſe, and he was accordingly ſet at liberty. Albertus died June 23, 1137.

ALBERTUS (MAGNUS) a Dominican friar, and afterwards archbiſhop of Ratiſbon, was one of the moſt learned men and moſt famous doctors of the thirteenth century. He was by the ignorant charged with being a magician, and making a machine reſembling a man, which they fooliſhly imagined explained all the difficulties he propoſed to it. He died at Cologne, November 15, 1280. His works were printed at Lyons, in 1651, in twenty-one volumes in folio.

ALBI, a city of France, the capital of the Albigeois, in Languedoc, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Cecilia, and has one of the fineſt choirs in the kingdom. Here is a very valuable ſilver ſhrine, of very exquiſite workmanſhip, of the Moſaic kind: it contains the reliques of St. Clair, the firſt biſhop of this city. The chapel of this pretended ſaint is magnificent and adorned with paintings. The Lice is a fine large walk without the city, what diſtinguiſhes this from all others, it is a terras above a deep mall, which ſerves inſtead of a foſſe; it is bordered with two rows of very fine trees, which are kept in excellent order. There are four gates, through which you may view all the beauties of a delightful plain. At one end of this is the convent of the Dominicans. The archbiſhop's palace is worth ſeeing. The river waſhes its walls, and ſerves both for an ornament and defence. This city is ſeated on the river Tarn, thirty-five miles north-by-weſt of Toulouſe, and two hundred and fifty ſouth of Paris. Long. 0. 52. E. Lat. 43. 56. N.

The dioceſe of Albi is a country abounding in corn, woad, grapes, ſaffron, plums, and ſheep; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in dried prunes, crapes, a coarſe ſort of cloth, and wines of Gaillac. Theſe wines are the only ſorts hereabouts that are fit for exportation: they are carried down to Bourdeaux, and generally ſold to the Engliſh. They have likewiſe ſeveral coal-mines.

The inhabitants of this country have been famous in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and were known by the names of Albigenſes: they were a branch of the Waldenſes, or Vaudois, who proceeded from Peter Waldo, or Valdo, a rich merchant of Lyons, and a pious charitable man. This Waldo being ſtruck with the ſudden death of a friend at a feaſt, began to think ſeriouſly of his latter end, which led him to ſtudy the Holy Scriptures, by which means he began to diſcover the errors of the church of Rome. He was a charitable man, and performed all the good offices that lay in his power; on which account he was had in high veneration: for this reaſon, he was the more readily attended to, when he endeavoured to ſhew the abſurdity of image-worſhip, the invocation of ſaints, the pope's ſupremacy, and the like. His followers ſoon became very numerous, and were called in deriſion, by the Papiſts, the Poor Men of Lyons. They were firſt mentioned in hiſtory about the middle of the twelfth century, at the time they began to be perſecuted by the Papiſts, who forced them to fly into Piedmont, where they met in vallies a ſociety of ancient Chriſtians who had never ſubmitted to the authority of the pope. Part of them fled into Languedoc, and ſettled among the Albegois, where they increaſed exceedingly. The firſt attempt to bring them back was by ſending miſſionaries among them, who were to convert them by preaching. For this purpoſe, the order of Dominican friars were inſtituted, about the beginning of the thirteenth century; but theſe were not able to perform the work they were ſent about, eſpecially as the reformed were patronized by the earl of Thouloufe, who had embraced their opinions; and therefore the pope raiſed a cruſade againſt them, and perſuaded the duke of Auſtria to go againſt the Vaudois, and Simon de Mountfort, earl of Leiceſter, was leader againſt the Albigenſes. Theſe, together with the king of France, and a great army deſigned for the Holy Land, proved too ſtrong for theſe poor people. Great numbers of them were barbarouſly tormented and murdered, which cauſed the reſt to fly into Provence: and in time they ſettled at Merindol, Cabrieres, and the adjacent villages, where, in the year 1545, they were moſt barbarouſly maſſacred by the French Papiſts. Thoſe that eſcaped ſent Zuinglius to procure them teachers, and incorporated with the reformed.

ALBINOVANUS, a Latin poet, whom Ovid ſurnamed the Divine. There is now nothing of his extant, except an Elogy on Druſus, and another on the death of Mecænas.

ALBINUS (PETER) a celebrated hiſtorian and good poet of the ſixteenth century, was born at Sneeberg in Miſnia. His family name was Weiſs, which in German ſignifies White, but he changed it to that of Albinus. He was profeſſor of poetry and mathematics in the academy of Wittemberg, and then ſecretary to the elector at Dreſden, where he publiſhed a ſecond edition, much enlarged, of the Chronicles of Miſnia, which he had printed at Wittemberg, in 1580. He wrote ſeveral other works, moſt of which are hiſtorical, and much eſteemed.

ALBIZI, or ALBIZIS, (BARTHOLOMEW) a famous cordelier of the fourteenth century, called Bartholomew de Piſa, from his having made a profeſſion of that order at Piſa. He was born at Rivano, in Tuſcany, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his preaching and ſeveral works, the moſt famous of which is his book in Latin Of the Conformity of St. Francis with Jeſus Chriſt: he compoſed it in 1389, and preſented it, in 1399, to a general chapter of his order, aſſembled at Aſſiſe; it was received with great applauſe, the author was loaded with praiſes, and rewarded with a preſent of a complete habit which St. Francis wore when living. This work is, however, a very bad and impious performance; for Albizi's zeal made him not only raiſe the actions of St. Francis above thoſe of the other ſaints, but he even equals them to thoſe of the Son of God. He died at Piſa, in the convent of cordeliers, in 1401, in a very advanced age.

ALBON (JAMES D') more known by the name of Marechal de St. André, was marquis of Fronſac, lord of St. André, marechal of France, and one of the greateſt generals of the ſixteenth century. He ſerved under Henry II. and had the command of the army in the campaigns of 1552 and 1554; he contributed greatly to the taking of Marienburgh; he demoliſhed the caſtle of Cambreſis, and acquired great glory by the retreat of Queſnoy; he was afterwards at the battle of Renty, and was made priſoner at that of St. Quintin, in 1557. At length, he embraced the party of the Guiſes, and was ſhot by Bobigni de Mezieres, with a piſtol, at the battle of Dreux, in 1562.

This celebrated general was a Calviniſt, and had ſome concern in all the great affairs tranſacted in France during his time.

ALBOR, a ſmall town, ſeated in the bottom of a gulph, in the ſouth part of Portugal. It has a port, the entrance into which is difficult, on account of the rocks on the ſide of it. It is ſeated in a vaſt plain, which produces excellent wine. Long. 8. 10. W. Lat. 37. 0. N.

ALBORNOS (GILES ALVAREZ CARILLO) archbiſhop of Toledo, cardinal, and one of the greateſt men Spain has produced, was born at Suença, a city of New Caſtile. He reſigned his archbiſhopric, as ſoon as he was made cardinal, and taking up arms, reduced all Italy to the obedience of the pope; recalled Urban V. from Avignon to Rome, and at length retired to Viterbo, where he died, in 1367, after having founded the magnificent Spaniſh college at Barcelona. It is ſaid, that Urban V. aſking him what he had done with the large ſums that had been ſent him for the conqueſt of Italy, he ordered a waggon, loaded with keys, locks, and bars, to be driven to the pope's palace, and then deſiring his holineſs to look out of the window, told him, that he had laid out the money in making him maſter of all thoſe cities, to which the locks and keys in the waggon belonged. At theſe words, the pope embraced him, and never after called him to an account.

ALBOVINUS, or ALBOIN, king of the Lombards, rendered himſelf maſter of almoſt all Italy; but was at length aſſaſſinated at Verona, about the year 574.

ALBOURG, a town of Denmark, in North-Jutland, capital of the dioceſe of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulph of Lymford. The caſtle, where the bailiff reſides, is old and almoſt ruined. The houſes are well built, and the inhabitants civilized, whence it is called the ſecond Copenhagen. Their herrings, of which they catch a large quantity, are much eſteemed. They export a great deal

deal of bacon, tallow, ſalt-fiſh, and ſkins; likewiſe their piſtols, muſkets, ſaddles, and gloves are in great eſteem in Denmark. There is an illuſtrious ſchool here, and the town has a deep harbour, where veſſels may ride in ſafety. It is ſeated on a channel, four miles from the ſea, thirty north of Wiburg, and fifty north of Arhus. Long. 29. 16. E. Lat. 56. 35. N.

ALBRET, a ſmall town of France, in Gaſcony, in a healthy country, where there are a multitude of hares. It is thirty-eight miles ſouth of Bourdeaux, and forty ſouth-eaſt of Dax. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 44. 10.

ALBRICIUS, an Engliſhman, born at London, was a great philoſopher, a learned and able phyſician, and was well verſed in all the branches of polite literature. He lived in the eleventh century, and wrote ſeveral works in Latin, particularly, 1. Of the Origin of the Gods. 2. The Virtues of the Ancients. 3. The Nature of Poiſon, &c.

ALBUMAZAR, or JAFER EBN MOHAMMED EBN OMAR ABU MASHAR, the prince of the Arabian aſtrologers, was born in the city of Balkh, in Khoraſan, and after having applied himſelf to arithmetic and geometry, ſtudied judicial aſtrology, after he was forty-ſeven years old. It is pretended, that Al Mámûn, the khalif, in order to make a trial of his ſkill in aſtrology, cauſed one of his attendants to conceal himſelf in a room, and made him ſit on a golden mortar, laid in a braſs baſon full of blood, and afterwards aſked this aſtrologer where he was; on which, having made his obſervations, he replied, "I ſee him ſeated on a mountain of gold, in the midſt of a ſea of blood, ſurrounded "with walls of braſs." It is certain, that he was a man poſſeſſed of great abilities, and that he wrote ſeveral books on aſtronomy and judicial aſtrology; but the moſt famous of all his works is that of the Olûf, which treats of the beginning, duration, and end of the world. He there aſſerts, that when the world was created, the ſeven planets were together in the firſt point of the ſign of Aries, and that it will end, when the ſame planets ſhall meet again in the laſt point of Piſces, in their exaltation, or dragon's head. He died in the ninth century.

ALBUQUERQUE (ALPHONSO, duke of) a famous admiral, was born at Melinda, a city of Africa, and was at length nominated viceroy of the Eaſt Indies, by Emanuel, king of Portugal, in which office he ſucceeded Almeida. He extended and eſtabliſhed the power of the Portugueſe in the Eaſt; particularly, he added Ormuz, Goa, and Malacca to the dominions of Portugal, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo greatly by his prudence and conduct, that he was named the Great. He died on board a veſſel, in the port of Goa, in 1515.

Blaiſe Albuquerque, his ſon, was raiſed to the moſt conſiderable poſts in the kingdom of Portugal, and publiſhed, in the Portugueſe tongue, memoirs of his father's actions, which were printed at Liſbon, in 1576.

ALBUQUERQUE, a ſmall city, in Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, is ſeated on an eminence, nine miles from the frontiers of Portugal. It is commanded by an almoſt impregnable fortreſs, built on a high mountain, and ſerves to defend the town. It carries on a great trade in wool and woollen manufactures. It was taken by the allies of Charles, king of Spain, in 1705. Long. 7. 0. W. Lat. 38. 52. N.

ALBUTIUS (SILUS CAIUS) a famous orator, born at Novarre, in the reign of Auguſtus, was advanced to the office of ædile, but reſigned it on account of an inſult offered him by ſome perſons who had loſt their ſuit; for on his pronouncing their ſentence, they ſeized him by the feet, and dragged him from the tribunal. On this affront, he went to Rome; but being at laſt grown old, and afflicted with an abſceſs, he returned to Novarre, where, having called the people together, he repreſented to them the reaſons that hindered his deſiring to live, and then ſtarved himſelf to death.

ALBUTIUS (TITUS) a Roman philoſopher of the ſect of Epicurus, who going, when young, to Athens, conceived ſuch a fondneſs for the manners of the Greeks, that he choſe to paſs for a Greek rather than a Roman. Cicero ſays, he would have been a better orator, if he had not been ſo attached to the ſect of the Epicureans.

ALCÆUS, a native of Mitylene, in the iſland of Leſbos, was one of the greateſt lyric poets of antiquity. He was the enemy of Pittacus, Periander, and other tyrants. The fragments we have of his poetry make us regret the loſs of the reſt. He lived in the time of Sappho, about ſix hundred and four years before Chriſt.

ALCÆUS, a tragic poet, and, in the opinion of ſome, the firſt compoſer of tragedies. He left ten pieces, one of which was entitled *Paſiphæ:* this was the piece he produced when he diſputed with Ariſtophanes, in the fourth year of the ninty-ſeventh Olympiad.

He is a different perſon from Alcæus, the ſon of Miccus, a comic poet.

ALCALA DE GUADEIRA, a ſmall town of Spain, in Andaluſia, upon the river Guadeira. Here are abundance of ſprings, from whence they convey water to Seville by an aqueduct. Long. 6. 16. W. Lat. 37 15. N.

ALCALA DE HENARES, a beautiful and large city and univerſity of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated upon the river Henares, which waſhes its walls. It is built in a very agreeable plain, and is of an oval figure. The ſtreets are handſome and pretty ſtrait; one of them is very long, for it runs from one end of the city to the other. The houſes are well built; and there are ſeveral ſquares, the largeſt of which is an ornament to the city; it is ſurrounded on all ſides with piazzas, where tradeſmen have their ſhops, to expoſe ſeveral ſorts of commodities to ſale, of which there is as great plenty and variety as in moſt towns of Spain. The univerſity was founded by cardinal Ximenes, archbiſhop of Toledo, about the beginning of the ſixteenth century.

The land about Alcala is watered by the Henares, and is well cultivated, and very fruitful, while that at a diſtance is dry and ſterile: it yields grain in plenty, very good muſcat wine, and melons of a delicious kind. Without the walls is a ſpring, whoſe water is pure, ſo good, and ſo well taſted, that it is encloſed and ſhut up for the king of Spain's own uſe, from whence it is carried to Madrid. This city is ten miles ſouth-weſt of Guadalaxara, and thirteen miles eaſt of Madrid. Long. 4. 20. W. Lat. 40. 30. N.

ALCALA-REAL, a ſmall city of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a fine abbey. It is built on the top of a high mountain, in a mountainous country; and therefore it is no wonder, that the road to it ſhould be incommodious, rough, and unequal; but to make amends for this, here are ſeveral kinds of exquiſite fruit and wine. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 37. 18. N.

ALCAMENES, the ninth king of Sparta, ſucceeded his father Telecles, eight hundred years before the Chriſtian æra, and was eminent for his juſtice, temperance, and wiſdom. Being aſked what was the moſt certain means of preſerving the public, he anſwered, "That nothing ſhould ever be done "with a view to private intereſt." Being aſked why he lived in the manner he did, though he was very rich, he anſwered, "Becauſe it was more honourable for a rich "man to live according to reaſon, than to ſuffer himſelf "to be carried away by appetite."

ALCANIS, a town of Arragon, in Spain, ſeated on the river Guadaloup, twelve miles fram Caſpe. It was formerly the capital of the kingdom of the Moors; but being taken from them, it was made a commandery of the order of Calatrava. Here is a very remarkable fountain, which throws up water through forty-two pipes. It is ſurrounded with gardens and fruit-trees, and defended with a good fortreſs. Long. 0. 5. W. Lat. 41. 0. N.

ALCANTARA, a ſmall, but very ſtrong city of Eſtramadura, in Spain. It gives name to one of the three orders of knighthood, and is ſeated on the banks of the Tajo, or Tagus, twenty-one miles from Coria, in a very fruitful ſoil, and is celebrated for its bridge over that river: it was built in the time of the emperor Trajan, as appears by an inſcription over one of the arches, by the people of Luſitania, who were aſſeſſed to ſupply the expence; it is raiſed two hundred feet above the level of the water, and though it conſiſts but of ſix arches, is ſix hundred and ſeventy feet in length, and twenty-eight in breadth. At the entrance of the bridge, there is a ſmall antique chapel hewn in a rock by the ancient Pagans, who dedicated it to Trajan, as the Chriſtians did to St. Julian. This city was built by the Moors, on account of the convenience of this bridge, and is in a place where the Tajo is very deep, running between two high ſteep rocks; for which reaſon, they called it Al-Cantara, which, in their language, ſignifies the Bridge. It was taken from them in 1214, and given to the knights *a Calatrava*, who afterwards aſſumed the name of Alcantara. It was taken by the earl of Galloway, in April, 1706, and retaken by the French in November following. It is forty-five miles from Madrid, and one hundred and twenty-five from Seville. Long. 7. 12. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

ALCANTARA is the name of a ſmall town, three quarters of a mile from Liſbon, where there is a royal palace ſeated on the banks of the Tajo, where there are fine and delightful gardens, with great variety of fine flowers and excellent fruits, caſcades, grottoes, and artificial fountains. Long. 9. 30. W. Lat. 38. 42. N.

ALCAREZ, a ſmall city of La Mancha, in Spain, defended by a pretty ſtrong caſtle, and remarkable for an ancient aqueduct. It ſtands near the river Guardamena, and the ſoil about it is very fruitful. They have a breed of little running-horſes, which are very fleet and ſtrong. It is twenty-five miles north of the confines of Andaluſia, one hundred and eight ſouth of Cuenza, and one hundred and thirty-eight ſouth-by-eaſt of Madrid. Long. 1. 50. W. Lat. 38. 28. N.

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ALCASAR (Louis d') a Spaniſh Jeſuit, born at Seville, in 1554, who compoſed a large Commentary on the Apocalypſe, and other works. He died in 1613.

ALCASSAR do Sal, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, which has a caſtle ſaid to be impregnable, it being very ſtrong both by art and nature, as being built on the top of a rock which is very ſteep on all ſides. Here is a ſalt-work that produces a large quantity of ſalt. The fields likewiſe produce large quantities of a ſort of ruſhes, of which they make mats, which are tranſported out of the kingdom. Long. 9. 10. W. Lat. 38. 18. N.

Alcassar, a city in Barbary, ſeated about two leagues from Larache, in Aſga, a province of the kingdom of Fez. It was of great note, and the ſeat of the governor of this part of the kingdom. It was built by Jacob Almanzor, king of Fez, about the year 1180, and deſigned for a magazine and place of rendezvous for the great preparations he was making to enter Granada in Spain, and to make good the footing Joſeph Almanzor had got ſome time before. It is ſaid his father firſt invaded Spain with three hundred thouſand men, moſt of whom he was obliged to bring back to Africa to quiet a rebellion that had broke out in Morocco. This done, he returned to Spain again with an army, if you will believe tradition, of two hundred thouſand horſe, and three hundred thouſand foot. This city is now fallen greatly to decay, ſo that of fifteen moſques there are only two that they make uſe of; the reaſon of which is probably its bad ſituation; for it ſtands ſo low, that it is exceſſively hot in ſummer, and almoſt overflowed with water in the winter. This they affirm to be owing to a curſe of one of their ſaints. Here are a great number of ſtorks, who live very familiarly with the people, walking about the town, poſſeſſing the tops of the houſes and moſques without moleſtation; for they eſteem it a ſacred bird, and account it a ſin to diſturb them: however, when the weather is exceſſive hot, ſome of them drop down dead every day. At preſent, the baſhaw of Tetuan appoints a governor to this town, which is the laſt of his dominions towards Mequinez.

Near this city there is a high ridge of mountains, running towards Tetuan, whoſe inhabitants were never brought intirely under ſubjection; and whenever it was attempted, they revenged themſelves by infeſting the roads, and robbing and deſtroying the travellers; when they were purſued, they retired into their woody mountains, where none could ſafely follow them. Not far from hence is the river Elmahaſſan, famous for the battle fought between Don Sebaſtian, king of Portugal, and the Moors. The Portugueſe, who loſt the battle, would not believe the king was ſlain, but ran up and down the country, crying, *Onde eſta el rey?* Where is the king? The Moors often hearing the word *rey*, which in Arabic ſignifies common ſenſe, told them, that if they had any *rey*, they would not have come there. Long. 12. 35. Lat. 35. 15.

ALCAZAR Leguer, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Ilabat. It was taken by Alphonſo, king of Portugal, in 1468; but ſoon after that, it was abandoned to the Moors. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the ſtraits of Gibraltar. Long. 5. 30. W. Lat. 35. 0. N.

ALCAZER, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on the river Guardamana, which has a fortreſs on a high hill for its defence, and lies in a very fruitful country, one hundred miles north-weſt of Carthagena. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 38. 15. N.

ALCESTIS, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Pelius, and wife of Admetus, who died in order to preſerve the life of the king her huſband. See Admetus.

ALCHABITUS, an Arabian aſtrologer, who compoſed an Introduction to the Knowledge of the celeſtial Influences; he alſo wrote on the Conjunction of the Planets, and a Treatiſe on Optics.

ALCHINDUS, an Arabian phyſician and aſtrologer of great learning, who wrote ſeveral works, among which there is one *De Temporum Mutationibus*, and another *De Gradibus Medicinarum compoſitarum inveſtigandis*, and *De Theorica Magicarum Artium*. We have no certain account when he lived; but he cannot be placed below the twelfth century.

ALCIAT (Andrew) a famous Italian lawyer, born in 1492. He mixed much polite learning in the explication of the laws, and happily drove out the barbariſms in language, which till then had reigned in the lectures and writtings of the Italian lawyers.

Alciat (John Paul) a gentleman of Milan, was one of thoſe Italians, who, in the ſixteenth century, forſook their country to join with the Proteſtant church; and afterwards diſliking the commonly received doctrine of the Trinity, formed a new party of their own. Alciat, after being perſecuted in ſeveral places, died at Dantzick, in the ſentiments of Socinus.

ALCIBIADES, a celebrated Athenian general, the ſon of Clinias, and the diſciple of Socrates. He was accompliſhed both in mind and body; he ſignalized himſelf on all occaſions, and gained the prize at the Olympic games. However, being falſely accuſed of ſacrilege, he fled to Thebes, and joined the Lacedemonians, whom he engaged to enter into an alliance with the king of Perſia. Alcibiades at length retired to Tiſſaphernes, Darius's general; but was ſoon after recalled by the Athenians. Before his return, he obliged the Spartans to ſue for peace, and took ſeveral cities on the borders of Aſia. The Athenians, on his arrival amongſt them, returned him his eſtate, and loaded him with honours; but ſome years after, Antiochus, his lieutenant general, being defeated by the Spartans, Alcibiades fled to Pharnabazes, who, at the ſolicitation of Lyſander, cauſed him to be ſhot with arrows. Thus died Alcibiades, about four hundred and four years before the Chriſtian æra, and in the fiftieth year of his age.

ALCIDES, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the names of Hercules.

ALCINOE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Polybius the Corinthian, and the wife of Amphilochus, fell in love with Xanthus, who lodged at her houſe, and forſaking her huſband and little children, embarked with him for the iſle of Samos, his native country. But, during this voyage, reflecting on her conduct, ſhe called to mind, with cries and tears, her huſband and her young children; when all the tender things her lover could ſay, though he offered to marry her, affording her no conſolation, ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea. What is moſt extraordinary in this ſtory is, that Minerva is ſaid to have inſpired Alcinoe with this criminal paſſion, to puniſh her for not paying all ſhe had promiſed to a woman who had worked for her.

ALCINOUS, in fabulous hiſtory, king of the Phæacians, in the iſland now called Corfu, was famous for his palace and his gardens, which, without the viciſſitude of winter and ſummer, were conſtantly filled with the moſt delicious fruits. He received Ulyſſes with much civility, when a ſtorm had caſt him on the coaſt of Phæacia, and conducted him to Ithaca, loaded with preſents. The Phæacians were expert ſailors, and yet lived in luxury and pleaſure.

Alcinous, a Platonic philoſopher, who wrote an Abridgment of Plato's Philoſophy. On this work James Charpentier has written a learned and curious Commentary.

ALCIONEUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a giant, who killed twenty-four of the ſoldiers of Hercules, and was going to knock down that hero, when Hercules turned aſide his club, and killed him on the ſpot; upon which ſeven young virgins, who were in love with Alcioneus, and were afflicted at his loſs, threw themſelves into the ſea, and were turned into halcyons.

ALCIONIUS (Peter) was born in Italy, and became corrector to the printer Aldus Manucius; and afterwards profeſſor at Florence, in the ſixteenth century. Some writers have ſaid, that having in his hands Cicero's Treatiſe *De Gloria*, he burnt it, though it was the only original in the world, after having taken from it whatever he thought proper for his work *De Exilio*; but ſuch accuſations ought certainly to be never made without proof.

ALCITHOE, in fabulous hiſtory, a Theban lady, who contemning Bacchus, and his orgia, was ſpinning at home, while the other women were ſolemnizing his feſtival; on which Bacchus, being incenſed, transformed her into a bat, and her ſpindle and flax into a vine and ivy.

ALCMAER, a city of the United Provinces, ſeated in North-Holland, about four miles from the ſea, fifteen from Haerlem, and eighteen from Amſterdam. It is a handſome city, and one of the cleaneſt in Holland. The ſtreets and houſes are extremely neat and regular, and the public buildings very beautiful. It had formerly two pariſh-churches, dedicated to St. Matthew and St. Lawrence. The latter had ſo high a tower, that it ſerved for a ſea-mark to the veſſels that were in the open ſea; but, in 1464, it tumbled down, and damaged the other church ſo much, that they were both demoliſhed in 1470, and one church was built in their ſtead, dedicated to the ſame ſaints. The Spaniards, under the command of Frederic of Toledo, ſon of the duke d'Alva, came to beſiege it, after they had taken Haerlem, in 1573; but were forced to raiſe the ſiege, after three months lying before it, as well on account of the infection of the air as the ſtout reſiſtance of the inhabitants and ſoldiers; even the women ſignalized themſelves bravely in its defence. It is recorded in the regiſter of this city, that, in the year 1637, one hundred and twenty tulips, with the off ſets, ſold for ninety thouſand florins. The town has a very good trade in butter and cheeſe, of which it ſells a vaſt quantity every year. Long. 4. 26. E. Lat. 52. 28. N.

ALCMAN, a lyric poet, and one of the moſt antient Greek authors, was a citizen of Sparta, and is accounted the firſt who compoſed amorous verſes. He lived about ſix hundred and ſeventy-two years before the Chriſtian æra, and compoſed ſeveral poems, of which there are none now remaining, but a few fragments quoted by ancient writers.

ALCMENA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Electryo, king of Mycenæ, and the wife of Amphytrion, being beloved by Jupiter, he aſſumed the form of her huſband, and was without ſcruple admitted to the liberties of the marriage-bed, and on this occaſion made the night laſt as long as three ordinary ones. From this embrace ſprung Hercules.

ALCMEON, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Amphiarus and Eryphile, ſlew his mother, in obedience to the command of his father, who looked upon her as the cauſe of his death: after which, Alcmeon, being haunted by Furies, retired to Pſophis, in Arcadia, where he expiated his crime, and married Arſinoe, the daughter of Phegeus; but afterwards marrying Callirrhoe, the daughter of Achelous, and giving her a necklace, which he had taken from his mother and given to his other wife, Achelous ordered his two ſons to purſue and kill him. See the articles AMPHIARUS and CALLIRRHOE.

ALCMEON, a native of Crotona, and diſciple of Pythagoras, was thought to be the firſt who wrote upon natural philoſophy. He lived about the year of the world 3520.

ALCOCK (JOHN) doctor of laws, and biſhop of Ely, in the reign of king Henry VII. was born at Beverley, in Yorkſhire. He was a prelate of ſingular learning and piety, and ſo highly eſteemed by king Henry, that he made him lord preſident of Wales, and afterwards lord high chancellor of England. He converted the old nunnery of St. Radegund into Jeſus college. Bale ſpeaks in very high terms of his piety and mortifications. He wrote, 1. *Mons Perfectionis*, i. e. The Mount of Perfection. 2. *In Pſalmos Penitentiales*, i. e. Penitential Pſalms, &c. and died October 1, 1500.

ALCRED, ALCREDUS, or ALREDUS, king of Northumberland, was lineally deſcended from Ida, the firſt king of the Bernicii, and was born about the year 740. In 765, he aſcended the throne, but was ſo far from pleaſing his ſubjects, that, in the year 774, he was obliged to fly from court, and ſpend the remainder of his life in exile.

ALCUDIA, a town in the iſland of Majorca, conſiſting of about one thouſand houſes, and belongs to Spain. It is ſeated between two large harbours, called Major and Minor. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

ALCUINUS, or ALBINUS, (FLACCUS) abbot of Canterbury, was one of the moſt learned men of the eighth century. He was born in Yorkſhire, or, as others ſay, not far from London; and, in 793, went over into France, being invited thither by Charlemagne, who not only honoured him with his friendſhip and confidence, but became his pupil, and was inſtructed by him in rhetoric, logic, mathematics, and divinity. That prince gave him ſeveral abbies, and he died in that of St. Martin, at Tours, on the 19th of May, 804. His works were printed at Paris, in 1617, in folio.

ALCYONIUS (PETER) one of the learned Italians, who improved the belles lettres, in the ſixteenth century. He was for a long time corrector of the preſs, at Venice, to that learned printer, Aldus Manutius, and conſequently deſerves a ſhare in the praiſes due to his editions. He wrote ſome pieces on eloquence, and tranſlated ſeveral of Ariſtotle's works into Latin, but did not ſucceed well in them.

ALDBOROUGH, a ſea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated pleaſantly, in a dale, between a high hill to the weſtward, on which its large old-built church ſtands, the ſea to the eaſt, and its river, or channel, running ſouth-weſt. It is a large, long, ordinary town, made up of two or three ſtreets of low houſes, running parallel to each other. A quarter of a mile to the ſouth lies Slaughden, where they have a commodious key, with warehouſes for fiſh: more ſoutherly ſtill, they have conveniencies for drying their north-ſea-fiſh. Their employment in the fiſhery is their chief buſineſs, which is conſiderable in the ſeaſons for catching herrings and ſprats; and it is the only place in England for curing red ſprats. It is a town corporate, and is governed by two bailiffs, twelve capital burgeſſes, and twenty-four inferior burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament. Towards the ſea, it has ſome pieces of cannon planted for its defence. It is eighty-eight miles north-eaſt from London. Long. 1. 32. E. Lat. 52. 50. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a market town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Ouſe, fifteen miles north-weſt of York, and two hundred miles north of London. It ſends two members to Parliament. Long. 0. 20. W. Lat. 54. 15. N. It was anciently a Roman city, called, Iſurium Brigantium; and ſeveral coins and monuments of the Saxons and Romans have been diſcovered there.

ALDEGRAEF (ALBERT) an eminent painter and engraver, was born at the city of Zouſt, in Weſtphalia, where he painted many things for the churches, and, among others, a nativity worthy the admiration of the curious. He, however, principally employed himſelf in engraving; this appears from the vaſt number of his prints, which ſhew that he was a correct deſigner, and that his expreſſion is graceful.

ALDERNEY, an iſland in the Britiſh channel, ſubject to the crown of Great-Britain. It is ſeparated from Cape La Hogue, in Normandy, by a very narrow ſtreight, called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous paſſage, on account of the hidden rocks in it. Through this ſtreight the French fleet made their eſcape, after their defeat at La Hogue, in 1692. It is a healthy iſland, has but one church, and is fruitful both in corn and paſture. The inhabitants live together in a town of the ſame name, for their greater ſafety, the iſland being but eight miles in circumference. The number of houſes are ſaid to be two hundred, and the inhabitants a thouſand. It has but one harbour, called Crabby, which is at a good diſtance from the town, and is only fit for ſmall veſſels. To the weſt lie the range of rocks, called the Caſkets, ſo dangerous to mariners. Long. 2. 17. W. Lat. 49. 50. N.

ALDERHOLM, a pleaſant iſland of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river running through Gentle, a town of Nordland, in Sweden. Here is a wharf, a repoſitory for planks and deals, two packing-houſes, a large cuſtom-houſe for taking toll of the ſhips, an arſenal for cannon, and a granary.

ALDHELM, or ADELM, biſhop of Shireburn, in the time of the Saxon heptarchy, is generally allowed to have been the ſon of Kenred, or Kenter, the brother of Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons. He was born at Caer-Bladon, now called Malmſbury, in Wiltſhire. He wrote ſeveral works; particularly, a book Againſt the Miſtake of the Britons in celebrating Eſther, and another, partly in proſe, and partly in hexameter verſe, In Praiſe of Virginity, &c. The popiſh writers pretend, that he uſed frequently to put his virtue to a dangerous trial, by lying all night with a young woman, which, they ſay, he performed without the leaſt violation of chaſtity. He is ſaid to have been the firſt Engliſhman who wrote in Latin, and the firſt that introduced poetry into England. We are alſo told, that he preferred muſic to all other earthly delights; and that he played on all ſorts of inſtruments. He died May 25, 709.

ALDHUN, or ALDUN, the firſt biſhop of Durham, ſucceeded Elfſig, in 990, in the biſhopric of Holy Iſland; but that iſland being greatly expoſed to the incurſions of the Daniſh pirates, he left it ſix years after, and at laſt ſettled with his followers, at Dunelm, or Durham, where he gave riſe both to the city and cathedral. This prelate educated king Ethelred's two ſons, Alfred and Edward; and on their father's being driven from the throne, by Suene king of Denmark, conducted them, together with queen Emma, into Normandy, to duke Richard, the queen's brother. This happened, in 1017, a little before biſhop Aldhun's death.

ALDRED, archbiſhop of York, in the reigns of Edward the Confeſſor, Harold, and William the Conqueror, was a monk of Wincheſter, afterwards abbot of Taviſtock, and, in 1046, was promoted to the ſee of Worceſter. He travelled to Jeruſalem, and after his return was ſent on an embaſſy to the emperor Henry I. In 1061, he was raiſed to the ſee of York; after which, he built a common hall for the canons to dine in, finiſhed Beverley-hall, begun by his predeceſſor, and rebuilt the cathedral at Glouceſter, which had been deſtroyed by the Danes; but no ſooner was his patron, king Edward, dead, than he aſſiſted Harold to obtain the crown; and when William the Norman had ſucceeded in his invaſion, and Stigand, archbiſhop of Canterbury, had refuſed to crown him, he fell in with the ſtream, and performed the ceremony; and yet his behaviour to that monarch, on the following occaſion, ſhewed him capable not only of properly vindicating his own rights, but of the higheſt degree of prieſtly arrogance. As the archbiſhop's ſervants were one day bringing a large quantity of proviſions to his palace at York, they were ſtopped on the road by the high-ſheriff of the county, who aſked to whom they belonged; and being told that they were the archbiſhop's ſervants, and were conveying thoſe proviſions for his uſe, he, deſpiſing the prelate, ordered his officers to ſeize the carriages and proviſions, and convey them to the king's granary in York caſtle. The archbiſhop hearing of this, ſent ſeveral of his clergy and citizens to the high-ſheriff, to demand reſtitution, and threaten him with excommunication upon his refuſal; but he diſregarding his threats, the archbiſhop haſtened to London, and, attended by a train of biſhops and other eccleſiaſtics, went to Weſtminſter, where the king was then in council. The monarch no ſooner caſt his eyes upon the prelate, than he roſe up, as uſual, to ſalute him, which the latter put by with his croſier, and taking no notice of the king's ſtanding, or of his crowd of courtiers, cried, "Hear me, William; when "thou wert an alien, and God had permitted thee, for our "ſins, and through much blood, to reign over us, I anointed "thee king, and placed the crown upon thy head with a "bleſſing; but now, becauſe thou deſerveſt it not, I will "change that bleſſing into a curſe againſt thee, as a perſe-"cutor of God and his miniſters, and a breaker and "contem-

" contemner of thoſe oaths and promiſes, which thou " madeſt to me before the altar of St. Peter." The king, aſtoniſhed at theſe menaces, threw himſelf at the archbiſhop's feet, and humbly begged to know by what offence he had deſerved ſo ſevere a ſentence. The noblemen preſent were greatly irritated at his ſuffering the king to lie proſtrate without raiſing him; but the archbiſhop, turning to them, cried, " Let him alone, gentlemen, let him lie; he " does not lie at my feet, but at St Peter's." However, after ſome time, he thought fit to raiſe the king, and told him his errand. The Conqueror was too much frightened to deny his requeſt; he gave him rich preſents, and diſpatched an expreſs to the high-ſheriff for the reſtitution of his goods, which were punctually reſtored. This prelate died on the 10th of September, 1069.

ALDRIC (St.) biſhop of Mans, was of royal extraction, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowledge and piety. He wrote an excellent Collection of the Decrees of the Popes and the Canons of Councils, and died in 856.

ALDRICH, or ALDRIDGE, (ROBERT) called, in Latin, *Aldriſius*, was born at Burnham, in Buckinghamſhire, and was biſhop of Carliſle, in the reigns of king Henry VIII. king Edward VI. and queen Mary. He was a man of admirable parts and learning, and wrote ſeveral pieces; particularly, 1. A Letter to William Horman. 2. Various Epigrams. 3. Several Reſolutions concerning the Sacraments. 4. Anſwers to ſeveral Queries concerning the Abuſes of the Maſs, &c. He died March 25, 1555.

ALDRICH (HENRY) an eminent philoſopher, poet, and divine, was born at Weſtminſter, in the year 1647, and, in 1682, was made dean of Chriſt-church, Oxon. He wrote a Syſtem of Logic, and ſome other things. The reviſing of Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion was committed to his care, jointly with Dr. Sprat. He annually publiſhed ſome piece of an antient Greek author, and had a ſhare in the controverſy with the Papiſts, in the reign of king James II. This worthy divine died on the 14th of December, 1710.

ALDRINGER, a famous general under the emperor Ferdinand II. was born of an obſcure family, in the country of Luxembourg, and, from being a common ſoldier, raiſed himſelf entirely by his merit. He behaved with great bravery and reſolution on ſeveral occaſions, and particularly contributed, in 1633, to the raiſing the ſiege of the city of Conſtance. He had a very lively and penetrating genius, a refined underſtanding, and great courage; but theſe excellent qualifications were accompanied with exceſſive avarice and cruelty. He was ſlain in 1634, at Landſhut, in Bavaria; but it was never certainly known, whether his own ſoldiers or the Swedes gave the blow.

ALDROVANDUS (ULYSSES) profeſſor of philoſophy and phyſic at Bologna, was one of the moſt curious men that ever lived, with regard to natural philoſophy. He travelled into the moſt diſtant countries, from no other motive than that of enquiring into their natural productions: minerals, metals, plants, and animals were the objects of his reſearches; but he applied himſelf principally to birds; and, in order to have figures of them drawn to the life, he, for above thirty years, employed the moſt excellent artiſts in Europe: by theſe expences he was ruined, and, it is ſaid, died in the hoſpital at Bologna, full of years and blind, in the year 1605. His works have been printed in thirteen volumes folio.

ALDULPH, ARDULPH, or EARLDULF, ſucceeded Oſwald, king of Northumberland, in 796. He had been one of the principal lords of king Ethelred's court, and was baniſhed, with other Northumbrian noblemen, by that prince, on a ſuſpicion of their carrying on deſigns againſt his perſon and crown. But king Ethelred being aſſaſſinated, and Oſwald, his ſucceſſor, elected in his room, the laſt-mentioned prince was driven out, when he had reigned only twenty-ſeven days, and Aldulf advanced to the throne. Two years after, he gained a glorious victory over the party who had murdered Ethelred; but afterwards, to preſerve the crown, he raiſed Alcmund, the ſon of Alcred, who had ſwayed the ſceptre of that kingdom, to be privately murdered. This cauſed a new inſurrection; and though he defeated his enemies in a battle, in which Aldric, their leader, was ſlain, yet the oppoſite party grew ſo powerful, that Aldulf was obliged to ſave himſelf by flying to the court of Charlemagne; and two years after, that kingdom ſubmitted to Egbert, king of Weſſex, which put an end to the heptarchy.

ALDUS MANUTIUS. See MANUTIUS ALDUS.

ALEANDER (JEROME) cardinal and archbiſhop of Brindiſi, was born in 1480, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf, at the beginning of the Reformation, by the oppoſition he made to Luther; for, being ſent into Germany, as the pope's nuncio, in 1519, he acted, as occaſion ſerved, both in the character of ambaſſador and doctor, and declaimed, three hours together, againſt Luther's doctrine, before the diet of Worms; but he could not prevent that celebrated reformer from being heard in that diet. He publiſhed ſeveral works, and died at Rome, in 1542.

ALEANDER, (JEROME), ſecretary to Cardinal Octavius Bendini, and afterwards to Cardinal Francis Barbirini, was a famous lawyer, and one of the moſt learned men in the 7th century. He publiſhed, 1. A commentary upon the inſtitutions of Caius. 2. A volume of poems. 3. A vindication of the Adonis of the Chevalier Marino, and other pieces. He died in 1631.

ALECTO, in heathen mythology, one of the three Eumenides or Furies. See EUMENIDES.

ALECTROMANTIA, in Grecian antiquity, a kind of divination performed by means of a cock, in the following manner. Having drawn a circle on the ground, they divided it into twenty-four parts, in each of which they wrote one of the letters of the alphabet, and on each letter laid a grain of wheat; a cock was then placed in the circle, when thoſe letters, out of which he picked the corns, being joined together, were thought to expreſs the expected anſwer.

ALECTRYO, in pagan mythology, a youth ſo much in favour with Mars, that he intruſted him with his ſecrets, and particularly his adultery with Venus; but ſetting him to watch the door, to prevent their being ſurpriſed by the ſun, Alectryo fell aſleep, and the lovers were diſcovered; on which Mars was ſo exaſperated, that he changed him into a cock, which ſtill remembering the effects of its drowſineſs, watches the ſun ſo ſtrictly as to give notice of its firſt approach.

ALEGAMBE, (PHILIP) a celebrated Jeſuit, born at Bruſſels, on the 22d of January, 1592. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by publiſhing a *Bibliotheque* of the writers of his order, and died at Rome, September 6, 1652.

ALEGRETTE, a ſmall town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Port Alegre, on the river Caja, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Bajadoz, near the frontiers of Spaniſh Eſtramadura. It is a very pretty town, and has a charming ſituation, ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Port Alegre, and thirty north of Elvas. Long. 5. 20. W. Lat. 39. 6. N.

ALENZON, a large handſome town of France, in lower Normandy, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſurrounded with good walls, and flanked with towers. The caſtle was formerly a place of great conſequence, and has held out long ſieges. It has but one pariſh church, which has a bold noble front. Among the nunneries, that of St. Clair is moſt remarkable. It is ſeated on the river Sarte, in a vaſt open plain, which produces all ſorts of corn and fruit. Near it there are quarries of ſtone, fit for building, wherein are found a ſort of ſtones like Briſtol ſtones. The linen made at Alenzon is very good, and ſells well at Paris. It is 20 miles north of Mans, 63 ſouth by weſt of Rouen, and 88 ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 10. Lat. 48. 25. N.

ALENTAKIN, a ſmall province of Eſthonia, on the gulph of Finland, of which Narva is the capital.

ALENTEJO, a province of Portugal, between the rivers of Tajo and Guadiana: The ſoil is very fertile, and the inhabitants laborious and induſtrious. The principal town is Ebora.

ALEPPO, or HALEB, the metropolis of Syria, is built on eight ſmall hills or eminences, on the higheſt of which the caſtle is erected, and is now generally agreed to be the ancient Beræa. This mount is of a conic form, and ſeems in a great meaſure to be raiſed with the earth thrown up out of a deep broad ditch, which ſurrounds it. The ſuburbs to the north-north-eaſt are next in height to this, and thoſe to the weſt-ſouth-weſt are much lower than the parts adjacent, and than any other part of the city. It is encompaſſed by an old wall not a little decayed, and a broad ditch, now in moſt places turned into gardens. It is about three miles and a half in circumference, but the ſuburbs eight. The houſes conſiſt of a ground floor, generally arched, of an upper ſtory which is flat on the top, and either terraced with hard plaſter, or paved with ſtone: The apartments are placed on each ſide of a ſtone court; the ceilings are of wood neatly painted, and ſometimes gilt, as are alſo the window ſhutters, the pannels of ſome of their rooms, and the cup-board doors, of which they have a great number. Theſe, taken together, have a very agreeable effect. Over the doors and windows, on the inſide, are written paſſages out of the Koran, or verſes of their own compoſition. The court yard is neatly paved, and has generally a baſon, with a jet d'eau in the middle, on one or both ſides of which a ſmall ſpot of a yard or two ſquare is left unpaved for a garden. The verdure, the flowers in pots, and the playing of the fountain, produce a very agreeable effect, but they can only be ſeen by thoſe within, for the paſſage into the ſtreet is cloſed with double doors, ſo contrived, that there is no looking in when the doors are opened; beſides, there are no windows to the ſtreet, except a very few in the upper rooms, which render the ſtreets very diſagreeable to Europeans.

The better ſort of houſes have an arched alcove in the court, open to the north, and oppoſite to the fountain. The pavement of this alcove is raiſed about a foot and a half above the pavement of the court, which ſerves for a divan. Between this and the fountain the pavement is generally of Moſaic work, made with marble of various colours; as is alſo the floor of a large hall, with a cupola roof, which commonly has a fountain in the middle, and is a cool room in the ſummer-time. The divan is that part of a room in a Turkiſh houſe raiſed above the floor, and is covered with a carpet in winter, and in ſummer with fine matts. Along the ſides are thick mattraſſes, about three feet wide, and commonly covered with ſcarlet cloth. There are likewiſe large bolſters of brocade, ſtuffed with cotton, ſet againſt the walls to lean upon: On theſe they ſit croſs-legged, for they have no chairs.

People of faſhion have but one or two rooms below ſtairs, for themſelves, in the outer court, the reſt are for the ſervants, and ſtabling. Above ſtairs is a colonnade, if not round the whole court, at leaſt fronting the weſt; behind which are their rooms and kioſks. Theſe laſt are a ſort of wooden divans, that project a little way from the other part of the building, and hang over into the ſtreet. They are raiſed about a foot and a half higher than the floor of the room, to which they are quite open, and by having windows in front, and on each ſide, there is a great draught of air, which renders them cool in ſummer. Beyond this court is another, containing the womens apartments, built in the ſame manner as other houſes. Some few have a garden and a tall cypreſs tree. There is likewiſe one of theſe in the outward yard.

The moſques in Aleppo are numerous, and ſome few of them magnificent. Before each of them is an area, with a fountain in the middle, deſigned for ablutions before prayers, and behind ſome of the larger there are little gardens. There are many large khans, or caravanſerais, conſiſting of a capacious ſquare, on all ſides of which are a number of rooms, built on a ground floor, uſed occaſionally for chambers, ware-houſes, or ſtables. Above ſtairs there is a colonade or gallery on every ſide, in which are the doors of a number of ſmall rooms, wherein the merchants, as well ſtrangers as natives, tranſact moſt of their buſineſs. The ſtreets are narrow, but well paved, and kept very clean.

The bazars or market-places are long covered narrow ſtreets, on each ſide of which are a great number of ſmall ſhops, juſt ſufficient to hold the tradeſman and his goods, the buyer being obliged to ſtand without. Each ſeparate branch of buſineſs has a particular bazar, which is locked up as well as the ſtreets, an hour and a half after ſun ſet: but the locks are of wood, though the doors are caſed with iron. The ſlaughter houſes are in the ſuburbs, open to the fields. The tanners have a khan to work in near the river. To the ſouthward in the ſuburbs they burn lime, and a little beyond that there is a village where they make ropes and catgut. On the oppoſite ſide of the river, to the weſtward, there is a glaſs-houſe, where they make a coarſe white glaſs, in the winter only, for the greateſt part of this manufacture is brought from a village thirty-five miles weſtward.

The city is ſupplied with good water from ſprings, near the banks of the river Heylen, about five miles to the north-eaſt, which is conveyed from thence by an aquæduct, and diſtributed all over the town by earthen pipes. This is ſufficient for drinking, cookery, &c. but the fountains are ſupplied by wells of brackiſh water, of which there is one in every houſe. Their fuel is wood and charcoal in the houſe; but they heat their bagnios with the dung of animals, leaves of plants, parings of fruit, and the like.

The rivulet Wic paſſes along the weſtern part of the city, within a few yards of the walls, and ſerves to water a narrow ſlip of gardens on its banks, which reach from about five miles, to three miles ſouth of the town. There are likewiſe gardens near a village called Bab Allah, about two miles to the north-eaſt, which are ſupplied by the aquæduct. The riſing grounds above the gardens are in ſome places laid out in vineyards, interſperſed with olive, fig, and piſtachio trees, and in ſome ſpots where there are no gardens. The villages are deſtitute of trees and water, there being no other ſtream for twenty or thirty miles round; and therefore they ſave the rain water in ciſterns.

The ſeaſons are ſo regular, and the air ſo healthy, pure, and free from damps, that all the inhabitants ſup and ſleep in the court-yards, or on the houſe tops, from the end of May to the middle of September. The ſeverity of the winter continues only from the 12th of December to the 20th of January, when the air is exceſſively piercing; and yet the ice, even in ſhady places, is ſeldom ſtrong enough to bear a man, and the ſnow very ſeldom lies above a day. Narciſſuſes, hyacinths, and violets, blow during this weather. In February the fields are clothed with an agreeable verdure, to which the ſpringing up of their latter grain greatly contributes. The almond tree bloſſoms in February, and the trees begin to have leaves the beginning of March. During this month and April, nature aſſumes a gay and delightful appearance; but before the end of May all the fields are parched and barren; only ſome robuſt plants are capable of withſtanding the heat. From this time there is no rain till about the middle of September, when a little generally falls, which refreſhes the air, and beſtows a more agreeable aſpect to the country. For twenty or thirty days after this, the air becomes ſerene and temperate, which ended, the invariable weather begins, and the winter comes on gradually, though the trees retain their leaves till the middle of November. Some begin to make fire at the end of this month, and ſome have none all the year.

The coldeſt winds in the winter blow from between the north-weſt and the eaſt, though thoſe neareſt the eaſt are moſt ſharp: but from the beginning of May to the end of September, the ſame winds are as hot as if they came out of an oven, and yet the water is much cooler than when there is a weſterly wind, which is the coldeſt in the hot months, and is much more frequent; for the hot winds blow very ſeldom, but when they do, they bring on a faintneſs, attended with difficulty of breathing, which obliges the inhabitants to cloſe their doors and windows.

The inhabitants of Aleppo, though of different religions, ſeem to be much the ſame ſort of people. The number of ſouls in the city and ſuburbs is computed at about two hundred and thirty-five thouſand, of whom two hundred thouſand are Turks, thirty thouſand Chriſtians, and five thouſand Jews. Of the Chriſtians the greater number are Greek, next to them the Armenians, then the Syrians, and, laſtly, the Maronites, each of whom have a church in the city called Judida, in which quarter, and the parts adjacent, moſt of them reſide. The common language is the vulgar Arabic, but the Turks of condition uſe the Turkiſh. Moſt of the Armenians can ſpeak the Armenian; ſome few Syrians underſtand Syriac, and many of the Jews, Hebrew; but ſcarce one of the Greeks underſtand a word of Greek; however, in their manners, they are all much alike.

Aleppo is 70 miles eaſt of Scanderoon, on the ſea coaſt, and 175 north-by-eaſt of Damaſcus. Long. 37. 40. E. Lat. 36. 12. N.

ALES, or HALES, (ALEXANDER) a celebrated Engliſh divine, of the order of the Cordeliers, called the Irrefragable Doctor, and the Fountain of Life, taught Philoſophy and Divinity at Paris, where he died, in 1245. He compoſed a Body of Divinity by order of Innocent IV. which is the only work certainly known to be his.

ALES, (ALEXANDER,) in Latin *Aleſius*, a celebrated divine of the confeſſion of Augſbourg, was born at Edinburgh, April 23, 1500. He very early entered the liſts againſt Luther, but beginning to waver, he was perſecuted, and obliged to fly to Germany, where his doubts being removed, he embraced Lutheraniſm, and perſevered in it till his death, which happened on the 27th of March, 1565. He wrote a Commentary on St. John, on the Epiſtles to Timothy, and on the Pſalms, &c.

ALESHAM, a ſmall neat town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on March 23, and the laſt Tueſday in September, for lean cattle, ordinary horſes, and petty chapmen. It is 15 miles north of Norwich, and 121 north-eaſt-by-north of London. Lon. 19. 1. E. Lat. 52. 53. The town conſiſts of about four hundred pretty good houſes, but the ſtreets are narrow, tho' well paved.

ALESSANO, a ſmall town of Naples, in the kingdom of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth-eaſt of Otranto. Long. 19. 27. E. Lat. 40. 12. N.

ALESSO, or ALESSIO, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Albania, with a ſtrong fort, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on one ſide of the gulph of Venice, near the mouth of the river Drin, twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Antivari, and forty weſt of Albanopoli. Long. 20. 16. E. Lat. 41. 48. N.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, the ſon of Philip, king of Macedon, and Olympia, was born at Pella, three hundred and fifty-ſix years before the Chriſtian æra. In his youth, he broke the horſe called Bucephalus, which no other perſon dared to ride, ſaved the life of his father in battle, became the admiration of the moſt experienced commanders, and gained the affection of the people by his good offices and liberality. Having ſucceeded his father when twenty years of age, he conquered Thrace and Illyrium, deſtroyed Thebes, and at the taking of that city, preſerved Pindar's houſe and family, on account of his poems. He then declared war againſt the Perſians, forced the paſſage of the Granicus, ſubdued, with ſurpriſing rapidity, Lydia, Ionia, Caria, Pamphilia, and Cappadocia. At length, he defeated the army of Darius near the Iſſus, took his treaſures, and made a great number of

of prisoners, among which were the mother, the wife, the son and two daughters of that unfortunate prince. We cannot sufficiently praise his noble behaviour to those princesses: This is, perhaps, the most beautiful incident in his whole life. The victory of the Issus was followed by the reduction of many important cities and provinces. After the taking of Tyre, he marched against the Jews, with whom he was offended; but Jaddus, their high-priest, meeting him, and shewing him the book of Daniel, where it is written, that a Grecian prince would destroy the empire of the Persians, he obtained of him whatever he asked. From thence Alexander going into Egypt, built Alexandria: at length, he defeated Darius at the battle of Arbella, three hundred and thirty years before Christ. The unhappy death of that prince, massacred by the traitor Bessus, made the conqueror shed tears. At last, having defeated king Porus, and extended his conquests even into India, he died at Babylon, either by poison or a drunken debauch, aged thirty-two, three hundred and twenty-four years before the Christian æra.

Alexander was of the middling size, and rather short than tall; his neck bent a little forward; he had a sparkling eye, and an elevated look. He had an insatiable desire after the false glory of being a great conqueror; to which he added an unhappy fondness for Bagoas, an eunuch, and the foolish vanity of passing for the son of Jupiter, which has made some authors imagine that he was not Philip's son, but that of Nectenabo, one of the Egpptian magi, who was a lover of Olympias. Passion and wine also led him to commit the greatest extravagancies, of which he himself was ashamed, especially of his putting Clytus to death. Setting aside these and some other vices, he was a most accomplished prince: he had a particular regard for the sciences, and for learned men; he always honoured Aristotle his preceptor; he loaded him with wealth, and, in the midst of his conquest, sent him eight hundred talents, (a prodigious sum) to enable him to pursue his enquiries into natural history; he was so fond of Homer, that he always carried him about him. He would never suffer more than three men to represent his person, Praxiteles in sculpture, Lysippus in casting figures, and the celebrated Apelles in painting.

ALEXANDER (JANNEUS) king of the Jews, the brother of Aristobulus, and the son of Hircanus, was a very cruel prince, and killed himself by immoderate drinking, seventy-nine years before Christ.

ALEXANDER (SEVERUS) emperor of Rome, succeeded Heliogabalus, in 208. He conquered the Germans and Persians, and was murdered, by order of Maximinus, at Sichlengen, near Mentz, in 235. He was a just and amiable prince, a lover of the arts and sciences, and of all the employments that contribute to the happiness of a people. One Turinus, who had a share in his confidence, collected sums of money by making people believe that he would advance them, by representing them in a favourable light to the emperor. Alexander ordered him to be put to death, by being fastened to a stake surrounded with lighted straw and wet wood, while a herald cried, "The seller of smoke is punished with smoke." This prince had a great inclination to the Christian religion, and would never permit the pompous titles to be given him that were bestowed on his predecessors.

ALEXANDER, bishop of Jerusalem, celebrated for his piety, his learning, and his sufferings, died in prison, in 203. He had an affection for Origen, and had collected a fine library at Jerusalem.

ALEXANDER (St.) bishop of Alexandria, was the successor of Achillas. He excommunicated Arius, assisted at the council of Nice, and died in a very advanced age, in 326.

ALEXANDER I. (St.) whom St. Irenæus reckons the fifth bishop of Rome, succeeded St. Evaristus, in the year 109, and died in the year 119. There is no account of his life; and the epistles which are attributed to him are supposititious. He was succeeded by St. Sixtus.

ALEXANDER II. a native of the Milanese, whose real name was Anselm. He was bishop of Lucca, when he was elected pope, in 1061, after the death of Nicholas II. but Agnes, the wife of Henry IV. being prejudiced against him by Guibert, governor of Italy, and solicited by the bishops of Lombardy, opposed his election, and caused Cadalous, bishop of Parma, who took the name of Honorius II. to be also advanced to the papal chair, which gave rise to a schism, which, notwithstanding its being condemned by several councils, lasted till his death. Alexander II. recovered the countries that had been usurped by the Norman princes, and died on the 22d of April, 1073. He wrote a great number of epistles, and was succeeded by Hildebrand, who assumed the name of Gregory VIII.

ALEXANDER III. a native of Sienna, cardinal and chancellor of the Roman church, was elected pope, after the death of Adrian IV. on the 7th of September, 1159, when the cardinals John Morson and Guy de Crême, being dissatisfied with his election, chose Octavian, who took the name of Victor IV. and the emperor, Frederic Barbarossa, caused him to be acknowledged in a council held on the 12th of February, 1160. Some time after, Victor dying, Guy de Crême was chosen in his room, under the name of Paschal III. who also dying, John, abbot of Sturm, was elected under the title of Calixtus III. In short, after great disturbances, a reconciliation was brought about at an interview between Alexander III. and the emperor, and Calixtus, the antipope, abjured the schism, which did not prevent his party electing another, whom they named Innocent III. Long before this, Alexander went to France, where he was received by king Lewis the Young with great respect. He took part with Becket against Henry II. king of England, and at last procured a kind of reconciliation between them. He granted several privileges to the doge of Venice, and was the author of the Venetian ceremony of marrying the sea on Ascension-day. In short, he endeavoured to extend the power of the church, and confined to the sovereign pontiff alone the canonization of saints, though this right was before invested in all metropolitans. He wrote many epistles, and died at Rome, on the 30th of August, 1181.

ALEXANDER IV. nephew to pope Gregory IX. and Innocent III. succeeded Innocent IV. on the 25th of December, 1254. He opposed Mainfroy, the natural son of the emperor Frederic, and gave the investiture of Sicily to prince Edmund, son to the king of England. After the example of his uncle Gregory IX. he sided with the religious mendicants against the university of Paris; and, in 1255, at the desire of St. Lewis, established inquisitors in France. He sent the bishop of Orvietta to Theodore Lascaris to unite the Greek and Latin churches, and resolved to renew the war against the infidels; but these projects produced no effect. He granted dispensations and extraordinary privileges, with a facility of which there are but few examples, and died at Viterbo, on the 25th of May, 1261. He was succeeded by Urban IV.

ALEXANDER V. a poor mendicant of the island of Candia, became cordelier and doctor of the Sorbonne, then bishop of Novarre, at length archbishop of Milan, and a prince of the holy Roman empire, and at last was elected pope at the council of Pisa, in 1409. He was used to say, that he could never, like his predecessors, be tempted to aggrandize his relations, since he never knew either a father, a mother, a brother, a sister, or a nephew. He died in 1410.

ALEXANDER VI. born at Valencia in Spain, was elected pope on the 11th of August, 1492. He distributed his whole fortune in bribing the suffrages. While cardinal, he had four sons and one daughter by Vanotia, a Roman lady, the wife of Dominic Arimano. The second of these sons, named Cæsar Borgia, was cardinal, and at length duke of Valentinois; and for this son the pope had such an affection, that, to advance him, he overturned all laws divine and human, sacrificing every thing to his avarice and ambition, usurping the possessions of others, and setting up benefices to sale, which occasioned this distich:

Vendit Alexander claves altaria Christum.
Vendere jure potest, emerat ille prius.

Promotion now by Alexander's sold,
Who barters God and godliness for gold;
And righteously, no doubt, he gets the pelf,
Since he but vends that which he bought himself.

But this pope attempting to poison several cardinals, in order to seize their fortunes, was poisoned himself, and died on the 8th of August, 1503, aged seventy-two years. See the article BORGIA.

ALEXANDER VII. whose real name was Fabio Chigi, was born at Sienna, on the 16th of February, 1599. His family seeing he was a hopeful youth, sent him young to Rome, where he soon engaged the friendship of the marquis Pallavicini, who recommended him so effectually to pope Urban VIII. that he soon procured him the post of inquisitor at Malta; after which, he was made cardinal and secretary of state by pope Innocent X. and in the year 1655 was chosen pope by the votes of all the sixty-four cardinals who were in the conclave. After the election he was carried, according to custom, to St. Peter's church, there to receive the adoration of the cardinals upon the great altar; but while they were paying it, he continued prostrate on the ground, with a crucifix in his arms. When he was arrived at his apartment in the Vatican, he ordered that his coffin should be made and put under his bed, that the continual thoughts of death might put him in mind of leading a holy life. Another remarkable circumstance in his life was his affability to strangers. Some English gentlemen at Rome, desirous to be witnesses of it, one day mixed with those who went to pay their respects to him on their knees. The pope asked them who they were, and afterwards whether they were not

Proteſtants, which they owned; whereupon his holineſs ſaid, with a ſmiling countenance, "Get up then, I will "not ſuffer you to commit what, in your opinion, is an "act of idolatry. I ſhall not give you my bleſſing, ſince "you do not believe me to be what I am; but I will pray "to God, that he will pleaſe to render you capable of re-"ceiving it." He loved the belles lettres, and to talk with learned men upon poetry, hiſtory, and politics, and was fond of ſtately buildings. He embelliſhed the city of Rome; gave ſatisfaction to the king of France on the inſult received by the duke of Crequi his ambaſſador; confirmed the bull publiſhed by pope Innocent X. againſt the five famous propoſitions of Janſenus, and gave encouragement to men of learning. He died in 1667. His poems were printed at the Louvre, in 1656, in folio.

ALEXANDER VIII. was born at Venice, on the 10th of April, 1610. He was the ſon of Mark Ottoboni, great chancellor of that republic, and ſucceeded pope Innocent XI. on the 6th of October, 1689. He gave conſiderable ſums, both to the emperor Leopold I. and the Venetians, to enable them to carry on a war againſt the Turks, and advanced his family in a very ſhort time; when it being repreſented to him, that he ſhewed too much eagerneſs and precipitation in promoting them, he obſerved, that he had been pope twenty-three hours and a half. He died a few months after, on the 1ſt of February, 1691, and was ſucceeded by Innocent XII.

ALEXANDER I. ſurnamed the Fierce, king of Scotland, was the ſon of Malcolm, and in the beginning of his reign was much diſquieted by the rebellions of his barons, and by robbers who plundered the people; but ſuppreſſing both, he reigned ſeventeen years, and died without iſſue, in 1124.

ALEXANDER II. aſcended the throne of Scotland in 1214, and took the city of Carliſle from Henry III. king of England, which was afterwards exchanged for Berwick. He reigned thirty-five years, and died in 1242, at fifty-one years of age.

ALEXANDER III. was crowned king of Scotland in 1249. The Cummings, lords of Scotland, took arms againſt him, and taking him priſoner, confined him at Striveling; but he was afterwards releaſed by his ſubjects. He married the daughter of Henry III. king of England, and was at length killed by a fall from his horſe, on the 10th of April, 1290, after his having reigned forty-two, or, according to others, thirty-ſeven years.

ALEXANDER FARNESE, cardinal, one of the greateſt and moſt pious prelates of the ſixteenth century, died on the ſecond of March, 1589. He was uſed to ſay, that he found nothing more inſupportable than a cowardly ſoldier and an ignorant eccleſiaſtic.

ALEXANDER FARNESE, duke of Parma and Placentia, and one of the greateſt generals in the ſixteenth century, ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Lepanto, and brought all the Netherlands, of which he was governor, under the obedience of Spain. He died at Arras, on the 2d of December, 1592, of the wounds he had received at the ſiege of Rouen.

There have been many other princes of this name.

ALEXANDER NEQUAM, or NECKHAM. See NECKHAM.

ALEXANDER (WILLIAM) an eminent nobleman, ſtateſman, and poet of Scotland, in the reigns of king James and king Charles I. His poetry for purity and elegance is far beyond moſt of the productions of the age in which he lived. He wrote, 1. A collection of poems, entitled Aurora. 2. Four tragedies, viz. Crœſus, Darius, The Alexandrian, and Julius Cæſar. 3. Dooms-Day, a poem; and other pieces. He projected the ſettlement of Nova-Scotia, was made lieutenant of that country, and created earl of Stirling, and ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland. He died February 12, 1640.

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO, a Neapolitan lawyer of great learning, flouriſhed about the year 1521. He wrote, 1. Four Diſſertations on the wonderful Things which had then lately happened in Italy. 2. *Dies Geniales*; and other pieces.

ALEXANDER (NOEL or NATALIS) a Dominican friar, and one of the moſt laborious writers of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, January 19, 1639, was made doctor of the Sorbonne, in 1675, and died at Paris on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1724. He wrote, in Latin, 1. An Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, in twenty-ſix volumes, octavo, 2. *Theologia Dogmatica, &c.* i. e. Poſitive and Moral Divinity, according to the Order of the Catechiſm of the Council of Trent, in ten volumes, octavo. 3. A Commentary upon the four Goſpels, in folio; and many other voluminous works.

ALEXANDRA, the daughter of Hyrcanius, and the wife of Alexander, the ſon of Ariſtobulus, king of the Jews, and the mother of Ariſtobulus, the high prieſt, and Mariamne, the wife of Herod the Great. The ambition and enterpriſing ſpirit of this princeſs occaſioned her deſtruction and that of her family. She had recourſe to the famous Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, whom ſhe deſired to procure from Antony the poſt of high-prieſt for her ſon. Herod was no ſooner acquainted with theſe ſecret practices, than pretending to be reconciled to her, he conferred that dignity on Ariſtobulus. The mother and ſon knew Herod too well not to apprehend that, by this ſeeming favour, he intended their deſtruction. They, however, diſſembled their ſuſpicions, but reſolving to ſcreen themſelves from that monarch's reſentment, contrived cheſts in the form of coffins, in which they were to conceal themſelves, and thus be ſecretly conveyed to Cleopatra, their protectreſs. Herod being informed of this project, prevented its being put in execution, and cauſed the high-prieſt to be drowned. Alexandra, more exaſperated than ever againſt the tyrant, revolved in her mind a thouſand projects of revenge, which the fear of a diſcovery prevented her executing. She ſent to Hyrcanius, her father, to attempt a revolution, and perſuaded him to retire among the Arabs, by whoſe aſſiſtance he might be enabled to re-aſcend the throne. The good old man, leſs from ambition than affection for his daughter, prepared to follow her advice; but Herod prevented him, and cauſed him to be put to death. The ſame king alſo took away the life of Mariamne, who had loved him with an extraordinary affection. Alexandra ſhewed, on this occaſion, how much fear is capable of ſubduing the mind; ſhe ſeemed to approve of Herod's cruelty, and carried her flattery ſo far as to pretend that her daughter had deſerved the death ſhe ſuffered; but her diſſimulation could not conceal her views; for the tyrant, diſcovering that ſhe continued her intrigues, and endeavoured to render herſelf miſtreſs of two fortreſſes in Jeruſalem, cauſed her to be put to death in the twenty-eighth year before the birth of Chriſt.

ALEXANDRETTA, which the Turks call Scanderoon, is a town in Syria, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea. It is the port of Aleppo, from which it is diſtant twenty-eight or thirty leagues. It is little elſe now but a heap of ruined houſes, which are chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who keep tippling-houſes for ſailors. The air is very unwholeſome; and therefore the better ſort of inhabitants, during the hot weather, go and live at a village called Bayland, on a mountain about ten miles off, where there is wholeſome water and excellent fruit. That which ſurprizes ſtrangers moſt, when they arrive at this place, are the pigeons which carry letters to Aleppo, which they reach in about three hours: theſe pigeons are of a ſingular kind, and are very much celebrated throughout the Eaſt. Long. 37. 5. E. Lat. 36. 35. N.

ALEXANDRIA, in Egypt, otherwiſe called Skanderia by the Turks, was formerly a rich, famous, and beautiful city, firſt founded by Alexander the Great. It is now ſo far ruined, that in many places the heaps of rubbiſh over-top the higheſt houſes. The foreigners are lodged in places called fundicks, which are like the caravanſeras or public inns. Nothing now remains of old Alexandria but the walls and ſome buildings almoſt ruined near the French fundick; for thoſe at preſent near the ſea-ſide were built by the Turks, as may be readily perceived by their faſhion, for they are all low ill-ſhaped houſes.

This city has three ports, the firſt of which is called the Old Port, which is large, and yet but few veſſels come in on account of the difficulty of the entrance: there are two caſtles on each ſide to defend it. The two others are only divided by a ſmall iſland formerly called the Pharos, which was farther from the land than it is at preſent, for it is now joined thereto by a ſtone bridge of ſeveral arches, through which the water runs. In the middle of the iſland there is a ſquare tower, which is the magazine of the grand ſeignor's powder. At the end of the iſland is a chapel, called Farillon, built where the Pharos ſtood, which was once ſaid to be one of the ſeven wonders of the world.

Some parts of the old walls of the city are yet ſtanding. They are flanked with large towers, about two hundred paces diſtant from each other, with ſmall ones in the middle. Below are magnificent caſemates, which may ſerve for galleries to walk in. In the lower part of the towers is a large ſquare hall, whoſe roof is ſupported by thick columns of Thebaic ſtone. Above this are ſeveral rooms, over which there are platforms more than twenty paces ſquare.

The next piece of antiquity is the pillar of Pompey, which ſtands upon an eminence, about two hundred paces from the city, and is placed upon a ſquare pedeſtal about ſeven or eight feet high; the pedeſtal ſtands upon a ſquare baſe, one of whoſe ſides is twenty feet. Sandys ſays, it is thirty-ſix palms round, and eighty-ſix in height, each palm conſiſting of nine inches. It is a ſingle ſtone, which ſome called Theban marble, others granite. On the top is a very fine capital. It is hard to ſay what machines they had in former times to raiſe ſuch a vaſt ſtone as this; for Thevenot, in his laſt viſit, by meaſuring the ſhadow, found it to be ſeventy-five royal feet of Paris, which is equal to eighty Engliſh.

A few

A few paces from hence ſtood Cæſar's palace; but there remains little elſe but a few porphyry pillars and the front, which is almoſt entire, and looks very beautiful. The palace of Cleopatra was built upon the walls facing the port, having a gallery on the outſide, ſupported by ſeveral fine columns. Not far from Cleopatra's palace are two obeliſks: one of theſe is thrown down and almoſt buried in the ſand; and though the other ſtands upright, the pedeſtal is hid by the ſand that ſurrounds it. They are of granite; and each of the four ſides are covered with hieroglyphics.

About ſeventy paces from Pompey's pillar, is the khalis, or the canal of the Nile, which was dug by the ancient Egyptians, to convey the water of the Nile to Alexandria, and fill the ciſterns under the city. On the ſide of the khalis, are gardens full of orange and lemon trees; and the fields are full of caper and palm-trees. On the top of a hill is a tower, on which a centinel is always placed to give notice of the ſhips that are coming into the port, by means of a flag. From this hill may be ſeen the ſea, the whole extent of the city, and the parts round it.

On the ſouth-weſt ſide of the city, at a mile's diſtance, there are catacombs cut out of a rock, which thoſe that enter muſt creep upon all four; but the roof is ten feet high: on each ſide are ſepu'chres, cut out of the rock, of which there are four rows one above another. The bones in theſe places were very hard and looked very freſh. Over-againſt this there is another, that runs a long way, but will not admit a man to ſtand upright. Theſe were doubtleſs burying-places belonging to the city. The Romans called ſuch places catacombs. Alexandria is about fifty leagues north of Cairo. Long. 31. 15. E. Lat. 31. 12. N.

ALEXANDRIA, a ſtrong and conſiderable city of Italy, in the Alexandrin, belonging to the duchy of Milan, with a good caſtle built in 1178, in honour of pope Alexander III. This pope made it a biſhopric, with ſeveral privileges and exemptions. Prince Eugene of Savoy took this city in 1706, after three days ſiege. The French took it in 1745; but the king of Sardinia, to whom it belongs by the treaty of Utrecht, retook it in 1746. The fortifications of the town are triffing, but the citadel is conſiderable. It is fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Caſal, thirty-five north-by-weſt of Genoa, and forty ſouth-by-weſt of Milan. Long. 8. 40. E. Lat. 44. 53. N. The country about this town is called the Alexandrin.

ALEXIUS COMNENES, emperor of Conſtantinople, uſurped the throne from Nicephorus Botoniates; but he was at laſt conquered by the croiſaders, in the battle of Epidamnus, in 1067, He died in 1118.

ALEXIUS MICHALOWITZ, czar of Muſcovy, ſucceeded Michael, his father, in 1645, took Smolenſko, with great part of Lithuania, in 1654, and died in 1676.

ALEXIUS, a Piedmonteſe, was born of a noble family, and was acquainted with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and ſeveral other languages. He travelled fifty-ſeven-years in order to learn the ſecrets of nature, and piqued himſelf upon not communicating them to any body; but having ſeen a poor ſick man die, whom he could have cured, had he communicated his ſecret to the ſurgeon who took care of him, he was ſeized with ſuch remorſe of conſcience, that he became almoſt a hermit, put his ſecrets in order, and a ſelect collection of them was printed at Baſil, in 1563.

AL-FARGANENSIS (AHMED EBN COTHAIR) or AL-FRAGANIUS, a celebrated Arabian aſtronomer, flouriſhed in the time of khalif Al-Maimoun, who died in 833. He wrote an Introduction to Aſtronomy, on which Abulfaragus beſtowed great praiſes; Golius printed it at Amſterdam, in 1669, with very curious notes.

ALFENUS VARUS (PUBLIUS) born at Cremona, was firſt a ſhoemaker, then a diſciple of the celebrated lawyer Servius Sulpitius, and at length conſul. He wrote forty books of Digeſts, and ſome books of Collections, which are quoted by Aulus Gellius.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, with the title of a marquiſate. Long 14 5. E. Lat. 41. 18. N.

ALFONSO, or ALPHONSO, IX. king of Leon and Caſtile, ſurnamed the Noble and Good, aſcended the throne in 1158, when but four years of age. He recovered by conqueſt all that his neighbours uſurped from him during his infancy, but was defeated by the Moors, and wounded in the thigh, in a great battle fought in 1195: however, he ſome time after took his revenge, by defeating them in a battle in which he killed twenty thouſand men: he alſo gained a ſignal victory over them at the battle of Muradat, in 1212, where they loſt near one hundred thouſand foot and thirty thouſand horſe. This prince died in 1214, aged ſixty.

ALFONSO, or ALPHONSO, X. king of Leon and Caſtile, celebrated for his application to aſtronomy, aſcended the throne in 1252. The firſt difficulties he fell into were occaſioned by his reſolution to divorce his queen, on account of her ſterility, and ſending to the court of Denmark for another; but the queen's pregnancy prevented her diſgrace, and ſhe had afterwards nine children. Alfonſo had the unhappineſs of being neither beloved by his ſubjects nor by the neighbouring kings; and yet his learning, knowledge, eloquence, and policy made a great noiſe in diſtant countries, and induced one part of the German electors to confer the imperial crown on him, while the other part choſe Richard, earl of Cornwall; but Alfonſo not going to ſupport the party which elected him by his preſence, his title of emperor had never any reality. He was ſeveral times expoſed by the repeated conſpiracies of the grandees, and at length ſaw his ſon Sancho at the head of a powerful faction; and, in a word, prince Emanuel, his uncle, pronounced a ſentence of depoſition againſt him in a full aſſembly of the ſtates. A civil war enſued, which was put an end to by the death of Alfonſo, which happened in the year 1284. He was the firſt king of Caſtile who permitted the public acts to be drawn up in the vulgar tongue. He cauſed the Bible to be tranſlated into the ſame language, was at vaſt expence in aſtronomical obſervations, and was the author of the famous Alfonſine tables.

ALFONSO, or ALPHONSO, XI. king of Leon and Caſtile, ſucceeded his father, Ferdinand IV. in 1312. He, in conjunction with the king of Portugal, killed two hundred thouſand Moors, in a battle fought on the 30th of October, 1340. It is ſaid, that after this battle, the ground was covered with dead bodies for three leagues in compaſs; and that the booty taken at that time was ſo great, that the price of gold fell one ſixth. He died of the plague, at the ſiege of Gibraltar, on the 27th of March, 1350, aged thirty-eight years.

ALFONSO D'ESTE, duke of Ferrara and Modena, had for his implacable enemies pope Julius II. and Leo X. He married Lucretia Borgia, the daughter of pope Alexander VI. and died on the 31ſt of October, 1683.

ALFONSUS, or ALPHONSUS, I. king of Portugal, was the ſon of Henry of Burgundy, of the houſe of France. He defeated five Mooriſh kings at the battle of Ourique, in 1139, and the ſame year aſcended the throne. It is ſaid, that he took for his arms as many bezants, or crown-pieces, as he had conquered kings. He inſtituted the order of Avis, and died at Coimbra, on the 9th of November, 1185, aged ſeventy-ſix.

ALFONSUS V. king of Portugal, ſurnamed the African, from his taking Tangiers, Arzilla, and Alcazar-Chequer, in 1471. He died on the 24th of Auguſt, 1481, at forty-nine years of age. In his reign, the Portugueſe diſcovered Guinea, and brought from thence a great quantity of gold.

ALFONSUS VI. king of Portugal, was born on the 28th of Auguſt, 1643. When ſcarce ſeven years of age, he diſcovered ſigns of madneſs, which afterwards encreaſed with his ambition. His elder brother dying, he came to the throne, under his mother's regency, on the 15th of November, 1656, when his bad qualities encreaſing, he diſregarded all advice, and attended by a number of abandoned fellows, committed, in the night, innumerable outrages in the ſtreets and lewd houſes, which obliging the queen dowager to retire from court, he formed two companies, the one of foot, the other of horſe, which he called his low and high patrole, compoſed of the moſt profligate men in the kingdom. With theſe troops he went out every night, and attacked indifferently all he met. They who accompanied him had generally their ſwords by their ſides without ſcabbards, that they might be the readier to execute his commands; they were generally blacked, that the brightneſs of the ſteel might not betray their deſigns; and thoſe who produced them ſtained with blood were ſure to obtain his praiſe. To ſtop ſome reports that were raiſed of his frigidity, he not only went to lewd houſes, but had lewd women brought to him at his country-ſeat at Alcantara, boaſting publicly, in the moſt filthy terms, of his committing the moſt indecent actions with them; but notwithſtanding this, his queen ſued him for impotency, and obtained not only a divorce, but a diſpenſation for marrying his younger brother Don Pedro, who, on the performance of that ceremony, took poſſeſſion of the palace in 1667, made himſelf maſter of the king's perſon, forced Alfonſus to ſign a writing, in which he declared, that he freely reſigned the kingdom to his brother, who was immediately acknowledged by the ſtates as prince regent. Don Alfonſus was then ſent into the iſland of Tercera, where he continued ſeveral years, and was afterwards removed to the caſtle of Cintra, ſeven leagues from Liſbon, where he died, on the 12th of September, 1683.

ALFONSUS, or ALPHONSUS, I. king of Naples, and V. of Arragon, ſucceeded his father Ferdinand, king of Arragon, in 1416, and being adopted by Jane II. queen of Naples, in conſequence of his delivering her, when beſieged in her capital by Lewis of Anjou, obtained a right to her dominions;

but ſhe afterwards cancelling the adoption, he, by his courage and abilities, added that kingdom to his hereditary dominions. He was a prince endowed with noble qualities, was a great lover of literature and learned men, and was the glory and ornament of Spain. He died at Naples, on the 27th of June, 1458, aged ſixty-four, leaving his dominions in Spain to his brother, and the kingdom of Naples to his natural ſon Ferdinand.

ALFONSUS, or ALPHONSUS ZAMORA, a learned Jew, who, being converted to Chriſtianity, was employed by cardinal Ximenes in the Complutenſian Bible. He alſo wrote a Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary, and ſeveral other works. He died about the year 1530.

ALFONSUS, or ALPHONSUS CASTRO. See CASTRO.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays for proviſions and a little corn, and two fairs, on Whitſun-Tueſday and November 8, for cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated on a ſmall brook that runs through the town, and is a compact place. It is ſix miles from the ſea, and twenty north of Boſton. Long. 0. 15. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

ALFRED, or ÆLFRED, the Great, king of England, was the fifth and youngeſt ſon of Æthelwolf, king of the Weſt Saxons, and was born at Wantage, in Berkſhire, in 849. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf, during the reign of his brother Ethelred, in ſeveral engagements againſt the Danes, and upon his death ſucceeded to the crown, in the year 871, and the twenty-ſecond of his age. At his aſcending the throne he found himſelf involved in a dangerous war with the Danes, and placed among ſuch circumſtances of diſtreſs as called for the greateſt valour, reſolution, and all the other virtues with which he was adorned. The Danes had already penetrated into the heart of his kingdom; and before he had been a month upon the throne, he was obliged to take the field againſt thoſe formidable enemies. After many battles gained on both ſides, he was at length reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, and was entirely abandoned by his ſubjects, except by a few of his domeſtics, who were unwilling to forſake him; but as theſe would be an uſeleſs expence, and could be but of little ſervice, he diſmiſſed them all, that he might with the greater eaſe ſhift for himſelf. He then retired to the iſle of Athelney, in Somerſetſhire; and having concealed himſelf there about a year, a more happy ſcene began to open; for being informed of the defeat of the Daniſh troops under Hubba, and the death of the general, he ſent to his friends to let them know where he was; and having conſulted them, gave them orders to draw together, in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, ſmall bodies of troops, that might be ready to join each other at a minute's warning; and, in order to diſcover the ſituation of the enemy, boldly entered the Daniſh camp in the diſguiſe of a harper, and ſtaid amongſt his enemies ſeveral days; when returning to Athelney, and making known the negligence and ill condition of the Daniſh troops, he appointed the Great Wood, now Selwood foreſt, for the rendezvous of all his troops: they aſſembled with the utmoſt ſecrecy and expedition; he appeared before the Danes, at the head of an army, before they had the leaſt intelligence of his motions; and falling upon them in the midſt of their conſternation, gained a complete victory over them at Eddington; and thoſe who eſcaped, flying to a caſtle, were beſieged, and obliged to capitulate. He then agreed to give up the lands of Eaſt-Anglia, to thoſe who conſented to embrace Chriſtianity, and obliged the reſt to give hoſtages for their quitting the iſland. Guthrum, the Daniſh general, with thirty chiefs of the army, and many of the common ſoldiers, were ſoon after baptized, when he gave the general the name of Æthelſtan, and beſtowed on him the kingdoms of Eaſt-Anglia and Northumberland, to hold of him by fealty and homage. Alfred now reigned in peace for ſeveral years; till at length another party of Danes arrived, but were by his bravery and prudence entirely defeated. He now built gallies to ſecure the coaſt, fortified the kingdom with caſtles and walls, and that nothing might be wanting to render him abſolute maſter of the kingdom, the Welch ſubmitted to his government.

This prince was the friend of liberty, juſtice, and learning. He drew up an excellent body of laws for the government of the nation, inſtituted the method of trial by juries, divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tythings, regulated the militia, and promoted the intereſts of learning and virtue. He would ſuffer no unlearned perſon to bear office in his reign. He himſelf engaged in the noble employment of improving the minds of his ſubjects, and for this purpoſe wrote little moral ſongs and fables, which he adapted to the humour of the people, and in which he, in the moſt lively manner, expoſed the deformity of the reigning vices, and the lovelineſs of the oppoſite virtues. He alſo wrote, among many other works, an Abridgment of the laws of the Trojans, Greeks, Britons, Saxons, and Danes, and tranſlated the greateſt part of the New Teſtament into Engliſh. This great and excellent prince died on the 28th of October, 900, aged fifty-two, after a reign of twenty-eight years and ſix months.

ALFRED, or ALFRID, natural ſon of Oſwy, king of Northumberland, was made king of Deira by his father; but the Deirians, as ſoon as they heard of Oſwy's death, revolted againſt Alfred, and ſubmitted to Egfrid, Oſwy's legitimate ſon; but that king being afterwards killed in a battle againſt the Picts, and leaving no iſſue, Alfred was ſent for to Ireland, whither he had retired, and invited to take poſſeſſion of the crown of Northumberland, after which he reigned twenty eight years, and dying in 705, was ſucceeded by his ſon Oſred.

ALFRETON, a town in Derbyſhire, ſix miles from Cheſterfield, with a fair for horned cattle on the 30th of July, and a market on Fridays. It is a diſcharged vicarage of ſixteen pounds a year. Long. 0. 35. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

ALGARVA, a ſouthern province of Portugal, is bounded on the weſt and ſouth by the ocean, on the eaſt by Andaluſia, and on the north by the mountains called Seras de Caldraon, which ſeparate it from Alentejo. It is large, and well watered by many ſmall rivers, and contains four cities, Tavilo, Faro, Silves, and Lagos, a few remarkable towns, and a great number of villages. It produces great plenty of figs, dates, almonds, olives, and excellent wine; but its greateſt advantage is derived from fiſhing. The Moors were in poſſeſſion of this province for one hundred and eighty years, but they were driven from thence by Alphonſo III. about the year 1260.

ALGARVIA, a province of Spain, in the moſt northern part of New Caſtile. It is a very fruitful country.

ALGIERS, or AL-JEZIRAH, one of the ſtates of Barbary in Africa. It has the Mediterranean Sea on the north, mount Atlas on the ſouth, which ſeparates it from Biledulgerid, the kingdom of Fez on the weſt, and that of Tunis on the eaſt. It is about ſix hundred and ſixty miles in length, but in breadth not half ſo much. It is governed by a dey under whom each province has a bey; but it may more properly be called a republic of ſoldiers under the protection of the ſultan of the Turks.

In this province there are a great many ruins of towns and caſtles built by the Romans. The inhabitants of the mountains are divided into ſeveral tribes, who are often at variance among themſelves, and yet will unite againſt the Turks, and are able to raiſe an army of forty thouſand men. Their only weapons are javelins and arrows. When the women are not well uſed, they will elope from their huſbands, and ſeek for refuge in another mountain, carrying their jewels along with them, and what other valuable things they can.

The country about Algiers, the capital city, is very beautiful, and produces plenty of all ſorts of pulſe, fruit, and flowers. It yields a charming proſpect, being diverſified with riſing hills and pleaſant vales, which never loſe their verdure; for there is not only a conſtant ſupply of young graſs, but the trees are full of leaves all the year, which is owing to the coolneſs of the ſoil, it being always well watered, inſomuch that neither the heat of the ſummer nor the coolneſs of winter can ever ſtrip them of their green livery. But at the ſame time we ought to obſerve, that the winters here are always very mild. There are a multitude of vines of a ſurpriſing beauty, which are exceeding fruitful, and often form a kind of natural arbor. The trees begin to bloſſom in February, and in May and June the fruit is ripe. For a dozen miles about Algiers there is a plain terminated by a mountain, in which there are ſaid to be twenty thouſand gardens: there are many without houſes, but only huts made with the branches of trees. Near the city there are handſome country-houſes, where the ſlaves are ſent to keep every thing in order. Beyond the mountain there is another beautiful plain, well watered and very fruitful, being near thirty miles in length. It is called the plain of Mattejar, and corruptly Muteejah. It produces a crop twice, and ſometimes thrice a year. Near the ſea, there are barren ſpots, thick woods, and venomous reptiles.

The fields and gardens are not incloſed with walls, but with Barbary fig-trees, which take root from a leaf that becomes the trunk of the tree, and the leaves which proceed from thence become branches. They are of very quick growth, and being prickly, make excellent hedges, which, being continually green, have a very fine effect. The rind of the fruit is very thick, and not good to eat. Orange, citron, and other fruit-trees are in great plenty, but the fruit is not very tempting, becauſe they never cultivate the trees, but leave every thing to nature.

When women of faſhion go into the country, they ſit croſs-legged upon a ſaddle made fit for that purpoſe, incloſed in a large covering with gauze or twigs woven together, covered with fine white clear linen, and open at the top; through this incloſure they can ſee and not be ſeen.

ALGIERS, a city, is the capital of the above kingdom, and is built on the declivity of a hill by the ſea ſide, in the form of

of an amphitheatre: at ſea it looks like the top-ſail of a ſhip. The tops of the houſes are quite flat and white; inſomuch, that when it is firſt diſcovered, you would take it to be a place where they bleach linen. One houſe riſes above another in ſuch a manner that they do not hinder each other's proſpect. The ſtreets are ſo narrow, that they will ſcarce admit two perſons to walk a-breaſt, and the middle part is lower than the ſides. When any loaded beaſts, ſuch as camels, horſes, mules, or aſſes, paſs along, you are forced to ſtand up cloſe to the wall to let them paſs by. There is but one broad ſtreet, which runs through the city from eaſt to weſt, in which are the ſhops of the principal merchants, the market for corn and other commodities.

The lower part of the walls of the city are of hewn ſtone, and the upper part of brick; they are thirty feet high on the land ſide, and forty towards the ſea; the foſſes, or ditches, are twenty feet broad, and ſeven deep. There is no ſweet water in the city; and though there is a tank or ciſtern in every houſe, yet they often want water, becauſe it rains but ſeldom: the chief ſupply is from a ſpring on a hill, the water of which is conveyed by pipes to above a hundred fountains, at which a bowl is faſtened for the uſe of paſſengers. The common reſervoir is at the end of the mole, where the ſhips take in their water. Every one takes his turn at theſe places, except the Turks, who are firſt, and the Jews laſt.

There are five gates, which are open from ſun-riſing till ſun-ſetting; and ſeven forts, or caſtles, without the walls, the greateſt of which is on the mole without the gate, all of which are well ſupplied with great guns. There are ten large moſques, and fifty ſmall ones; three great colleges, or public ſchools, and a great number of petty ones for children. The houſes are ſquare, and built of ſtone and brick, with a ſquare court in the middle, and galleries all round.

There are ſaid to be about one hundred thouſand inhabitants in the city, comprehending five thouſand Jewiſh families, beſides Chriſtians. There are four fundics, or public inns, ſuch as are in Turky, and ſix cazernes, or barracks, for the unmarried Turkiſh ſoldiers, which will hold ſix hundred each. There are no inns for Chriſtians to lodge in, but only a few tippling-huts kept by ſlaves, for the accommodation of Greeks and the poorer ſort of travellers, where any thing may be had for money. Here are bagnios, or public baths, in the ſame manner as in Turky, at a very moderate rate. The women have baths of their own, where the men dare not come.

Without the city there are a great number of ſepulchres, as alſo cells, or chapels, dedicated to maraboots, or reputed ſaints, which the women go to viſit every Friday. The Turkiſh ſoldiers are great tyrants; for they not only turn others out of the way in the ſtreets, but will go to the farm-houſes in the country for twenty days together, living on free quarters, and making uſe of every thing, not excepting the women. The Algerines eat as in Turky, ſitting croſs-legged, round a table about four inches high, and uſe neither knives nor forks: before they begin every one ſays, *Be iſme Allah*, in the name of God. When they have done, a ſlave pours water on all their hands as they ſit, and then they waſh their mouths. Their drink is water, ſherbet, and coffee. Wine is not allowed, though drank immoderately by ſome.

They have no phyſicians among them, for they take no internal remedies, for they ſay it is tempting God. One of the deys might have been cured of a fever by an ingenious French ſurgeon who was his ſlave; but he refuſed it, ſaying the number of his days was appointed from all eternity. Long. 3. 30. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

ALGEZIRA, a town of Andaluſia in Spain, with a port on the coaſts of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was by this city that the Moors entered Spain, in 713; and it was taken from them, after a very long ſiege, in 1344. It was called Old Gibraltar, and is abont four leagues from the New. Long. 5. 2. W. Lat. 36. 0. N.

ALGHIER, or ALGERI, a town in Sardinia, upon the weſtern coaſt of that iſland, between Saſſeri and Boſa. It is a biſhop's ſee. Though it is not large, it is well peopled, and has a commodious port. The coral fiſhed for on this coaſt is in the higheſt eſteem of any in the Mediterranean. Long. 5. 2. W. Lat. 36. 0.

ALGONQUINS, a people of North-America. They are ſavages, and live a wandering life, between the river Ondouac and the lake Ontario.

ALGOW, a territory of Suabia, in Germany, has the lake of Conſtance on the weſt, the river Lech on the eaſt, the Danube on the north, and Tirol on the ſouth. It contains ſeveral free cities, as Iſnes, Wangen, Lindaw, Biberach, Memmingen, &c. and ſeveral ſtates, the principal of which are the biſhopric of Augſburg, the marquiſate of Burgaw, the abbey of Kempten, the barony of Waldbourg, and the counties or earldoms of Konigſeck and Rechberg.

ALHAMA, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, is ſeated in a narrow valley, ſurrounded with mountains, which are very high and craggy. The ſoil is very fruitful in all things that ſerve for the convenience or pleaſures of life; but nothing has rendered it ſo famous as its baths, which are the moſt agreeable, and are kept in the beſt repair of any in Spain. They are a little below the city, and have ſeveral ſprings, from whence proceed a water ſo clear and fine, that you may ſee the ſmalleſt object on the gravel at the bottom. They are juſt warm enough to bathe in without the help of art; they are accounted very wholeſome when drank, and are uſed both ways for various diſeaſes. The beſt ſeaſons are in March and September. The baths are made of hewn ſtone, with ſteps to go down as deep as you pleaſe. People flock to theſe baths from all parts, partly for health, and partly for pleaſure. A little above there are dreadful rocks, between which runs the Rio Frio, or the Cold River, with a great noiſe, forming ſeveral natural caſcades. The waters of the baths run into the Rio Frio, and with it into the ſea, which is twenty-ſeven miles diſtant. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 36. 59. N.

ALHAZEN, a famous Arabian author, who, about the year 1100, compoſed a large volume on Optics, and other works.

ALI, the couſin and ſon-in-law of Mahomet, ought, perhaps, to have been khalif after Mahomet's death, but being oppoſed by Omar and Othman, he retired into Arabia, and there made a collection of the doctrines of Mahomet, in which he permitted many things that were condemned by Abubeker, which gained him many proſelytes. After the death of Othman, he was declared khaliff by the Ægyptians and the inhabitants of Mecca and Medina, in the year of the Hegira 35, and of our Lord 655; but after a reign of four years and three-quarters, he was mortally wounded in a moſque, and died three or four days after, A. D. 660.

Ali had nine wives, who brought him fourteen ſons and eighteen daughters. If we conſider him, with regard to his courage, moderation, piety, and underſtanding, he will be found one of the greateſt men that was ever born among the Arabians. The Perſians annually celebrate the day of his martyrdom, follow his doctrine, and hold the memory of Abubeker, Omar, and Othman, in abhorrence, while the Turks reverence them and deteſt Ali.

ALIA, in Grecian antiquity, ſolemn games annually celebrated at Rhodes, in honour of the Sun. In theſe games, the combatants were not only men, but boys; and the victors were rewarded with a crown of poplar.

ALI BASHA, one of the greateſt commanders the Ottoman empire has produced, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſuch a manner in a war againſt the Perſians, that the emperor Amurath IV. gave him one of his ſiſters in marriage. He died in 1663, aged ſeventy.

ALIATES. See ALYATES.

ALICANT, a large ſea-port town, in the province of Valencia and territory of Segura. It is ſeated between the mountains and the ſea, and has a caſtle thought impregnable; but ſome think it ſtands too high. The port is defended by three baſtions furniſhed with artillery. It uſed to be often viſited by the Algerine pirates, to prevent which watch-towers were built to give notice to the town of the approach of an enemy's ſhip. It was taken from the Moors in 1264. The caſtle was taken by the Engliſh in 1706, and held out a ſiege of two years before it was retaken by the French and Spaniards, and at laſt ſurrendered upon honourable terms, after part of the rock was blown up on which the caſtle ſtood, and the governor killed. The houſes are high, well built and furniſhed, and a very great trade is carried on here, particularly in wine and fruit. It is ſeated in the Mediterranean, on a bay of the ſame name, thirty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Murcia, and ſeventy five ſouth of Valencia. Long. 0. 36. W. Lat. 38. 24. N.

ALICATA, a town in Sicily, remarkable for its good wine, is ſeated in a peninſula near the ſea, and was plundered by the Turks in 1543. It is ſituated twenty-eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Girgenti, and fifty ſouth-weſt of Modica. Long. 15. 20. E. Lat. 37. 11. N.

ALITES, in Roman antiquity, a name given to ſuch birds as afforded matter for auguries by their flights.

ALKMAAR (HENRY D') a poet of the fifteenth century, was the author of the Fable of Reynard, a German poem, in which are ingeniouſly repreſented moſt of the faults of mankind, under the character of beaſts, and eſpecially the fox, one of the principal characters. The moral of this poem is very good, the thoughts and the ſtyle have a pleaſing ſimplicity; hence it has been tranſlated into moſt of the languages of Europe. Mr. Gottſched has juſt given a magnificent edition of it in German, adorned with plates, and with ſome preliminary diſſertations on the author, and the merit of the work.

ALLANCHES, a ſmall town of France, in Auvergne, and in the duchy of Mercour. Long. 3. 8. W. Lat. 45. 12. N.

ALLADIUS, ſurnamed the Sacrilegious, on account of his impiety, was king of the Latins, and is ſaid to have counterfeited thunder with machines of his own invention. This was then conſidered as a moſt dreadful crime, for which, we are told, he was killed by thunder from heaven, about the year 855 before the Chriſtian æra.

ALLATIUS (Leo) keeper of the Vatican library, was one of the moſt celebrated writers of the ſeventeenth century. He publiſhed ſeveral manuſcripts, ſeveral tranſlations of Greek authors, and ſeveral pieces of his own compoſing. He died at Rome, in 1669, being then eighty-three years old.

ALLEGRANZA, a ſmall iſland of Africa, and one of the Canaries. It lies to the north of Gratioſa, to the north-weſt of Rocca, and to the north-eaſt of St. Clare. There are ſeveral forts built upon it.

ALLEGRE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and the generality of Riom. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, where is a large ſtrong caſtle, which commands the town. On the top of this mountain, there is a great lake. Long. 3. 50. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

ALLEIN (Richard) the ſon of a clergyman of the ſame name, rector of Dichet, in Somerſetſhire, was born in the year 1611, and ſucceeded Richard Bernard in the rectory of Batcomb, in Somerſetſhire, in the year 1641. He was a man of great learning, piety, and an unblameable life, but not being able to come up to the terms of conformity at the Reſtoration, was ejected from his living after he had held it upwards of twenty years. He wrote ſeveral books on religious ſubjects, and died Dec. 2, 1681.

Allein (Joseph) the ſon of Tobias Allein, was born in the Devizes, in Wiltſhire, in 1633, and educated at Oxford. In 1655, he became aſſiſtant to Mr. Newton, in Taunton-Magdalen, in Somerſetſhire; but was deprived for nonconformity. In 1663, he was committed to Ivelcheſter jail, for preaching and praying with his own family and others that were in his houſe, and for this crime was confined in one room with ſeven miniſters and fifty quakers, and fined one hundred marks. He was a man of great learning, and greater charity, and his writings breathe a deep ſenſe of piety. He wrote, among other works, an Alarm to the Unconverted, of which above one hundred thouſand have been ſold. He died in 1668.

ALLEN (John) archbiſhop of Dublin, in the reign of king Henry VIII. was the author of ſeveral Latin pieces, among which is an Epiſtle concerning the Signification of the Pall, and ſeveral other things relating to the Romiſh church. His death, which happened in 1534, was very tragical; for, being taken by the rebel Thomas Fitzgerald, eldeſt ſon to the earl of Kildare, he was, by his order, cruelly murdered by having his brains beat out. This happened at Tartane in Ireland, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. In deteſtation of this horrid fact, the place where it was committed was afterwards hedged in, and ſuffered to lie waſte.

Allen, Allyn, or Alan (William) an Engliſh cardinal. See Alan.

Allen, or Alleyn, (Thomas) a famous philoſopher, mathematician, and antiquary, born at Utoxeter, in Staffordſhire, Dec. 21, 1542. He was honoured with the eſteem of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages of his time, while he was conſidered by the ignorant vulgar as a magician. He wrote, in Latin, the Second Book of Claudius Ptolemy, on the Judgment of the Stars, with an Expoſition. He alſo wrote Notes on ſome of Lilly's books, and other pieces.

Allen (Thomas) a learned divine, diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge of the various branches of literature, was born at Utoxeter, in Staffordſhire, in the year 1573, and educated at the univerſity of Oxford. He wrote Obſervations on St. Chryſoſtom's Book upon Iſaiah, printed in ſir Henry Saville's edition of that author.

Allen, Edward. See Alleyn.

ALLENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Heſſe. It is remarkable for its ſalt-pits and three ſtone bridges. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, and is ſurrounded with mountains. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 51. 26. N.

ALLESTRY, or Allestree, (Richard) D. D. an eminent divine, born at Uppington, in Shropſhire, in March, 1619, and educated in the grammar-ſchool at Coventry, and afterwards at Chriſt-church in Oxford. His parts, which were extraordinary, were improved by a no leſs extraordinary induſtry. He took up arms for king Charles I. and was ſometimes ſeen with his muſket in one hand and his book in the other. He was very active in the ſervice of king Charles II. before his reſtoration, and was employed by the royaliſts in tranſacting buſineſs with that prince during his exile; but was at laſt ſeized at Dover by a party of ſoldiers, and committed priſoner to Lambeth-houſe, where he was confined ſix or eight weeks; but ſoon after the Reſtoration, he was made canon of Chriſt-church, created doctor of divinity, chaplain in ordinary to the king, and was ſoon after appointed regius profeſſor of divinity. In 1665, he was appointed provoſt of Eton college, where he raiſed the ſchool, which he found in a low condition, to an uncommon pitch of reputation. The weſt ſide of the outward quadrangle of that college, was built from the ground at his expence. The excellent Dr. Hammond, who was his intimate friend, left him his valuable library, which he himſelf afterwards bequeathed to his ſucceſſors in the divinity chair. He was eminent for his piety, benevolence, and integrity, for the ſincerity of his friendſhip, and his diſintereſted temper. He wrote ſeveral works, and a collection of his ſermons were printed after his deceaſe, by Dr. Fell, biſhop of Oxford. He died Auguſt 28, 1680.

ALLEY (William) biſhop of Exeter in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at Great-Wycomb, in Buckinghamſhire, and having ſtudied at both univerſities, obtained a benefice; but upon queen Mary's acceſſion, he quitted it and practiſed phyſic, till queen Elizabeth mounted the throne, when he acquired ſuch reputation by his divinity-lecture at St. Paul's, that he obtained the biſhopric of Exeter. He wrote The Poor Man's Library, two volumes, and an Hebrew Grammar; and when the verſion of the Bible was undertaken by the command of queen Elizabeth, he tranſlated the Pentateuch. He died April 15, 1570.

ALLEYN (Edward) a celebrated comedian, in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I. was born at London, September 1, 1566. How early he appeared upon the ſtage is not mentioned; but thus much is certain, that, by the year 1592, he was at the head of his profeſſion. He was one of the original actors in the renowned Shakeſpeare's plays, as alſo in thoſe of Ben Johnſon; the laſt of whom has borne teſtimony to his merit in an elegant copy of verſes inſerted among his epigrams. He was likewiſe maſter of a play-houſe of his own building, and was keeper of the king's wild beaſts, or maſter of the royal bear-garden; and, having by all theſe means acquired a large fortune, he perpetuated his name by founding Dulwich college, in Surry, for the maintenance of ſix poor men, ſix poor women, and for the maintenance and education of twelve poor boys. What is moſt ſingular in this charity is, that the maſter and wardens are always to be of the name of Alleyn. There is a very idle and ridiculous tradition relating to the foundation of this college, which is, that Mr. Alleyn playing a dæmon, with ſix others, in one of Shakeſpeare's plays, he was in the midſt of the play ſurprized by an apparition of a real devil acting his part among the reſt of the dæmons, which ſo worked on his fancy, that he made a vow to leave off acting, and ſpend his fortune in endowing a college. Mr. Alleyn died Nov. 25, 1626.

ALLEYN (Charles) an Engliſh poet, in the reign of Charles I. He was educated at Sidney-college, Cambridge, and coming to town, became aſſiſtant to Mr. Thomas Farnaby, the famous grammarian, and afterwards tutor to the ſon of Edward Sherburne, eſq. In 1631, he publiſhed two poems on the famous victories of Creſci and Poictiers, obtained by king Edward III. and his brave ſon, the Black Prince. He alſo wrote a poem in honour of king Henry VII. and the victory near Boſworth, by which he obtained the crown; and a tranſlation, from the Latin, of the Hiſtory of Eurialus and Lucretia. He is ſaid to have died in 1640.

ALLIER, a river that riſes in the duchy of Magdeburg, and runs north-weſt through the duchy of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, and paſſing by the city of Zell, continues its courſe north-weſt till it falls into the river Weſer, a little below Verden.

ALLIX (Peter) a very learned and celebrated Proteſtant divine, born at Alençon, in France, in the year 1641, and being obliged to leave that country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, retired into England, where he was made chancellor of Windſor, and at length treaſurer of the church of Saliſbury. He wrote a Diſſertation on the Life and Writings of Tertullian, and many other pieces, ſome of which were in defence of the reformed religion. He died at London, February 21, 1717.

ALLUCIUS, prince of the Celtiberians in Spain, whom Scipio Africanus conquered, two hundred and ten years before the Chriſtian æra. After the battle, there was brought to Scipio a young woman of extraordinary beauty found among the priſoners. Scipio hearing that ſhe was to be married to the young Allucius, had him brought to him with the lady, and having taken them aſide, ſaid to Allucius, "We have kept her for you with the greateſt care, "in order to make you a preſent worthy of yourſelf and me. "All the recompence I demand is, your being the friend of "the republic." The young prince, tranſported with joy, took Scipio by the hand, and prayed to God to reward this generous action. The relations of the lady, however, forced Scipio to take a ſum of money for her ranſom, on which the general called Allucius, and, giving it to him, ſaid,

ſaid, " Receive this money from my hands, as a ſecond " portion, which I preſent to you."

ALMACARRON, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, at the mouth of the river Guadalantin. It is about twenty miles weſt of Carthagena, and is remarkable for the prodigious quantity of alum found in its territory. Long. 1. 15 W. Lat. 37. 40. N.

ALMAIN (JAMES) profeſſor of divinity in the college of Navarre, at Paris, and one of the ſubtleſt logicians and beſt ſchoolmen of his time. He was choſen to write in favour of Lewis XII. againſt pope Julius II. and to defend the authority of councils againſt Cajetan. He died in 1515.

ALMANSOR, the name of three famous Mahometan princes; the firſt of which was king of Cordoua, and died in 1002, after his having taken Barcelona, and gained great advantages over the Chriſtians. The ſecond, named Joſeph Almanſor, was king of Morocco, and was defeated by the Chriſtians in Spain, in the year 1158. In ſhort, the third, named Jacob Almanſor, was the ſon of Joſeph: he rendered himſelf maſter of Morocco, Fez, Tremecen, and Tunis, and gained the famous victory of Arcos, in Caſtile. Pope Innocent III. ſent him a brief in 1119, to facilitate the purchaſe of Chriſtian ſlaves.

ALMANZA, a little town of the province of New Caſtile, in Spain, where the confederate army, commanded by the earl of Galway, was defeated by the French and Spaniards, commanded by the duke of Berwick, in 1707. Moſt of the Engliſh were either killed or taken priſoners, they being abandoned by the Portugueſe horſe at the firſt charge. It is fifty miles ſouth-weſt of Valencia. Long. 1. 19. W. Lat. 38. 54. N.

ALMARUS, ELMARUS, ELMERUS, or ÆLMERUS, an abbot of the monaſtery of St. Auſtin at Canterbury, in the beginning of the eleventh century. He was made biſhop of Saliſbury; but afterwards becoming blind, he reſigned his biſhopric, and returned to the abbey. There is one thing very remarkable related of him, which is, that one day, as the boy who attended him was bringing him his dinner, a kite ſuddenly came down and carried away the victuals in its talons. The boy, amazed at ſo odd and unexpected an accident, firſt told Almerus, and then went back to the kitchen for more meat. Almerus reſolved within himſelf not to eat fleſh, unleſs the kite brought back the fleſh it had taken, ſuppoſing that this was a ſign of its being unlawful. The boy, who knew nothing of this, was ſurprized a ſecond time; for, before he got to the kitchen door, the kite ſtooping again, dropped the victuals into his platter, and he returning reported this to Almerus, who, giving thanks to God, ſat down to dinner without ſcruple. It muſt be confeſſed, that this ſtory has the air of a fiction.

ALMEDA, a town of the province of Eſtramadura, in Portugal, ſeated on the Tajo, oppoſite to Liſbon, from which it is ten miles diſtant. Long. 9. 30. W. Lat. 38. 42. N.

ALMEIDA, a frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, upon the confines of the kingdom of Leon. Long. 9. 30. W. Lat. 38. 42. N.

ALMELOVEEN (THEODORE JANSON D') an able phyſician and learned writer of Holland, was profeſſor of hiſtory, of the Greek tongue, and of medicine, at Harderwick. He wrote notes on ſeveral ancient authors, and likewiſe left ſeveral curious works, which are eſteemed, the principal of which are, 1. *De Vitis Stephanorum.* 2. *Onomaſticon Rerum inventarum.* 3. *Bibliotheca promiſſa & latens.* 4. *Amænitates.* 5. *Plagiariorum Syllabus.* 6. *Faſti conſulares.* He died at Amſterdam, in 1742.

ALMERIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Granada, and the ſee of a biſhop. The land near it is very fruitful, well watered, and ſurrounded with mountains; but, notwithſtanding theſe advantages, it is but thinly peopled. Long. 3. 20. W. Lat. 36. 51. N.

ALMISSA, a ſmall ſtrong town in Dalmatia, formerly famous for its piracies. It belongs to the Venetians, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Celina, ten miles eaſt of Spalatto. Long. 39. 33. E. Lat. 43. 56. N.

ALMUNECAR, a ſmall town of Spain, in the province of Granada, ſeated upon the Mediterranean, with a good fort, defended by a ſtrong citadel. It is fifty miles from Malaga. Long. 3. 45. W. Lat. 36. 50. N.

ALMOHADES, the name of the fourth race of the kings of Fez and Morocco. The founder of this race was Abdalla the Mohavedin.

ALMOPS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Neptune and Athamantis, one of the giants who made war upon Jupiter.

ALMORAVIDES, a people of Africa, who lived about mount Atlas, and, in 1052, expelled the Zenets out of Fez. Their firſt king was Abul Texif, whoſe ſucceſſors enlarged the dominions they received from him; and the ſecond of them, called Joſeph, built the city of Morocco, which he made his capital. This race was extinguiſhed by Abdalla the Mohavedin.

ALNWICK, a thoroughfare town in Northumberland, on the road to Scotland. Here Malcolm, king of Scotland, making an inroad into Northumberland, was killed, with Edward his ſon, and his army defeated by Robert Mowbray, earl of this county, anno 1092. Likewiſe William, king of Scotland, in 1174, invading England with an army of eighty thouſand men, was here encountered, his army routed, and himſelf made priſoner. The town is populous, and in general well built; it has a large town-houſe, where the quarter-ſeſſions and county-courts are held, and members of parliament elected. It has a ſpacious ſquare, in which a market is held every Saturday. The fairs are on Palm-ſunday eve, for ſhoes, hats, and pedlar's ware: On May the 12th, unleſs it happens on a Sunday, and then the Saturday before, for horſes, horned cattle, and pedlary; the laſt Monday in July, for horned cattle, horſes, linen, and woollen cloth; on the firſt Tueſday in October, for horſes, horned cattle, and pedlar's ware; and on the Saturday before Chriſtmas-day, for ſhoes, hats, poultry, and woollen cloth.

Alnwick appears to have been formerly fortified, by the veſtiges of a wall ſtill viſible in many parts, and three gates which remain almoſt entire. It is governed by four chamberlains, who are choſen once in two years out of a common council, conſiſting of twenty-four members. It is defended or rather ornamented by a ſtately old gothic caſtle, which has been the ſeat of the noble family of Piercy, earls of Northumberland. As the audits for receipt of rents have ever been in this caſtle, it has always been kept in tolerable repair, and, not many years ago, it was repaired and beautified by the earl of Northumberland, who made very conſiderable alterations, upon a moſt elegant plan, with a view to reſide in it ſome part of the ſummer ſeaſon.

The manner of making free-men is peculiar to this place, and indeed is as ridiculous as ſingular. The perſons who are to be made free, or as the phraſe is, leap the well, aſſemble in the market-place, very early in the morning, on the 25th of April, being St. Mark's day. They appear on horſeback, with every man his ſword by his ſide, dreſſed in white, and with white night-caps, attended by the four chamberlains and the caſtle bailiff, mounted and armed in the ſame manuer; from hence they proceed, with muſic playing before them, to a large dirty pool, called Freeman's-Well, where they diſmount, and draw up in a body, at ſome diſtance from the water, and then ruſh into it all at once, and ſcramble through the mud as faſt as they can. As the water is generally very foul, they come out in a dirty condition; but, taking a dram, they put on dry cloaths, and remount their horſes and ride full gallop round the confines of the diſtrict, and then re-enter the town, ſword in hand, and are met by women dreſſed in ribbons, with bells and garlands, dancing and ſinging. Theſe are called timber-waſts. The houſes of the new free-men are on this day diſtinguiſhed by a great holly-buſh, as a ſignal for their friends to aſſemble and make merry with them, after their return. This ceremony is owing to king John, who was mired in this well, and who, as a puniſhment for not mending the road, made this a part of their charter. Alnwick is three hundred and ten miles north by weſt from London, thirty-three north of Newcaſtle, and twenty-nine ſouth of Berwick. Long. 1. 10. Lat. 55. 24.

ALOIDES, in fabulous hiſtory, a name given to Oetus and Ephialtes, the ſons of Aloeus and Iphimedia; others ſay that Neptune was their father, and that this marine Deity made them grow every year a foot and a half in ſtature, and as much in compaſs. They confederated with the giants, declared war againſt Jupiter, and laid Mars in irons, who was afterwards delivered by Mercury. Nothing leſs would ſerve them than the marrying of Juno and Diana; Jupiter however diſappointed this project, and they were at laſt ſhot to death by Apollo and Diana.

ALOST, a town in Flanders, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, ſeated on the river Dender, in the midway between Bruſſels and Ghent. It has but one pariſh, but the church is collegiate, and has a provoſt, a dean, and twelve canons. Beſides, here is a convent of Carmelites, another of Capuchins, another of bare-footed Carmelites, three nunneries, an hoſpital, and a convent of Guillemins, in which is the tomb of Theodore Martin, who brought the art of printing out of Germany into the Low Countries. He was a friend of Eraſmus, who wrote his epitaph. The Jeſuits began to build a church here in 1717. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 49. 55. N.

ALPAIDE, concubine to Pepin, and mother of Charles Martel. Provoked at the liberty with which Lambert, biſhop of Liege, uſed in cenſuring Pepin's amours, ſhe, it is ſaid, prevailed on Pepin to conſent to the plot ſhe had laid againſt that prelate's life, and he accordingly met with the ſame fate as St. John the Baptiſt. This woman retired at laſt into a monaſtery, where ſhe died.

ALP-ARSLAN, the ſecond ſultan of the dynaſty of the Selgiucides, and one of the braveſt and moſt powerful monarchs of Aſia, ſucceeded Togral Beg, his uncle, in 1063. He gained a great number of victories, and died at Meru in Khoraſan, in his expedition againſt Turqueſtan, in the year 1072. The following epitaph is to be ſeen on his tomb at Meru: "All ye who have ſeen the greatneſs of "Arp-Arſlan, raiſed even to the heavens, come to Meru, "and ye ſhall ſee it buried under the duſt."

ALPHERY (MICKEPHER) was born in Ruſſia, and though of the imperial family, left that country in the latter end of the ſixteenth century, when it was divided by inteſtine quarrels, and came to England, where he received his education at Oxford; entered into holy orders, and in 1618, had the rectory of Wooley in Huntingtonſhire, and continued there with his flock, though twice invited back to his native country, by ſome who would have done their utmoſt to ſet him on the throne of his anceſtors. Yet in 1643, he underwent the ſevereſt trials from the rage and blind zeal of ſome ſectaries, who, not ſatisfied with depriving him of his living, procured a file of muſquetteers to pull him out of his pulpit, as he was preaching on a Sunday, turned his wife and children out of his houſe, and threw his goods into the ſtreet. He was however greatly aſſiſted by the preſbyterian miniſter that came in his room, who not only paid him the fifth part of the annual income of the living, which was the allowance made by parliament for ejected miniſters; but treated him with great humanity and friendſhip. At the reſtoration he was reſtored to the poſſeſſion of his living, and died at upwards of eighty years of age.

ALPHONSO. See ALFONSO.

ALPHONSUS. See ALFONSUS.

ALPINI (PROSPERO) a learned phyſician, born at Maroſtica, in the ſtate of Venice, on the 23d of November, 1553. He was profeſſor of botany at Padua, where he obtained great reputation, and died on the 23d of November, 1616. His principal works are 1. An excellent Treatiſe on Balm. 2. *De præſagienda vitâ & morte*, of which Boerhaave has given a new edition. 3. *De Medicina methodica*. 4. *De Plantis Ægypti, &c.*

ALPS, a great chain of mountains, famous for their extent and height. They begin on the ſide of France, towards the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, near Monaco, between the ſtate of Genoa and Nice, and terminate in the gulph of Cornaro, which makes part of the gulph of Venice. They bound Italy on the weſt and north, and ſeparate it from France and Germany. They form a kind of natural rampart, which it would be very difficult to ſurmount with all the luggage and baggage of an army, if Italy had but one maſter; for then there would be force enough to guard all the paſſes, which are extremely difficult. The mountains are very broad, for they contain all the county of Nice, and Upper Provence, almoſt all Dauphiny, Savoy, le Valais, Swiſſerland, the country of the Griſons, Tirol, the biſhopric of Trent and Brixen; the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, Carinthia, and Carniola. Theſe mountains were formerly divided into ſeveral parts, called 1. The Maritime Alps, which extend from Monaco to the Mediterranean Sea, as far as mount Viſo, where is the ſource of the Po. The moſt celebrated of theſe mountains, at preſent, are mount Camelion, and the mountains of Tenda, which are all in the county of Nice. 2. The Cottian Alps, which reach from mount Viſo to mount Genis, between Dauphiny and Piedmont. 3. The Greek Alps: theſe extend from mount Cenis, between Savoy and Piedmont, as far as St. Bernard. 4. The Pennine Alps: theſe reach into the country of the Valais, between Great St. Bernard and mount St. Gothard; among which are mount Sempron, over which is the paſſage from the Valais to the Milaneſe. 5. The High Alps: this part of the Alps has the leaſt extent, but is thought to be the higheſt. It is called St. Gothard, and is between the Valais, Swiſſerland, the Griſons, and the Milaneſe. It comprehends Criſpaltberg, wherein is the northern ſource of the Rhine, and the mountain de la Sourche, from whence the Rhone and Teſino proceed; laſtly, mount Grimſel, which gives birth to the Aar and the Ruſs. 6. The Lepontian Alps, on the ſouth of the High Alps, between the ſources of the Rhine and the lake Major. 7. The Rhetic Alps, on the eaſt ſide of the High Alps, between the Griſons and the Valtelins, in which are the mountains Bernini and Broulio, from whence proceed the rivers Inn, Adige, Addua, and Oglio. 8. The Tridentine Alps, between Tirol and the biſhopric of Trent, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhetic Alps. The moſt conſiderable mountain is the Grand Brenner, or the mountain of Tirol. 9. The Noric Alps, to the eaſt of the Tridentine, towards the ſources of the rivers Drave and Tajamento, between the archbiſhopric of Straſburgh and the ſtate of Venice. 10. The Carnic Alps, to the eaſt of the Noric, which reach from the ſource of the Tajamento to that of the Liſonzo, between Carinthia and Frioul. 11. The Julian Alps; theſe are the moſt eaſterly of all, and reach from the river Liſonzo to the gulph of Cornero, between Carniola on the north and a great part of Frioul, with Iſtria on the ſouth. In this part are the Monti della Vena, which lies to the ſouth of the lake Czirnics, and the Monti de Charſo, which are towards the county of Gorizs, and the city of Trieſt. Theſe are ſo called from Julius Cæſar, who was the firſt that lead an army over them.

ALPAXARRAS, mountains of Spain, in the province of Granada, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea. They are about ſeventeen leagues in length, and eleven in breadth, and reach from the city of Velez to Almeria. They are inhabited by Moors, who are the remains of the diſperſion and ruin of their empire. They embraced the Chriſtian religion, but preſerve their own manner of living, and their language, though much corrupted. There are here fruit-trees of a prodigious height and thickneſs, and a rivulet between Pitros and Portugos, which dyes linen that is dipt in it black in an inſtant; near which, is a cavern, the ſtreams that proceed from which are ſo malignant, that they deſtroy the animals that come near it. The mountains are extremely well peopled by theſe Moriſcos, who preſerving the induſtrious diſpoſition of their anceſtors, cultivate the ſoil extremely well, and plant fruit-trees and vines, which give the mountains a very agreeable aſpect. They carry their wine, raiſins, and fruit to Velez, Malaga, and other convenient places to ſell, from whence they are ſhipped off to foreign countries.

ALREDUS, ALFREDUS, or ALUREDUS, of Beverley, an antient Engliſh hiſtorian, who flouriſhed in the reign of Henry I. and died about the year 1128. He wrote the Annals of Britain, which he carried down to the twenty-ninth of Henry I. of which Mr. Hearne publiſhed an edition at Oxford, in 1716.

ALRESFORD, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, chiefly for ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Itching, on the road from London to Southampton, which feeds a great pond to the left of the town. It is governed by a bailiff and eight burgeſſes, and has a fair on June 24th, for horſes, ſheep, and cows. Part of a Roman highway runs from hence to Alton. It is a rectory, with the mediety of Old Alresford, of 49 l. 12 s. 8 d. in the king's books. It is ſixty miles weſt-ſouth-weſt of London, and eighteen miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Southampton. Long. 0. 48. Lat. 51. 26. N.

ALSACE, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by the Rhine, on the ſouth by Swiſſerland, on the weſt by Lorrain, and on the north by the palatinate of the Rhine. It was formerly a part of Germany, but was given to France by the treaty of Munſter. In general it is one of the moſt fruitful and plentiful provinces in Europe, it abounding in corn, wine, wood, flax, tobacco, pulſe, fruits, &c. The woods which divide it from Lorrain are very high, and generally covered with fir, beech, oak, and horn-beam. Thoſe on the ſide of Swiſſerland are leſs high, and furniſhed with all ſorts of wood, as well for fuel as building. The country itſelf is diverſified with riſing hills and fertile vales, beſides large foreſts; but that between the rivers Ill, Hart, and the Rhine, as far as Straſburgh, is narrow, and not very fruitful, for there are no vines, and but few good meadows, on account of the frequent overflowing of the Rhine; it producing nothing but rye, barley, and oats. That part which is ſurrounded by the mountains of Ill, and the plain from Soults in High Alſace, as far as two leagues above Haguenau, is very fruitful, in wine, grain, and forage. That land that runs along the ſide of the mountain above Soults and Betfort, about the breadth of three leagues, is much leſs fruitful, being full of wood, and the arable ground is ſpungy, and hard to plough. But the other ſide is full of meadows, and there the inhabitants employ themſelves in grazing cattle. The canton which extends itſelf towards Swiſſerland, and runs towards the mountains as far as Altkirk, Baſil, and Mulhauſen, is more fertile. The land of Haguenau, called the plain of Mariendat, is only a ſandy heath, which produces nothing but Turky corn, and is unfit for vines, on account of the proximity of the foreſt, and the woods that ſurround it. The fields from the mountains of Savern, and the plain of Straſburgh, as far as the Rhine, are the moſt fruitful of all the cantons in this province. They abound in all ſorts of grain, tobacco, pulſe, ſaffron, and hemp. The rivers of this province are the Rhine, the Ill, the Bruſch, the Maſtick, the Soor, the Zinzel, and others of leſs note.

In High Alſace, there are mines of ſilver, copper, and lead; they however work none but thoſe of Giromany, from which they annually draw one thouſand ſix hundred marks of ſilver, each mark being eight ounces, in a year; and twenty-four thouſand pounds of copper; but the expence of working them is almoſt equal to the profit. There are iron works in ſeveral parts of Alſace, and particularly

at Betford. There is a mineral ſpring at Sultſbach, near Munſter, in High Alſace, which is in great reputation for the palſy, weakneſs of the nerves, and the gravel.

The original inhabitants of Alſace are honeſt and good natured, but wedded to their own manners and cuſtoms. The fruitfulneſs of their country renders them indolent and inactive; for the Swiſs make their hay and reap their corn as well as manage the vintage of High Alſace, which ſends a great deal of money out of the province. The common language is the German, however, the better ſort of people ſpeak French in the towns; and even in the country they ſpeak French well enough to be underſtood.

ALSEN, an iſland belonging to Denmark, in the Baltick, near Appenrade and Fleenſbourg, ſeated one hundred miles weſt of Copenhagen. It has nothing remarkable but the two caſtles of Sunderbourg and Nordbourg. It produces a great quantity of aniſeed.

ALSFIELD, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, ten miles north-weſt of Marpurg, and thirty-five ſouth of Heſſe Caſſel. Long. 9. 5. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. It is an ancient town, and well-built; and the inhabitants were the firſt of this country who embraced the Reformation.

ALSOP (VINCENT) born in Northamptonſhire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, was one of the miniſters ejected for nonconformity in 1662; after which, he ſometimes ventured to preach at Wellingborough and Oakham, in Rutlandſhire, and was once confined ſix months in priſon for praying by a ſick perſon. After the Revolution, he conſtantly preached in London. A book he wrote againſt Dr. Sherlock, in a humorous ſtyle, intitled *Antiſozzo*, made him well known to the world. He was the author of ſeveral other works, and died on the 8th of May, 1703.

ALSTEDIUS (JOHN HENRY) a German Proteſtant divine, who applied himſelf chiefly to the digeſting of all parts of the arts and ſciences into certain ſyſtems. His *Encyclopedia*, in four volumes folio, is reckoned the moſt valuable of all his works. He died in 1638.

ALSTON, or ALSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, twenty miles eaſt of Carliſle, and on the borders of Northumberland. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs for horſes, horned cattle, linen and woollen cloth, viz. on the laſt Thurſday in May, and the firſt Thurſday in September.

ALTAMONT, a very handſome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Calabria Citerior, fifteen miles north-weſt of Baſigniano. Long. 16. 22. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

ALTAMURA, a little town of the kingdom of Naples, in the territory of Barri, at the foot of the Apennines. Long. 16. 4. E. Lat. 41. 0. N. It has the title of a principality.

ALTAR, a place on which ſacrifices were anciently offered to ſome deity. The Pagans at firſt made their altars of turf, and afterwards of ſtone, marble, or wood. That of Apollo, in the iſland of Delos, was of horn. They were of different forms as well as materials; ſome were round, ſome ſquare, and ſome oval; their height was alſo various. The ſacrifices to the Infernal Gods were made in holes of the earth; to the Terreſtial Gods the altars were almoſt level with the ground; but thoſe to the Cœleſtial Gods were higher; and that to Jupiter Olympus was almoſt twenty-two feet high; but that of the Jews to Jehovah was but low, for they were forbid to make any ſteps to go up to the altar, leſt they ſhould diſcover their nakedneſs. At firſt they were to be made of earth, and afterwards of rough ſtone; for if it was worked with any tool, it was ſaid to be polluted. The altar for the tabernacle erected by Moſes in the wilderneſs was made of Shittim wood, being about two yards and a half ſquare, and a yard and a half high. It was overlaid with braſs, and at each corner was a horn of the ſame wood, to tie the animals to that were to be ſacrificed; and this might be carried about on the ſhoulders of the prieſts: it was placed in the open air before the tabernacle; and the burnt-offerings were to be, as the Scripture expreſſes it, "for a ſweet ſavour to the Lord." Among four-footed beaſts, they only ſacrificed bulls, goats, and rams. The altar that Jacob ſet up in Bethel was nothing but a ſtone which ſerved him for a bolſter in the night: that of Gideon was a ſtone before his houſe. Beſides the altar for burnt-offerings, they had an altar for incenſe, and an altar for the ſhew bread, both which were made of Shittim wood overlaid with gold. After the return from captivity, their altar for burnt-offerings was a large pile built with unhewn ſtones, which they went up to, not by ſteps, but by a gentle aſcent.

The altars of the Pagans were placed not only in temples, but in the high-ways, groves, and on the tops of mountains; and when any fled to one of theſe for refuge, it was not lawful to take them away by force; but they would make a fire near it to drive them out, and then it was ſaid to be done by the God Vulcan; but this was ſeldom ſuffered. Romulus made this a means of peopling the infant city of Rome, gathering together a crowd of debtors, ſlaves, and criminals. Likewiſe they touched the altar when they took an oath to obſerve any agreement, compact, and alliance, if the occaſion was ſolemn. Thus, in Virgil, to confirm a treaty of peace between Æneas and Latinus, the latter ſpeaks thus, after having made an oath:

To ſanctify my word, behold, I ſtand,
And on theſe hallow'd altars lay my hand:
Whate'er enſues, misfortunes or ſucceſs,
No time ſhall break this ſolemn league of peace,
Nor ſhake my purpoſe; but entire and whole
I'll keep the ſacred tenor of my ſoul.

The Roman Catholicks likewiſe have their altar, which is built of ſtone, to repreſent Chriſt, as they ſay, who is the chief corner-ſtone. They go up to it by three ſteps, which are covered with a carpet: it is commonly adorned with natural and artificial flowers, according to the ſeaſon of the year: ſome are ſet off with ſilver, gold, and jewels.

ALTDORF, a large handſome town in Swiſſerland, and the chief of the canton of Uri, is ſituated below the lake of the four cantons, in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, whoſe paſſages are difficult, and ſerve inſtead of fortifications. It has four churches and two convents; St. Martin's church and that of the Holy Croſs are the fineſt. The town-houſe and the arſenal are worth ſeeing. There was a caſtle here, but it is now demoliſhed. It is thirty-eight miles ſouth of Zurich, ten ſouth-eaſt of Lucerne, and thirty weſt of Glaris. Long. 8. 30. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

ALTEA, a ſmall town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It was taken in 1705, with all Valencia, for the archduke Charles, but was loſt by the battle of Almanza. It is ſeated near the Mediterranean Sea, thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Valencia, and one hundred and ten ſouth-by-eaſt of Madrid. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 46. 34. N.

ALTEMBURG, a ſmall town in Tranſylvania, with a caſtle, ſeventeen miles ſouth-eaſt of Wiſemburg.

ALTENA, a ſmall town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, upon the north bank of the Elbe, belonging to the king of Denmark. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been ſince re-built. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 53. 51. N.

ALTENBERG, an ancient town of Germany, with a good caſtle placed on a rock, in the circle of the Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia. It was formerly an imperial city, but at preſent belongs to the houſe of Saxony. The town itſelf is ſeated on the river Pleiſs, thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Meiſſen, and twenty ſouth of Leipſic. The college has always been in a flouriſhing condition. In 1705, there was a nunnery founded for women of a high rank, who are Proteſtants. Long. 15. 8. E. Lat. 50. 59. N.

ALTENBURG, a ſmall town of Hungary, in the territory of Moſon, near the Danube. It is a fortified town, about fifty-five miles from Vienna. Long. 35. 30. E. Lat. 48. 15. N.

ALTENBURG, a ſmall town of Tranſylvania, eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Weiſſemburg, and thirty-ſix ſouth of Clauſenburg. Long. 23. 5. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

ALTENBURG, a ſmall ſtrong town of Hungary, ſeated in a marſh, with wide ſtreets. It is near the river Danube, and is ſurrounded with deep ditches. It is fifteen miles ſouth of Preſburg, forty ſouth-eaſt of Vienna, and ſixty-five ſouth-weſt of Buda. Long. 17. 56. E. Lat. 44. 0. N.

ALTESSERA. See HAUTESERRE.

ALTHÆA, in fabulous hiſtory, the wife of Æneas, king of Calidonia, and the mother of Meleager, threw into the fire the fatal brand, on which, by the decree of the Deſtinies, the life of her ſon depended. See MELEAGER.

ALTHAMERUS (ANDREW) a Lutheran miniſter at Nuremburg, who publiſhed, before the middle of the ſixteenth century, ſome works in divinity, and notes upon Tacitus *De Situ, Moribus, & Populis Germaniæ*. He was ſuch an enemy to the doctrine of the merit of good works, and ſo ardent in rejecting it, that he inveighed againſt St. James the Apoſtle in a moſt outrageous manner.

ALTHUSIUS (JOHN) a German Proteſtant and a civilian, flouriſhed about the end of the ſixteenth century. He wrote a book of politics, which incenſed ſome civilians againſt him, for maintaining that the ſupreme power is lodged in the people. He alſo compoſed a treatiſe *De Juriſprudentia Romana*; one *De civili Converſatione*; and another intitled, *Dicæologia, &c.*

ALTILIUS (GABRIEL) a native of the kingdom of Naples, and biſhop of Buxenta, flouriſhed about the end of the fifteenth century. He was chiefly valued on account of his Latin verſes; and it is remarkable, that an Epithalamium, written on the marriage of Iſabel of Arragon, was the principal cauſe of his being raiſed to the dignity of a prelate.

ALTING (HENRY) profeſſor of divinity at Heidelberg and Groningen, was born at Embden, on the 17th of February, 1583. He was a man of great learning and merit, and

wrote a great number of books, chiefly on divinity. He died Auguſt 25, 1644.

ALTING (JAMES) ſon of the former, was born at Heidelberg, on the 27th of September, 1618, and was profeſſor of divinity at Groningen. He preached well in three languages, viz. German, Dutch, and Engliſh; and wrote five volumes in folio, which conſiſt of analytical, exegetical, practical, problematical, and philoſophical tracts; but they were not publiſhed till after his death, which happened on the 20th of Auguſt, 1679.

ALTKIRK, a town of Alſace in Germany, ſeated on the river Ill, forty-five miles from Straſburg. Long. 7. 20. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

ALTMUL, a river of Germany, which riſes in Francotiia, and runs ſouth-eaſt by Anſpach, and then turning eaſt paſſes by Papenheim and Aichſtet, falling into the Danube at Kellheim, twelve miles above Ratiſbon.

ALTON, a town in Hampſhire, between Farnham and Alresford, fifty miles weſt-ſouth-weſt from London, with a market on Saturday for cattle and proviſions, and a fair on December 29, for cattle and toys. It is a vicarage, rated at fifteen pounds in the king's books. Long. 0. 46. W. Lat. 51. 5. N.

ALTON, or ALVETON, a village in Staffordſhire, five miles north of Utoxeter. There are the ruins of a caſtle here, which ſome would have to be built before the Norman conqueſt; but Dr. Plot is pretty certain that it was erected by Theobald de Verdun, in the beginning of the reign of Edward II. a great part of the walls are ſtill ſtanding, but they are in a very ruinous condition.

ALTORF, a town of the circle of Franconia, in Germany. It has a phyſic-garden, with two thouſand different plants; a theatre for diſſections, which has many curioſities in the anatomical way; and a handſome library. It is ſubject to the houſe of Brandenburg, and is ſeated on the confines of Bavaria, fifteen miles from Nuremberg. Long. 9. 35. E. Lat. 47. 46. N.

ALTORF, the capital of the canton of Uri, in Switzerland, and the ſeat of its court of juſtice. It ſtands in a plain, near the lake of Lucerne, at the foot of the Alps, twenty three miles ſouth-eaſt of Lucerne. The houſes are very neat, the ſtreets well paved, and the gardens and country-houſes about it are delightful. This town is difficult of acceſs, becauſe it ſtands almoſt at the bottom of the dangerous precipices of mount St. Gothard, near which the Ruſs, the Teſin, the Rhine, and the Rhone have their ſources. It has four churches, two convents, a town-houſe, and an arſenal, likewiſe a particular fabrick for cutting and poliſhing cryſtal. They have a hot ſouth wind in ſummer, which ripens the fruit ſooner than in the neighbouring cantons. Long. 8. 50. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheſhire, ten miles eaſt of Warrington, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on Auguſt 5, and Nov. 2, for cattle and drapery goods. It is one hundred fifty-two miles north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat. 53. 25. N.

ALTZEG, a town and caſtle of Germany in the Lower Palatinate, the capital of a territory of the ſame name, with an old caſtle. It is ſeated on a rivulet, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Mentz, and fifteen north-weſt of Worms. Long. 7. 25. W. Lat. 49. 44. N.

ALVA DE TORMES, a conſiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and territory of Salamanca, with a very handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on the north bank of the river Tormes, thirteen miles from Salamanca. Long. 6. 1. W. Lat. 41. 0. N.

ALVARES DE LUNA, the favourite of John II. king of Caſtile, was famous for the abſolute authority he for many years preſerved over his ſovereign, and the puniſhment he at laſt ſuffered. He was the natural ſon of Alvaro de Luna, lord of Canate in Arragon and was born about the year 1388. He was made lord of the bed-chamber in 1408, and by his inſinuating addreſs raiſed himſelf to the higheſt poſts in the ſtate. Out of the forty-five years he ſpent at court, he enjoyed for thirty of them ſuch an entire authority over the king, that nothing could be done without his expreſs orders; and the king himſelf had not the liberty ſo much as to change his officers or ſervants, or even his cloaths and diet, without his approbation. He had all the places in the kingdom at his diſpoſal, was maſter of the treaſury, and by his profuſe bounty had gained the affections of the people; and, in ſhort, he wanted nothing but the name of king to render his grandeur complete. The king was however ſufficiently informed of the conduct of his favourite; but he had ſuffered him to grow ſo very formidable, that he durſt not complain: but, at laſt, Alvares proceeding ſtill greater lengths in the abuſe of his power, an accuſation was formed againſt him, full of the moſt ſhocking crimes, and he was ſeized and condemned, on the 5th of July, 1453, to loſe his head, which was executed at Valladolid, with all the circumſtances of infamy imaginable.

ALVAREZ (FRANCIS) chaplain to Emanuel. king of Portugal, was ſent ambaſſador from that prince to David, king of Ethiopia, in which country he ſtaid ſix years, and wrote a very particular deſcription of that king's dominions. He died in 1540.

ALVAREZ (EMANUEL) a celebrated Portugueſe grammarian, was born in the iſland of Madeira, on the 4th of June, 1526. Having entered into the ſociety of the Jeſuits, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his probity and his prudence, and became rector of the colleges of Coimbra, Evora, and Liſbon. He was well acquainted with polite literature, and for many years applied himſelf to the inſtruction of youth in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He died at the college of Evora, on the 30th of December, 1582. His Latin Grammar is much eſteemed; it is intitled, *De Inſtitutione Grammatica*, and has had many editions.

ALVAREZ DE PAZ (JAMES) an eminent Jeſuit in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Toledo, in Spain, and wrote ſeveral devotional treatiſes. The Jeſuit who writes his life very gravely tells us, that while he was compoſing it, he ſeemed ſurrounded with a celeſtial light and ſplendor, and that there ſtood by him a perſon, in the figure of a venerable man, who whiſpered to him what he wrote. He died January 17, 1620.

ALVAREZ ALBORNOS. See ALBORNOS.

ALYATES, king of Lydia, and the father of Crœſus, ſucceeded Sadiates, about ſix hundred and fourteen years before the Chriſtian æra. He prepared for carrying on a war with Cyaxares, king of the Medes; but when the two armies were ready to engage, they were prevented by an eclipſe of the ſun, the cauſe of which they were entirely unacquainted with, and therefore inſtantly concluded a peace. Alyates died five hundred and fifty-ſeven years before the birth of Chriſt.

ALYTARCHIA, in Grecian antiquity, an officer, who, in the games celebrated in honour of the Gods, preſided over the Alytai, or officers who carried rods to clear the way and preſerve order.

AMABLE, prieſt of Riom, in Auvergne, lived in the fifth century, and is commended by Gregory of Tours as a man of extraordinary ſanctity, and one that wrought many miracles. "I have ſeen, at his tomb, ſays he, one who was "poſſeſſed of a devil ſet free. I have ſeen one that was "guilty of perjury become as ſtiff as an iron bar, and after "the confeſſion of his crime, become as free as he was "before." St. Amable died at Riom, in 475; and it is firmly believed there, that when this ſaint travelled to Rome on foot, the ſun attended him as a ſervant, carrying his gloves and cloak over his head like an umbrella, during the great heat, and in bad weather to keep off the rain; and St. Amable's picture is ſeldom drawn without his gloves and cloak being repreſented hanging in the air by a ſunbeam.

AMADABAT, the capital of the kingdom of Guzurat, in the empire of the great mogul, is the ſeat of a rajah, a kind of vice-roy, who maintains twelve thouſand horſes and fifty elephants for the emperor's ſervice. It is a very large populous town, ſtanding in a beautiful plain, watered by a little river. Its circumference, comprehending the ſuburbs and adjacent villages, which ſeem to be part of it, is ſeven leagues. It is incloſed with walls of ſtone and brick, flanked with round towers, forty feet high and eleven thick. There are twelve gates, and a ditch fifteen fathom broad; but in many places it is without water. The meydan-ſhaw, or royal market place, is one thouſand ſix hundred feet long, and half as many broad, beſet all along with palm and date-trees, mixed with citron and orange-trees, whereof there are ſo many in the ſtreets, that at a diſtance the city looks like a foreſt. Theſe not only charm the ſight, but keep off the ſcorching beams of the ſun. Beſides this, there are four bazars, where all kinds of merchandiſe are ſold. The ſtreets are wide, but unpaved, and the houſes built with brick hardened in the ſun, and flat at the top. There are here many magnificent buildings, particularly the rajah's houſe, and the moſques, of which there are thirty great ones, beſides thoſe that are ſmall. The caſtle is large, built of free-ſtone, and one of the moſt conſiderable in the kingdom. The royal palace is built of brick. Over the gate is an orcheſtra for the muſicians, who play in the morning, at noon, in the evening, and at midnight. All the apartments are ſumptuous, gilt, and adorned with paintings, but the contrivance of the whole does not diſcover a great deal of art. Long. 72. 12. E. Lat. 23. 0. N.

The ſepulchres are the moſt remarkable curioſities of the city, at ſome diſtance from which is one to the memory of the king's preceptor, who is famous for the miracles he is ſaid to have performed after his death. It is a marble ſtructure, ſupported by four hundred and forty large pillars, thirty feet high. At the entrance is a large ciſtern full of water, incloſed with a wall, and enlightened with windows, to which

the Mahommedans go in pilgrimage. There are a great number of gardens about the city, and one, called the Royal Garden, which is ſo advantageouſly ſeated, that it yields a delightful proſpect all round the country. There is likewiſe a highway, which leads to a village ſix leagues diſtant, on both ſides of which is a double row of cocoa-trees. On theſe there are apes as big as greyhounds, of a greeniſh brown colour, with white beards and eye-brows. They frequently repair to the city to be fed by the Banians, who are fond of them. Thus encouraged, they go into the houſes with all imaginable freedom; and ſometimes their number is ſo great, that the venders of raw and preſerved fruits have much ado to keep them out of their clutches.

Amadabat has within its territory twenty-five great towns, and two thouſand nine hundred and ninety-eight villages, the revenue of which amounts to above ſix millions of crowns, with part of which the rajah maintains the army, which is employed in keeping garriſon and ſuppreſſing robbers; though ſometimes, it is ſaid, he takes money to connive at them. There is a courteval, or lieutenant, immediately under the emperor, who interferes in the political and civil government.

All religions are tolerated here; but Mahommedaniſm is moſt predominant, being that of the great mogul. The Banians are very numerous; and as they hold the tranſmigration of ſouls, they will not put any animal to death; but a particular account of their ſtrange opinions, cuſtoms, and practices, will be given in its proper place.

The cocoa-trees lately mentioned ſerve to maintain a great number of wild fowl, particularly parrots, and birds of the ſame kind: the largeſt of theſe is called an Indian crow. There is one ſort of a pear colour, with a tuft or crown on its head, called a cockatore, which word they pronounce very diſtinctly, and always in the ſame tone you ſpeak to them, whether in a whiſper or a ſhrill voice: they build their neſts in towns. There is a leſſer ſort, which are valuable for their variety of colours, they being chequered with a lively carnation and a bright green: they build their neſts at the ends of the branches of trees, to preſerve them from ſerpents. They are great devourers of fruit, and make ſad havock among the rice, which the Banians never endeavour to prevent: they give the ſame freedom to wild ducks, herons, and cormorants, of which there are great plenty in the river. In the foreſts, they have fallow deer, roebucks, wild aſſes, wild boars, and hares. Their tame animals are buffaloes, oxen, cows, and ſheep. In the river, they have great plenty of fiſh. They have excellent water, but no wine, inſtead of which they have toddy, which is the ſap of the cocoa-tree; and from rice, ſugar, and dates, they extract a liquor well known by the name of arrack. Their noxious animals are crocodiles, that do a great deal of miſchief, and ſerpents, which are here very dangerous. In the woods, there are lions, leopards, tygers, elephants, and rhinoceroſſes. Beſides theſe, they have bats of a monſtrous ſize, with very long wings, and bodies as big as a hen; their wings are bare, and their legs are ſo faſtened to them that they can neither walk nor ſtand, but they faſten themſelves to trees, by a hook of the thickneſs of a finger, which grows out of each wing; they are very nimble, have exceeding ſharp teeth, and do a great deal of damage to the fruit.

Their manufactures are ſilks and cottons of various kinds, gold and ſilver brocades, and carpets. They traffic in muſk, ambergreaſe, opium, borax, ſalt-petre, gum-lac, ginger, myrobalans, indico, ſugar, honey, preſerves, &c. Here are alſo diamonds; but they are brought from other places, and are not ſo cheap as elſewhere.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a town of Perſia, in Aſia. It is ſeated in Irack Agemi, between Tauris and Iſaphan, at the foot of a mountain, where there are a great many ſprings, which water the adjacent country. The extent of the city is very large; but there are a great many waſte ſpots within it, as well as cultivated land. The houſes are built of brick hardened in the ſun, and have but a very indifferent aſpect. There is but one tolerable ſtreet, and that is where ſtuffs, garments, and the like, are expoſed to ſale: it is ſtrait, long, and wide; and the ſhops are very well furniſhed. There are a great many brick ruins, which are an evidence of its former greatneſs. The adjacent parts are fruitful in corn and rice, inſomuch that the neighbouring provinces are ſupplied from hence. The air and waters are very unwholeſome, eſpecially to ſtrangers. The Armenians have a church in this town, but it is a very ill contrived ſtructure. The Jews have a ſynagogue near a tomb where they pretend Eſther and Mordecai lie interred. To this place they come in pilgrimage from ſeveral parts of the Levant. About a league from Amadan, there is a mountain called Nalbana, which abounds with all ſorts of curious herbs. In the ſpring, people flock to it from all parts to recover their health, by ſucking in the ſalutary effluvia with their breath. Long. 47. 4. E. Lat. 35. 15. N.

AMADEDDULAT, the firſt ſultan of the race of the Buides, conquered in a ſhort time Perſia, Irac, and Carimania, fixed his ſeat at Schiras in 933, and died in 949. He was a brave and generous prince, and all his enterprizes were attended with ſucceſs.

AMADEUS V. ſurnamed the Great, count of Savoy in 1285, was a wiſe and warlike prince. He engaged in thirty-two ſieges, and whatever he undertook was attended with ſucceſs. In 1311, he aſſiſted the knights of Malta, in defending the iſland of Rhodes againſt the Turks; and ſince that time, the dukes of Savoy have taken the croſs of Malta for their arms. He died at Avignon, in 1323, aged ſeventy four.

AMADEUS VI. called the Green Count, from his appearing at a tournament in green armour, was count of Savoy in 1343. He was one of the greateſt princes in his time; he went into Greece to the aſſiſtance of the emperor John Paleologus, and was the arbitrator of Italy. After a glorious reign, he died in 1383.

AMADEUS VIII. ſurnamed the Pacific, ſucceeded Amadeus VII. in 1391, and raiſed Savoy into a duchy in 1416. He was ſo wiſe that he was called the Solomon of the Age, and the greateſt princes frequently choſe him for arbitrator. In 1434, he left his dominions to his ſon, and retired to the priory of Repaille, where he founded the military order of St. Maurice. He was there taſting the innocent pleaſures of the country, when he was elected pope in the council of Baſil, on the 24th of June, 1440. He took the name of Felix V. though Eugenius IV. then ſat in the papal chair; however, in 1449, he reſigned the pontificate to Nicholas V. who made him dean of the ſacred college. He died at Geneva, on the 7th of January, 1451, aged ſixty-nine.

AMAGA, the queen of Medoſac, king of the Sarmatians, along the coaſt of Pontus, who being continually plunged in debauchery, ſhe placed herſelf at the head of the government, gave public audiences, went herſelf to place troops to defend the entrance of the kingdom, repulſed the incurſions of the enemies of the Sarmatians, and flew to the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring ſtates, when they were in danger of being overpowered. The reputation of Amaga ſpread through all Scythia; and thoſe of Tauricus Cherſoneſus, having received great injuries from a king of Scythia, who was their neighbour, entered into an alliance with her. Upon this, ſhe wrote to the king, to order him not to diſturb the peace of the Cherſoneſus; but he paying no regard to this demand, ſhe choſe a hundred and twenty of the braveſt and ſtrongeſt men in her dominions, gave them three horſes each, and, in the ſpace of twenty-four hours, marched with them two hundred ſtadii, which is about one hundred and fifty miles, and arriving ſuddenly at the royal city, killed the advanced guards. The Scythians, who had no expectation of ſuch a viſit, thought the enemy much more numerous. Amaga proceeded even to the palace, broke open the gates, killed the king and thoſe of his relations and friends who oppoſed her, and thus having obtained the country, placed on the throne the ſon of him ſhe had ſlain, recommending to him to govern with juſtice, and to reſpect both the barbarians and the Greeks in his neighbourhood.

AMAJA (FRANCIS) one of the moſt celebrated lawyers in Spain, was born at Antequera, became profeſſor of civil law at Oſſuna and Salamanca, and died at Valladolid, in 1640. He wrote a Commentary on the three laſt Books of the Code, and ſeveral other works.

AMAK, a celebrated Perſian poet, under the reign of Khedber Khan, was born at Bochara, and particularly excelled in writing eulogies.

AMAK, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic Sea, near Copenhagen, from which it is ſeparated by a ſmall canal, over which there is a draw-bridge. There is a good citadel, which they call Chriſtian Haven. It is remarkable for a village of Dutch, who are deſcended from a colony that ſettled there to make butter and cheeſe for the court. They retain their own language, manner of dreſs, and other cuſtoms. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Daland, ſeated on the river Weſer. It has a good harbour, and carries on a large trade, eſpecially in timber, deals, and tar. Long. 12. 40. E. Lat. 58. 50. N.

AMALARIC, or AMAURY, king of the Viſigoths, was the ſon and ſucceſſor of Alaric. He married Clotilda, the daughter of Clovis, in the year 517; but treated her with ſuch cruelty, that ſhe ſent her brother Childeberg a veil ſtained with her blood; on which that prince, in order to be revenged, entered the country of the Viſigoths, and defeated Amalaric, who was ſlain in battle, in 531.

AMALARIUS FORTUNATUS, archbiſhop of Treves, and one of the moſt famous prelates in the time of Charlemagne, was ſent by that prince on an embaſſy to Michael Curopalatus, emperor of the Eaſt, and died at his return, in

in 814. He was the author of a Treatiſe on the Sacrament of Baptiſm, printed under the name of Alcuinus.

AMALARIUS, deacon of the church of Metz, and afterwards abbot, was a celebrated writer of the ninth century, whom ſome have very improperly confounded with Amalarius Fortunatus. He compoſed *De eccleſieſticis ſeu divinis Officiis*, and ſome other works.

AMALASONTHA, or AMALASUNTHA, daughter of Theodoric, king of the Oſtrogoths, was a princeſs of great wit, and perfectly ſkilled in the Greek and Latin languages; ſhe even ſpoke the languages of the different people that compoſed the Roman empire, and never made uſe of an interpreter in anſwering them. She married Eutharic, grandnephew of Thraſimond, by whom ſhe had Athalaric. That prince having ſucceeded to the dominions of his grand-father, but being too young to govern by himſelf, Amalaſuntha took upon herſelf the adminiſtration of affairs, and rendered her prudence admired. Alaric dying, and that princeſs being deprived both of her huſband and ſon, ſhe cauſed Theodatus, her couſin-german, the ſon of Amalafreda, king Theodoric's ſiſter, to be placed on the throne; but he repaid this favour with the blackeſt ingratitude; he ſhut her up in a caſtle, built in the midſt of a little iſland in the lake of Bolſena. and put her to death, in the year 544: it is even ſaid, that he himſelf ſtrangled her in a bath. Her murder was however revenged, for the emperor Juſtinian, who having a great eſteem for that princeſs, ſent Beliſarius againſt the Goths, and that great general ruined their dominions in Italy.

AMALECK, the ſon of Eliphaz, and grandſon of Eſau, was the father of the Amalekites, a people of Idumea, frequently mentioned in the Old Teſtament.

AMALFI, a pretty large town of the kingdom of Naples, is ſeated on the gulph of Salerno, about three leagues from the city of the ſame name. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and famous for being the birth place of Flavius Gioia, who, as they ſay, invented the mariner's compaſs, about the beginning of the fourteenth century. The parts about it are very delightful, and produce excellent fruits. It is thirteen miles ſouth-weſt of Salerno, ten ſouth-eaſt of Sorento, and eighteen ſouth-eaſt of Naples. Long. 15. 20. E. Lat. 40. 35. N.

AMALRIC, (ARNAUD) archbiſhop of Narbonne, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal againſt the Albigenſes. He united the princes of Spain againſt the Moors; and thoſe princes gained a celebrated victory over them, on the 16th of July, 1212, of which Amalec, who was preſent at the battle, has given a particular relation. He died in 1225.

AMALTHEA, the Cumean ſybil, who, 535 years before Chriſt, preſented Tarquin the Proud nine books on the deſtiny of Rome, and demanded three hundred crowns for them. Tarquin, it is ſaid, ſhewing great contempt for the books, ſhe burnt three of them before him. Some days after ſhe returned and preſented him with the ſix books that remained, demanding the ſame ſum; ſhe was again refuſed, and revenged herſelf in the ſame manner, by burning three others. The king ſurprized at her behaviour, aſked what ſhe would have for the three laſt books, and the ſybil diminiſhing nothing of the ſum ſhe had at firſt demanded, he conſulted the pontiffs, who adviſed him to pay her the three hundred gold crowns. Theſe books were held in ſuch veneration at Rome, that two magiſtrates were appointed to keep and conſult them upon extraordinary occaſions.

AMALTHEA, in pagan mythology, the daughter of Meliſſus, king of Crete, and the nurſe of Jupiter, whom ſhe fed with goat's milk and honey. According to others, Amalthea was a goat, which Jupiter tranſlated into the ſky, with her two kids, and gave one of her horns to the daughters of Meliſſus, as a reward for the pains they had taken in attending him. This horn had the peculiar property of furniſhing them with whatever they wiſhed for, and was thence called the *cornucopia*, or horn of plenty.

AMALTHEUS, (ATTILIUS) archbiſhop of Athens, was born of a family in Italy eminent for producing men of the greateſt merit and learning. He lived in the fifteenth century, and made a conſiderable progreſs in the ſtudy of the civil and canon law, and in that of divinity. He was a man of a noble, generous, and diſintereſted ſpirit, was raiſed to the ſee of Athens by pope Paul V. and ſent to Cologne in the character of nuncio, which office he diſcharged with vaſt applauſe.

AMALTHEUS, (JEROME, JOHN-BAPTISTA, and CORNELIUS) three celebrated Latin poets, born in Italy. They lived in the ſixteenth century, and their poems were printed at Amſterdam in 1685. The fineſt piece in theſe collections is an epigram on two beautiful children, who had each loſt an eye.

Lumine Acon dextro, capta eſt Leonilla ſiniſtro:
Et poterat formâ vincere uterque deos.
Parce puer, lumen quod habes concede ſorori,
Sic tu cæcus amor, ſic erit illa Venus.

Acon's left eye is deſtitute of light,
And darkneſs hangs o'er Leonilla's right:
Bating theſe blemiſhes, the beauteous pair
In charms with the immortals might compare:
His eye to her reſign'd wou'd change the ſcene,
Would make him love's blind god, and crown her beauty's queen.

AMAMA, (SIXTINUS) profeſſor of the Hebrew tongue, in the univerſity of Franeker, was a perſon of very great learning. He publiſhed a Criticiſm upon the Tranſlation of the Pentateuch; collated the Dutch tranſlation of the Bible with the original, and the moſt accurate tranſlations, and wrote a Cenſure of the Vulgate tranſlation of the hiſtorical books of the Old Teſtament, Job, the Pſalms, and Canticles. He died in December, 1629.

AMANCE, a town in the duchy of Lorrain, upon a rivulet of the ſame name, five miles eaſt of Nancy, and one hundred and eighty-five eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 10 E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

AMAND (MARK ANTHONY GERARD, Sieur DE SAINT) a French poet, born at Roan in Normandy, in 1594. He wrote a conſiderable number of poems, the greateſt part of which are of the burleſque and amorous kinds. He died in 1661.

AMAND (ST.) a city of France, in Bourbonois, on the confines of Berry, ſeated upon the river Cher. It was built in 1410 on the ruins of Orval. It is one hundred and forty miles from Paris. Long. 3. 30. E. Lat. 46. 32. N.

AMAND (ST.) a city of the Low Countries, in the earldom of Flanders, ſeated upon the river Scarpe. It contains about ſix hundred houſes, and three or four thouſand inhabitants. The abbot of the place is the temporal lord, and diſpoſes of the magiſtracy. It was given to France by the treaty of Utrecht. It is one hundred and twenty miles eaſt of Paris. Long. 2. 35. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

AMANTEA, a ſea-port town of Naples, near the bay of Euſemia, in the province of Calabria, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Coſenza. Long. 16. 20. E. Lat. 39 15. N.

AMAPALLA, a city and port-town of North-America, in the province of Guatimala, ſeated on the gulph of the ſame name, in the Pacific Ocean. Long. 63. 20. W. Lat. 12. 30. N.

AMARA, a famous mountain of Abyſſinia in Africa, that is very high and of difficult acceſs. But on the top there is a large plain, and a city of the ſame name, the capital of the kingdom of Amara. It is ſaid that in this city there is a kind of an academy, where they keep the children of the emperor of Abyſſinia, and all the princes of the blood, with great care, to prevent an inſurrection; and when the emperor is dead, they chooſe the moſt worthy to ſucceed him. But Michael of Tripoly, the Abyſſinian ambaſſador, ſays that mountain is called Oouhni, in the province of Oinadaga, two days journey diſtant from Goadar; and that every night they are ſhut up in a cave, and taken out again every morning.

AMASEUS (ROMULUS) profeſſor of Greek and Latin at Bologna, and ſecretary to that ſenate; lived in the ſixteenth century, and gained great reputation by his learning and employments. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Pauſanias, &c. a volume of Orations, and other pieces. He died in 1558.

AMASIA, an ancient city in Natolia. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Strabo, the celebrated geographer. It is the capital of a territory of the ſame name, in which are produced the beſt wine and fruits in Natolia. It is ſeated thirty miles north-weſt of Tocat, and thirty from the Black Sea. Long. 36. 10. E. Lat. 39. 33. N.

AMASIS, from being a common ſoldier, became king of Egypt, about five hundred and ſixty-nine years before Chriſt. His ſubjects at firſt deſpiſed him on account of the meanneſs of his extraction, but he had the art by mildneſs and policy to conquer their averſion. It is ſaid that he made a law by which all his ſubjects were obliged, once a year, to give an account of their manner of life, to a magiſtrate appointed for that purpoſe.

AMATRICE, a ſmall town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Abruzzo, with the title of a principality. Long. 13. 30. W. Lat. 42. 35 N.

AMAURI, the name of two kings of Jeruſalem; the firſt, a warlike but avaricious prince, died in 1174; the ſecond, Amauri of Luſignan, who died 1205.

AMAURI DE CHARTRES, lived in the thirteenth century, and was condemned as an heretic by Innocent III. his diſciples maintained, that there was no other heaven but the ſatisfaction of doing well; and no other hell but ignorance and ſin. Theſe opinions were condemned in a council held at Paris in 1209.

AMAZIAH, king of Judea, eight hundred and thirty-nine years before Chriſt, revenged the death of Joaſh his father, and at length defeated the Idumeans: elated with this ſucceſs, he wrote to Joaſh, king of Iſrael, that if he and all his

his people would not obey him, he would declare war againſt him. On which Joaſh replied, "There was formerly a tall cedar on Mount Lebanon, whoſe daughter the thiſtle aſked in marriage for his ſon; but while the thiſtle was making this demand, a wild beaſt came and trampled it under his feet. Improve by this example, and undertake nothing beyond thy ſtrength." Amaziah, provoked at this anſwer, made war againſt Joaſh, but was conquered. He was ſome time after ſlain in a conſpiracy, eight hundred and ten years before the Chriſtian æra.

AMAZONS, a nation of female warriors, whoſe exiſtence has been eſteemed merely fabulous by Strabo, Arrian, Palephates, and ſome of the moderns; while others maintain, that their exiſtence is ſufficiently proved by the teſtimony of ſuch of the hiſtorians of antiquity as are moſt worthy of credit, by the monuments which many of them have mentioned, and by medals, ſome of which are ſtill remaining, and that there is not the leaſt room to believe that what is ſaid of them is fabulous.

The Scythians had a great part of Aſia under their dominion upwards of four hundred years, till Ninus, the founder of the Aſſyrian empire, conquered all the countries ſubject to the Scythians. After his death, which happened about the one thouſand one hundred and fiftieth year before the Chriſtian æra, and that of Semiramis and their ſon Ninias, Ilinus and Scolopites, princes of the royal blood of Scythia, were driven from their country by other princes, who, like them, aſpired to the crown. They departed with their wives, their children, and their friends, and followed by a great number of young people of both ſexes, paſſed into Aſiatic Sarmatia, beyond mount Camaſſus, where they formed an eſtabliſhment ſword in hand, ſupplying themſelves with the riches they wanted, by making excurſions into the countries bordering on the Euxine Sea. The people of thoſe countries exaſperated by the incurſions of their new neighbours, united, ſurpriſed, and maſſacred the men.

The women then reſolving to revenge their death, and at the ſame time to provide for their own ſecurity, reſolved to form a new kind of government, to chooſe a queen, enact laws, and maintain themſelves without men, even againſt the men themſelves. This brave deſign was not ſo very ſurpriſing as it at firſt ſight appears; for the greateſt number of the girls among the Scythians had been inured to the ſame exerciſes as the boys, to draw the bow, to lance the javelin, to manage other arms, to riding, hunting, and even the painful labours that ſeem reſerved for men, and many of them, as among the Sarmatians, accompanied the men in war. Hence they had no ſooner formed their reſolution, than they prepared to execute it, and exerciſed themſelves in all military operations. They ſoon ſecured the peaceable poſſeſſion of the country; and not content with ſhewing their neighbours that all their efforts to drive them thence, or to ſubdue them, were ineffectual, they made war upon them, and extended their own frontiers. They had hitherto made uſe of the inſtructions and aſſiſtance of a few men that remained in the country, but finding at length that they could ſtand their ground, and aggrandize themſelves without them, they killed all thoſe whom ſlight or chance had ſaved from the fury of the Sarmatians, and forever renounced marriage, which they now conſidered as an inſupportable ſlavery. But as they could only ſecure the duration of their new kingdom by propagation, they made a law to go every year to the frontiers, to invite the men to come to them, and to deliver themſelves up to their embraces, without choice on their part, or the leaſt attachment, and to leave them as ſoon as they were pregnant. All thoſe whom age rendered fit for propagation, and were willing to ſerve the ſtate by breeding girls, did not go at the ſame time in ſearch of men; for in order to obtain a right to promote the multiplication of the ſpecies, they muſt firſt have contributed to its deſtruction, nor was any thought worthy of giving birth to children till ſhe had killed three men.

If from this commerce they brought forth girls, they educated them; but with reſpect to the boys, if we may believe Juſtin, they ſtrangled them at the moment of their birth: according to Diodorus Siculus, they twiſted their legs and arms, ſo as to render them unfit for military exerciſes; but Quintius Curtius, Philoſtrates, and Jordarus, ſay, that the leſs ſavage ſent them to their fathers. It is probable that at firſt, when their fury againſt the men was carried to the greateſt height, they killed the boys; that when their fury abated, and moſt of the mothers were filled with horror at depriving the little creatures of the lives they had juſt received from them, they fulfilled the firſt duties of a mother, and to prevent their cauſing a revolution in the ſtate, maimed them in ſuch a manner as to render them incapable of war, and employed them in the mean offices which theſe warlike women thought beneath them; and, in ſhort, that when their conqueſts had confirmed their power, their ferocity ſubſiding, they entered into political engagements with their neighbours, and the number of the males they had preſerved becoming burthenſome, they, at the deſire of thoſe who rendered them pregnant, ſent them the boys, and continued ſtill to keep the girls.

As ſoon as the age of the girls permitted, they took away the right breaſt, that they might draw the bow with the greater force. The common opinion is, that they burnt that breaſt, by applying to it, at eight years of age, hot iron, which inſenſibly dried up the fibres and glands. Some ſeem to ſay that they did not make uſe of ſo much ceremony, and that when the part was formed they got rid of it by amputation. In ſhort, ſome authors with much greater probability aſſert, that they employed no violent meaſures, but by a continual compreſſion of that part from infancy they prevented its growth, at leaſt ſo far as to hinder its ever being incommodious in war.

The Amazons were commonly cloathed in the ſkins of the beaſts they killed in hunting, which were tied on the left ſhoulder, and leaving the right ſide uncovered, fell down to their knees. It appears that in war the queens and other chiefs carried a corcelet, or ſlight armour for the body, formed of ſmall pieces of iron, in the manner of leaves or ſcales, faſtened by a girdle, below which the coat of arms hung to the knee. The head was armed with a helmet and plume of feathers. The reſt of their arms were a bow and arrows, lances, javelins, a battle-axe, and buckler nearly in the form of a creſcent, about a foot and half in diameter, with the points upward. Thaleſtris appeared before Alexander with two lances in her hand, though ſhe only came to make him a gallant requeſt. Thoſe who accompanied her bore battle-axes with two edges, the handles of which were as long as the wood of a javelin.

They are ſaid to have made great conqueſts, and to have obtained very extenſive dominions, particularly Crimea and Circaſſia, and to have rendered Iberias, Colchis, and Albania tributary to them. They enjoyed their power for ſeveral centuries, but an expedition into Greece, and into the iſland of Achilles, is ſaid to have ruined their empire.

AMAZONS, (the river of) called by the Spaniards Maranon, is the greateſt river in the world. It is ſo called from the above warlike women, for the Spaniards who firſt paſt through the country on its banks, having ſome ſmart ſkirmiſhes with the natives, and afterwards examining the ſlain, found the bodies of ſome women among them. Orellana was the firſt who diſcovered this river, about the year 1539. The Maranon, after iſſuing from the lake from whence it takes its riſe, in about eleven degrees of ſouth latitude, runs towards the north to Jaen de Bracamoros, for the length of ſix degrees, from whence it directs its courſe towards the eaſt, almoſt parallel to the equinoctial line, as far as the North Cape, where it diſcharges itſelf into the ocean, directly under the equator. It runs from Jaen, where it begins to be navigable, thirty degrees of longitude, according to Condamine, who was ſent into theſe parts by the French king, to diſcover the true meaſure of the earth. This is equal to one thouſand eight hundred miles of ſixty to a degree. But if the turnings and windings are reckoned, it will then be at leaſt two thouſand ſeven hundred miles. It receives from the north and ſouth a prodigious number of rivers, ſome of which run one thouſand five hundred miles, and are not inferior to the Danube or Nile.

AMBAR, a river which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of Bavaria, and runs to the north-eaſt by Landſperg and Dachan, and falls into the Iſer a little above Landſhut.

AMBARVALIA, in Roman antiquity, were feaſts celebrated by the Roman huſbandmen twice a year. The firſt in the ſpring was in order to render Ceres propitious; when each maſter of a family furniſhed a victim, with an oaken wreath round its neck, which he led thrice round his grounds, luſtrating them with milk and wine, and followed by all his family, ſinging hymns, and dancing in honour of the goddeſs. At the end of harveſt there was a ſecond feſtival, in which they preſented to Ceres the firſt fruits of the ſeaſon, and made an entertainment for their relations and neighbours. At theſe feſtivals they ſacrificed to Ceres a ſow, a ſheep, and a bull or heifer.

Theſe ceremonies were alſo performed in a more public manner by an order of prieſts called Fratres Arvales.

AMBERG, a city of Germany, the capital of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a good caſtle, ramparts, baſtions, and deep ditches. It is ſeated near the confines of Franconia, on the river Wils, about thirty miles from Ratiſbon. It drives a trade in iron and other metals, found in the neighbouring mountains. It is thirty miles eaſt of Nuremberg, and twenty-three north of Ratiſbon. Long. 12. 4. E. Lat. 29. 46. N.

AMBERT, a ſmall Town of France, in Lower Auvergne, the chief place of a ſmall territory called Livradois. It is remarkable for its paper manufactory and camblets. Long. 3. 35. E. Lat. 45. 28. N.

AMBIGATUS, king of the Gauls, in the time of Tarquin the Elder, about five hundred and ninety years before Chriſt. Livy repreſents him as a very powerful prince.

AMBITUS, in Roman antiquity, a perſon's going round the city to ſolicit the intereſt and votes of the people, in order to obtain ſome place of honour or profit. On theſe occaſions the candidates, in their walks, took the meaneſt perſons by the hand, and not only uſed the familiar terms father, brother, friend, but called them by their names, and for this purpoſe had commonly a monitor to aſſiſt them, who whiſpered every body's name in their ears.

AMBLESIDE, a town in Weſtmoreland, with a market on Wedneſdays, and a fair on Wedneſday after Whitſunday for horned cattle, and another on October 29th for horned cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated at one end of Winandermeer, thirteen miles north-weſt-by-weſt of Kendal, and thirty miles ſouth-eaſt-by-ſouth of Cockermouth, Long. 2. 49. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

AMBLETEUSE, a ſmall maritime town, of Picardy, in France. The harbour is defended by a battery of cannon. It is eight miles north of Boulogne, and one hundred and ſixty-two from Paris.

AMBOISE, a ſmall town of France, in Tourain, with a caſtle, one hundred and eight miles from Paris. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 47. 25. N.

AMBOISE (AIMERY) grand maſter of the order of St. John, of Jeruſalem, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by gaining a glorious naval victory in 1510, over the ſultan of Egypt. He died in November 13th, 1512.

AMBOISE (GEORGE) cardinal, archbiſhop of Rouen, and prime miniſter to Lewis XII. king of France, was born in the year 1460. He began his office of prime miniſter with leſſening the taxes, till he reduced them to one third of what they were before. He regulated the laws and the adminiſtration of juſtice, and went into Normandy to eſtabliſh his new code there. He took all poſſible care to make trade and the ſciences flouriſh, was a great encourager of learning, extremely generous, and what is very extraordinary, he never held but one church preferment at once, and had no other revenue but that of his biſhopric, and his ſalary as prime miniſter, beſides his own eſtate, which was inconſiderable, and the preſents he ſometimes received from the king. He died at Lyons, lamented by all France, on the 25th of May, 1510, aged fifty.

During his ſickneſs, he very frequently ſaid to a virtuous Celeſtine brother, who ſerved him, "Ah brother John, I "wiſh I had been all my life brother John." Among the noble actions related of him, it is ſaid, that a gentleman of Normandy offering to ſell him his eſtate, in order to give a portion to his daughter, who was juſt married, he generouſly refuſed the purchaſe, and lent him the ſum he wanted without intereſt.

AMBOISE (MICHAEL D') ſeignor of Chevillan, flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century. He wrote ſeveral books, and among the reſt one entitled, Veneral Epiſtles, Fancies, Complaints, Epitaphs, thirty-four Rondeaux, and three Ballads.

AMBOISE (FRANCIS D') lived in the latter end of the ſixteenth and beginning of the ſeventeenth centuries, and deſerves a place among thoſe whom learning has advanced to honour. He was the ſon of a ſurgeon to Charles IX. of France, and was by gradual ſteps raiſed to be counſellor of ſtate. He publiſhed a great many French verſes, and ſome Latin pieces. He alſo took great pains in collecting the manuſcripts of Peter Abelard, which he publiſhed, and prefixed to them an apologetic preface. He wrote ſeveral theatrical pieces, which he had repreſented, but would not ſuffer them to be printed. His friends however ſtole one of his comedies, which is a very merry piece, called The Neapolitans, and got it printed.

AMBOYNA, the chief of the Molucca iſlands, in the Eaſt Indies. It has a very fine bay, where ſhips may ride ſafe at anchor near the ſhore. About two leagues within the bay, is a Dutch fort, or caſtle, garriſoned with eight hundred men. This iſland had a great number of villages and plantations, but they are moſt of them deſtroyed. It has many high ſteep mountains, with villages at the top, which are watered with fine ſprings, and the vallies are full of trees, that afford ſhady walks. The air is however unwholeſome, and they have a diſtemper here which reſembles the French pox, except its not being ſo painful, nor does it corrode the bones.

This iſland produces millet, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, potatoes, Pinang oranges, lemons, citrons, bamboo canes, and other fruits. There are a few nutmegs, but not very good. The chief produce are cloves, which grow on a tree of the ſize of a cherry-tree, which has the appearance of a laurel as to its leaves. The bark is greyiſh, like that of an olive, and the fruit at firſt is green, then of a pale red, and laſt of all of a dark yellow, inclining to black. The cloves are gathered once a year, from the beginning of October till February. Here is likewiſe the ſagoe-tree, a kind of a palm, of the pith of which they make bread, and by cutting off one of the branches near the top, the ſap will flow out; this is very ſweet, and will ferment into a ſort of wine. A bitter root called oubat will keep it from turning, which otherwiſe it ſoon will, like vinegar. Some trees will yield thirty quarts in twenty-four hours. Long. 126. 20. E. Lat. 3. 36. S.

The men wear large whiſkers, and but little hair upon their chin, and have only a ſlight piece of ſtuff wrapt round their middle. The women tie their hair in knots; the maids are bought of their fathers before they are married, and if the wife proves barren, the marriage is diſſolved. Some of the natives are Mahomedans, and ſome Chriſtians; but they are all ſaid to be lazy, deceitful, and treacherous, and will rather chooſe to die than leave their ancient cuſtoms. They make war with ſmall ſwift veſſels, in ſhape like dragons, with regard to the head and tail. Their houſes are built of Bamboo canes and ſagoe-trees. They ſleep on mats. Their weapons are bows and arrows, javlins, ſcymitars, and targets. They have likewiſe trunks, out of which they ſhoot poiſoned arrows. The women are very amorous, and if they are deceived by their gallants, they give them a ſlow poiſon, which cauſes them to linger a great while before they die.

AMBROSE, deacon of Alexandria, was of an illuſtrious and rich family; but was more eminent ſtill for his wit and happy genius, and eſpecially for his piety. He lived in the third century, and was the patron and friend of Origen. He boldly acknowledged his belief in Jeſus Chriſt before Maximin, and died in the year 250.

AMBROSE (St.) biſhop of Milan, and one of the moſt eminent fathers of the fourth century, was deſcended of an illuſtrious Roman family, and born in Gaul, in the year 333, or as others ſay in 340. His birth is ſaid to have been followed by a remarkable preſage of his future eloquence, for a ſwarm of bees came and ſettled upon his lips as he lay in his cradle. He was very early governor of the provinces of Liguria and Æmilia. He ſettled at Milan, till the year 374, when, upon the death of Auxentius, biſhop of that city, there was a warm conteſt between the Catholics and Arians, on the choice of a new biſhop, and this conteſt was ready to break out into an open ſedition, when Ambroſe thought it his duty, as governor, to go to the church, in order to compoſe the tumult. He addreſſed himſelf to the people in a gentle and pathetic ſpeech, exhorting them to proceed to their choice in a calm and friendly manner; but while he was ſpeaking, the whole aſſembly cried out with one voice, "Let Ambroſe be biſhop." Surpriſed with ſuch a ſudden and unexpected incident, he immediately retired, and made uſe of every artifice to divert them from their reſolution of chuſing him; but at laſt being obliged to comply, he was baptiſed, and ordained biſhop: when beſtowing all the money he poſſeſſed to the poor, and having intruſted his brother with the management of his affairs, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity, and the diſcharge of his epiſcopal functions, which he performed with a dignity and reſolution that did honour to his character, particularly on the following occaſion. While the emperor Theodoſius was in Italy, an inſurrection happened at Theſſalonica, in which ſeveral of the magiſtrates were ſtoned, and their bodies dragged along the ſtreets; of which Theodoſius being informed, raſhly gave orders, that a certain number of the inhabitants ſhould be indiſcriminately put to death; on which the city was filled with the blood of the innocent; ſeven thouſand perſons being ſlain; among whom were ſeveral ſtrangers. On this occaſion, ſays Sozomen, a merchant came and offered to die for his two ſons, who were ſeized, promiſing the ſoldiers to reward them for this favour, by giving them all his gold. They gave him leave to chooſe one of his ſons, ſaying they could not ſpare both, becauſe they wanted to complete the number. The father in a dreadful ſuſpence ſtood looking ſometimes at one, and ſometimes at the other, with a mind filled with agony, and incapable of determining, till he ſaw them both ſlain before his face. Some time after, Theodoſius coming to Milan, went to receive the ſacrament at the great church, where Ambroſe meeting him at the door, denied him entrance, and repreſented his guilt in the moſt forcible and pathetic terms. The emperor was ſtruck with his words, and with great uneaſineſs of mind returned to his palace; but about a year after, Ambroſe being convinced of the ſincerity of his repentance, admitted him into the church. St. Ambroſe died on the 4th of April, 397. The beſt edition of his works is that of Paris, 1691, in two volumes folio.

AMBROSE, general of the order of Camaldoli, was born at Portico, a ſmall town in Romania: he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the councils of Baſil, Ferrara, and Florence, where he was admired for the fluency with which he ſpoke Greek. He wrote a tranſlation of ſeveral Greek authors, and other books; and died on the 21ſt of October, 1439.

AMBROSE (ISAAC) an eminent preſbyterian miniſter, was educated at Brazen-noſe college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and became miniſter of Preſton, and afterwards of Garſtang, in Lancaſhire; where he was in 1662 ejected for non-conformity. It was uſual with him to retire every year for a month into a little hut in a wood, where he ſhunned all ſociety, and devoted himſelf to religious contemplation. Dr. Calamy obſerves, that he had a very ſtrong impulſe on his mind, of the approach of death, and took a formal leave of his friends at their houſe, a little before his departure; and the laſt night of his life he ſent his diſcourſe concerning angels to the preſs. The next day he ſhut himſelf up in his parlour, where, to the great ſurpriſe and regret of all who ſaw him, he was found juſt expiring. He died in 1663-4, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age. He wrote ſeveral other books, as the *Prima*, *Media*, *& Ultima*, or the Firſt, Middle, and Laſt Things; Meditations on Man's Miſery, &c. His works were printed together in folio, in 1674 and 1689.

AMBROSIA, in mythology, the ſolid food of the gods, in contradiſtinction to their drink, which was called nectar.

AMBROSIA, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival obſerved in moſt cities of Greece, in honour of Bacchus.

AMBROSIUS AURELIANUS, or AURELIANUS AMBROSIUS, a famous general of the antient Britons, and afterwards king, was of Roman extraction. His ſucceſs againſt the Saxons, whom Vortigern had invited into England, was ſo conſiderable, that the Britons obliged Vortigern to yield to him all the weſtern part of the kingdom, and ſoon after withdrawing their allegiance, Vortigern retired to a caſtle in Wales, where being beſieged by Ambroſius, the caſtle took fire, and the unhappy prince periſhed in the flames, leaving Ambroſius ſole monarch of Britain, who now took the imperial purple, after the manner of the Roman emperors. He after this diſtinguiſhed himſelf highly by his valour and conduct in ſeveral engagements with the Saxons, but is ſaid to have been at laſt killed in a battle fought in the year 508, againſt Cerdic, one of the Saxon generals.

AMBURBIUM, in Roman antiquity, a proceſſion made round the walls of Rome, in which the Romans led a victim, and afterwards ſacrificed it, in order to avert ſome calamity with which the city was ſuppoſed to be threatened.

AMELIA, an epiſcopal city of Italy, in the ſtate of the church, ſeated on a mountain, in the duchy of Spoletto, twelve miles from the city of that name. Long. 13. 20. E. Lat. 42. 33. N.

AMELIA ELIZABETH of Hanau, the wife of William V. landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, and regent of his dominions after his death, rendered herſelf famous in the ſeventeenth century by her courage and her politics. She had a ſhare in the great affairs which, at that time, employed the beſt part of Europe. She entered into the regency at a time when the country of Heſſe had been exhauſted by the preceding wars, during the life of her huſband, who died young in 1637. Her relations and neareſt neighbours thought that period a proper time to invade the country of Caſſel; but they had ſoon reaſon to repent, when they found that it was defended by a lady of an heroic mind, ſkilled in the affairs of the cabinet. George, landgrave of Darmſtadt, endeavoured to recover whatever his anceſtor Philip the Magnanimous had poſſeſſed; but ſhe drove him from the countries in diſpute, and obliged him to come to an accommodation. The greateſt part of her regency was paſſed in giving battles and recovering towns; and the manner in which ſhe acted, ſhewed that ſhe knew as much as her generals, and that there never was a lady more intrepid, or more moderate in adverſity. She was admired for her being indefatigable in government, and the expedition with which ſhe carried on her affairs; for her eloquence in council; her readineſs in comprehending the opinions of others, and her prudence in chooſing the beſt. She ſpoke in a graceful manner, was affable to every one, and generous in rewarding the ſervices rendered her; was fond of polite literature, and rewarded men of learning. She reſigned the regency in the year 1650, and reſtored her dominions to her ſon, which were then much more extenſive than when ſhe undertook the government.

AMELIUS, a platonic philoſopher, in the third century, whoſe true name was Gentilianus. He was a native of Tuſcany, and was twenty-four years a diſciple of Plotinus at Rome. He made copious collections of whatever he had heard in philoſophical conferences, and from theſe compoſed an hundred treatiſes. He afterwards wrote forty books againſt Zoſtrianus, and a work intitled, The difference between the Doctrine of Numenius, and that of Plotinus.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAIE, (ABRAHAM NICHOLAS) a French author, born at Orleans, in 1634. His principal works are 1. A French tranſlation of Balthaſar Gratian's Courtier. 2. Of Machiavel's *El Principe*. 3. Of the Annals of Tacitus, with Remarks; and, 4. Of Father Paul's Hiſtory of the Council of Trent. He alſo wrote the Hiſtory of the Government of Venice, and other works. He died at Paris in 1706.

AMELOTTE (DENYS) born at Saintes in 1606, was a famous French writer among the Roman Catholics. He was ordained prieſt in 1632, and wrote, 1. A French tranſlation of the New Teſtament. 2. An Abridgment of Divinity. 3. A Catechiſm for the Jubilee. 4. A kind of Chriſtian Manual; and, 5. The Life of Charles de Condren, ſuperior of the congregation of the Oratory.

AMENECLES, a Corinthian, and the firſt of the Greeks who built gallies with three ranges of rowers.

AMERBACHIUS (JOHN) a native of Retlingen in Suabia, and a learned printer at Baſil in the fifteenth century, whoſe editions are accurate and valuable.

AMERICA, or the New World, is bounded on all ſides by the ocean, and is called one of the four parts of the world; but it is much the greateſt. It was firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, a Genoeſe, in 1491, and was called America from Americus Veſpucius, a Florentine, who made ſome farther diſcoveries of the ſouth part of that continent. It is about ſeven thouſand miles long, and in ſome places three thouſand ſix hundred and eighty broad, in others not above ſixty.

It has been long diſputed which way this part of the world came to be peopled, concerning which there are various conjectures, moſt of which are very wide of the truth. The difficulties ariſe from hence: All the people, except thoſe of the north, are of a kind of copper colour; they have no hair on any part of their bodies, except the head, which is long and black. It was formerly ſaid that they plucked up their beards by the roots as faſt as it grew, but this is denied by thoſe who have lived among them. They ſpeak a vaſt number of languages, but none of them have any affinity with thoſe which we are acquainted with. Their animals are generally different from thoſe in other parts, though called by the ſame names: for inſtance, the American oſtrich has three toes, one of which grows backward; whereas the Aſian and African oſtrich has only two toes before, and none backwards, beſides other material differences. At its diſcovery it had no horſes, cows, hogs, goats, ſheep, &c. ſo common in all other parts.

There is no doubt to be made but the inhabitants of the old world were aſtoniſhed when they were told that another vaſt continent had been diſcovered, which they never had any account of before. However, no ſooner had Chriſtopher Columbus found out certain iſlands, and eſpecially that now called Hiſpaniola, where there was gold, but it was immediately called by ſome known name or other. Some affirmed that it was the Zipanori of Marco Polo, the Venetian. Robert Stephens believed that America was the place where Solomon ſent his fleet to fetch gold, and Columbus thought he had found the Eaſt Indies, by ſailing to the weſt. Arius Montanus not only placed Ophir and Parvaim in the new world, but concluded that Jectan, the ſon of Heber, was the perſon that peopled it, and had given his name to Juktan, a chimerical city of Peru; that Ophir his ſon ſettled in Mexico; that Jobab, another ſon, inhabited the coaſts of Paria; and that the oriental mountain Sephar, where Moſes ſaid the children of Jectan proceeded to, was the famous chain of mountains called the Andes, which run from north to ſouth the whole length of Peru and Chili. Several famous men, encouraged by his authority, embraced the ſame opinion. The Spaniards affirmed, that when their kingdom was invaded by the Moors, part of their people fled to America, and declared they had only recovered ſome provinces of their empire, which the misfortunes of the times had deprived them of, and for that reaſon they had an inconteſtible right to poſſeſs them. Oviedo, one of their moſt celebrated authors, affirmed the iſlands called the Antilles were the famous Heſperides mentioned by the poets, and that God had only reſtored that which belonged to Spain three thouſand one hundred and fifty years before, in the time of king Heſperus, and that St. James and St. Paul had preached the goſpel in thoſe parts; and others ſaid it was the Atlantis of Plato.

We ſhall now proceed to give a general account of this part of the world, leaving particulars to diſtinct articles. The air of America muſt be very various, becauſe it lies under all the different zones, and has conſequently all the variations of climate that are to be found in all the other parts of the earth.

The ſame may be ſaid with reſpect to the ſoil; but if we except the northern and ſouthern countries, which from their ſituation are cold and barren, the reſt produces moſt of the metals, gems, trees, plants, and fruits, that are to be found in the other parts of the world, and ſome of them in greater abundance, and higher perfection. Thus the

gold and ſilver of America have been brought in ſuch quantities to Europe, as to lower the value of thoſe precious metals; and the ſame may be ſaid of its diamonds, pearls, emeralds, amathyſts, and other gems. To theſe may be added a variety of other commodities, which though eſteemed leſs valuable, are of much greater uſe, as cochineal, braſil, logwood, indigo, anatto, fuſtic, the cacao, or chocolate nut, ſugar, rice, pimento, ginger, tobacco, cotton, the balſams of Tolu, Peru, and China, ſarſaparilla, ſaſſafras, Jeſuits bark, mechacan, caſſia, tamarinds, lignum vitæ, ambergris, hides, furs, and a great variety of beautiful and medicinal woods, roots, and plants; to which, before the diſcovery of America, we were either entire ſtrangers, or forced to buy at an extravagant rate from Aſia and Africa. In America, a variety of the moſt excellent fruits grow wild in the greateſt perfection; and the ſoil is ſo ſurpriſingly fertile, that many exotic plants flouriſh there in as great perfection as in their native ſoil.

Yet, notwithſtanding this amazing plenty and variety, at the firſt diſcovery of this vaſt continent, our kind of ſheep, goats, aſſes, and horſes, were not to be found there; but theſe have ſince been brought thither, and in thoſe fertile paſtures have encreaſed ſo faſt, that the inhabitants are well ſtocked with them; but, in the room of theſe domeſtic animals, they had many others to which we were utter ſtrangers. America has two principal gulphs, that of St. Lawrence to the north-eaſt and that of Mexico, in which is the mouth of the river Miſſiſipi. There are four famous rivers: that of the Amazons, lately deſcribed; the Plata, which riſes in Peru, near a town of the ſame name, and having received the Paraguay and Parana, falls into the ocean which lies to the ſouth-eaſt; the river St. Lawrence, which traverſes Canada from the ſouth-weſt to the north-eaſt, paſſes by Quebec, and falls into the gulph of St. Lawrence; and the Miſſiſipi, which runs from the north to the ſouth, and falls into the gulph of Mexico.

The moſt conſiderable chain of mountains in South America is the Andes, which is the higheſt and longeſt chain of mountains in the world. In North America, are the Aligany mountains, which ſome have called the Apalachian; they run on the back of the Britiſh ſettlements, from Carolina to New York.

America is divided into,

I. The dominions of Great-Britain, which contain the countries about Hudſon's Bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, New England, New York, the Jerſeys, Penſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt and Weſt Florida, on the continent; with the iſlands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John's, Providence, Jamaica, St. Chriſtopher's, Antigua, Nevis, Dominica, Barbuda, Anguilla, Montſerrat, Tobago, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Granada, and the Granadillos, &c.

II. The dominions of Spain contain Louiſiana, Old Mexico, New Mexico, and California, in North America; the extenſive countries of Terra Firma, Peru, and Paraguay, in South America; with the valuable iſlands of Cuba, half of St. Domingo or Hiſpaniola, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margarita, in North America; Chiloe, the King's or Pearl iſlands. Juan Fernandes, and the Gallipagos iſlands in the Pacific Ocean.

III. The dominions of France now conſiſt of only part of Guiana in South America, and the iſlands of Martinico, Guadaloupe, half of Hiſpaniola, Marigalante, Deſeada, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Martin's.

IV. The dominions of Portugal conſiſt of the rich and extenſive country of Braſil, in South America.

V. Thoſe of the Dutch conſiſt of Surinam, on the continent of South America; the iſlands of Curaſſao, Bonaire, and Aruba, near the coaſt of Terra Firma, with St. Euſtatia and Sala, two of the Caribbee iſlands.

VI. Thoſe of the Danes, which conſiſt of the iſlands of St. Thomas and St. Croix.

VII. The parts ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the native Indians are the countries to the north and the weſt of our colonies, thoſe north-weſt of Mexico, the greateſt part of Guiana, and all the moſt ſouthern part of the continent, as Patagonia, and the iſland Terra del Fuego.

AMERICUS VESPUCIUS, a Florentine, who, under the auſpices of Emanuel, king of Portugal, in the year 1497, made a few inconſiderable diſcoveries in South America, and drew a map of the country, on which account the New World was, from his name, called America, though it had been already diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, a Genoeſe. If, therefore, it was proper for it to receive the name of any European, it would certainly have been more proper to have given it that of Columbia, from the great man who made it known to the Europeans.

AMERSFORT, a city in the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, ſeated on the river Ems, thirteen miles from Utrecht, and twenty-four from Amſterdam. The moſt remarkable things are the town-houſe, the grand place, which is triangular, the public walk planted with trees, and the great church dedicated to St. George. There are two more churches, and other public buildings. The land to the eaſt and ſouth of this city is very fruitful; on the north there is nothing but paſture-ground, and on the weſt it is woody. Not far from hence is a mountain called Amersfort-Berg, on which they have planted a viſta of trees, which reaches to Utrecht Long. 5. 20. E. Lat. 52. 14. N.

AMERSHAM, or AGMONDESHAM, a market-town in Buckinghamſhire, conſiſt of about two hundred houſes, with a free-ſchool, and four alms-houſes. It ſends two members to parliament, and has a market on Tueſday. It is a rectory rated at 48l. 16s. 8d. in the king's books. The market-houſe is a very handſome ſtructure. The diſtance from London is twenty-nine miles north-weſt, and thirty-one ſouth-weſt of Buckingham. The fairs are on Whit-Monday, and Sept. 19, for ſheep. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 51. 47. N.

AMES (WILLIAM) D. D. a learned Independent divine, famous for his controverſial writings, was born in 1576, and educated at Chriſt's college, in Cambridge. In the reign of king James I. he left the univerſity, and ſoon after the kingdom, on account of his being unwilling to conform to the rules of the church, and retired to the Hague, where he had not been long before he was invited to accept of the divinity-chair in the univerſity of Franeker, in Frieſland, which he filled, with admirable abilities, for above twelve years, during which his fame was ſo great, that many came from remote nations to be educated under him. He from thence removed to Rotterdam, where he continued during the remainder of his life. His controverſial writings, which compoſe the greateſt part of his works, are chiefly againſt Bellarmine and the Arminians. He alſo wrote, 1. A freſh Suit againſt Ceremonies. 2. *Lectiones in Pſalmos Davidis.* 3. *Medulla Theologiæ*; and ſeveral pieces relative to the ſciences. He died of an aſthma, at Rotterdam, in Nov. 1633.

AMIANUS MARCELLINUS, an hiſtorian, born at Antioch. He wrote, in Latin, an intereſting hiſtory of which there are now only eighteen books extant. Though a Pagan, he ſpeaks with candour and moderation of the Chriſtian religion, and even praiſes it: his hero is the emperor Julian. He died about the year 390. The beſt edition of his Hiſtory is that of Gronovius, in 1693.

AMIENS, a city of France, and the capital of Picardy. It contains about thirty-five thouſand inhabitants, and has a cathedral called Notre Dame, which is a very fine church, three hundred and ſixty-ſix feet long, and one hundred and thirty-two feet high. It has ten pariſh-churches, and ſeveral religious houſes for both ſexes. It is an agreeable city, with large ſtreets, fine houſes, and ſeveral ſquares, among which that of Des Fleurs and the great market are the chief. There is a pleaſant walk on the ramparts, on account of the trees planted thereon. The river Somme enters the city by three different canals, under as many bridges, which are united at the other end of the city, where is the bridge of St. Michael. It was taken by the Spaniards, in 1597. Some of the ſoldiers were diſguiſed like peaſants, and conducted a cart loaded with nuts; when the gate was open, they let one of the bags of nuts fall down, which being ſcattered about, the guard amuſed themſelves in gathering them up, by which means the Spaniards, watching the opportunity, entered the city and took it. It was retaken ſome time afterwards by Henry IV. who fortified it with a citadel, which is ſuppoſed to be one of the beſt and moſt regular in Europe. It is ſeated ſeventy-five miles north of Paris, twenty ſouth of Abbeville, and ſeventy ſouth of Calais. Long. 2. 30. E. Lat. 49. 34. N.

AMILCAR, the name of ſeveral Carthaginian captains, the moſt celebrated of which is Amilcar Barcas, the father of Hannibal, who, during five years, infeſted the coaſt of Italy; when the Romans ſending out their whole naval ſtrength, defeated him near Trapani, two hundred and forty-two years before Chriſt; and this put an end to the firſt Punic war. Amilcar began the ſecond, and landed in Spain, where he ſubdued the moſt warlike nations; but, as he was preparing for an expedition into Italy, he was killed in battle, two hundred and twenty-eight years before the Chriſtian æra. He left three ſons, whom he had educated, as he ſaid, like three lions, to tear Rome in pieces, and made Hannibal, his eldeſt ſon, ſwear to an eternal enmity againſt the Romans.

AMMANATI (LAURA BATTIFERRI) an Italian lady of diſtinguiſhed genius and learning, was the daughter of John Antony Battiferri, and was born at Urbino, in 1513. She married Bartholomew Ammanati, a celebrated architect and ſculptor; ſpent her whole life in the ſtudy of philoſophy and polite literature, and is eſteemed one of the beſt Italian poets of the ſixteenth century. The principal merit of her poems conſiſt in a noble elevation, their being filled with excellent morals, and their breathing a ſpirit of piety. The academy of Intronati, at Sienna, chooſe her one of their mem-

members. She died in November, 1589, at ſeventy-ſix years of age.

AMMIRATI, or AMMIRATO, (SCIPIO) an eminent hiſtorian, born at Lecca, a city in the kingdom of Naples, on the 27th of September, 1531. He went into Florence, where the grand duke loaded him with benefits, and even made him his chancellor. He wrote an Hiſtory of Florence, in two volumes folio, and a great number of other works on different ſubject, and died January 30, 1600.

AMMON, the father of the Ammonites, was the ſon of Lot by his youngeſt daughter. Gen. xiv.

AMMON, king of Judah, was the ſon of Manaſſeh. He was very guilty of idolatry, and after a reign of two years was murdered by his own ſervants, about the ſixty-fourth year before the Chriſtian æra. He was ſucceeded by Joſiah his ſon.

AMMON, in Pagan mythology, a name given to Jupiter in Libya, where he was worſhipped under the form of a ram. His oracles laſted till the time of Theodoſius.

AMMONIUS, ſurnamed SACEAS, was born in Alexandria, and flouriſhed about the beginning of the third century. He was one of the moſt celebrated philoſophers of his age. He took great pains in reconciling the differences between the Platoniſts and Peri, atetics, in which he gained great reputation. Plotinus and Origen were both his diſciples. He died about the year 230.

AMMONIUS, ſurnamed LITHOTOME, a celebrated ſurgeon of Alexandria, ſo called from his inventing the operation of drawing the ſtone out of the bladder.

AMMONIUS (ANDREW) a native of Lucca, came, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century to ſeek his fortune in England, and lived for ſome time at ſir Thomas Moore's, and afterwards in St. Thomas's college. He was at length made ſecretary to Henry VIII. and honoured by pope Leo X. with a public character at the court of that prince. He applied himſelf to the belles lettres and to Latin poetry, and publiſhed ſeveral poems. He died of the ſweating-ſickneſs in 1517, before he was forty-years of age.

AMMONIUS (LIVINUS) diſtinguiſhed himſelf among the Carthuſians of Flanders, not only by the employment of procurator, with which he was honoured in Ghent, his native country, but alſo by his learning and piety. He was greatly eſteemed by Eraſmus, who looked upon him as one who had got the better of the prejudices common to thoſe of his profeſſion.

AMONTONS (WILLIAM) a famous French mathematician, born in 1663. Before he was twenty-four years of age, he preſented a new hygroſcope to the Royal Academy of Sciences, which was very much approved; and in 1695, he publiſhed, in French, Obſervations and Experiments concerning the Manner of making a new Hour-Glaſs, and on Barometers, Thermometers, and Hygroſcopes. This is the only book he wrote beſides the pieces inſerted in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and the Journal des Scavans. He died Oct. 11, 1705.

AMORGUS, an iſland in the Archipelago, about thirty-ſix miles in circumference. It is exceeding ſteep towards the north-eaſt; and the town is three miles weſt from the port, which is built in the form of an amphitheatre round a rock, with an old caſtle. Three miles from the town, on the edge of the ſea, is a large houſe, where a hundred caloyers or Greek monks are lodged. Within it is a guard-room, with huge wooden clubs to defend the entrance, which is by a wooden ladder. Here is the image of the Virgin Mary, which, they ſay, was brought there by an inviſible power, and that it continues to work miracles. In the other part of the iſland is a miraculous urn, which, they pretend, often fills itſelf with water. The inhabitants of this iſland are very affable, and the women pretty; but their habit is very ſingular. Their head-dreſs is a ſcarf of yellow linen, which covers the upper part of the head and the lower part of the face, and they wind it afterwards in the manner of a turban. The land is well improved, and yields corn, oil, and wine in great plenty; the bunches of grapes are exceeding large, and each grape is oval, and an inch and a half in length; they are of a whitiſh green, exceeding ſweet, and of an exquiſite taſte. Long. 26. 15. E. Lat. 36. 30. N.

AMOS, the third of the twelve leſſer prophets, was an herdſman of the city Tekoa. He propheſied under Uzias and Jeroboam II and foretold the captivity and re-eſtabliſhment of the ten tribes. He was put to death by Amaſius, prieſt of Bethel, about ſeven hundred and eighty-five years before Chriſt.

He ought not to be confounded with Amos, the father of Iſaiah.

AMOUR (WILLIAM DE ST.) a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, and canon of Beauvais, was born at St Amour, in Franche Comté, and vigorouſly defended the rights of the univerſity of Paris, who ſent him to Rome for that purpoſe. His book on the Perils of the latter Times was condemned by Alexander IV. He was even baniſhed to St. Amour; but after the death of that pope, returned to Paris, and was

received there with applauſe. He wrote ſeveral other works beſides that already mentioned, and died Sept. 13, 1272.

AMOUR (LEWIS GOURIN DE ST.) a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, and rector of the univerſity of Paris, was ſent to Rome to defend the cauſe of the advocates for Janſenus. He was excluded the Sorbonne for not ſigning M. Arnauld's condemnation, and died on the 15th of November, 1687. His Journal was printed in 1662, in folio.

AMOUR (St.) a ſmall town of France, in the Franche Comté, ſixteen miles from Tournis. Long. 15. 28. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

AMOUR, a river whoſe ſource is in Siberia, in about fifty-four degrees north latitude. It runs through Chineſe Tartary, and falls into the Tartarian Sea. The Chineſe call it Sagalian Oula.

AMOY, an iſland, in the province of Fokien, in China, where the Engliſh had a factory; but they have abandoned it. Long. 136. 0. Lat. 24. 30. It has a fine port, that will contain many thouſand veſſels. The emperor has a garriſon here of ſix or ſeven thouſand men.

AMPASA, a ſmall country of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, between the line and the kingdom of Melinda. The king is a vaſſal of the Portugueſe. Ampaſa is the capital of the country. Long. 40. 25. E. Lat. 1. 30. S.

AMPATRES, a people of the iſland of Madagaſcar, in a very fruitful country, but full of woods, in which they build their villages. They are addicted to robbery.

AMPHARES, one of the Lacedæmonian Ephori, and the principal cauſe of the tragical death of Agis, king of Sparta. See the article AGIS.

AMPHIARAUS, in Pagan mythology, a celebrated prophet, who poſſeſſed part of the kingdom of Argos. He was believed to excel in divining by dreams, and is ſaid to be the firſt who divined by fire. Amphiaraus knowing, by the ſpirit of prophecy, that he ſhould loſe his life in the war againſt Thebes, hid himſelf, in order to avoid engaging in that expedition; but his wife Eriphyle, being prevailed upon by a preſent of a necklace, diſcovered the place in which he had concealed himſelf; ſo that he was obliged to accompany the other princes who marched againſt Thebes, which proved fatal to him; for the earth being ſplit aſunder by a thunder-bolt, both he and his chariot were ſwallowed up in the opening. When he ſet out on this expedition, he was ſo provoked at his wife, that he enjoined his children to put her to death as ſoon as their age would allow them, which was accordingly performed by Alcmeon. See the articles ALCMEON and CALLIRHOE.

Amphiaraus, after his death, was ranked among the Gods; temples were dedicated to him; and his oracle, as well as the ſports inſtituted to his honour, were very famous.

AMPHICTYONS, Αμφικτυονες, in Grecian antiquity, an aſſembly of the deputies regularly ſent from the ſeveral Grecian ſtates to Delphi, in ſome meaſure reſembling the diet of the German empire. Theſe aſſemblies, which met twice a year, that is in ſpring and autumn, decided all diſputes between the Grecian ſtates, and their determinations were eſteemed ſacred and inviolable. Theſe aſſemblies were, it is ſaid, inſtituted by Amphictyon, the third king of Athens, about one thouſand four hundred and ninety-nine years before Chriſt.

AMPHILOCHIUS, biſhop of Iconium, in the fourth century, was the friend of St. Gregory Nazienzen and St. Baſil. He aſſiſted at the firſt general council of Conſtantinople in 381, and preſided at the council of Sidæ. Amphilochius, obſerving that the emperor Theodoſius encouraged the Arians, went to his palace, and approaching Arcadius, his ſon, careſſed him as if he had been an infant, but did not treat him with the cuſtomary reſpect. Theodoſius, enraged at an affront offered to himſelf in the perſon of his ſon, ordered the biſhop to be thruſt out of the palace, when, turning to Theodoſius he cried, "My lord, you cannot "bear that your ſon ſhould be injured, and are diſpleaſed "at thoſe who do not treat him with reſpect; can you then "doubt, that the God of the univerſe alſo abhors thoſe "who blaſpheme againſt his only ſon." Theodoſius, upon this, called back the biſhop, begged his pardon, and ſoon after publiſhed ſevere laws againſt the aſſemblies of the Arians. St. Amphilochius died about the year 394.

AMPHILOCLES, in Pagan mythology, the ſon of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, was both a king and a prophet, for he reigned at Argos; but not being able to maintain himſelf in that kingdom, he built a city in the bay of Ambraccia; but his brother Mopſus and he quarrelling, they killed each other in a duel.

Amphilocles had an altar erected to him at Athens, which did not contribute ſo much to the glory of his name, as an oracle he had at Mallus in Cilicia.

AMPHION, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Jupiter and Antiope, played ſo well on the lyre, that the rocks were ſaid to follow him, and the ſtones, moved by his harmony, ranged themſelves in order, and formed the walls of Thebes. He

married Niobe, whoſe inſult to Diana occaſioned the loſs of their children; when the unhappy father, filled with deſpair, attempted to deſtroy the temple of Apollo, but was puniſhed by the loſs of his ſight and ſkill, and caſt into the infernal regions.

This fable is founded on Amphion's civilizing the manners of the moſt ſavage among mankind by his eloquence; but the charms of oratory loſe all their influence, when the orator himſelf becomes prophane and impious.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turky in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, ſeated on the river Strymon, ſeventy miles north eaſt of Salonichi. Long. 40. 16. E. Lat. 41. 38. N.

AMPHITHEATRE, in antiquity, a ſpacious edifice, built either round or oval, for the convenience of beholding the combats of wild beaſts, gladiators, and other ſports. The loweſt part was called arena, from its being ſtrewed with ſand; round which were vaults, ſtiled cavæ, in which were confined the wild beaſts appointed for the ſhews; above which was a large circular periſtyle, called the podium, adorned with columns, where the emperors, ſenators, and other perſons of diſtinction, were ſeated; and above theſe were circular rows of benches, riſing one above another, which were entered by avenues, at the end of which were gates, called vomitoriæ.

AMPHITRITE, in Pagan mythology, the Goddeſs of the ſea, the daughter of Nereus, and the wife of Neptune, who had courted her for a long time to no purpoſe, till he ſent the dolphin to intercede for him, who ſucceeding, the God rewarded him, by placing him among the ſtars.

AMPHYTRION, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Alcæus, and the huſband of Alcmena, vanquiſhed the Teleboans by the aſſiſtance of Cometho, the daughter of Pteleraüs. Mean while Jupiter went to ſee Alcmena under the form of Amphytrion, and lying with her, begat Hercules; and Amphytrion coming home the night after, begat another ſon called Iphicles. See ALCMENA.

AMPTHIL, a town in Bedfordſhire, pleaſantly ſituated between two hills. It has a market on Thurſdays, and is forty-three miles north-north-weſt of London, and ſix miles ſouth of Bedford. The fairs are on May 4, and December 11, for cattle.

AMPURIAS, the capital of the territory of Ampurdan, in Catalonia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Fluvia, ſixty miles north eaſt of Catalonia. The land about it is barren, full of briars and bulruſhes, except in ſome places, which produce flax. Long. 2. 56. E. Lat 42. 5. N.

AMRAS, a ſtrong caſtle of Germany, ſeated in Tirol, a mile and a quarter ſouth-eaſt of Inſpruck. It is full of rarities of every kind, and has a library, with the portraits of many learned men. Long. 11. 40. E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

AMRI, king of Iſrael, built Samaria, ſurpaſſed all his predeceſſors in impiety, and died about nine hundred and eighteen years before Chriſt.

AMSBURY, or AMBERSBURY, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on May 17, June 22, October 6, and the firſt Wedneſday after December 12, for horſes, ſheep, pigs, and horned cattle. It is the Pagus Ambri, famous for a monaſtery built by one Ambrus, and afterwards for a nunnery of noble women. There is a nobleman's ſeat here, built by Inigo Jones, to which new works were added under the direction of lord Burlington. It is eighty miles weſt of London, and ſix miles north of Saliſbury. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 51. 29. N.

AMSTERDAM, the capital city of the province of Holland, and of the United Netherlands, is ſeated on the river Amſtel and an arm of the ſea called the Wye. It is a very large trading city, and may be called the magazine of the univerſe. If its preſent ſtate be compared with what it was formerly, it will appear to be a great wonder, that in ſo ſhort a time it could attain ſuch grandeur, beauty, and magnificence. However, the air is but indifferent, which proceeds from the marſhes that ſurround it, and render it almoſt inacceſſible; but this inconvenience is abundantly recompenſed by the utility of its commerce, which its port ſerves greatly to promote; for it will contain above a thouſand large ſhips.

In 1204, it was nothing but a ſmall caſtle, called Amſtel from the name of the river, which its lords made a retreat for fiſhermen, who at firſt lived in huts covered with thatch; but it ſoon became conſiderable, and had a bridge and towers built about it, inſomuch that it roſe to a ſmall city; though till the year 1490, it was ſurrounded with nothing but a weak palliſado; and then the walls were built with brick, to defend it from the incurſions of the inhabitants of Utrecht, with whom the Hollanders were often quarrelling; but ſome months afterwards it was almoſt reduced to aſhes. In 1512, it was beſieged by the people of Guelderland; but not being able to take it, they ſet fire to the ſhips in the harbour.

In 1525, John of Leyden, the pretended king of Munſter, got into the city in the night-time, attacked the town-houſe, and defeated thoſe that made any reſiſtance. At length they barricaded the avenues to the market-place with wool and hop-ſacks, where John was with ſix hundred men, and ſo put a ſtop to their fury till day appeared, at which time the citizens fell upon them on all ſides, and forced them to retire into the town-houſe, where they were all cut to pieces, except a very few. About ten years after, there was another tumult raiſed by a parcel of fanatics, conſiſting of men and women, who ran about the ſtreets ſtark naked, and had a deſign of making themſelves maſters of the town houſe. Their ſhrieks and cries, which were dreadful enough, ſoon alarmed the inhabitants, who ſeized the greateſt part of them, and gave them the chaſtiſement they deſerved. It was one of the laſt cities that embraced the reformed religion; and when it was beſieged by the Hollanders, in 1578, for ten months before it capitulated, one article of the capitulation was, a free exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion; but this was not obſerved by the Proteſtants, for they ſoon drove the eccleſiaſtics, monks, and nuns, out of the city, broke the images, and demoliſhed the altars. From this time it became the general rendezvous of all nations and of every ſect, which raiſed it to that degree of grandeur and opulence it now enjoys. The citizens were obliged to enlarge their bounds ſeveral times; and in 1675, they encreaſed it to its preſent extent. It was ſurrounded with a brick wall, and a large ditch, eighty feet broad, full of running water. The walls were fortified with twenty-ſix baſtions, on each of which there is now a wind-mill. There are eight gates towards the land, and one towards the water.

Amſterdam, being ſeated in a marſhy ſoil, is built on piles of wood, for which reaſon no coaches are allowed, except to great men and phyſicians, who pay a tax for that privilege; and all kinds of goods are drawn on ſledges. Beſides, it ſtands ſo low, that they would be expoſed to inundations, if they did not ſecure themſelves by dikes and ſluices. The fineſt ſtreets are, the Keyſar's Graft, or Emperor's Canal; the Heer Graft, or Lords Canal; the Cingel; and the ſtreet of Haerlem. The principal canal is remarkable for its houſes, which are magnificent ſtructures, of an equal height. There are three prodigious ſluices, and a great number of ſtone bridges over the canals, which croſs the city in many parts, and render the ſtreets clean and pleaſant. The canals are deep, their ſides are lined with hewn ſtone, and have generally rows of trees planted on each ſide.

The fineſt is that called the Ammarack, which is formed by the waters of the Amſtel, into which the tide comes up, and upon the ſides of which are two large quays. This canal has ſeveral bridges: the principal is that next the ſea, called Pont-Neuf, or the New Bridge; it is ſix hundred and ſixty feet long, and ſeventy broad, with iron baluſtrades on each ſide; it has thirty-ſix arches, of which eleven are very high, and eight are ſhut up to incloſe the yachts. From this bridge there is a moſt charming proſpect both of the city, port, and ſea. The port is a mile and half in length, and above a thouſand paces in breadth: it is always filled with a multitude of veſſels, which look like a foreſt, or rather a floating city. The ſtreets in general are well paved, and the houſes built of brick or ſtone. Towards the ſides of the haven, the city is incloſed with great poles driven into the ground, which are joined by large beams placed horizontally. There are openings to let the ſhips in and out, which are kept ſhut every night at the ringing of a bell. Amſterdam is computed to be half as big as London; and the number of houſes are ſaid to amount to twenty-ſix thouſand and thirty-five. The ſtreets are but ordinary; the principal of theſe is the Dam.

The public buildings are very magnificent. The ſtadt-houſe was began to be built in 1648; it is founded upon fourteen thouſand wooden piles, and its front is two hundred and eighty-two feet long, its ſides two hundred and fifty-five feet, and its height to the roof one hundred and ſixteen. There is a marble pediment in the front, whereon a woman is carved in relievo, holding the arms of the city; ſhe is ſeated in a chair, ſupported by two lions, with an olive-branch in her right hand; and on each ſide are four Naiads, who preſent her with a crown of palm and laurel; and two other marine goddeſſes preſent her with all manner of fruit; beſides, there is Neptune with his trident, accompanied with Tritons, a ſea-unicorn, and a ſea horſe. On the top ſtand three ſtatues in bronze, repreſenting Juſtice, Strength, and Plenty. On the top of the ſtructure is a round tower, fifty feet above the roof, adorned with ſtatues, and an harmonious chime of bells, the biggeſt of which weighs about ſeven thouſand pounds, and the next ſix thouſand; they are made to play different tunes every month. It has never a handſome gate, but only ſeven doors to anſwer to the number of the United Provinces. On the floor of the great hall are repreſented two globes, the ce-

leſtial

leſtial and terreſtial, which are twenty-two feet in diameter, and ſixty-nine in circumference; they are made of black and white marble, and are inlaid with jaſper and copper. In general, all the chambers are enriched with paintings, carvings, and gildings. While this ſtadt-houſe was building, the old one was ſet on fire, and conſumed with all the archives and regiſters.

Under the ſtadt-houſe is a prodigious vault, wherein is kept the bank of Amſterdam, where there is a vaſt quantity of ingots both of gold and ſilver, as alſo bags, which are ſuppoſed to be full of money. The doors are proof againſt petards, and are never opened but in the preſence of one of the burgomaſters. The priſons for debtors and criminals are likewiſe under the ſtadt-houſe; as alſo the guard room for the citizens, wherein the keys of the city are locked every night. At the end of the great hall is the ſchepens or aldermens chamber, where civil cauſes are tried. Beſides theſe, there are the chambers of the ſenate and council, the burgo-maſters chamber, the chambers of accounts, &c. In the ſecond ſtory is a large magazine of arms; and on the top of the building are ſix large ciſterns of water, which may be conveyed to any room in the houſe in caſe of fire, to prevent which the chimnies are lined with copper.

The bourſe, or exchange, where the merchants aſſemble, is all of free-ſtone, and built upon two thouſand wooden piles; its length is about two hundred feet, and its breadth one hundred and twenty-four; the galleries are ſupported by twenty ſix marble columns, upon each of which are the names of the people that are to meet there; they are all numbered, and there is a place fixed for every merchandiſe under ſome one of theſe numbers. On the right hand of the gate is a ſuperb ſtair-caſe, which leads to the galleries, on one ſide of which there are ſeveral ſhops, and on the other a place to ſell clothes. It is not unlike the royal exchange in London.

The houſe belonging to the Eaſt-India company contains large magazines, full of the different ſorts of commodities brought from the Eaſt-Indies. The building was uſed formerly for the city arſenal. There are ſeveral magnificent new buildings added to it. The directors hold their aſſemblies there twice a week. There are now ſeveral arſenals; that of the Eaſt-India company and that of the admiralty are near each other.

The academy, called the Illuſtrious School, is likewiſe a very fine building: it was formerly a convent belonging to the nuns of St. Agnes. Here they teach Latin, the oriental languages, theology, philoſophy, hiſtory, &c. The lawyers and phyſicians have likewiſe their ſchools. There are eleven churches belonging to the eſtabliſhed church, and one for Engliſh Preſbyterians, none beſides which are allowed to have bells; alſo other ſects may have churches except the Roman Catholics, who meet in private houſes without moleſtation. The Jews have two fine ſynagogues, one for the Portugueſe, and the other for the German Jews. Some of the churches are very ſtately buildings, but not ſo remarkable as to deſerve a particular deſcription.

Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral hoſpitals, or houſes for orphans, for poor widows, for ſick perſons, and for mad people; all which are regulated with much prudence. The Raſp-Houſe, which was formerly a nunnery, is now a ſort of a work houſe for men that behave ill. They are commonly ſet to ſaw or raſp Braſil wood, and if they will not perform their taſk, they are put into a cellar which the water runs into, where if they do not almoſt conſtantly ply the pump, they run the riſk of being drowned. There is likewiſe a ſpin-houſe for debauched women, where they are obliged to ſpin wool, flax, and hemp, and do other works. All the hoſpitals are extremely neat, and richly adorned with pictures. They are maintained partly by voluntary contributions, which are raiſed by putting money into the poor's boxes, fixed up all over the city; and partly by taxing all public diverſions, as well at fairs as otherwiſe. Likewiſe every perſon that paſſes through any of the gates at candle-light pays a penny for the ſame uſes. Theſe charities are taken care of by certain officers called deacons. The governors are nominated by the magiſtrates out of the moſt conſiderable men in the city.

The common ſort have places of diverſion called Spiel-Houſes, where there are muſic and dancing. They are much of the ſame kind as the hops which were ſo frequent about London. If ſtrangers go there, they muſt take care not to make their addreſſes to a woman that is engaged to any other man.

This city is governed by a ſenate or council, which conſiſts of thirty-ſix perſons, called a Vroedſhap, who enjoy their places for life; and when any of them dies, the remainder chooſe another in his ſtead. This ſenate elects deputies to be ſent to the States of Holland, and appoints the chief magiſtrate of the city, called Burgomaſters, or Echevins, who are like our aldermen. The number is twelve, out of which four are choſen every year to execute the office,

and are called Burgomaſters Regent. Three of theſe are diſcharged every year to make room for three others. One of the four is kept in to inform the new ones of the ſtate of affairs, and alſo preſides the three firſt months in the year, and the others three months each. So that when they are in this office, they may be compared to the lord-mayor of the city of London. Theſe alterations and appointments are made by their own body. They diſpoſe of all inferior offices which become vacant during their regency. They have likewiſe the direction of all public works which regard the ſafety, tranquility, and embelliſhment of the city. The keys of the famous bank of this city are in the hands of theſe magiſtrates.

The college conſiſts of new burgomaſters or echevins, who are judges in all criminal affairs, without appeal; but in civil cauſes they may appeal to the council of the province. There are two treaſurers, a bailiff, and a penſionary. The bailiff continues in his office three years, and ſearches after criminals, takes care to proſecute them, and ſees their ſentence executed. The penſionary is the miniſter of the magiſtracy, well verſed in the laws, who makes public harangues, and is the defender of the intereſts of the city.

The city of Amſterdam contributes to the public income above fifty thouſand livres per day, beſides the exciſe of beer, fleſh, and corn, which in all amounts to above one million ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling a year, which is more than is paid by all the reſt of the provinces put together, and yet it bears but the fifth rank in the aſſembly of the ſtates of Holland, with this diſtinction, that whereas other cities ſend two members, this ſends four.

The militia of Amſterdam is very conſiderable, for they have ſixty companies, each of which has from two hundred to three hundred men. Jews and Anabaptiſts are excluded from this ſervice, for they are not admitted to bear arms. But they are obliged to contribute to the maintenance of the city guard, which conſiſts of one thouſand four hundred ſoldiers; as alſo to the night watch, who patrole about the ſtreets, and proclaim the hour. Beſides theſe, there are trumpeters on every church ſteeple, who ſound every half hour; and if there happens a fire, they ring the fire bell, and ſhow where it is. The inhabitants have excellent contrivances to bring it under ſpeedily.

The trade of Amſterdam is prodigious; for almoſt the whole trade of the Eaſt-India Company centers in this city, which beſides carries on a commerce with all the reſt of the world, inſomuch that it may be called the magazine or ſtore-houſe of Europe. They import a vaſt deal of corn from the Baltick, not ſo much for preſent conſumption, as to lay up againſt times of ſcarcity. The richeſt ſpices are entirely in the hands of the Eaſt-India company, who furniſh all Europe therewith. They have great ſtores of all warlike proviſions, with which they ſupply ſeveral nations, which is owing to their ingroſſing moſt of the iron works on the Rhine, and other great rivers that run into Holland. The longitude of Amſterdam is 4. 30. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

AMULIUS, king of Latium, uſurped his brother Numitor's crown, and obliged Sylvia, his niece, to become a veſtal, in order to prevent her marrying; but at length ſhe was brought to-bed of Romulus and Remus, who ſlew Amulius, and reſtored Numitor to the throne, about ſeven hundred and fifty-four years before the Chriſtian æra.

AMURAT, or AMURATH I. the fourth emperor of the Turks, and one of the greateſt princes of the Ottoman empire, ſucceeded Solyman in 1360. He took from the Greeks Gallipoli, Thrace, and Adrianople, which laſt he choſe for the place of his reſidence. He defeated the prince of Bulgaria, conquered Miſnia, chaſtiſed his rebellious baſhas, and is ſaid to have gained thirty-ſix battles.

This prince, in order to form a body of devoted troops that might ſerve as the immediate guards of his perſon and dignity, appointed his officers to ſeize annually, as the imperial property, the fifth part of the Chriſtian youth taken in war. Theſe, after being inſtructed in the Mahometan religion, inured to obedience by ſevere diſcipline, and trained to warlike exerciſes, were formed into a body diſtinguiſhed by the name of Janiſſaries, or New Soldiers. Every ſentiment which enthuſiaſm can inſpire, every mark of diſtinction that the favour of the prince could confer, were employed in order to animate this body with martial ardour, and with a conſciouſneſs of its own pre-eminence. The Janiſſaries ſoon became the chief ſtrength and pride of the Ottoman armies, and were diſtinguiſhed above all the troops whoſe duty it was to attend on the perſon of the ſultan. At length the death of Lazarus, deſpot of Servia, who had endeavoured in vain to ſtop the progreſs of Amurath's arms, touched Milo, one of his ſervants, in ſo ſenſible a manner, that, in revenge, he ſtabbed the ſultan in the midſt of his troops, and killed him upon the ſpot, A. D. 1389, after he had reigned thirty-three years.

AMURATH, or AMURAT II. the tenth emperor of the Turks, and one of the moſt famous Ottoman princes, was the eldeſt

eldeſt ſon of Mahomet I. whom he ſucceeded in 1421 He beſieged Conſtantinople and Belgrade without ſucceſs; but took Theſſalonica from the Venetians, and rendered the prince of Boſnia, and that of Albania tributary to him. By the inroads he made into Hungary and Greece, he obliged the Chriſtian princes to enter into a league againſt him; and into this league Ladiſlaus, the king of Hungary, entered, tho' he had juſt before made a peace with Amurath, which he ſwore to upon the Goſpels, and Amurath upon the Koran. This ſtep was taken by Ladiſlaus at the inſtigation of pope Eugenius, and other princes; but the Chriſtian army was entirely defeated. Bonfinius relates, that at the beginning of the battle, Amurath ſeeing his ſoldiers put to flight, took out of his boſom the treaty he had made with the Chriſtians, and opening it, lifted up his eyes to heaven, crying out "Behold, O Jeſus! the league "the Chriſtians have made with me, and have ſworn to "by thy ſacred name; if thou art a God, revenge the "wrong done to thy name and me." And no ſooner had he ſaid this, as that author tells us, but the Chriſtian army began to give way. In this battle Ladiſlaus behaved with aſtoniſhing bravery, but his horſe was at laſt killed under him, and being abandoned and trodden under foot, he loſt his life. However, after this great ſucceſs, Amurath met with an obſtacle to his deſigns, from the valour and conduct of Scanderbeg, who, with a ſmall body of forces, defeated three powerful armies, and obliged a fourth, with the emperor Amurath at their head, to retire with loſs, when Amurath, chagrined with his ill ſucceſs, and weakened by the infirmities of age, fell ſick and died, on the 11th of February, 1451. It is obſerved to this prince's honour, that he always kept the treaties he made with the utmoſt fidelity.

AMURATH, or AMURAT III. the ſixteenth emperor of the Turks, a cruel prince, and a moſt formidable enemy of the Chriſtians, was the eldeſt ſon of Selim II. and ſucceeded his father in the year 1575. On his aſcending the throne he cauſed five of his brothers to be ſtrangled. He invaded Perſia with prodigious armies, and after ſeveral battles loſt and won, concluded a peace to the diſadvantage of the Perſians. He ordered an ambaſſador from Poland to be cut to pieces, with all his retinue. In 1596 his army was defeated by the emperor Rodolphus, when Mahomet, Amurath's nephew, with ten thouſand Turks, were ſlain. In 1592, Sinan, one of his generals, marched into Hungary, with the emperor's ambaſſador in chains; but was the next year defeated. Amurath died in 1595, at forty-two years of age, after he had reigned twenty years.

AMURATH, or AMURAT IV. emperor of the Turks, ſucceeded Muſtapha in 1623. He took Bagdat in 1638, and died on the 8th of February, 1640, aged forty-one.

AMYMONE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Denaus, who, as ſhe was ſhooting in the woods, happened to wound a ſatyr, who upon this attempted to raviſh her; but imploring the aid of the Gods, Neptune came to her aſſiſtance, ſaved her from the ſatyr, but deflowered her himſelf, and by him ſhe had Nauplius.

AMYNTAS I. king of Macedonia, ſucceeded his father Alcetas about 556 years before the Chriſtian æra, and reigned about fifty years.

AMYNTAS II. king of Macedon, the father of Philip, and grandfather of Alexander the Great, ſucceeded Pauſanias, about three hundred and ninety-two years before the Chriſtian æra. His army was defeated by the Illyrians and Olynthians. He died three hundred and ſixty-ſeven years before the birth of Chriſt.

There were many other princes and lords of Greece of the ſame name.

AMYNTOR, in fabulous hiſtory, king of the Dolopians, was killed by Hercules, for denying him a free paſſage thro' his dominions.

AMYOT (JAMES) biſhop of Auxerre, great almoner of France, and one of the moſt learned men of the ſixteenth century, was born at Melun, Oct. 30, 1514, and ſtudied philoſophy at Paris. He tranſlated into French, 1. The Amours of Theagines and Charicloa. 2. Plutarch's Lives and Morals. 3. Several books of Diodorus Siculus; and, 4. ſome Greek Tragedies. He died Feb. 6, 1593.

AMYRAULT (MOSES) miniſter and profeſſor of divinity at Saumur, was born at Bourgueil, a ſmall town of Touraine, in France, in September, 1596. He publiſhed a piece in which he attempted to explain the myſtery of predeſtination and grace, which occaſioned a controverſy between him and ſome other divines. He alſo wrote, An Apology for the Proteſtants, a Paraphraſe on the New Teſtament, and ſeveral other books. He was honoured with the friendſhip of ſeveral great men; and cardinal Richelieu, in particular, had ſuch an eſteem for him, that he cauſed him to be conſulted on the great deſign he had formed of re-uniting the Proteſtant and Romiſh churches. For this purpoſe Mr. de Villeneuve, lord-lieutenant of Saumur, having invited him and father Audebert to dinner, treated Mr. Amyrault with extreme reſpect, placed him above the Jeſuit, and cauſed grace to be omitted. After dinner the Jeſuit began with owning, that he was ſent by the king and his eminence to propoſe an agreement in point of religion; and declared that the Roman Catholics were ready to ſacrifice to the public tranquility the invocation of ſaints, purgatory, and the merit of good works; that they would ſet bounds to the pope's power; and that, in caſe they ſhould meet with oppoſition from the court of Rome, they would lay hold on that occaſion to create a patriarch; that the laity ſhould be allowed the communion in both kinds; and that they would give up ſeveral other points, provided they found in the Proteſtants a ſincere deſire of peace and union; but upon Mr. Amyrault's touching upon the doctrine of the euchariſt, he proteſted, that as to that tenet no alteration would be admitted. Upon which the other anſwered, that if ſo, they could come to no agreement. This extraordinary conference laſted about four hours. The Jeſuit required ſecreſy; but Mr. Amyrault proteſted that he would acquaint his colleagues with the whole affair, which he did that very night. This eminent divine died in 1664.

AMYRUTZES, a peripatetic philoſopher, born at Trebizond, lived in the fifteenth century, and was at firſt in great eſteem at the court of the emperor David, his ſovereign, on account of his writing in favour of the Greeks, againſt the deciſions of the council of Florence; but at laſt, he forfeited, by his apoſtacy, all the reputation he had gained. He accompanied the emperor David to Conſtantinople, whither that prince was carried, after the reduction of Trebizond, in 1461; when being ſeduced by the ſultan's promiſes, he renounced the Chriſtian religion, and embraced Mahometiſm, changing his name to that of Mahomet Beg. Mahomet II. honoured him with ſeveral employments in the ſeraglio, and by his order he tranſlated many books of the Chriſtians into Arabic.

ANA, ANAH, or ANNA, the capital of part of Arabia Deſerta, was formerly a celebrated mart town, but is at preſent not much frequented. It ſtands on the river Euphrates, which divides it into two parts. That on the farther ſide is not large, and is encompaſſed with old walls, and ſo ſurrounded by the water of the river, that there is no entering it without a boat. That on this is very large, but very ill provided with walls and ditches, inſomuch that any perſon may go in and out at any time of the night. The houſes are built of brick and ſtone, and are ſquare, terraſſed on the top, and generally but one ſtory high. Each has a garden planted with date, citron, lemon, and pomegranate trees, which yield delicate fruit; and near the town, beyond the Euphrates, there are a great number of ſummer-houſes, ſeated on the hills. The country about it is exceeding pleaſant and fruitful, being full of all the trees juſt mentioned, beſides olives, and great plenty of corn and cotton. The town is chiefly inhabited by Arabians, but there are Jews and other ſtrangers. The caravans paſs through this place when they travel over the Little Deſart to go to Bagdat. It is under the dominion of an Emir, tributary to the Grand Seignor, and is two hundred and ſixty miles from Aleppo, one hundred and thirty-five from Felujah, where old Babylon moſt probably ſtood, and one hundred and forty-ſeven from Moſul, built near Old Nineveh. Long. 42. 45. E. Lat. 33. 25. N.

ANACHARSIS, a famous philoſopher, the brother of Cadovides king of Scythia, lived in the time of Crœſus, five hundred and forty-eight years before the Chriſtian æra. He went to Athens in order to learn the language, manners, and laws of the Greeks, and by his conferences with Solon, rendered himſelf illuſtrious for his learning, his contempt for riches, and the auſterity of his life. He had a quick and lively genius, with a ſtrong and maſterly eloquence; his ſpeeches were delivered in a pathetic ſtile; and as he was fond of poetry, he wrote a poem upon war, that contained nine hundred verſes. On his return to Scythia, he attempted to change the ancient cuſtoms of that country, and to eſtabliſh thoſe of Greece: but this proved extremely diſpleaſing to his countrymen, and fatal to himſelf; for as he was performing ſome ceremonies in honour of Cybele, he was ſhot with an arrow and killed.

ANACLATERIA, in antiquity, a feſtival celebrated when a king or prince came of age, and aſſumed the reins of government, proclamation being them made of this great event, that the people might come and ſalute their prince, and congratulate him upon his new dignity.

ANACLETE, biſhop of Rome, about the year 77. There is no account of the circumſtances of his life. He was ſucceeded by St. Clement. He ought not to be confounded with the antipope Anaclete, who died in 1138.

ANACLINOPALE, among the ancients, a kind of wreſtling performed on the ground, the combatants voluntarily throwing themſelves down for that purpoſe.

ANACOANA,

ANACOANA, the wife of Carnabo, cacique or ſovereign of Maguana, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, and the moſt powerful prince in the iſland. This princeſs, who had a genius much above thoſe of her ſex and nation, entertained a great eſteem for the Spaniards, and ſought all occaſions of ſerving them. After the death of her huſband, ſhe retired to her brother Bechechio, the cacique of Xiragua Don Bartholomew Colombus, brother of the celebrated Chriſtopher Columbus, knowing her regard for the Spaniards, reſolved to take advantage of it, and went to Xiragua. Bechechio did not like the Spaniards, but being preſſed by the ſollicitations of his ſiſter, conſented to ſubmit to them, and to pay them tribute. He therefore gave the Spaniards a good reception, and Don Bartholomew treated him in a very friendly and obliging manner. The country of Bechechio producing no gold, it was agreed that he ſhould furniſh a certain quantity of proviſions and cotton. Some time after, when Bechechio had collected the tribute, he ſent advice of it to Don Bartholomew, who immediately ſent a veſſel to Xiragua, and went thither himſelf by land, when he was received by the brother and ſiſter with the moſt diſtinguiſhed honours. The veſſel being the firſt ſeen on the coaſt, excited the curioſity of Ancoana and the cacique, who examined it with great aſtoniſhment, and cauſed it to be loaded with a greater quantity of cotton and caſſava than had been agreed upon. The Spaniſh veſſel, at parting, ſaluted them with a diſcharge of their guns, they were terrified; but finding that their fear excited the laughter of the Spaniards, they recovered their courage.

Bechechio dying in 1503, and leaving no children, Ancoana ſucceeded him. She had now changed her ſentiments with reſpect to the Spaniards. The ingratitude with which they had returned the benefits ſhe had conferred on them, had made hatred ſucceed to friendſhip. The Spaniards therefore reſolved to get rid of her. To ſucceed in this, they repreſented her as a rebel, and accuſed her before Ovando, the governor-general, of meditating ſome treachery. Ovando, fearing that ſhe would be before-hand with him, loſt no time, but marched from the city of Domingo to Xiragua at the head of ſeventy horſe, and three hundred foot. Ancoana, who had no diſtruſt, thought that Ovando came to ſee her as a friend, and to give him a more honourable reception, aſſembled all her vaſſals, and marched at their head to meet the Spaniſh governor. The throng of people who followed her, danced after the manner of the country, and ſent forth cries of joy. The queen made an obliging compliment to Ovando, and conducted him to her houſe, amidſt the acclamations of her people. A feſtival had been prepared in a ſpacious hall, and the repaſt was followed by ſports and dances that laſted ſeveral days. During the pleaſures of this feaſt, the Spaniſh general was guilty of the blackeſt treachery. He deſired the queen to partake of a feaſt he would give her in the Spaniſh taſte. Ancoana, accompanied by all her chiefs, repaired to it on the following Sunday. She was introduced, with all her attendants, into a large hall in a ſquare, where the feaſt ought to have been celebrated. The Spaniards made her wait ſome time; they at length appeared, but it was in order of battle. The infantry, who marched firſt, ſeized all the avenues of the ſquare. Ovando at length advanced at the head of the cavalry, and inveſted the houſe in which the queen was. The cavalry then drew their ſabres, and the foot put to the ſword a multitude of Indians, who had been drawn by curioſity to attend the queen, and had aſſembled in the ſquare. After this maſſacre, the cavalry diſmounted and entered the hall where the queen was. Ovando cauſed the inferior caciques and other illuſtrious vaſſals who had accompanied that princeſs, to be faſtened to ſtakes. After which he ordered fire to be ſet to the houſe, and they were all conſumed by the flames. As to Ancoana, ſhe was loaded with chains, and taken to St. Domingo, where ſhe was ſoon brought to her trial, and being declared a rebel, was publicly hanged.

ANACREON, an excellent Greek poet, born at Teos, a city of Ionia, lived about five hundred and thirty-two years before the Chriſtian æra. Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, invited him to his court, and made him ſhare with him in his buſineſs and his pleaſures. He had a delicate wit, as may be judged from the inexpreſſible beauties and graces that ſhine in his works; but he was fond of pleaſure; was of an amorous diſpoſition, and addicted to drunkenneſs; yet notwithſtanding his debaucheries, he lived to the age of eighty-five. We are told, that in his old age he lived upon dried grapes, and that he was at laſt choaked by a grape ſtone ſticking in his throat.

There is but a ſmall part of Anacreon's works that remain, for beſides his odes and epigrams, he compoſed elegies, hymns, and iambics. His poems, which are extant, were reſcued from oblivion by Henry Stevens, and are univerſally admired. The verſes of Anacreon are ſweeter, ſays Scaliger, than Indian ſugar. His beauty and chief excellence, ſays Madam Dacier, lay in imitating nature, and in following reaſon, ſo that he preſented to the mind no images but what were noble and natural. The odes of Anacreon, ſays Rapin, are flowers, beauties, and perpetual graces; it is familiar to him to write what is natural and to the life, he having an air ſo delicate, ſo eaſy, and ſo graceful, that among all the ancients there is nothing comparable to the method he took, nor to that kind of writing he followed. He flows ſoft and eaſy, every where diffuſing the joy and indolence of his mind through his verſe, and tuning his harp to the ſmooth and pleaſant temper of his ſoul. But none has given a juſter character of his writings, than the God of Love, as taught to ſpeak by Mr. Cowley.

All thy verſe is ſofter far
Than the downy feathers are,
Of my wings, or of my arrows,
Of my mother's doves and ſparrows;
Graceful, cleanly, ſmooth, or round,
All with Venus' girdle bound.

ANADEIA, in Grecian antiquity, a ſtool, on which a perſon accuſed was placed when he made his defence.

ANAGNOSTA, in antiquity, a ſort of literary ſervant retained in the families of the great, to read to them during their meals, or whenever they were at leiſure.

ANAMABOE is a populous town in the kingdom of Fantin, in Guinea, about two miles and a half from Cormentin, and ſeven miles from Mouree. The natives are generally great cheats, and muſt be carefully looked after in dealing with them, and their gold well examined, for it is commonly adulterated. It lies under the cannon of the Engliſh caſtle, which is a neat place, built with ſtone, brick, and lime, and ſeated on a rock about thirty paces from the ſtrand. It has convenient lodgings, and proper warehouſes. The landing is pretty difficult, on account of the rocks, and therefore thoſe that come here to trade are forced to go aſhore in canoes. The earth here is very proper to make bricks, and the oyſters, when burnt, afford good lime; and as here is plenty of timber, there are all the materials for building. The country at Anamaboe is full of hills, beginning at a good diſtance from the town, and affording a very pleaſant proſpect. Indian corn and palm wine are very plenty, as alſo paraqueetos of the ſize of ſparrows; their bodies are of a curious green, and their heads and tails of a beautiful red. They have a green fruit called papas, as big as a ſmall melon, and which has a taſte like a cauliflower. Anamaboe is much frequented by the Engliſh ſhips and others for corn and ſlaves, which laſt are ſometimes to be had in great numbers.

ANASTASIUS I. emperor of the Eaſt, ſucceeded Zeno in the year 491. He was not only obliged to ſtruggle with the different parties which divided the church, but likewiſe ſeveral times engaged in war againſt the Perſians, and the Bulgarians, which laſt firſt began to appear under his reign, and yet at the very beginning of it he eaſed the people of a very heavy tax, under which they had groaned for a long time. He prohibited fighting with wild beaſts, erected ſeveral buildings, and as much as poſſible avoided dangerous wars. This prince died July 10, 518, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

ANASTASIUS II. emperor of the Eaſt, ſucceeded Bardanes in 713, was confined in a monaſtery in 716, and died in 719.

ANASTASIUS I. pope, ſucceeded Sinicius on the 14th of March, 398. He reconciled the Eaſtern to the Roman church, condemned the Origeniſts, and died in 402.

ANASTASIUS II. elected pope on the 28th of November, 496, wrote to the emperor Anaſtaſius in favour of the Catholic religion, and to Clovis to congratulate him on his converſion. He died November 16, 498.

ANASTASIUS III. elected pope in 910, governed the church for ten years.

ANASTASIUS IV. was elected pope on the 9th of July, 1153, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his charity during a great famine. He died on the 4th of December, 1154.

ANASTASIUS V. elected pope in oppoſition to Benedict III. in 855, but was at length driven from the papal chair.

ANASTASIUS SINAITA, a celebrated monk of Mount Sinai, was elected patriarch of Antioch in 561, and died on the 21ſt of April, 599. He wrote many treatiſes in Greek, the principal of which is intitled the Guide.

ANASTASIUS, ſurnamed BIBLIOTHECARUS, abbot, library keeper of the church of Rome, and one of the moſt learned men of the ninth century, aſſiſted in 869 at the fourth general council, the acts and canons of which he tranſlated from the Greek into Latin. He alſo compoſed the lives of ſeveral popes, and other works, the beſt edition of which is that of the Vatican.

ANATOLIA, or NATOLIA. See NATOLIA.

ANATOLIUS, biſhop of Laodicea, in Syria, was an eminent writer among the Chriſtians. He was born at Alexandria, and flouriſhed about the year 270, under the emperors Carus and Probus. He was well ſkilled in arithmetic,

metic, geometry, aſtronomy, natural philoſophy, logic, and rhetoric. He wrote a book concerning Eaſter, and ten books of Arithmetic.

ANATHEMATA, in Grecian antiquity, preſents offered to the Gods, and placed, or hung up, in their temples, either to pacify them when angry, to obtain ſome future benefit, or as a grateful acknowledgment of ſome paſt favour. Theſe conſiſted of crowns and garlands, rich garments, gold cups, or any thing that might contribute to the ornament or enriching of the temples, or be conſidered as a teſtimony of the gratitude of the giver.

ANAXAGORAS, one of the moſt celebrated philoſophers of antiquity, was born at Clazomenæ, in Ionia, about five hundred years before the Chriſtian æra, and was a diſciple of Anaximenes. He laid the foundation of that ſublime and victorious eloquence which made his diſciple Pericles ſo powerful, and taught him to fear the Gods without ſuperſtition. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the novelty of his doctrine, and held that there were hills, valleys, and inhabitants in the moon, and that the ſun was a maſs of fire bigger than Peloponeſus, &c. But the moſt commendable part of Anaxagoras's ſyſtem was, that he was the firſt who maintained that a wiſe and intelligent Being had given motion to matter, and digeſted the chaos into order. He died at Lampſacus, and is ſaid to have lived ſeventy-two years.

ANAXAGORIA, in Grecian antiquity, an anniverſary feſtival obſerved by the people of Lampſacus in honour of Anaxagoras.

ANAXANDER, king of Sparta, defeated the Meſſenians, and drove them out of Peloponeſus, about eight hundred and ſixty-four years before the Chriſtian æra. This prince being aſked why the Lacedemonians had no treaſury, he replied, "It is for fear thoſe ſhould be corrupted who keep the keys."

ANAXANDRIDES, king of Sparta, is the only man of his country who had two wives at one time. As his firſt wife appeared barren, the ephori inſiſted upon his divorcing her, and marrying another, by whom he might have children: but as he was very fond of his wife, he proteſted that he would never divorce her: when the ephori ſeeing him fixed in this reſolution, propoſed his marrying another without divorcing the firſt. This ſecond propoſal he accepted, but would not ſuffer his two wives to live under the ſame roof. His new ſpouſe was ſoon delivered of Cleomenes, and at the ſame time the firſt proved with child, on which the new queen's domeſtics ſpread abroad ſlanderous reports in order to raiſe a belief that this was only an artifice, deſigned to deceive the people, by introducing a ſuppoſititious child; which rumour made ſuch an impreſſion on the ephori, that when the time of her delivery drew near, they placed guards about the queen to prevent their being impoſed upon: however, it proved no fiction. The ſecond wife's ſon had ſcarce common ſenſe, while the abilities of Doreius ſurpaſſed all thoſe of his age; yet Cleomenes, notwithſtanding his ſtupidity, was afterwards called to the crown. The firſt of theſe queens was afterwards delivered of twins; theſe were the brave Leonidas and Cleombrotus.

ANAXANDRIDES, a comic poet, born at Camirus, in the iſle of Rhodes, three hundred and ſeventy-ſix years before Chriſt, and was the firſt, according to Suidas, who brought upon the ſtage love adventures, and the misfortunes that befal young women on loſing their virginity. He wrote ſixty-five plays, but was at length condemned by the Athenians to be ſtarved to death for cenſuring their government.

ANAXARCHUS, a famous philoſopher, born at Abdera, and the favourite of Alexander the Great. He ſupported with heroic courage the torments inflicted on him by Nicocreon, tyrant of Cyprus.

ANAXIDAMUS, king of Sparta, about ſeven hundred and twenty-three years before Chriſt. Being aſked who commanded at Sparta, he anſwered, the laws.

ANAXIMANDER, a celebrated Greek philoſopher, born at Miletus, and the diſciple of Thales, flouriſhed about five hundred and forty-ſeven years before Chriſt. He was the firſt, according to Pliny, who invented the ſphere, and who, according to Strabo, made geographical maps. He diſcovered the obliquity of the ecliptic, and framed horoſcopes to denote the tropics and equinoxes.

ANAXIMENES, a famous Greek philoſopher, born at Miletus, and the friend, ſcholar, and ſucceſſor of Anaximander. He ſuppoſed that all things were generated by a ſucceſſive condenſation and rarefaction of air, the earth, water, and fire, being firſt produced out of it, and then the other parts of the univerſe. He alſo held that motion was from all eternity, and that the ſun gained its heat from the ſwiftneſs of its courſe. Pliny aſſerts, that he was the firſt who made a ſolar quadrant. He flouriſhed about five hundred and forty-ſeven years before the Chriſtian æra.

ANAXIMENES, the ſon of Ariſtocles of Lampſacus, was the diſciple of Diogenes the Cynic, and of Zoilus, the railer againſt Homer. He was preceptor to Alexander of Macedon, and followed him to the wars. The people of Lampſacus having incenſed Alexander by joining with the Perſians, they ſent Anaxemenes to intercede with that prince, that they might not be deprived of their wives, their children, and their country: when Alexander knowing the cauſe of his coming, ſwore by the Gods, that he would do the very reverſe of what he deſired of him. Upon this Anaximenes cried, "Grant me the favour, O king, to "enſlave the wives and children of the people of Lamp-"ſacus, to burn their temples, and lay their city level with "the ground." Alexander being unable to evade this ſtratagem, or to diſpenſe with his oath, was obliged, againſt his will, to pardon the inhabitants of Lampſacus.

ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the March of Ancona, five miles north of Aſcoli, and thirty-one north-eaſt of Rome. Long. 13. 54. E. Lat. 42. 48. N.

ANCASTER, a town in Lincolnſhire, on the Roman way, called the Hermen Street, now called the High Dyke Road. It has been a ſtrong city, entrenched and walled round. At the end of the town, where the Dovecoat ſtands, is Caſtle Cloſe, in which the foundations ſtand every where above ground, and it is encompaſſed by a ditch and a rampire. There has been a prodigious quantity of Roman coins found here, inſomuch that ſeveral people have traded in them for many years. They are likewiſe found in great plenty on all the hills round the town, eſpecially ſouthward, and towards the caſtle pits. After a ſhower the ſchool-boys and ſhepherds uſed to look for them on the declivities, and ſeldom returned empty. There is a vaſt variety of theſe coins.

Ancaſter conſiſts of one ſtreet, running north and ſouth along the road, and there is a ſpring at both ends of the town, which may be the reaſon for ſettling here, for there is no more water between this and Lincoln. This has been a populous place, for here are great quarries about it, and the rock lies very little under the ſurface. From Ancaſter Heath there is a view of the ſea, and Boſton ſteeple, which is very high. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth of Lincoln, twenty-five north of Stamford, and one hundred and fourteen north-by-weſt of London.

ANCENIS, a ſmall town of France, in Britany, ſeated on the river Loire, ſifteen miles eaſt of Nantes, and twenty-five weſt of Angiers. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat 47. 22. N.

ANCHARANUS, or DE ANCHARANO, (PETER) an eminent civilian, who flouriſhed about the year 1380, was born at Bologna, and wrote, 1. Select Queſtions from all the beſt Civilians, in three vols. folio. 2. Counſels or Anſwers at Law; and, 3. Commentaries on the Six Books of the Decretals. He died about the year 1410.

ANCHISES, in fabulous hiſtory, a Trojan prince, the ſon of Capys, was ſo agreeable in the eyes of Venus, that ſhe offered herſelf to him in the form of a beautiful nymph, deſiring him to preſent her to his relations, in order to have their marriage ſpeedily ſolemnized; but he telling her, that nothing ſhould prevent his enjoying her on the ſpot, ſhe took him at his word, and they went to bed; but towards evening, Anchiſes fell aſleep, and at his waking was ſenſible that he had lain with a goddeſs, and apprehending that this would ſhorten his days, was under great concern; but Venus encouraged him; told him that ſhe ſhould bear him a ſon, who ſhould be called Æneas; and let him at the ſame time know, that if he ever boaſted of the favour ſhe had granted him, he would be thunder ſtruck by Jupiter. Some time after, as he was drinking with his friends, the ſecret eſcaped him, on which it is ſaid, that he was ſtruck by thunder, and that this occaſioned the loſs of his ſight.

ANCHORETS, religious perſons, who in the primitive times of Chriſtianity, ſequeſtered themſelves from the reſt of the world, having nothing but a cell or cave to live in ſome deſart or unfrequented place. When there came ſeveral of theſe cells to be near one another, but not contiguous, the place was called Laura, and each Anchoret or Monk provided for himſelf. If they lived together in one habitation, and had all things in common, then it was called Cœnobium.

ANCILLON (DAVID) a miniſter of the reformed church at Metz, where he was born, March 17, 1617. He obtained an extenſive reputation by his learning, eloquence, and virtue, and was even highly reſpected by thoſe of the Roman Catholic communion. He publiſhed a book, in quarto, in which the whole diſpute concerning Traditions is fully examined: he alſo wrote an Apology for Luther, Zuinglius, Calvin, and Beza, and ſeveral other pieces. He died at Berlin, September 3, 1692.

ANCILLON (CHARLES) ſon of the preceding, was born at Metz, July 29, 1659, and was inſpector of the courts of juſtice which the French had in Pruſſia, counſellor of the embaſſy, and hiſtoriographer to the king of Pruſſia. He wrote, 1. A book on the Unlawfulneſs of revoking the Edict of Nantes. 2. Political Reflections, ſhewing that the perſecution of the reformed is contrary to the intereſt of France,

France, and other pieces. He died at Berlin, July 5, 1715.

ANCLABRIS, in Roman antiquity, the table on which the prieſts ate their part of the ſacrifices.

ANCLAM, a ſtrong city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is ſeated among good arable lands, and excellent paſture. It has four pariſh churches, but has no buildings that are particularly remarkable. The commodities of this place may be ſent abroad by the river Pene. It is forty-five miles north-weſt of Stetin. Long. 14. 5. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.

ANCOBER, a territory on the gold coaſt of Guinea, with a river of the ſame name, whoſe length is uncertain, that is, how far it is up the country; however, as far as it is known, the banks are very pleaſant, adorned with fine lofty trees, which afford the moſt agreeable ſhade in the world. Among theſe there are very beautiful birds, and very diverting monkeys. There is likewiſe a very populous village on the weſtern ſhore.

ANCONA (the marquiſate of) a province in the pope's territories in Italy. It lies between the gulph of Venice and Mount Appenine, which bound it on the north; Abruzzo is on the eaſt, the duchy of Spoletta, and that of Urbino on the weſt. The air is indifferent, but the ſoil is fruitful, particularly in hemp and flax; and there is great plenty of wax and honey. It contains ſeveral large towns, as Fermo, Loretto, Recanati, Macerata, Jeſi, Tolentino, Aſcoli, Oſimo, St. Severino, Monte Alto, Camerino, and Ripatranſone, which are all archiepiſcopal or epiſcopal ſees. Ancona is the capital.

ANCONA, a ſea-port town of Italy, and capital of the marquiſate of that name, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and the ſee of a biſhop. It was formerly the fineſt port in all Italy, but was almoſt ruined, and its trade loſt; however, it has begun to revive ſince it was made a free port. Its harbour is the beſt in all the pope's dominions. The town lies round it on two hills, one of which is at the point of Cape St. Cyriaco, from whence there is a delightful proſpect. On the other the citadel ſtands, which commands the town and harbour. The ſtreets of this city are narrow and uneven; and the public and private buildings inferior to other great towns in Italy. The cathedral is a low dark ſtructure, and though the front is covered with fine marble, the architecture has neither beauty nor regularity. The church of St. Dominic, and that of the Franciſcans, have each an excellent picture of Titian. The exchange, where the merchants meet, is a handſome ſquare portico, in which is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Trajan, who firſt built the port. At the four corners are four other ſtatues. The triumphal arch of Trajan remains almoſt entire, with its inſcription. The common people in this town are a little particular and fantaſtical in their dreſs, but the better ſort follow the French mode. It is a great thorough-fare from the north of Italy to Loretto, which renders proviſions very dear. The tide does not riſe here above a foot, and near the Mediterranean it is ſcarce viſible. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 43. 36. N.

ANCOURT (FLORENT CARTON D') an eminent actor and comic writer in France, was born at Fontainbleau, in October 1661. He wrote fifty plays, which are printed in nine volumes, a tranſlation of the Pſalms into French verſe, and other pieces that have never been printed. He died December 6, 1726.

ANCRE (Mareſchal D'). See CONCINI.

ANCRE, a ſmall town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a marquiſate, thirteen miles north-eaſt of Amiens, and thirteen north-weſt of Peronne, ſeated on a little river of the ſame name. Long. 2. 45. E. Lat. 49. 59. N.

ANCUS MARTIUS, the fourth king of the Romans, ſucceeded Tullus Hoſtilius, ſix hundred and thirty-nine years before Chriſt. He defeated the Latins, ſubdued the Fidenates, conquered the Sabines, Volſcii, and Veientines, enlarged Rome by joining to it Mount Janicula, and made the harbour of Oſtia. He died about ſix hundred and fifteen years before the Chriſtian æra.

ANCYLE, in Roman antiquity, a ſhield or brazen target, which, it is ſaid, fell from heaven in the reign of Numa Pompilius, when all Italy, and eſpecially Rome, was afflicted with a terrible peſtilence. At which time a voice was alſo heard, declaring, that Rome ſhould be miſtreſs of the world, as long as they ſhould preſerve this ſacred buckler. To ſecure this invaluable treaſure, Numa cauſed eleven more ſhields of the ſame form to be made, ſo like it, that it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the difference. Theſe he intruſted to an order of prieſts he inſtituted, called Salii, or the prieſts of Mars, in whoſe temple the twelve ancilia were depoſited. The number of theſe prieſts was alſo twelve, choſen out of the nobleſt families; and on the feſtival of Mars, which was obſerved on the firſt of March, they annually carried the ancilia with great ceremony round the city, claſhing their bucklers, dancing, and ſinging hymns to the Gods, in which they were joined by a chorus of virgins, choſen to aſſiſt on this occaſion.

ANDALUSIA is the moſt weſtern province of Spain, having Eſtramadura and La Mancha on the north; the kingdom of Granada on the eaſt and ſouth, beſides the ſtraits of Gibraltar and the Ocean; and the kingdom of Algarva in Portugal, on the weſt, from which it is ſeparated by the river Guadiana. It is about one hundred and eighty-two miles long, and a hundred and fifty broad. Its principal rivers are Guadalquivir, which runs acroſs it longwiſe, and divides it into two parts. The Xenil which riſes in the kingdom of Granada, near the capital, and enters Andaluſia, watering it from the ſouth-weſt to the north-weſt, and runs into the Guadalquivir. The Odier in the weſtern part runs north and ſouth, and falls into the Ocean. The Rio Tinto runs parallel with the Odier, and falls into the Ocean near its mouth. The water of this river is ſo bitter it is not fit for drinking, and is pernicious to herbs, plants, and the roots of trees. No fiſh can live in it, and yet they ſay it cured the diſeaſes of the horned cattle. There are other rivers of leſs note, which require no particular deſcription. The chief cities and towns are Seville the capital, Baeza, Gibraltar, Corduba, Cadiz, Medina Sidonia, Jaen, Port St. Mary, &c. It is the beſt, moſt fruitful, and the richeſt part of all Spain; and where nature has been moſt laviſh of her gifts. There is a good air, a ſerene ſky, a fertile ſoil, and a great extent on the ſea coaſt, fit for commerce.

ANDALUSIA (NEW) a part of the continent of South America, in Terra Firma, whoſe bounds are not well determined.

ANDAMAN, certain iſlands on the eaſt ſide of the entrance in the Bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are a harmleſs inoffenſive people, living chiefly on the rice, fruits, and herbs, with which they furniſh ſhips that come that way. They ſeldom eat any fleſh at all, though ſome writers of voyages have repreſented them as cannibals. Long. 92. 0. E. Lat. from 10 to 15. N.

ANDELLE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy, that riſes in the pariſh of Forge, and falls into the Seine. It carries large rafts of timber, cut down in the woods of Lyons and Peitre, down to Paris.

ANDELY, a town of France, in Normandy, divided in two by a paved road; one of which is called Great Andely, and the other Little Andely. Great Andely is ſeated in a valley, on the rivulet Gambon. There is here a fountain called St. Clotilda, to which pilgrims reſort from all parts on her feaſt-day to have their diſorders cured. Little Andely is ſeated on the river Seine, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Rouen, five from Ecouy, and fifty north-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 25. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

ANDEOL, a town of France, in the Vivarez, five miles ſouth of Viviers. Long. 2. 50. E. Lat. 44. 24. N.

ANDERNACHT, a city of Cologn, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. It ſtands on the Rhine, on a plain, at the foot of the hills, and is fortified with a wall, caſtle, and bulwarks. It has a trade in ſtone jugs and pitchers, which are ſent to the mineral waters at Dunchſtein. There are three monaſteries here, and ſeveral churches. It is eight miles north-weſt of Coblentz, and thirty ſouth of Cologn. Long. 7. 4. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

ANDERO (ST.) a ſea-port town in the bay of Biſcay, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on a ſmall peninſula. It is a trading town, and contains about ſeven hundred houſes, two pariſh churches, and four monaſteries. It is ſixty miles weſt of Bilboa, and eighty north of Burgos. Here the Spaniards build and lay up ſome of their men of war. Long. 4. 30. W. Lat. 43. 20. N.

ANDERSON (Sir EDMUND) lord chief juſtice of the common pleas, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at Broughton in Lincolnſhire. He was eſteemed a very rigid and ſevere judge, particularly againſt the diſſenters; but was the author of ſome books that have been much eſteemed, viz. Reports of Caſes in the Common Pleas, folio; and Reſolutions and Judgments on Caſes in all the Courts of Weſtminſter, in the latter End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, quarto. He died Auguſt 1, 1605.

ANDES, a great chain of mountains in South America, which run north and ſouth from the moſt northern part of Peru to the ſtraits of Magellan, between three and four thouſand miles, and are the longeſt and the moſt remarkable in the world. The Spaniards call them the Cordillera de los Andes; they form two ridges, the lowermoſt of which are overſpread with woods and groves, and the uppermoſt are covered with everlaſting ſnow. Thoſe that have been to the top, aſſirm that the ſky is always ſerene and bright, the air cold and piercing, and yet ſo thin that they were ſcarce able to breathe, and the reſpiration was much quicker than ordinary; and this is attended with reaching and vomiting. When they looked downwards, the country was hid by the clouds that hovered on the mountain's ſides. Many may ſuppoſe that the tops of theſe mountains are like

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ſo many irregular pyramids; but this is a miſtake, for there are regular plains on the top, of hundreds of miles in length, which being elevated above the regions of the clouds, are illuminated with the pureſt and moſt vivid light. There are no winds, no fogs, no graſs, plant, herb, or tree; and it is ſo cold, that a traveller would be in danger of his life, unleſs he was well cloathed. Sometimes men and horſes are found dead with cold, with little or no alteration in a great number of years; theſe places being inacceſſible to heat, rain, and inſects.

The mountains juſt mentioned, which have been frequently aſcended, are much inferior in height to many others in this enormous chain. The account given of the mountain called Pichincha, by the mathematicians ſent by the kings of France and Spain, to make obſervations in relation to the figure of the earth, differs in ſeveral particulars from thoſe juſt mentioned. The above mathematicians, who were for ſome time ſtationed upon it, found, that though it is almoſt directly under the equator, the cold on its top is extremely intenſe; the wind was violent, and they were frequently involved in ſo thick a fog, that an object at ſix or eight paces diſtance was ſcarcely diſcernible. The air grew clear by the clouds deſcending nearer to the ſurface of the earth, when they, on all ſides, ſurrounded the mountain to a vaſt diſtance, repreſenting the ſea, with their rock ſtanding like an iſland in the centre. When this happened, they heard the dreadful noiſe of the tempeſts, that diſcharged themſelves on the city of Quito, and the neighbouring country. Looking down, they ſaw the lightning iſſue from the clouds, and heard the thunder roll far beneath them. While the lower parts were involved in thunder and rain, they enjoyed a delightful ſerenity; the wind was abated, the ſky clear, and the enlivening rays of the ſun moderated the ſeverity of the cold. But, when the clouds roſe, their thickneſs rendered reſpiration difficult; ſnow and hail fell continually, and the wind returned with all its violence; ſo that it was impoſſible to overcome entirely the fear of being, together with their hut, blown down the precipice, or of being buried in it, by the daily accumulations of ice and ſnow. Though the ſmalleſt crevice viſible in their hut was ſtopped, the wind was ſo piercing, that it penetrated through; and, though the hut was ſmall, crowded with inhabitants, and had ſeveral lamps conſtantly burning, the cold was ſo great, that every perſon was obliged to have a chafing-diſh of coals, and ſeveral men were conſtantly employed every morning to remove the ſnow which fell in the night. By the ſeverity of this cold, their feet were ſwelled, and grew ſo tender, that they could not walk without extreme pain; their hands were covered with chilblains, and their lips ſo ſwelled and chopped, that every motion in ſpeaking made them bleed. Though this mountain is famous for its great height, it is one thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-eight yards, in a perpendicular line, lower than the mountain of Cotopaxi; but it is impoſſible to conceive the coldneſs of the ſummit of the laſt mentioned mountain, from that felt on this; ſince it muſt exceed every idea that can be formed by the human mind, though they are both ſeated in the midſt of the torrid zone. In all this range of mountains, there is ſaid to be a conſtant inferior boundary, beyond which the ſnow never melts; this boundary, in the midſt of the torrid zone, has been found to be two thouſand four hundred and thirty-four fathoms above the level of the ſea. The ſnow indeed falls much lower, but then it is ſubject to be melted the very ſame day. It is affirmed that there are in the Andes, ſixteen volcanoes or burning mountains, which throw out fire and ſmoak with a terrible noiſe.

As all or moſt rivers have their ſource in mountains, it is no wonder a great number run down the ſides of theſe. Some hurry along with a prodigious rapidity, while others form beautiful caſcades, or run through holes in rocks, which look like bridges, of a ſtupendous height. There is a public road through the mountains, one thouſand miles in length, part of which runs from Quito to Cuſco.

ANDOVER, a large market town in Hampſhire, being about three furlongs on the London road, and as much tranſverſe. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Teſt, and ſends two members to Parliament. It has ſeveral inns, which afford good accommodation for travellers, and has a market on Saturday, well ſtocked with proviſions. The fairs are Mid-lent Saturday, for cheeſe, horſes, and leather; May 12, for leather and millinery goods; and November 16, for ſheep, horſes, leather, and cheeſe. It is governed by a bailiff, a ſteward, a recorder, ten approved men, and twenty-two capital burgeſſes, who yearly chuſe the bailiff, and he elects two ſerjeants at mace to attend him. The living is a vicarage, valued at 171 l. 4 s. 4 d. in the king's books. It is ſixty-five miles weſt-by-ſouth of London, and ten north-by-weſt of Wincheſter. Long. 0. 56. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

ANDRADA (Diego de Payva) a learned Portugueſe divine, born at Conimbria. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the council of Trent, to which he was ſent by king Sebaſtian, and alſo by writing ſeveral pieces in defence of the canons of that council. He died in 1578.

ANDRARUM, a town of South Gothland, in Sweden, two miles and three quarters ſouth of Chriſtianſtadt. There is here the greateſt allum work in the whole kingdom.

ANDREAS (John) a celebrated canoniſt in the fourteenth century, was born at Mugello, near Florence, and was profeſſor of canon law at Padua, Piſa, and afterwards at Bologna. It is ſaid that he macerated his body with faſting, and lay upon the bare ground every night for twenty years together, covered only with the ſkin of a bear. His daughter was ſo well accompliſhed in learning, that when he had not time himſelf, he ſent her to read lectures in his place. From his love to his mother and this daughter, both of whom were named Novella, he entitled his commentaries upon the Decretals of Gregory X. The Novellæ. He died of the plague at Bologna, in 1348.

Andreas (John) a Mahometan, born at Xativa, in the kingdom of Valencia, ſucceeded his father in the dignity of alfaqui, of that city; but being preſent at a ſermon in the great church of Valencia, on the day of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin, in the year 1487, he was converted to Chriſtianity; afterwards he received holy orders, and wrote a book intitled, The Confuſion of the Sect of Mahumed.

ANDREAS (James) a famous Lutheran divine, born at Waibling, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, March 25, 1528. He wrote a book on the Lord's Supper, in which he propoſed a method of agreement with the Roman Catholics, upon that difficult point of controverſy. He wrote in Latin a Defence of Luther, and, in 1586, engaged in a conference with Theodore Beza, concerning the Lord's ſupper, the perſon of Chriſt, predeſtination, baptiſm, the reformation of the popiſh churches, &c. He died on the 7th of January, 1590.

ANDREINI (Isabella) a native of Padua, was a woman of great beauty and virtue, an excellent poeteſs, and one of the beſt comedians in all Italy. She wrote ſeveral poems, and the Intenti of Padua thought they did their academy an honour in making her a member of it. She died June 10, 1604, in the forty-ſecond year of her age.

ANDRELINUS (Publius Fauſtus) a native of Forli, in Italy, and profeſſor of poetry and rhetoric, in the univerſity of Paris. He was poet laureat to Lewis XII. and beſides his poems, wrote a work in proſe, called Moral and Proverbial Letters. He died in 1518.

ANDREW (St.) one of the apoſtles, and the brother of St. Peter. He was at firſt one of the diſciples of John the Baptiſt; who brought him to the knowledge of Chriſt, by ſaying, "See the Lamb of God, who taketh away the ſins "of the world;" and afterwards Andrew told Peter that he had ſeen the Meſſiah, and brought him to Chriſt. St. Andrew is thought to have preached the Goſpel in Scythia, and to have ſuffered martyrdom there. He is commonly repreſented faſtened to two pieces of wood fixed acroſs each other in the form of an X; but his being thus crucified has no foundation in antiquity.

Andrew II. king of Hungary, in 1205, ſurnamed Hieroſolymitanus, from his going on a croiſade to the Holy Land, where he gave diſtinguiſhing marks of his bravery. He was afterwards involved in ſeveral wars, from which he happily extricated himſelf, and died in 1235. It is ſaid that from him the Hungarian gentlemen obtained the charter of their privileges; which contains this ſingular clauſe, "That if "he, or his ſucceſſors, ſhould oppreſs his ſubjects, and "deprive them of their privileges, they ſhould be allowed "to recover them without being chargeable with the crime "of treaſon."

ANDREWS (Lancelot) biſhop of Wincheſter, was born at London, in 1565, and educated at Cambridge. After ſeveral preferments, he was made biſhop, firſt of Chicheſter, then of Ely, and, in 1618, was raiſed to the ſee of Wincheſter. This very learned prelate, who was diſtinguiſhed by his piety, charity, and integrity, may be juſtly ranked with the beſt preachers and completeſt ſcholars of his age; he appeared to much greater advantage in the pulpit than he does now in his works, which abound with Latin quotations and trivial witticiſms. His ſermons, though full of puns, were ſuited to the taſte of the times in which he lived, and were conſequently greatly admired. He was a man of polite manners and lively converſation, and could quote Greek and Latin authors, or even pun with king James. He had, 1. a ſhare in the tranſlation of the Pentateuch, and the hiſtorical books from Joſhua to the firſt book of Chronicles excluſively. He alſo wrote, 2. *Tortura Torti*, in anſwer to a work of cardinal Bellarmine, in which that cardinal aſſumes the name of Matthew Tortus. 3. A Manual of Private Devotions: and 4. A Manual of Directions, for the Viſitation of the Sick; beſides the ſermons and tracts in Engliſh and Latin, publiſhed after his death. There is a pleaſant ſtory related of him in the Life of Waller

Waller the poet. When that gentleman was young, he had the curiosity to go to court; and stood in the circle to see king James dine; where, among other company, there sat at table two bishops, Neile and Andrews. The king proposed aloud this question, Whether he might not take his subjects money, when he needed it, without all this formality of parliament? Neille replied, "God for-"bid you should not; for you are the breath of our nostrils." Andrews declined answering, and said he was not skilled in parliamentary cases; but, upon the king's urging him, and saying he would admit of no evasion, the bishop replied very smartly, "Then, I think, your majesty may very "lawfully take my brother Neile's money; for he offers "it." This excellent prelate died on the 2d of September, 1626.

ANDREWS, or ANDREWE, (EUSEBIUS) a gentleman of a good family, who served king Charles I. in the honourable post of colonel, with great loyalty and courage, till the surrender of Worcester in 1645; but afterwards taking measures for the recovery of the Isle of Ely, he was seized and committed close prisoner to the Tower for high-treason; and being prosecuted before Bradshaw, upon his own narrative of his conduct, which, at Bradshaw's request he had drawn up, he was condemned, and beheaded on Tower-hill, on the 22d of August, 1650.

ANDREW'S (ST.) was once the metropolis of Scotland, and the place where the first university was founded. The cathedral church, which was reckoned a very fine one, is now in ruins. It is seated in a plain, which has a prospect of the German Ocean. The greatest ornament is the university, which consists of three colleges, the Old College, St. Leonard's College, and the New College. Each college has a principal, and out of these a rector is chosen yearly. The students wear red gowns. The houses of this town are gone much to decay, though they are built of free-stone, the inhabitants having neither manufactures nor trade; however, the number of them are said to exceed four thousand. The church of the Holy Trinity is an ancient and stately edifice, built with fine free-stone, in the form of a cross; and at its west end is a handsome spire. The other two churches are now no more than chapels to the colleges. The land about the city yields good wheat and barley; and the downs called the Links are very pleasant. The harbour has suffered very much by the encroachment of the sea, and is now very dangerous; and though there was a brief granted for the reparation of it in 1728, yet it proved insufficient for the designed purpose. It is thirty miles north-east of Edinburgh, and forty-six east-north-east of Stirling. Long. 2. 25. W. Lat. 56. 18. N.

ANDREW'S (St.) a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the duchy of Carinthia. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the river Lavant, eighty-five miles from Vienna. Long. 15. 7. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

ANDRIA, *ανδρεῖα*, in Grecian antiquity, public entertainments instituted at Crete by Minos, and, after his example, appointed by Lycurgus at Sparta, of which a whole city or tribe partook. They were managed with the greatest frugality; and youth, in particular, were obliged to repair thither, as to schools of sobriety and temperance.

ANDRIA is a city in the kingdom of Naples, and a bishop's see, in the territory of Bari. It is pretty large, well peopled, and seated in a spacious plain, four miles from the Adriatic coast, four miles south of Barletta, and five south-west of Trani. Long. 17. 4. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

ANDRISEUS, a man of mean extraction, who pretending to be the son of Perseus, the last king of Macedon, whose person he resembled, took upon him the name of Philip; for which reason he was called Pseudo-Philippus, the False Philip. He conquered Macedonia when it was subject to the Romans, behaved with the utmost pride, haughtiness, and cruelty; but being defeated by Q. Cæcilius Metellus, that general had the honour of a triumph, and Andriseus walked before his chariot in chains, about one hundred and forty-seven years before Christ.

ANDROGEUS, in fabulous history, was the son of Minos, king of Crete, and was murdered by the Athenian youth and those of Megara, who envied his being always victor at the Attic games. But Minos having taken Athens and Megara, obliged the inhabitants to send him an annual tribute of seven young men and as many virgins, to be devoured by the Minotaur; but Theseus delivered them from that tribute.

ANDROMACHE, the wife of Hector, the mother of Astyanax, and daughter of Etion, king of Thebes in Cilicia. After the death of Hector and the destruction of Troy, she married Pyrrhus, and afterwards Helenus the son of Priam, with whom she reigned over part of Epirus.

ANDROMACHUS, a native of Crete, and physician to the emperor Nero, A. D. 65, invented theriaca, and gave a description of that medicine, in elegaic verses addressed to Nero.

ANDROMEDA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopea, was fastened to a rock by the nymphs, in order to be devoured by a sea-monster; but being seen by Perseus, he loosened her, and brought her to her father, who gave her to him in marriage.

ANDRONICUS I. emperor of the East, caused Alexius II. who had been put under his care, to be strangled, and then took possession of the throne of Constantinople, in 1183; but the people becoming exasperated at his cruelties, proclaimed Isaac Angelus emperor, and put Andronicus in irons; they then put out his eyes, and having led him through the city in an ignominious manner, hanged him on the 12th of September, 1185.

ANDRONICUS (LIVIUS) the most ancient of the Latin poets, whose first piece was represented two hundred and forty years before Christ. This is the fixed epocha of Latin poetry.

ANDRONICUS, a Peripatetic philosopher, born in the island of Rhodes, came to Rome in the time of Pompey and Cicero, and strenuously endeavoured to raise the character of Aristotle, whose writings he made known, after he had reduced them to a more methodical order. He also wrote a Paraphrase upon several of Aristotle's works.

ANDRONICUS of Thessalonica, one of the learned men who quitted Greece after the taking of Constantinople, in 1453. He passed into Italy, and taught Greek at Rome, Florence, and Paris, and died about the year 1478.

ANDROS, an island in the Archipelago, with a town of the same name, subject to the Turks. It is about eighty miles in circumference, and contains a great many villages; and the inhabitants are almost all of the Greek communion. It is well stocked with priests and monks, called papas and caloyers, and yet they are extremely ignorant. It is the most fruitful island in all the Archipelago, and yields a great quantity of silk. There is said to be about six thousand inhabitants, besides those of the villages Arni and Amoldeos, who are about two hundred, and have a different language and customs, and are called Albanois. There are seven monasteries, a great number of churches, and a cathedral for the bishops of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The Jesuits had a house and a church in this island; but they were forced to quit them long ago. Here are some delightful vallies; but the air is bad, and the water of the city worse. The people are civil; and the women would be agreeable enough, if it was not for their dress, which is very unbecoming; for they stuff out their clothes without the least regard to their shape; but the Albanese women make a much better appearance. In general, the inhabitants of the city are diligent in the management of their affairs, and yet are lovers of good chear and merriment. The peasants make wicker-baskets, wherewith they supply the greatest part of the Archipelago. They have all sorts of game in the woods and mountains, but know not how to take them for want of guns. Their principal food is goats-flesh; for there is no fish to be met with on their coasts. When they are sick, they are obliged to let the disease take its natural course, they having neither physician nor surgeon. A cadi, assisted by a few of the principal persons of the island, has the management of civil affairs, and his residence is in the castle: an aga, who presides over the military force, lives in a tower without the city. Long. 25. 30. E. Lat. 37. 50. N.

ANDUXAR, a city in the province of Andalusia, in Spain, seated on the Guadalquivir. It is pretty large, indifferently rich, and is defended by a good castle. It is adorned with handsome churches and several religious houses, and inhabited by many families of high rank. The land about it abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and fruit of all sorts; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in silk. Long. 4. 2. W. Lat. 37. 45. N.

ANDUZE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, seated on the river Gardon, twenty-five miles north of Montpellier, twenty north-west of Nimes, and three hundred and fifty south-by-west of Paris. Long. 3. 42. E. Lat. 43. 39. N.

ANEAU, in Latin *Anulus*, (BARTHOLOMEW) professor of rhetoric at Lyons, and a man of great learning, in the sixteenth century, was born at Bourges in France. He propagated the doctrines of the Reformation among his scholars, which was done so secretly for a long time, that it was not publicly known, and at first was only complained of; but on the 21st of June, 1565, which was the festival of the Holy Sacrament, as the procession was passing along, a large stone was thrown from one of the windows of the college upon the host and the priest who carried it, upon which the people, enraged at this insult, broke into the college in a body, and assassinated Mr. Aneau, whom they imagined to have been the occasion of it; and the next day the college was shut up by order of the city.

ANELLO (THOMAS) usually called, by contraction, MASSANIELLO, was a poor fisherman, born at the city of Naples, in the year 1623, when the kingdom of Naples was

ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. The inhabitants had for ſome time been oppreſſed with the moſt burthenſome taxes, and a new deſign was formed to lay a tax on all ſorts of fruit, the principal food of the poor, when Anello, who was then in the twenty-fourth year of his age, hearing the murmurs of the people, reſolved to redreſs their grievances. He was a ſtout fellow, of a middle ſtature, and a good countenance, but meanly dreſſed, and went bare-footed. He firſt aſſembled a number of boys between ſixteen and ſeventeen years of age, many of whom uſed to aſſemble in the market-place to pick up ſuch fruit as fell, and taught them ſuch cries as ſuited his purpoſe, and theſe ſoon amounted to upwards of two thouſand. Of theſe he made himſelf general, but gave them no other arms than a weak cane to each. After ſome trifling tumults, the people aſſembled in great numbers in the market-place, exclaiming aloud at the intolerable grievances under which they groaned, and proteſting that they would no longer ſubmit to them. Maſſaniello leaped upon the higheſt table among the fruiterers, and addreſſing himſelf to the crowd, compared himſelf to Moſes, who delivered the Egyptians from the rod of Pharaoh, and to Peter, who, like him, was but a fiſherman, yet reſcued Rome and the world from the ſlavery of Satan, promiſing that he would deliver them from their oppreſſions, and was ready to lay down his life in ſuch a glorious cauſe. Thus he inflamed the minds of the people, whoſe hearts were ſoon diſpoſed to join their aſſiſtance. They began with ſetting fire to the houſe next to that where the toll for fruit was collected, both which were burnt to the ground, with all the books of account, goods, and furniture. The ſhops were inſtantly ſhut up, and many thouſand people uniting, they plundered the toll-houſes in the other parts of the city of all their writings and books, great ſums of money, and and many rich moveables, which they burnt in the ſtreets. The people, meeting with no reſiſtance, marched towards the viceroy's palace, preceded by Maſſaniello's two thouſand boys, each having a piece of black cloth for a flag on the top of his cane; and theſe, with loud and doleful cries, excited the compaſſion, and implored the aſſiſtance of their fellow-citizens.

On their approaching the palace, the people cried out, that they would not only be freed from the fruit-tax, but all others, eſpecially that on corn. Then diſarming the guards, they entered and rifled the palace, while the viceroy, getting into his coach, ſtrove to eſcape to the church of St. Lewis, which he accompliſhed by promiſing the people to redreſs their grievances, and throwing money among the crowd. The people now applied to the prince of Biſignano, whom they eſteemed their friend, to be their interceſſor and defender; but he, finding himſelf unable to quell their fury, took the firſt opportunity of leaving the city; when the people, finding themſelves without a leader, called out for Maſſaniello, who accepting that poſt, they appointed Genoino, a prieſt of approved knowledge, temper, and abilities, to attend his perſon. Maſſaniello, by his good ſenſe, ſpirit, and bravery, now won the hearts of all the people ſo far, that they were willing to confer on him the ſupreme power. A ſtage was therefore erected in the midſt of the market-place, where he received petitions, and paſſed ſentence in all cauſes, both civil and criminal. He had now under his command no leſs than a hundred and fifty thouſand men, beſides an incredible number of women, who, like ſo many Amazons, appeared with arms of various ſorts. A liſt was made of above ſixty perſons concerned in the taxes, who were ſaid to have fattened on the blood of the people; and to render them an example to future ages, their houſes and goods were ordered to be burnt, which was executed with ſuch order, that very little was carried away; and ſeveral, for ſtealing only trifles from the flames, were, by Maſſaniello's command, hanged in the market-place, by the public executioner.

Mean while the viceroy thought of every method to appeaſe the people, and applying to the archbiſhop, of whoſe paternal care and affection they had no doubt, he gave him the original charter of Charles V. which they had long inſiſted upon, it exempting them from all taxes, and likewiſe a writing, in which he granted a full pardon for all that had paſſed. The archbiſhop prevailed on Maſſaniello to aſſemble all the chief commanders of the people; but when there was reaſon to hope for a ſpeedy accommodation, five hundred armed banditti entered the city on horſeback, and ſeveral ſhot were fired at Maſſaniello, ſome of which narrowly miſſed him. The viceroy was immediately ſuſpected; the people barricadoed the ſtreets, and orders were inſtantly given to cut off the aqueducts leading to the caſtle, where the viceroy and principal officers of ſtate were; but the viceroy applying again to the archbiſhop, that prelate aſſured them of the ſincerity of his good intentions, his abhorrence of the banditti's deſigns, and his reſolution to endeavour to bring them to puniſhment. The treaty was thus renewed; when it being thought proper that Maſſaniello ſhould viſit the viceroy in the palace, he gave orders that all the ſtreets leading to it ſhould be clean ſwept, and the windows and balconies be hung with the richeſt ſilks and tapeſtries; then pulling off his mariner's habit, and dreſſing himſelf in cloth of ſilver, with a plume of feathers in his hat, he mounted a prancing ſteed, and, with a drawn ſword in his hand, went attended by fifty thouſand of the choiceſt of the people. He converſed with the viceroy in a balcony, where he gave him ſurpriſing proofs of the ready obedience of the crowds before it; whatever cry he gave out was inſtantly echoed; he put his finger on his mouth, and there was ſo profound a ſilence, that not the leaſt ſound was heard; at length he ordered them to retire, and they preſently obeyed. The next Sunday the capitulations were ſigned, and confirmed by oath, in the cathedral church, to be obſerved for ever. Maſſaniello now declared, that having completed this important affair, he would return to his former buſineſs; but whether through fear, or the perſuaſions of his friends, or the effects of phrenzy, which ſeems to be the caſe, for he had ſeldom either eat or ſlept during the whole tranſaction, he ſtill continued his authority, which he executed in a very capricious and tyrannical manner, till four gentlemen aſſaſſinating him, he cried out, "Ungrateful traitors!" and falling, expired.

ANGELA MERICI, or ANGELA DE BRESCIA, foundreſs of the order of the Urſulines, was a native of Dezenzano, on the lake of Garda. She founded her order in 1527, and died in 1540, aged thirty-four.

ANGELIC (JOHN) a Dominican monk, who immortalized his name by his virtue and his paintings. Nicholas V. employed him in painting his chapel, and offered him the archbiſhoprie of Florence, which Angelic declined accepting His pictures are on religious ſubjects. He died at Rome, in 1455, aged ſixty-eight.

ANGELIS (DOMINICO D') principal hiſtoriographer to the king of Naples, was born October 14, 1675, at Lecce, the capital of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, of one of the nobleſt and moſt conſiderable families of that city. He obtained a great reputation for learning, and was the author of ſeveral pieces relating to the hiſtory of literature. He died Auguſt 9, 1719.

ANGELO BUONAROTI (MICHAEL) an incomparable painter, ſculptor, and architect, was born in 1474, at the caſtle of Chiuſi, in the territory of Arezzo, in Tuſcany, and was put to nurſe at Settiniano, a village famous for the reſort of ſculptors, of whom his nurſe's huſband was one, whence it it is ſaid, that Michael Angelo ſucked in ſculpture with his milk. His inclination to deſigning obliged his parents to place him with Dominico Ghirlandaio, under whom he made ſuch progreſs as to raiſe the jealouſy of his ſchool-fellows to ſuch a degree, that one of them, named Torrigiano, gave him ſuch a blow on the noſe, that he carried the marks of it to his grave. He at length erected an academy of painting and ſculpture at Florence, under the protection of Lorenzo di Medicis, who was a lover of the fine arts; but upon the troubles of the houſe of Medicis, he was obliged to remove to Bologna. About this time, he made an image of Cupid, and carrying it to Rome, broke off one of the arms, and then buried it in a place which he knew was ſoon to be dug up. The Cupid being found, was ſold to the cardinal of St. Gregory for an antique; but Angelo diſcovered the fallacy, by ſhewing the arm he had reſerved for that purpoſe.

In ſhort, he obtained ſo great a reputation at Rome, that he was employed by pope Sixtus to paint his chapel. Upon the death of pope Julius II. he went to Florence, where he performed that admirable piece of ſculpture, the tomb of the duke of Florence; but he was there interrupted by the wars, and even obliged by the citizens to work on the fortifications of the city. He therefore removed to Ferrara, and from thence to Venice, where the doge would have entertained him in his ſervice; but he would only draw for him the deſign of the bridge Rialto. Upon his return to Florence, he painted the fable of Leda, with Jupiter in the form of a ſwan, for the duke of Ferrara, which was ſent into France, where it was purchaſed by Francis I. but the amorous paſſion of Leda was repreſented in ſo lively and laſcivious a manner, that afterwards Monſ. de Noyers, miniſter of ſtate, out of a ſcruple of conſcience, cauſed it to be burnt. By the order of Paul III. he painted the laſt judgment, the moſt celebrated of all his pieces.

He is eſteemed the greateſt deſigner that ever lived; and it is allowed, that no painter ever underſtood anatomy ſo well; yet he is ſaid to have overcharged his deſigns, to have taken too many liberties againſt the rules of perſpective, and to have underſtood but little of colouring. However, he had perfections ſufficient to recommend him to the notice of moſt of the princes of Chriſtendom. In architecture he is ſaid to have ſurpaſſed all the moderns, in proof of which are mentioned the Capitol and St. Peter's at Rome, St. John's of Florence, the Palazzo Farneſe, and his own houſe.

He

He was alſo an excellent poet. He died at Rome immenſely rich, in the year 1564, at ninety years of age. But his body was brought to Florence by Coſmo de Medicis, and interred in the church of St. Clara, where he has a monument of marble, adorned with the figures of painting, ſculpture, and architecture.

ANGELO, a ſmall ſtrong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, five miles north of Manfredonia. Long. 15. 56. E. Lat. 41. 43. N.

ANGELOS (LA PUEBLA DE LOS) a city of North-America, in the province of Tlaſcala, ſixty miles from the city of Mexico. It was formerly an Indian town; but in 1530, it was intirely forſaken by the natives, which was owing to the cruelty of the Spaniards. A ſucceeding viceroy of Mexico recalled them back by a milder treatment, ſettling ſome Spaniards there at the ſame time. It is now very populous, which is owing in a great meaſure to the goodneſs of the air, and the fruitfulneſs of a delightful plain, in which it ſtands. The buildings are chiefly of ſtone, and the ſtreets clean and regular. There is a ſquare in the middle formed by the croſſing of the ſtreets, with piazzas on three of the ſides, full of ſhops: on the other ſide a ſtately cathedral is erected all of ſtone, with a beautiful front and three high towers. There are other churches, and convents for both ſexes, which carries a ſhew of devotion; but they pay little regard to their vows; for the prieſts, monks, and nuns are ſaid to be as debauched as the reſt of the inhabitants, which occaſioned ſome to call it *Puebla de los Diabolos*, the Town of Devils. The inhabitants of this place have a mint, and manufactures of cloth, hats, and glaſs, which laſt is very uncommon in theſe parts. Long. 103. 12. W. Lat. 19. 13. N.

ANGELUS (CHRISTOPHER) a learned Greek, born in the Peloponneſus, was obliged by the Turks to abandon his country on account of his religion; on which he came to England, and ſtudied three years in Trinity-college, Cambridge, and afterwards in Baliol-college, Oxford, where he was of great ſervice in inſtructing the younger ſcholars in the Greek language. He wrote a work on the Cuſtoms of the Greeks, which has been tranſlated from the Greek into the Latin; he alſo wrote ſome other pieces. He died in 1638.

ANGERBURG, a handſome town in the kingdom of Pruſſia, ſurrounded with palliſadoes, with a ſtrong caſtle, and ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, from whence the river Angerac riſes.

ANGERMANIA, a province in Sweden, bounded on the north by Lapland and Bothnia, on the eaſt by the gulph of Bothnia, on the ſouth by Medelpadia, and on the weſt by Jemti and Herndel. It has but few towns, and thoſe of no conſideration, it being full of rocks and foreſts.

ANGERMOND, a town of the duchy of Berg, in Germany, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, nineteen miles north of Duſſeldorp, and ſubject to the elector palatine. Long. 6. 20. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

ANGERONA, in Pagan mythology, the Goddeſs of Silence, worſhipped by the ancient Romans, who repreſented her with her mouth ſhut, and a finger to her lips; and her image was placed under the altar of the Goddeſs of Pleaſure, to ſignify the ſatisfaction that proceeds from ſilence.

ANGERONALIA, in Roman antiquity, feaſts celebrated on the 21ſt of December, in honour of Angerona, the Goddeſs of Silence.

ANGERS, a great city of France, and capital of the duchy of Anjou, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated a little above the place where the Sarte and the Loire loſe themſelves in the Maine. This laſt river divides the city into two equal parts. There are twelve pariſhes in the city and four in the ſuburbs, which contain upwards of thirty-ſix thouſand inhabitants. Beſides theſe, there are eight chapters, and a great number of convents for both ſexes. Its greateſt extent is along the declivity of a hill, which reaches quite down to the river ſide. The caſtle is flanked with eighteen large round towers and a ſtrong half-moon. From the platform there is a very delightful proſpect.

The cathedral church is remarkable for the length and height of its great nave, which is without pillars, and is thought to be the fineſt in France. It contains a treaſure which is never ſhown but on great feſtival-days. Over the great gate are three very high ſteeples, the middlemoſt of which is ſupported by the other two, and ſeems to be ſuſpended in the air: it is very much admired by ſtrangers. At the foot of the caſtle there is a chain, which reaches to the other ſide of the river, and is faſtened to a tower, which prevents the entrance by the river into the city. Near the church of St. Michael is the handſomeſt ſquare in the city, from whence runs a ſtreet which has the name of the church, on one ſide of which is the town-houſe, which has a fine tower, with a clock raiſed upon an arch, which ſerves for a paſſage into the great ſquare. There are two large bridges, which keep up a communication between the two parts of the city, in the leſſer of which there is another ſquare, which ſerves for a market. The univerſity of Angers was founded in 1398, and the academy of belles lettres, in 1685. This laſt conſiſts of thirty academicians. At the end of the ſuburb of Breſigny are the quarries of Angiers ſo famous for the fine ſlate which is got from thence. The pieces are of the thickneſs of a crown-piece, and a foot ſquare. All the houſes in Angers are covered with this ſlate, which has gained it the appellation of the Black City. It is one hundred and ſixty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 30. W. Lat. 47. 28. N.

ANGHIERA (the earldom of) is a large province of the duchy Milan, in Italy, bounded on the north by the Swiſs governments in Italy, and by the Vallais; on the eaſt by the valley of Aouſta; on the ſouth by the Vercellois and the Noverois; and on the weſt by the territory of Milan. The eaſtern part contains the great valley of Seſſia, and ſeveral others which paſs under the ſame name; and the weſtern extends round the lake Major. It is very fruitful, containing, beſides Anghiera the capital, Arona, Vogogne, Domo d'Oſcela, and Margozzo. The city Anghiera is on the eaſtern ſhore of the lake Major. Long. 9. 5. E. Lat. 45. 42. N.

ANGILBERT (St.) abbot of Centula, or St. Requier, in the ninth century, was deſcended from a noble family of Neuſtria. He was educated at the court of Charlemagne, where he ſtudied the languages with that prince and the other courtiers, under the learned Alcuinus, who afterwards conſidered him as his ſon. Charlemagne, having cauſed his ſon Pepin to be crowned king of Italy, made Angilbert that prince's firſt miniſter; he therefore went with him into Italy, and returned ſome years after to France, when Charlemagne gave him his daughter Bertha in marriage. Thus Angilbert being ſon-in-law to Charlemagne, was made duke or governor of the coaſt of France from the Schelde to the Seine, and the king alſo made him his ſecretary and prime miniſter; but Alcuinus, abbot of Corbie, prevailed on him to become a monk in the monaſtery of Centula, or St. Requier, with the conſent both of his wife and the king. Notwithſtanding his love of ſolitude, he was frequently obliged to leave the monaſtery, and attend to the affairs of the church and ſtate, and was three times ſent to the court of Rome; he alſo accompanied Charlemagne thither, in the year 800, when that prince was crowned in that city emperor of the Weſt. He died on the 18th of February, 814. Angilbert had ſuch a taſte for poetry, that Charlemagne called him his Homer. There are but few of his works remaining.

ANGIOLELLO (JOHN MARIO) was born at Vicenza, and compoſed, in Italian and the Turkiſh language, the Hiſtory of Mahomet II. which he dedicated to that prince. This work, though wrote with great freedom, was kindly received by the haughty ſultan, who gave him conſiderable marks of his liberality.

ANGLESEY, an iſland in the Iriſh Sea, and a county in Wales, ſeparated from Caernarvonſhire by a ſtreight or narrow arm of the ſea, called Menai or Menea. It was called by the Britons Mon, by the Saxons Moneg, and by the Engliſh Angleſey, or the Engliſh Iſland. It is about twenty-four miles in length, and ſeventeen in breadth, where broadeſt. It contains ſix hundreds, ſeventy-four pariſhes, and ſends two members to parliament, whereof one is for Beaumaris. The principal rivers are the Brant and the Keveny. The ſoil is ſtony, rocky, and mountainous; however, it produces corn and cattle, and there is plenty of fowl and fiſh. It was formerly covered with trees, which ſerved for a retreat to the Druids.

ANGLUS (THOMAS) an Engliſh prieſt, as well known by his pretending to explain the moſt impenetrable myſteries of religion by the principles of Ariſtotle, as by the multitude of little books which he wrote in the ſeventeenth century.

ANGOLA, a kingdom in Africa, to the ſouth of the line, lying along the weſtern ſea-coaſt, between five and ten degrees of latitude. It was firſt viſited by the Portugueſe, who have ſettled ſeveral colonies, and have converted great numbers of the negroes to Chriſtianity, ſuch as it is; for notwithſtanding this, they adhere to moſt of their old cuſtoms, go almoſt naked, and take as many wives as they pleaſe. The country is divided into ſeveral territories, or capitanaries. The air is exceeding hot and unhealthy; but the ſoil is very fruitful in paſture, vegetables, grain, and fruits; poultry and cattle are exceeding cheap; and there is a very beautiful creature, called zebra, elephants, and other creatures common to thoſe parts of Africa. The Negroes are large, ſtrong, and coal-black, but lazy. They have different languages; and every village has what we call a king; but they are ſubject to one potentate, who is obliged to acknowledge the Portugueſe for his maſters. From hence the Portugueſe annually ſupply their American dominions with ſlaves.

ANGOU-

ANGOULESME, a city of France, the capital of the duchy of Angoumais, and the ſee of a biſhop. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, ſurrounded with rocks, and the river Charante runs at the foot of it. The inhabitants are ſaid to be eight thouſand, and to drive a conſiderable trade in paper, which is their manufacture. It is two hundred and fifty miles ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 10. E. Lat. 45. 39. N.

ANGOUMOIS, a province of France, bounded on the north by Poitou, on the eaſt by Limouſin and March, on the ſouth by Perigord, and on the weſt by Saintonge. The principal rivers are the Touvre and the Charente. This laſt is full of excellent fiſh, and though it often overflows its banks, it is ſo far from doing any damage, that it greatly enriches the ſoil. The Touvre is full of trouts. The air is generally warmer than at Paris, though the country is hilly. The ſoil produces plenty of wheat, rye, oats, Spaniſh corn, ſaffron, grapes, and all ſorts of fruits. There are ſeveral iron mines, which yield a very good ſort of iron.

ANGOURA, ANGORA, or ANGORI, a city of Aſia, in Anatolia, formerly called Ancyra, and is yet full of remarkable antiquities, which are ſo many marks of its ancient magnificence. It is at preſent one of the beſt cities in Anatolia; its ſtreets are full of pillars and old marbles, among which, ſome are of porphyry and jaſper. The greateſt part of the pillars are ſmooth and cylindrical; ſome are channelled ſpirally; but the moſt ſingular are oval, with plate-bands before and behind from the top to the bottom of the pedeſtal. The houſes are now made of clay, which are ſometimes intermixt with fine pieces of marble. The walls of the city are low, with very mean battlements. The maſonry of the walls is intermixt with pillars, architraves, capitals, and other ancient fragments, eſpecially that of the towers and gates. The caſtle of Angora has a triple encloſure, and the walls are of large pieces of white marble, and a ſtone much like porphyry.

The baſha of Angora has about thirty purſes income; and there are about three hundred janizaries, under the command of a ſardar. The Turks are ſaid to be forty thouſand ſouls; the Armenians four or five thouſand, and the Greeks ſix hundred. The Armenians have ſeven churches, beſides a monaſtery, and the Greeks two. They breed the fineſt goats in the world, and their hair, which is of a dazling white, is as fine as ſilk, and nine inches in length; it is worked into very fine ſtuffs, particularly camblet. All the inhabitants are employed in this manufacture. There are ſeveral large caravans paſs through this city to different places. Long. 32. 5. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

ANGRA, a maritime town, and capital of Tercera, and all the Azore iſlands. It is a biſhop's ſee, the reſidence of the governor, and is ſituated at the bottom of a ſmall bay, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland. It is ſurrounded with a wall and foſſe, and defended by a caſtle. It has five pariſh churches, one of which, called St. Salvadore, is the cathedral, four monaſteries, and four nunneries, beſides a tribunal for the inquiſition. The buildings in general are pretty good, and the ſtreets ſtraight and wide, but the furniture of the houſes are very indifferent. Here are magazines for men of war, containing anchors, cables, ſails, &c. and they provide corn and other refreſhments for merchant ſhips that call here in going or returning from their voyages. But they trade chiefly in the wood that grows upon theſe iſlands. The conſuls of ſeveral nations reſide here, though they have no great buſineſs to manage. As ſoon as winter begins it is very dangerous for ſhips to remain in the bay, eſpecially when the peak or high mountain is covered with dark clouds, and the birds make an unuſual cry about the city. Long. 28. 25. W. Lat. 39. 10. N.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, is ſo called from its being a long narrow winding tract of land. It is about ten leagues in length, and about three in breadth. It is the moſt northerly of the Caribbees, belonging to Great Britain, and is ſituated one hundred miles north of St. Chriſtopher's, fifteen north latitude.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Higher Saxony. It is about eighteen leagues long, and two or three broad, and bounded on the ſouth by the earldom of Mansfield; on the weſt by the principality of Halberſtadt, on the eaſt by the duchy of Saxony; and on the north by the duchy of Magdeburg. The rivers are the Mulda and the Salda, which render it very fruitful, particularly in grain, with which the inhabitants make beer, and tranſport it into foreign countries. The principal towns are, Deſſaw, the capital, Zerbſt, Hartzkerode, Bernburg, and Pleſtaw.

ANIANE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoe, with a monaſtery of Benedictines. It is ſeated on the river Aire. Long. 3. 48. E. Lat. 43. 45. N.

ANICAN, a town in the kingdom of Fantin, in Guinea, about two miles from Anamaboe, on a little hill, two leagues eaſt of Mouree. The factories there have but little trade. The Portugueſe trade with tobacco pipes, tobacco, ſoap, rum, Brazil ſweetmeats, and other American commodities.

ANICETUS, a franchiſed ſlave, tutor to Nero in his infancy, and afterwards commander of his fleet, was the tool made uſe of by Nero in the bloody murder of Agrippina his mother, and in getting rid of his wife Agrippa, by Anicetus's charging her with having committed adultery with him.

ANICETUS (St.) a Syrian, was choſen biſhop of Rome in 158, after the death of Pius. He conferred with St. Polycarpe, in relation to the day when the feaſt of Eaſter ſhould be held, and though they were of different opinions, it made no breach in their peace, union, and charity. He died in 168, and was ſucceeded by St. Soter.

ANICIUS PROBUS (SEXTUS) præfectus prætorio, conſul of Rome, and one of the moſt illuſtrious magiſtrates of the empire, in the year 371. He was beloved by the people. Proba Falconia his wife, who had much wit and piety, compoſed the Life of Jeſus Chriſt in centos of Virgil.

ANJENGO, a ſmall town and factory on the Malabar coaſt, on the peninſula, on this ſide the Ganges. It belongs to the Eaſt India company, and the merchandiſe conſiſts chiefly in pepper and callicoes. Long. 76. 1. E. Lat. 7. 0. N.

ANJOU, a province and duchy of France, bounded on the eaſt by Touraine, on the ſouth by Poitou, on the weſt by Bretagne, and on the north by Maine. It is ſeventy miles in length, and in breadth ſixty. There are ſaid to be forty-nine rivers in this province, but the greateſt part of them are ſmall brooks, which dry up in the ſummer. However, there are five navigable rivers: the Loire, which divides it in two parts; the Vienne, the Toué, the Maienne, and the Sarte.

The air is temperate, and the country agreeably diverſified with hills and meadows. There are thirty-three foreſts of oak-trees mixt with beech. The country produces white wine, wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, beans, flax, hemp, walnuts, and ſome cheſnuts. In Lower Anjou they make cyder. There are fruit trees of all kinds, and paſture proper for horſes. The greateſt riches of the province conſiſt in cows, oxen, and ſheep. There are ſeveral coal and iron mines, and yet there are but two forges in the whole province. There are quarries of marble and of ſlate to cover houſes, as well as ſalt-petre works. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral glaſs-houſes, and quarries of white ſtone, proper for building on the ſide of the river Loire. The remarkable towns beſides Angers the capital, are Saumur, Briſac, Pons de Cea, La Fleche, and Beaufort.

ANNA, a town of Turky, in Aſia, ſeated on the weſtern bank of the river Euphrates, and is the pleaſanteſt place in all theſe parts, for there is plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. Of theſe laſt there are prodigious quantities, and there are two ſorts not common elſewhere. The fields are ſown with cotton, and the corn grows extremely high. The town is divided into two parts, the largeſt of which is ſurrounded with old walls, and the houſes are built with brick and ſtone, with gardens belonging thereto. It is one hundred and ſixty miles north-weſt of Bagdad, and one hundred and fifty ſouth by-weſt of Mouſſol. Long. 41. 35. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

ANNA COMNENA, the daughter of Alexius Comnenus, emperor of Conſtantinople, and the empreſs Irene, was a princeſs diſtinguiſhed by her wit and learning. She was born in 1083, and at length married to Nicephorus Bryennius; but having ſucceſſively loſt her mother, her father, and her huſband, ſhe endeavoured to mitigate her grief by writing the hiſtory of her father's reign, from the year 1081, to 1118, including a hiſtory of the church of Conſtantinople. This work has been printed with learned notes by Mr. Ducagne, and M. Couſin has tranſlated it into French.

ANNAMABOE, an Engliſh factory on the coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, a little to the eaſtward of Cape Coaſt caſtle. A great many ſlaves are purchaſed there, and brought from thence to our plantations in America.

ANNANDALE, a dale or valley on the river Annan, in the eaſt part of Dumfriesſhire, in Scotland. The chief town is Annand, a royal burgh, ſeated not far from the mouth of the river of that name, which empties itſelf into Solway frith. It formerly had a caſtle, and was in good repute, but at preſent is but a poor town, the houſes being low and mean. Long. 1. 54. W. Lat. 54. 56. N.

ANNAPOLIS, the chief town in Maryland, in North-America, which as yet is but mean, becauſe the people in this province chooſe to live on their plantations, as in Virginia. Lord Baltimore is the proprietor, and the chief produce tobacco. Long 78. 10. W. Lat. 39. 25. N.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, the capital of Nova-Scotia, is ſeated in the bay of Fundy, and has a fine harbour, but there is a difficulty in entering in and coming out, and it is ſubject to fogs. The town is but ſmall, and yet there are ſome hand-

handſome buildings, though the generality are but two ſtories high. It is defended by new and regular fortifications, and batteries of guns towards the ſea. At the bottom of the harbour is a point of land, which divides two rivers, and on each ſide there are pleaſant meadows, which in ſpring and autumn are covered with all ſorts of freſh-water fowl. There is a trade carried on by the Indians with furs, which they exchange for European Goods. There is a governor reſides here, with an Engliſh garriſon. Long. 64. 5. W. Lat. 45. 10. N.

ANNE (St.) the mother of the Virgin Mary, and the wife of Joachim. We have no trace of this ſaint either in the holy ſcriptures, or in the writings of the three firſt ages of the Chriſtian church.

ANNE, ducheſs of Brittany, and queen of France, was the daughter and heireſs of Duke Francis II. and was born at Nants, on the 16th of January, 1476. She had been promiſed in marriage to Maximilian of Auſtria, but her father dying, ſhe was married to Charles VIII. of France. She had much wit, beauty, greatneſs of ſoul, and piety. She governed with much wiſdom during the king's expedition for the conqueſt of the kingdom of Naples. After that prince's death ſhe married Lewis XII. who had conceived a paſſion for her while he was duke of Orleans. She died on the 9th of January, 1514.

ANNE OF AUSTRIA, queen of France, the eldeſt daughter of Philip III. king of Spain, and the mother of Lewis XIV. was declared regent of France on the 18th of May, 1643, and took the adminiſtration during the king's minority. She built the magnificent church of Val de Grace, and died at Paris, on the 20th of January, 1666, aged ſixty-four.

ANNE BOLEYN, queen of England. See BOLEYN.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, the youngeſt daughter of king James II. and Anne Hyde, his firſt wife, was born on the 6th of February, 1665, and married to prince George of Denmark on the 17th of Auguſt, 1683, by whom ſhe had ſeveral children, who died young. Her perſon was of the middle ſize, majeſtic, and well proportioned; her face round and handſome; her complexion ruddy, her features regular, and her hair of a dark brown. This princeſs, who was poſſeſſed of moſt of the virtues that in private life adorn her ſex, ſucceeded her brother-in-law William III. on the 4th of May, 1702, and during her reign the honour of the Britiſh arms was carried to an amazing height, particularly by the duke of Marlborough, who, in her reign, humbled the pride of France, by a number of the moſt glorious victories. The nation being at the ſame time at war with Spain, the duke of Ormond and Sir George Rook took Vigo, when eleven French men of war were burnt, and ten taken; ſix galleons were ſunk, and eleven taken. On the 24th of July, 1704, Sir George Rook took Gibraltar, after a ſiege of two days. The next year the earl of Peterborough took the city of Barcelona, and ſeveral other places in Spain; and in 1706 the earl of Galway, at the head of twenty thouſand men, took Alcantara, a city of Portugal. In 1708 major-general Stanhope landed with three thouſand men on the iſland of Minorca, and attacked Fort St. Philip, where the garriſon, which conſiſted of a thouſand Spaniards and ſix hundred French, ſurrendered in three days; the men were made priſoners of war, and the whole iſland conquered in three weeks. See the articles CHURCHILL (JOHN) duke of Marlborough, ROOK (GEORGE) BUTLER (JAMES) duke of Ormond, &c.

Theſe wars were concluded by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, by which Spain and Spaniſh America were confirmed to king Philip; but the Netherlands and the Spaniſh dominions in Italy were ſeparated from that monarchy. Their Italian dominions conſiſted of the kingdoms of Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, and the duchy of Milan, of which Naples, Sardinia, and Milan were beſtowed upon the emperor; and Sicily, with the title of king, given to the duke of Savoy. The Dutch had a barrier given them againſt France in the Netherlands; while Harley and Bolingbroke, the new miniſtry, in complaiſance to France, only inſiſted on having Dunkirk demoliſhed, and the poſſeſſion of Gibraltar, Minorca, and Acadia, or Nova-Scotia, ſecured to the crown of England, though much better terms had been before offered by the French.

Queen Anne procured a law for the building of fifty new churches within the bills of mortality, with an augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy; and in 1706 the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland took place. Parties ran very high in this reign, and Dr. Sacheverell endeavoured, in ſeveral ſermons, to raiſe a ſpirit of perſecution againſt the diſſenters, and his trial only ſerved to inflame the nation. The queen died at Kenſington on the firſt of Auguſt, 1714, in the 50th year of her age, and the thirteenth of her reign, having had the misfortune to loſe her royal conſort, prince George of Denmark, about ſix years before. She was ſucceeded by George I.

ANNE IWANOWNA, czarina or empreſs of Ruſſia, was the youngeſt daughter of the czar John Alexiowitz, and was born on the 7th of January, 1696. She married Frederic William, duke of Courland, who died without iſſue on the 21ſt of January, 1711. The czar Peter Alexiowitz II. dying in 1730, ſhe was immediately acknowledged and proclaimed empreſs of all the Ruſſias at Moſcow. That princeſs then reſided at Mittau in Courland, and deputies being ſent for her, ſhe repaired to Moſcow on the 19th of February, and after ſpending ſome days at a neighbouring convent, made her public entry into that capital on the 26th.

The deputies who had been ſent to Mittau, had preſented her from the high council ſome articles that greatly limited her power, which ſhe had ſigned; after which the high council, the generals, and nobility, endeavoured to make her accept of ſome other conditions; but on the 8th of March, three hundred and ninety gentlemen, moſt of them poſſeſſed of civil and military employments, with the veltmarſhal Trubetzkoi, and the knees Alexis Czerſkaſki, ſenator, preſented themſelves at the palace, and demanded an audience of the new czarina: ſhe granted it them, and at the ſame time the members of the high council were aſſembled. Trubetzkoi then entered the hall of audience, with all his followers, and preſented to the empreſs a memorial, in which it was obſerved that ſome of the articles ſhe had ſigned being prejudicial to the ſtate, it was neceſſary that the council ſhould deliberate again on that ſubject, and deſired her to permit them, and to this ſhe conſented. In the afternoon the marſhal again entered the hall of audience, and informed the czarina that the council had unanimouſly agreed that a monarchical government was alone ſuitable to the empire of Ruſſia, and that he was deputed by the council to entreat her acceptance of the entire ſovereignty, and to preſerve the ſame authority that her predeceſſors had enjoyed The czarina accepted this offer, and the articles ſhe had ſigned were torn in pieces. She at length united in one body the high privy council, and the ſenate, under the name of the regency, and made it conſiſt of twenty-one members. Her coronation was performed with the greateſt magnificence, in the great church of Moſcow, on the 9th of May, 1730, and on the 28th of December, 1731, ſhe publiſhed a manifeſto, which regulated the future ſucceſſion to the throne of Ruſſia. This princeſs died at Peterſburgh on the 28th of October, 1740, in the forty-eighth year of her age.

ANNECY, a city of Savoy, ſeated between Chamberry and Geneva, on the bank of a lake of that name, from whence run ſeveral brooks, which flow through the town, and uniting at length form a river. There are piazzas in moſt of the ſtreets of the town, which ſerve to ſhelter the inhabitants from rain. It has ſeveral collegiate and pariſh churches, as well as convents for men and women. The lake is about nine miles long, and four broad. Long 6. 12. E. Lat. 45. 53. N.

ANNESLEY (ARTHUR) earl of Angleſey, and lord privy-ſeal in the reign of king Charles II. was the ſon of Sir Francis Anneſley, Bart. lord Mount Norris and viſcount Valentia, in Ireland, and was born at Dublin on the 10th of July, 1614. He was for ſome time at the univerſity of Oxford, and afterwards ſtudied the law at Lincoln's Inn. He had a conſiderable hand in the public tranſactions of the laſt century; for in the beginning of the civil war he ſat in the parliament held at Oxford, but afterwards became reconciled to the oppoſite party, and was ſent commiſſioner to Ulſter, to oppoſe the deſigns of the rebel Owen Roe O Neal. He engaged in ſeveral other affairs with great ſucceſs. He was preſident of the council of ſtate after the death of Oliver, and was principally concerned in bringing about the Reſtoration, ſoon after which, king Charles II. raiſed him to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Anneſley, of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, and a ſhort time after he was made earl of Angleſey. During that reign he was employed on ſome very important affairs, was made treaſurer of the navy, and afterwards lord privy-ſeal. In October, 1680, his lordſhip was charged by one Dangerfield, in an information delivered upon oath, at the bar of the houſe of commons, with endeavouring to ſtifle evidence in relation to the popiſh plot, and to promote the belief of a preſbyterian one. The uneaſineſs he received from this attack did not prevent his ſpeaking his opinion freely of thoſe matters in the houſe of lords, particularly in regard to the popiſh plot. About the ſame time he anſwered the lord Caſtlehaven's Memoirs, in which that nobleman endeavoured to paint the Iriſh rebellion in the lighteſt colours, and a ſharp diſpute was raiſed, which ended in the ſeals being taken from him. He was a perſon of great abilities, had uncommon learning, and was well acquainted with the conſtitution and laws of England. He wrote, beſides the above-mentioned work, 1. The Privileges of the Houſe of

Lords and Commons ſtated. 2. A Diſcourſe on the Houſe of Lords. 3. Memoirs. 4. The Hiſtory of the Troubles in Ireland, from the Rebellion in 1641, till the Reſtoration. 5. Truth Unveiled, in Behalf of the Church of England; and ſome other works. He died in April, 1686, in the ſeventy-third year of his age, and was ſucceeded by his ſon James.

ANNESLEY, or ANELY, (SAMUEL) an eminent Nonconformiſt miniſter, was born at Harley, in Warwickſhire, about the year 1620, and was educated at Oxford. He was a pathetic preacher, and a pious and very charitable divine; but in 1662 was ejected for non-conformity. It is remarkable that he conſtantly laid by the tenth part of his income for the uſe of the poor. He publiſhed ſeveral ſermons, and died in 1696.

ANNICERIS, a Greek philoſopher of the Cyrenaic ſect, who gave the name of Annicerians to his diſciples, was born at Cyrene. He placed all good in pleaſure, and conceived virtue to be only commendable ſo far as it produced pleaſure; yet he affirmed, that we ought voluntarily to ſubject ourſelves to pain and trouble out of regard to our friends. He lived about three hundred and forty years before Chriſt.

ANNIUS OF VITERBO. a famous impoſtor. See NANNIUS.

ANNOBON, a ſmall iſland in Africa, upon the coaſt of Guinea, belonging to the Portugueſe. The land is very high and mountainous, and in the greateſt heat of the day there is always a thick ſtinking fog, which renders the iſland very unwholſome. The inhabitants cultivate all the ſoil in the plains, and half way up the hills, it being very proper to produce grain. There are coco trees, lemons, citrons, bannanas, and palm trees, every where to be met with; and you may have hogs, goats, ſheep, and fowls, almoſt for nothing. The natural inhabitants are blacks, and go almoſt naked, only hiding what decency obliges them to conceal; and provided they can ſay their Pater-noſter, Ave-Maria, and confeſs themſelves to the prieſt, they are reckoned good Chriſtians; but then they muſt bring ſome offerings to the prieſts. The women in general are very great libertines, and ſeldom fail of ſeducing the Europeans that land in this iſland. The whites treat them all as ſlaves, and they are accounted very diſhoneſt. Long. 5. 10. E. Lat. 1. 50. S.

ANNONAY, a ſmall town of France, in the Upper Vivarais, ſeated on the river Deunre, twenty-three miles from Vienna. Long. 4. 52. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

ANSE, an antient town of France, in the Lyonois, ten miles north of Lyons, ten weſt of Trevoux, and twenty-five ſouth of Maçon. Long 6. 55. Lat 45. 55. N.

ANSEGISUS, a celebrated abbot of Fontenelle, was eſteemed by the biſhops and prieſts of his time. He wrote a Collection of the Capillaries of Charlemagne, and Lewis the Debonair, of which Baluze gave a good edition in 1676. Anſegiſus died in 834.

ANSELM, archbiſhop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. was born at Aoſt, a town at the foot of the Alps, in the year 1033. He lived in continual variance with theſe two monarchs, and ſpent a good part of his time in Italy and France, but was at laſt reconciled to Henry I. He was the firſt who reſtrained the Engliſh clergy from marrying. The large edition of his works is divided into three parts, the firſt of which is intitled *Monologia*, and contains dogmatical tracts: the ſecond, devotional and practical tracts; and the third takes in his letters. He died at Canterbury in 1109, and was canonized in the reign of Henry VI. The author of St. Anſelm's Life has the weakneſs to aſſert that he wrought many miracles, that he extinguiſhed fires, calmed tempeſts, and healed diſeaſes, only by making the ſign of the croſs; and that a ſhip in which he ſailed had a large hole in one of her planks, nevertheleſs it took in no water ſo long as the holy man was on board.

ANSELM, biſhop of Lucca, in 1061, was born at Mantua, and died on the 18th of March, 1086. He wrote a treatiſe againſt the antipope Guibert, and many other works.

ANSELM, a native of Laon, and dean and archdeacon of that city, taught with reputation in the univerſity of Paris, and afterwards in the dioceſe of Laon. He died on the 15th of July, 1117. We have an interlineary gloſſary of his on the Bible, printed with that of Lira.

ANSELM, a bare-footed Auſtin friar, born at Paris, was the author of, 1. *Le Palais de l' Honneur*. 2. A genealogical Hiſtory of the illuſtrious Houſes of France; and other pieces. He died Jan 17, 1694, aged ſixty-nine.

ANSELME (ANTHONY) a celebrated preacher, and member of the academy of inſcriptions and belles lettres at Paris, was born at Iſle-Jourdain, in Lower Armagnac, on the 13th of January, 1652. He ſtudied at Gimont, and afterwards at Toulouſe, and diſcovered in his youth great talents for preaching. He twice gained the prize for odes at the floral games of Toulouſe. The marquis de Monteſpan having heard him preach, entruſted to him the education of the marquis d' Antin, his ſon, who was then but ten years old. The biſhop of Tarbes endeavoured to retain him, by making him arch-prieſt of Bagnieres, one of the beſt benefices in his dioceſe; but he thanked the prelate, and went to Paris with his pupil. As ſoon as he had finiſhed the young lord's education, he engaged again in the miniſtry, and preached for above thirty years with univerſal applauſe. At length the duke d'Antin cauſed to be revived in his favour the title of hiſtoriographer of buildings. In 1710 he was nominated an aſſociate of the academy of inſcriptions and belles lettres, and was afterwards made a member of that academy. He had, ever ſince the year 1699, the rich abbey of St. Severus, in Gaſcony. He publiſhed a number of ſermons, panegyrics, and funeral orations, in ſeven volumes, octavo, and many diſſertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions. He died at the above abbey on the 8th of Auguſt, 1737, at eighty-ſix years of age.

ANSER, a Latin poet, the friend of Mark Anthony, whoſe actions he deſcribed in verſe.

ANSLO, a ſea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, with a biſhop's ſee. The ſupreme court of juſtice is held here for Norway. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, thirty miles north-weſt of Frederickſtadt, and two hundred and fifty weſt of Stockholm. Long. 10. 14. E. Lat. 59. 24. N.

ANSON (GEORGE) a celebrated admiral, whoſe merit, as a naval commander, raiſed him to the rank of nobility, was the ſon of William Anſon, Eſq. of Huckborough, in Staffordſhire. He early took great delight in reading and hearing the accounts of our moſt diſtinguiſhed navigators and admirals; whence his father gave him an education ſuitable to his genius, and bred him to the ſea. In 1722 he was made captain of the Weazle ſloop, and the next year of the Scarborough man of war, in which ſtation he behaved with the greateſt bravery and intrepidity. On the breaking out of the Spaniſh war, he was given the command of five ſhips, deſtined to attack the Spaniards in the South Sea. His departure was, however, unaccountably deferred till after the proper ſeaſon. He ſailed about the middle of September, 1740, and in the moſt tempeſtuous weather arrived in the latitude of Cape Horn; and after a moſt dreadful paſſage of forty days, he doubled that dangerous cape in March, 1741, loſing four or five men in a day by the ſcurvy. He at length arrived in the Centurion, and was joined by the Trial ſloop, off Juan Fernandes, in June, when his men, being ſo diſabled with that fatal diſeaſe, that it was with the greateſt difficulty they got on ſhore, he himſelf generouſly ſet an example to the officers, in carrying and aſſiſting the ſick. He was ſoon after joined by the Anna pink, and the Glouceſter man of war. The far greater part of the men were recovered, and the ſhips refitted in that delightful iſland, which he left in September. He then took ſeveral prizes from the Spaniards, and burnt the town of Paita, which the governor refuſed to ranſom. His behaviour to the priſoners of both ſexes was full of humanity, and filled the Spaniards with amazement. He ſtayed on the coaſt of America till May, 1742. He then croſſed the Pacific Ocean, in the Centurion only, the other veſſels having been deſtroyed. The ſcurvy broke out afreſh, but his crew recovered in the delightful iſland of Tinian, where he happily landed. He ſailed from thence in October, for China, ſtayed there till the beginning of 1743, then returned to the Philippine Iſlands, to wait the galleon, which he met with on the 20th of June, and took her. Having ſold that veſſel in China, he ſet ſail for England, with an immenſe treaſure, in December, 1743; and on the 15th of June, 1744, he arrived at Spithead, having failed in a fog through the midſt of a French fleet then cruizing in the channel.

In a ſhort time after his return, he was appointed rear-admiral of the blue, and one of the lords of the admiralty. The next year he was made rear-admiral of the white, and the following year vice-admiral of the blue, at which time he was choſen to repreſent the borough of Heydon in parliament. In 1747, being on board the Prince George of ninety guns, in company with admiral Warren, and twelve other ſhips, he intercepted, off Cape Finiſterre, a powerful fleet, bound from France to the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies; when, by his valour and conduct, he again enriched himſelf and his officers, and at the ſame time ſtrengthened the Britiſh navy, by taking ſix men of war, and four Eaſt-Indiamen, not one of them eſcaping. On this occaſion, M. Jonquiere, on preſenting his ſword to the conqueror, ſaid, *Monſieur, vous avez vaincu l' Invincible, & la Gloire vous ſuit.* Sir, you have conquered the Invincible, and Glory follows you, pointing to the ſhips, named the Invincible and the Glory, he had taken. For his ſignal ſervices, his late

late Majeſty created him Baron of Soberton, in Hants. The ſame year he was appointed vice-admiral of the red, and on the death of Sir John Norris, was made vice-admiral of England. In 1748 he was made admiral of the blue; he was afterwards appointed firſt lord of the admiralty, and was at length made admiral and commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces. He died ſuddenly, after having been walking in his garden, at his ſeat at Moor-Park, in Hertfordſhire, on the 6th of June, 1762. He was of a calm, cool, and ſteady diſpoſition, but is ſaid to have been frequently a dupe at play. His voyage round the world has been tranſlated into moſt of the European languages. Though it is printed under the name of his chaplain, it was compoſed under his lordſhip's own inſpection, and from the materials he himſelf furniſhed, by the ingenious Mr. Benjamin Robins.

ANSPACH (the marquiſate of) is a ſmall territory of Franconia, in Germany, bounded on the north by the biſhoprick of Wartſburg and by that of Bamberg, which likewiſe lies to the weſt; the earldoms of Holach and Oeting, with the biſhoprick of Aichſtet, lie on the ſouth; and the palatinate of Bavaria and the territory of Nuremberg on the eaſt. The country is fruitful, interſperſed with woods, which render it agreeable for hunting. Beſides the city of Anſpach, which is the capital, the chief towns are Kreglin, Swaſbach, Kreilſheim, Rot, and Waſſer-Truding.

ANSPACH is a ſmall, but pretty town, it is very well built, and has ſeveral churches. It is walled round, but has no other fortifications. In the palace, there is a remarkable cabinet of curioſities. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, twenty-eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Nuremberg. Long. 10. 42. E. Lat. 49. 14. N.

ANSTRUTHER, a parliament town in Scotland, ſeated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the ſhire of Fife forty-five miles north-eaſt of Edinburgh. Long 2 25. W. Lat 56. 15. N.

ANTÆUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a giant of Libya, the ſon of Neptune and Terra. He was of an immenſe ſtature, and having formed the deſign of erecting a temple to Neptune of mens' ſculls, forced all he met to wreſtle with him, and then ſtrangled them. At laſt he challenged Hercules, who flung him thrice, and thought each time he had killed him; but on his touching the ground, he renewed his ſtrength; when Hercules, perceived this, he held him up in the air, and ſqueezed him to death.

ANTE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy, that riſes beyond Falaiſe, and after a courſe of four miles, falls into the Vire.

ANTEGO, or ANTIGUA, one of the Caribbee iſlands inhabited by the Engliſh, is about ſixty miles in circumference, and contains five pariſhes, four of which are towns, viz St John's Town the capital, Falmouth, Parham, and Bridge-Town. The name of the remaining pariſh is St. Peter's. In 1707, it was ſaid to contain eight thouſand whites and twenty-four thouſand blacks. The inhabitants make about ſixteen thouſand hogſheads of ſugar every year, but not half ſo much rum, and plant but very little tobacco. Their chief inconvenience is the want of water, which obliges them to ſave as much rain-water as they can, and to fetch freſh water from the other iſlands. There are ſeveral good harbours, but dangerous to ſail into without a pilot, on account of the rocks. There were ſome Engliſh families ſettled here ſo early as 1536; but they did not make any figure till 1680. In 1736, the Negroes deſigned to riſe and make themſelves maſters of it, which would have been effected, if the plot had not been timely diſcovered. Many of the ring-leaders were puniſhed with death in different manners. The weather is hotter here than at Barbadoes, and the ſoil is ſandy; however they have the ſame animals as in the other iſlands, with very great plenty of fowl and black cattle; and wild cinnamon grows in the lower parts of the iſland. Long. 62. 5. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

ANTENOR, a Trojan prince, who lived at the time of the ſiege of Troy. He is ſaid to be the founder of Padua; but this ſuppoſition is without any foundation.

ANTEQUIERA, a handſome large city of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, ſeated partly in a plain and partly upon a hill. The higheſt part of all is taken up by the caſtle royal and the houſes of the nobility. It was built by the Moors, who having a deſign to make a ſtrong city, built a caſtle upon an eminence at its extremity, which they fortified as well as they could, with iron gates and othe works, in their manner, and built that part of the city-wall which regards the mountains, but the Chriſtians built the reſt. Within the incloſure of the citadel, there is an arſenal, which contains a very great quantity of antique arms amaſſed by the Moors. The lower part of the city is inhabited by huſbandmen and mechanics, who bring in a conſiderable revenue. The land about it is very fruitful, being full of a great many ſprings and brooks. In the mountain there is an inexhauſtible quarry of fine ſtone, proper for building; and the waters that gather between the mountains in the winter time is by the heat of the ſun in ſummer turned into ſalt, which is very fine, and ſufficient to ſerve the whole province. There are likewiſe quarries of plaiſter, very proper for building; and when it is powdered and paſſed through a fine ſieve, it ſerves to make large jars and bottles, to keep wine, oil, pickles, and what elſe they pleaſe. Six miles from the city there is a medicinal ſpring, called Fuente de la Piedra, which is good for ſeveral diſeaſes, and particularly the gravel. It is thirty miles north of Malaga. Long. 4. 40. W. Lat. 36. 51. N.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of America, in New Spain, and in the province of Guaxaqua, ſeventy-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Guaxaqua.

ANTEROS, a Grecian by birth, was elected biſhop of Rome on the 23d of November, 235, and died on the 3d of January following.

ANTESIGNANUS (PETER) one of the beſt grammarians in the ſixteenth century. He was born in Languedoc, and publiſhed a Greek Grammar, and many other works

ANTHEMIUS, a celebrated architect, able ſculptor, and learned mathematician, was born at Tralles, and flouriſhed in the ſixth century, under the emperor Juſtinian.

ANTHERMUS, a famous ſculptor, born in the iſle of Chios, was the ſon of Micciades, and grandſon to Malas, who were both of them ſculptors.

ANTHOINE (NICHOLAS) was born at Brieu in Lorrain, and educated amongſt the Jeſuits, but afterwards turned Proteſtant, and at length embraced Judaiſm, for which he was ſtrangled and burnt at Geneva, in 1632.

ANTHONY, St. See ANTONY.

ANTHONY, MARK. See ANTONIUS MARCUS.

ANTHONY, or ANTONY, (Dr. FRANCIS) a learned phyſician and chemiſt of the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, was born on the 16th of April, 1550, and educated at Cambridge, where he applied himſelf to the theory and practice of chemiſtry; and, on his coming to London in 1598, publiſhed a treatiſe on the excellence of a medicine drawn from gold, which he called his *aurum potabile*; but not having taken the neceſſary precaution of obtaining a licence from the college of phyſicians, he was ſummoned, in 1600, before the preſident and cenſors, when, confeſſing that he had cured twenty perſons without a licence, he was fined and impriſoned; and afterwards perſiſting in the practice of phyſic, he again ſuffered the ſame effects of their diſpleaſure. He wrote ſeveral defences in Latin of his *aurum potabile*, and at length obtained a very extenſive and beneficial practice. He was a man of unaffected piety, untainted probity, modeſty, and unbounded charity. He died May 26, 1623.

ANTHONY (ST.) the moſt northern of the Cape de Verd iſlands, ſeven miles from St. Vincent. Here are two mountains, one of which is ſaid to be as high as the Pike of Teneriff. There is one village of twenty houſes, inhabited by blacks and a few white people, who have a governor, a captain, a prieſt, and a ſchool-maſter. The inhabitants of the whole iſland are about five hundred. Long. 17. 27. W. Lat. 18. 0. N.

ANTIBES, an ancient maritime town of Provence, in France, with a good port and caſtle. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, about fifteen miles ſouth of Nice, and is remarkable for its monuments of antiquity, and the land about it produces excellent fruit. It is nine miles weſt of Nice, nine ſouth of Vence, ten ſouth-eaſt of Graſſe, and four hundred and forty-two ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 43. 35. N.

ANTICOSTE, an iſland lying before the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, in North-America. It is a barren place, and is ſubject to Great Britain. Long. 64. 16. W. Lat. from 49. to 52. N.

ANTIGINES, one of Alexander the Great's captains, had the ſecond of the prizes which that prince diſtributed among eight of the braveſt captains in his army. He delivered up Eumenes to Antigonus, who, after paying him the reward of his perfidy, ordered him to be burnt alive in an iron cage.

ANTIGONUS, one of the moſt brave and prudent of Alexander's generals, was made king of Aſia after that prince's death, three hundred and twenty-four years before Chriſt. He conquered Eumenes, and after he was betrayed and delivered up to him put him to death. He gained a great victory over Ptolomy Lagus, built the city of Atigonia, and was killed in a battle againſt Caſſander, Seleucus, and Lyſimachus, three hundred and one years before Chriſt, aged eighty. To one that wondered at the goodneſs of his temper in his old age, he ſaid, "I ought to preſerve by mildneſs what I have acquired by ſtrength." He was accuſtomed to ſay, that "Royalty is an honourable ſervitude; "and that if a man knew the weight of a crown, he would "be afraid to put it on his head."

ANTIGONUS, king of the Jews, and the ſon of Ariſtobulus II. having made an alliance with the king of the Parthians, took Jeruſalem, and cut off the ears of Hircanus, that he might be

be incapable of enjoying the office of high-prieſt; but Herod, Hircanus's brother, having retaken Jeruſalem, ſent Antigonus to Mark Antony, who cut off his head, and put an end to the Aſmonean family, which had reigned one hundred and twenty-ſix years.

ANTIGUA. See ANTEGO.

ANTILLES. See CARIBBEES.

ANTINOUS, the favourite of the emperor Adrian, was born at Bithynus, in Bithynia. Some authors ſay, that he gave the emperor the greateſt mark of love that was poſſible; in ſhort, that he died for him. Others aſſure us, that he was drowned in the Nile, during Adrian's reſidence in Egypt, about the year 132 of the Chriſtian æra. However, the emperor not only ſhed tears at his death, but had temples and altars erected to him, and had the notion propagated, that Antinous gave forth oracles.

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in St. Peter's Patrimony, near which is an harbour lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city Antium, whoſe ruins extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCH, now ANTHAKIAH, an ancient and celebrated city of Syria, in Aſia, of which it was formerly the capital; but at preſent it is fallen from its ancient grandeur. It was founded by Seleucus Nicanor, and was the place of reſidence of ſeveral emperors, who took pleaſure in adorning it. Abou Obeida, general of the calif Omar, took it from the Greeks in 638; Godfrey of Bulloign took it from the Arabs in 1097; the ſultan Bandochdari retook it, by aſſault, in 1269, the Turks have poſſeſſed it ſince Selim I. deprived the ſultans of it. It is ſeated on the river Aſi, formerly called the Orontes When you advance towards it, on this river, it ſtill yields a ſurpriſing and delightful ſight; for it appears like a city in a foreſt, and a foreſt in a city, from the vaſt number of plantanes, poplars, ſycamores, and other trees, in and about it, as well as the fruit-trees that grow in the gardens, and the uninhabited parts of the town. Some of the walls are yet ſtanding, which are of a prodigious thickneſs. It was flanked with four hundred ſquare towers, ſome of which ſtill remain. Not many years ago, the houſes were only a few little huts ſcattered here and there among the ruins; but, by order of the Porte, the caſtle has been repaired, and ſome houſes built, which has invited Turks, Greeks, and Jews, to come and ſettle in it. It is above forty miles ſouth-weſt of Aleppo. Long. 37. 5. E. Lat. 36. 20. N.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Turky in Aſia, with the ſee of a Greek biſhop. It is in Caramania, over-againſt the iſland of Cyprus. Long. 32. 15. E. Lat. 36. 42. N.

ANTIOCHUS SOTOR, or THE SAVIOUR, king of Syria, and the ſon of Seleucus Nicanor, married Stratonice his mother-in-law, in the life-time of Seleucus, who had married her in his old age, and gave her freely to Antiochus, who was almoſt dying for her. He defeated the Bithynians, Macedonians, and Galatians, and died two hundred and ſixty-one years before Chriſt.

ANTIOCHUS THEOS, or THE GOD, king of Syria, made war againſt Ptolomy Philadelphus, and afterwards put an end to it by marrying Berenice, though he had already two ſons by Laodicea; but this lady, in revenge, poiſoned him, two hundred and forty ſix years before Chriſt; and by the artifices of a youth named Arteman, cauſed Antiochus, her ſon to be placed on the throne. At length ſhe poiſoned Berenice, with the ſon that princeſs had by Antiochus; but her cruelty did not remain unpuniſhed; for ſhe was killed in the war which Ptolomy Evergetes undertook in favour of his ſiſter Berenice.

ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT, king of Syria, ſucceeded his brother Seleucus Ceraunes, two hundred and twenty-three years before Chriſt. He was defeated in a bloody battle, by Ptolomy Philopater, near Raphia, two hundred and ſeventeen years before Chriſt. Some time after he took Sardes, attacked the Medes and Parthians, conquered Judea, Phœnicia, and Cœloſyria, and formed the deſign of reducing Smyrna, Lampſacus, and other cities of Aſiatic Greece. Theſe cities implored the aſſiſtance of the Romans, who ſent ambaſſadors to oblige him to reſtore to Ptolemy Philadelphus the countries he had taken from him, and to ſuffer the free cities of Greece to enjoy the bleſſings of peace. Antiochus being enraged, at the ſolicitation of Hannibal, declared war againſt the Romans; but was defeated by Acilius Glabrio, and loſt a great battle againſt Scipio Aſiaticus, near Magneſia; in ſhort, the Romans granted him a peace on very diſgraceful conditions. At laſt, finding his exchequer low, and going to recruit it with the plunder of the temple of Belus, he was killed by the rabble, who came to ſave the ſacred treaſure, about one hundred and eighty-ſeven years before Chriſt, and was ſucceeded by Seleucus Philopater.

ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES, or THE ILLUSTRIOUS, uſurped the throne of Syria from his nephew Demetrius, one hundred and ſeventy-five years before Chriſt, and attempted to take Egypt from his nephew Ptolemy Philometor, but was repulſed. He depoſed Onias, the high-prieſt of the Jews, and beſieged and took Jeruſalem, one hundred and ſeventy-years before Chriſt, when he prophaned the temple of God, offered ſacrifices in it to Jupiter Olympus, carried away the ſacred veſſels, and committed the moſt monſtrous and horrid acts of cruelty. At his return to Antioch, one hundred and ſixty-ſeven years before Chriſt, he put to death the ſeven brothers, the Macchabees, with old Eleazer. However, Matthias and Judas Macchabeus defeated his armies; and he himſelf was routed by the Elymeans, and obliged to return to Babylon, where he was ſeized with a dreadful diſeaſe, and died in the greateſt inward agonies, one hundred and ſixty-four years before the Chriſtian æra. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Antiochus Eupator.

ANTIOCHUS EUPATOR, king of Syria, one hundred and ſixty-four years before Chriſt. By the advice of Lyſias, his ſon in-law, he entered Judea with an army of eighty thouſand foot and eighty elephants, but was defeated by Judas Macchabeus. He was killed by Demetrius, his couſin-german, one hundred and ſixty-two years before the Chriſtian æra.

There have been ſeveral other princes of the ſame name.

ANTIOCHUS OF ASCALON, a celebrated Stoic philoſpher, the diſciple of Carneades, the maſter of Cicero, and the friend of Lucullus and Brutus.

ANTIOPE, in fabulous hiſtory, the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, who being deflowered by Jupiter in the form of a ſatyr, brought forth Amphion and Zethus.

Another Antiope was queen of the Amazons, and with the aſſiſtance of the Scythians, invaded the Athenians, but was vanquiſhed by Theſeus.

ANTIPAROS, an iſland in the Archipelago, over-againſt the iſle of Paros, from whence it is five miles diſtant. It is a rock about fifteen miles in circumference, flat, well cultivated, and produces as much barley as ſerves ſixty or ſeventy families, who inhabit a ſorry village, about a mile from the ſea. For ſpiritual matters it depends on the archbiſhop of Naxia. The inhabitants live upon rabbits, wild pigeons, and fiſh; but as for butcher's meat it is almoſt impoſſible to be had. It is ſubject to the Turks, who treat the inhabitants with great cruelty. This iſland has a wonderful grotto, which ſeems to afford a full proof of the vegetation of ſtone. Long. 25. 30. E. Lat. 37. 40. N.

ANTIPATER, the diſciple of Ariſtotle, and one of Alexander the Great's generals, was a man of abilities, and fond of the ſciences. He brought the revolted Thracians to reaſon, and defeated the Lacedæmonians, three hundred and thirty years before Chriſt; but was accuſed of poiſoning Alexander. He died three hundred and twenty-one years before the Chriſtian æra.

ANTIPATER, king of Macedon, and brother of Philip, ſucceeded Caſſander, two hundred and ninety-eight years before Chriſt. He cauſed Theſſalonica, his mother, to be killed, and was put to death by Lyſimachus.

ANTIPATER, an Idumean of illuſtrious birth, and poſſeſſed of great riches and abilities, taking advantage of the confuſion into which the two brothers Hyrcanus and Ariſtobulus plunged Judea, by their conteſt for the office of high prieſt, took ſuch meaſures as to gain Hyrcanus that office, and under his government to obtain the abſolute direction of all affairs, while his application to buſineſs and great abilities made him ſo conſiderable, that he was honoured as much as if he had been inveſted with the royal authority in form: but he was at laſt poiſoned by a Jew, named Malachus, forty-three years before the Chriſtian æra. He left among his other children, the famous Herod, king of the Jews.

ANTIPATER, of Sidon, a celebrated Stoic philoſopher and poet, about one hundred and thirty ſix years before Chriſt. We have ſeveral of his epigrams in the Anthologia.

ANTIPATER (L. COELIUS) a Latin hiſtorian, who lived about one hundred and twenty-four years before Chriſt. The emperor Adrian had ſo ſtrange a taſte as to prefer him to Salluſt.

ANTIPHILES, a celebrated Egyptian painter, the rival of Apelles, was particularly admired for his picture of a youth ſtooping down and blowing a fire he was kindling.

ANTIPHON, a famous Athenian orator, ſurnamed the Rhamnaſian, from his being born at Rhamnus, in Attica. He was the firſt who gave precepts in relation to eloquence, and reduced it to an art. He had Thucydides for his diſciple, and died about four hundred and eleven years before Chriſt.

ANTISTHENES, a Greek philoſopher, and founder of the ſect of the Cynics, was born at Athens. Laertius tells us, that there were ten volumes of his works. He was a man of great auſterity, and deſired the Gods rather to afflict him with madneſs than to give him an attachment to ſenſual pleaſures; and Theopompus commends him above all the diſciples of Socrates; as a man of ſo agreeable and charming a converſation, that he could draw over any perſon to whatever

ever he pleaſed. He flouriſhed about three hundred and twenty-four years before the Chriſtian æra.

There were three other perſons of this name; one a philoſopher of the ſchool of Heraclitus; another an Epheſian; and the third an hiſtorian of Rhodes.

ANTIVARI, a ſtrong town of Dalmatia, in Turky in Europe, is ſeated on a rock in the gulph of Venice, ten miles north of Dulcigno. Long. 29. 15. E. Lat. 43. 0 N.

ANTONELLO OF MESSINA, a celebrated painter, who travelled from his own country to Flanders, towards the beginning of the fifteenth century, to learn the ſecret of painting in oil of John ab Eyk, commonly called John of Bruges; and returning to Sicily, and afterwards to Venice, was the firſt who practiſed and taught it in Italy. He died in the forty-ninth year of his age.

ANTONGIL, a great bay on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Madagaſcar. Some ſay it is the beſt in the world for its largeneſs and the goodneſs of its bottom, the ſafety of the veſſels, and the fruitfulneſs of the earth which ſurrounds it. Long. 50. 0. Lat. 13. 0. S.

ANTONIA, the daughter of Marcus Antonius and Octavia, and one of the moſt beautiful and virtuous princeſſes of her time, married Druſus, the ſon of Livia, and brother of Tiberius, by whom ſhe had Germanicus, an accompliſhed prince, Claudius, who was afterwards emperor, and Livia, who rendered herſelf infamous by her crimes. She loſt her huſband while ſhe was yet young, and could never be prevailed upon to marry again, and thus gave an excellent example of continence in a debauched court. Antonia diſcovered to Tiberius the deſigns of Sejanus. She had at firſt ſome ſhare in the management of affairs under Caligula, her grandſon; but he at length gave her ſo much vexation, that ſhe died A. D. 38. It is probable, that ſhe was poiſoned by that unnatural prince.

ANTONIA, the younger ſiſter of the preceding, was wife to Lucius Domitius Ænobarbus, by whom ſhe had a ſon named Cneus Domitius, who was the father of the emperor Nero, and two daughters.

ANTONIA, the daughter of Claudius, whom Nero put to death, becauſe ſhe refuſed to marry him after the death of Poppea.

ANTONIANO (SILVIO) a very learned cardinal, born at Rome in 1540. It is ſaid, that, at ten years of age, he made verſes upon any ſubject that was propoſed to him, which were ſo proper and excellent, though pronounced extempore, that even a man of genius could not have compoſed as good without a great deal of care and time; and that he wrote with ſuch care and fluency, that he hardly ever made a blot or eraſure. He wrote, *De Chriſtiana Puerorum Educatione*, and ſeveral other works. He died in the ſixty-third year of his age.

ANTONIDES VANDER GOES (JOHN) an eminent Dutch poet, born at Goes, in Zealand, April 3, 1647. He wrote a Dutch tragedy, intitled *Bellona aan Bond*, i. e. Bellona chained; a poem, intitled the River Y; and ſeveral other works, which were printed in quarto, at Amſterdam, in 1714. He died in the flower of his age, in 1684.

ANTONIN, a ſmall town of France, in Rouergue. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Aveirou. Long. 0. 55. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

ANTONINUS PIUS (TITUS AURELIUS FULVIUS, or FULVUS BOIONIUS) the Roman emperor, was the ſon of Aurelius Fulvius, and was born at Lanuvium, in Italy, A. D. 86. He was made conſul in 120; and being adopted by Adrian in 138, and that emperor dying the ſame year, he was raiſed to the throne, and had the title of Pius given him by the ſenate. His conduct was throughout great and noble; he was careful of the public revenue, but, upon all proper occaſions, was extremely generous in the diſtribution of his own eſtate; he never engaged in war, but from abſolute neceſſity, having an averſion to the ſhedding of the blood even of his enemies; he was more intent upon preſerving the bounds of his empire, than of extending them; and often made uſe of Scipio's expreſſion, that he rather choſe to ſave one citizen, than to kill a thouſand enemies; he was ſo far from publiſhing any edict againſt the Chriſtians, that he even wrote ſome letters in their favour. This great and good emperor died regretted by all the world, on the 7th of March, 161, aged ſeventy-five.

ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS (MARCUS AURELIUS) the Roman emperor, was born at Rome, on the 26th of April, 121. Upon the death of Antoninus Pius, he was obliged by the ſenate to take upon him the goverment, in the managment of which he made Lucius Verus his colleague, which was the firſt time that the Romans ſaw their empire poſſeſſed by two princes in conjunction. Marcus Antoninus endeavoured by all proper methods to gain the love of the people, and Lucius Verus acted with the utmoſt modeſty and deference to his judgment.

The happineſs the empire enjoyed under this and the former emperor was interrupted, in the year 162, by a dreadful inundation of the Tiber, which deſtroyed a vaſt number of cattle, and occaſioned a famine at Rome. This calamity was followed by the Parthian war; and at the ſame time, the Catti ravaged Germany and Rhætia. The Romans having defeated the Parthians, who were obliged to abandon Meſopotamia, he and his colleague, in 166, had a triumph at Rome, and were honoured with the title of Fathers of their Country. That year was fatal, on account of a terrible peſtilence and famine: in that year likewiſe, the Marcomanni, and many other people of Germany, took up arms againſt the Romans; but the two emperors marching againſt them in perſon, obliged the Germans to ſue for peace. The war was, however, renewed the year following, and the two emperors marched again in perſon; but Lucius Verus, being ſeized with an apoplectic fit, died at Albinum.

In 174, when Albinus was vigorouſly carrying on the war againſt the Germans, a very extraordinary event is ſaid to have happened, which, according to Dion Caſſius, was as follows: Antoninus's army was blocked up by the Quadi, where there was no poſſibility of procuring water; they were worn out with fatigue and wounds, oppreſſed with heat and thirſt, and incapable of retiring or engaging the enemy; while they were in this ſituation, the ſky was in an inſtant covered with clouds, and there fell a vaſt quantity of rain; but when the Roman army were about to quench their thirſt, the enemy ruſhed upon them with ſuch fury, that they muſt have been defeated, had it not been for a ſhower of hail, accompanied with a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, which fell upon the enemy without hurting the Romans, who by this means gained the victory. The Pagans, as well as the Chriſtians, acknowledged the truth of this miraculous event, but aſcribed it to different cauſes: on Antoninus's pillar it is aſcribed to Jupiter, the God of rain and thunder; but the Chriſtians affirmed, that God granted this favour at the prayer of the Chriſtian ſoldiers in the Roman army, who are ſaid to have compoſed the twelfth legion; and we are told, that, as a mark of diſtinction, they received from Antoninus the title of the Thundering Legion.

Antoninus diſtinguiſhed himſelf, during his whole reign, by his benevolence, his mildneſs and condeſcenſion, he remitted the debts due to himſelf, made noble preſents to ſeveral cities, corrected many enormities, and introduced ſeveral excellent regulations. This excellent prince died on the 17th of March, A. D. 180. His Meditations, which he wrote in Greek, in twelve books, have been greatly admired by all good judges; and there have been ſeveral editions of them in Greek and Latin. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Commodus.

ANTONIO (ST.) one of the Cape de Verd ſlands, on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, fifteen miles from St Vincent. It is full of very high mountains, from whence proceed ſtreams of very good water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is ſeated among the mountains, and there are alſo ſome villages. Long. 26. 0. W. Lat. 18. 4. N.

ANTONIO (NICHOLAS) knight of the order of St. James, and canon of Seville, was born in that city, in the year 1617, and did great honour to the Spaniſh nation by his Bibliotheca of Spaniſh Writers, printed in two volumes, folio.

ANTONIUS (MARCUS) was one of the greateſt orators that ever appeared at Rome. His modeſty and other qualifications as a man of virtue, rendered him no leſs dear to a great number of illuſtrious perſons who were his friends, than his eloquence made him the admiration of the whole world. He was, however, unfortunately killed during thoſe bloody confuſions raiſed at Rome by Marius and Cinna. He was diſcovered in the place where he hid himſelf, and ſoldiers were ſent to diſpatch him; but his manner of addreſſing them had ſuch an effect, that none but he who commanded them, and had not heard his diſcourſe, had the cruelty to kill him. This happened ninety years before the Chriſtian æra.

ANTONIUS (MARCUS) eldeſt ſon to the preceding, had the ſurname of Creticus. He never raiſed himſelf beyond the pretorſhip; but executed that office with an uncommon extent of authority. He was guilty of a great deal of extortion: but the war of Crete, (the ſucceſs of which he imagined would be ſo eaſy, that he carried fewer arms in his fleet than chains for the conquered) proved ſo unfortunate, that he fell ſick at the diſappointment, and died.

ANTONIUS (CAIUS) brother to the preceding, was a man of the moſt irregular conduct. He was raiſed to the conſulſhip in preference to Cataline, by a very few voices; and governed Macedonia for three years, but with ſuch violence and extortion, that the ſenate, offended at his conduct, ſent a ſucceſſor in his place, and at his return to Rome, he was accuſed by Marcus Cælius, and though Cicero undertook his defence, was convicted and baniſhed.

ANTONIUS (MARCUS) the triumvir, commonly called by Engliſh writers MARK ANTONY, was the ſon of Marcus Antonius Creticus. He was very handſome in his youth, and adorned with many amiable qualities; but Curio, who

loved him, plunged him into all manner of vices, and afterwards paid the debts he had contracted by his debaucheries. He alſo entertained a friendſhip for Clodius; but ſoon growing diſguſted with him, went into Greece, where he exercited his body in military labour, and his mind in the ſtudy of eloquence. He was at length ſent by Gabinius againſt Ariſtobulus, whom he conquered and took priſoner; and afterwards followed Gabinius into Egypt, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his clemency and valour. At his return to Rome, he, in conjunction with Curio, embraced Cæſar's party, and Marcus Antonius went with Quintius Caſſius, in the diſguiſe of ſlaves, to Cæſar's camp in Gaul, and adviſed him to march into Italy. Cæſar having made himſelf maſter of Rome, rewarded Marcus Antonius with the government of Italy, and at the battle of Pharſalia, gave him the command of the left wing of his army. The following year, Cæſar being created dictator, after the defeat of Pompey, made Marcus Antonius general of the horſe; and five years after, his colleague in the conſulſhip. One day, when Cæſar was celebrating the Lupercalia, cloathed in his triumphal garments, Antonius ran up to him and placed a crown on his head, as though he offered him the kingdom; but Cæſar ſeemed to reject it, yet Antonius perſiſted in offering it for ſome time; but at laſt deſiſted, and this incident ſeems to have haſtened Cæſar's death, who was aſſaſſinated the ſame year. Antonius then aſſembled the ſenate, when reading Cæſar's will, and ſhewing his bloody robe to the people, he harangued with ſuch ſucceſs, as to excite a ſedition. His power now encreaſed every day; but having quarrelled with Octavius, who was favoured by the people, he retired to Gaul. The ſenate ſuſpecting that he aſpired to the throne, ſent Octavius and the conſuls C. Panſa and A. Hirtius againſt him. Antonius however defeated them near Mutina, and was afterwards defeated in his turn; but notwithſtanding his defeat, he had the addreſs to bring over the ſoldiers of Lepidus to his party; he alſo brought Plancus to embrace his intereſt; and having raiſed ſix legions in Gaul, marched into Italy with ſeventeen legions, and ten thouſand horſe. So ſudden a change obliged Auguſtus and Lepidus to enter into a league with him, and thus was formed the celebrated triumvirate, that became fatal to ſo many great men, and among others to Cicero, to whoſe death Octavius conſented: as did Marcus Antonius to that of Lucius Cæſar his uncle; and Lepidus to that of Paulus his brother. The triumvirate having ſufficiently confirmed their power, reſolved on the death of Brutus and Caſſius. Octavius and Antonius marched againſt them into Macedonia, and defeated them, when Caſſius was ſlain by Antonius's order, and Brutus killed himſelf. After their death they divided the empire among themſelves: Auguſtus had Europe; Lepidus, Africa; and Marcus Antonius, Greece and Aſia; where he abandoned himſelf to debauchery, and conceived a violent paſſion for Cleopatra, queen of Egypt. During his abſence, Fulvia, his wife, quarrelled with Octavius, which occaſioned a new rupture, however, this war was but juſt begun when Fulvia died, and her death produced a freſh union, one of the conditions of which, was, that Antonius ſhould marry Octavia, the ſiſter of Auguſtus. Antonius, ſtill paſſionately in love with Cleopatra, left his children, and the virtuous Octavia, to go to Cleopatra in Egypt, and Octavia left Rome to bring back her huſband to his duty; but Antonius ordered her to ſtop at Athens. This contempt, and other motives, rekindled the war, which was terminated by the celebrated naval battle of Actium, thirty-one years before the Chriſtian æra. Cleopatra, who had brought ſixty veſſels to Antonius's aſſiſtance, fled; Antonius followed her, and this loſt the victory. The next year Auguſtus entered Egypt, and firſt ſeized Peluſium, Antonius fell on his cavalry, and defeated them; but he was at length conquered: at laſt, Cleopatra cauſing him to be told that ſhe had killed herſelf, he ran a ſword through his body; but not dying immediately, he heard that Cleopatra was ſtill alive, when cauſing himſelf to be carried to her, he died in her arms, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age. See CLEOPATRA, &c.

Antonius had great qualities; he was a brave and excellent general; a tender and generous friend; was eloquent, and capable of ſupporting the inclemencies of the ſeaſon; but his debaucheries, and fooliſh fondneſs for Cleopatra, were the cauſes of all his misfortunes.

ANTONIUS CAIUS, brother to the former, ſerved under Julius Cæſar in the war againſt Pompey, and was obliged, for want of proviſions, to ſurrender himſelf to the enemy, with the troops in Illyrium, under his command. After Cæſar's death he was taken priſoner by Brutus, who at firſt treated him with great reſpect; but afterwards, finding that he attempted to corrupt his army, and draw them over to the other party, he put him to death.

ANTONIUS (LUCIUS) brother to the former, had all the vices of his brother the triumvir, without any of his virtues. He was conſul the ſeven hundred and thirteenth year of Rome; and triumphed the firſt day of his conſulſhip, for a victory he pretended to have gained over ſome of the inhabitants of the Alps. Afterwards promiſing to aboliſh the triumvirate, he filled the whole city with joy, and was declared imperator; but marching againſt Octavius, he ſhut himſelf up in Peluſium, where he was at length obliged to ſurrender himſelf for want of proviſions; but Octavius gave him his liberty.

ANTONIUS (MARCUS JULIUS) ſon to the triumvir, by Fulvia, ſtudied under L. Craſſitius, the grammarian, and wrote a poem in heroic verſe, in twelve books, entitled *Diomedeæ*, with ſeveral treatiſes in proſe, and to him Horace addreſſed the ſecond ode of his fourth book. He was in great favour with Auguſtus, who advanced him from one poſt to another till he raiſed him to the conſulſhip; but he was very ungrateful to his benefactor, for he was one of the firſt who debauched his daughter Julia, which added to the ſuſpicion of his being engaged in a conſpiracy, occaſioned his being condemned to ſuffer death. Some hiſtorians ſay, that he killed himſelf, to prevent the infamy of this ſentence.

ANTONIUS (PRIMUS MARCUS) one of the greateſt generals of his time, was born at Toulouſe, in Gallia Narbonenſis, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by gaining ſeveral great victories over Vitellius, for Veſpaſian, near Cremona, A. D. 69, and afterwards gave ſignal proofs of his courage and conduct in reducing that city, and placing the crown on Veſpaſian's head; but his plundering and burning Cremona is an inconteſtible proof of his avarice and cruelty.

ANTONIUS GALATEUS, ſo called from his being born at Gallatina, a village in Italy, in the territory of Otranto, was a philoſopher, phyſician, poet, and geographer, and one of the moſt able men in the fifteenth century. We have ſeveral of his Latin and Italian poems, a Deſcription of Gallipoly, a Panegyric on the Gout, and other valuable works. He died about the year 1490.

ANTONIUS (NEBRISSENSIS) born at Lebrixa, in Andaluſia, in 1444, was one of thoſe who have moſt contributed to the revival of learning. After he had taught in the univerſity of Salamanca for twenty years, cardinal Ximenes fixed him in his univerſity of Alcala, where he continued till his death. He wrote, 1. Commentaries on many ancient Authors. 2. Several Lexicons. 3. The Hiſtory of Ferdinand and Iſabella, and a great number of other works. He died on the 11th of July, 1522, aged ſeventy-ſeven.

ANTONY (MARC). See ANTONIUS MARCUS, the triumvir.

ANTONY (St) the founder of the monaſtic order, was born at the village of Coma in Egypt, in 251, and was left a very great fortune by his parents. It is ſaid, that one day entering a church, and hearing that paſſage read, in which Chriſt ſays to the rich young man, "Go and ſell all that "thou haſt, and give it to the poor; then come and follow "me, and thou ſhalt have treaſure in heaven;" he inſtantly reſolved to quit the world, to divide his eſtate among his neighbours, to give the value of his moveables to the poor, and to retire into ſolitude: and accordingly built ſeveral monaſteries in the deſarts, and applied himſelf to prayer and meditation. The writers of his life ſay, that he was aſſaulted by divers temptations, and that the devils appeared before him under different frightful forms, and were very liberal of their blows. He died January 17, 356, aged one hundred and five.

ANTONY (St.) of Padua, was born at Liſbon, in 1195, and after leading a very auſtere life in his youth, at length embraced the order of St. Francis. Having embarked on board a ſhip, in order to convert the infidels of Africa, he was caſt away on the coaſt of Italy, where he ſtudied divinity, and preached with reputation. He at length went to Montpellier, Toulouſe, and Padua, ſettled in the laſt mentioned city, and died there on the 13th of June, 1231, aged thirty-ſix. The beſt edition of his works is that of 1641.

ANTONY, king of Navarre, before called the duke of Vendôme, came to the court of France after the death of king Francis II. and was declared lieutenant-general of the kingdom, during the minority of Charles IX. He then embraced the Catholic religion, and in conjunction with the duke of Guiſe, and the conſtable Montmorenci, formed that union which was called by the proteſtants, the triumvirate. He commanded the army at the taking of Rouen, in 1562, and died of his wounds at Andeli, on the 24th of November in the ſame year.

ANTONY OF MESSINA, alſo called ANTONELLO, a famous painter, born at Meſſina, was the firſt who taught in Italy the art of painting in oil; a ſecret he had learnt from John de Bruges. He flouriſhed about the year 1430.

There are many other eminent perſons of the name of Antony or Anthony, which may be found under their ſurnames.

ANTRIM, the moſt north-eaſt county of the province of Ulſter, in the kingdom of Ireland, is bounded by Londonderry on the weſt, from which it is ſeparated by the river Banne; part of Armagh on the ſouth; the county of Down on

on the ſouth-eaſt, and on all the reſt by the ſea. It is forty ſix miles long, and twenty-ſeven broad, but is unequal both ways. Towards the north it has many large bogs and marſhes, but the other parts are pretty populous, and many of the inhabitants are Proteſtants. It is divided into eight baronies, and ſends ten members to parliament, two of which are for the county. There is a remarkable pile of rocks by the ſea-ſide, ſeven miles from Colerain, called the Giants Cauſey. It is eighty feet broad, and twenty feet high, above the reſt of the ſtrand. It conſiſts of many thouſand pillars, moſt of which ſtand perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, and ſo cloſe, that the blade of a knife can be hardly thruſt between them. They are chiefly pentagonal or hexagonal, that is with five or ſix ſides, but ſcarce any of the ſides have an equal breadth. Their diameter is from fifteen to twenty-four inches. They run from the bottom of a high hill into the ſea, nobody knows how far, but for ſix hundred feet in length they are viſible at low water. The chief towns are Antrim, Connor, Carrickfergus, and Belfaſt.

ANTRIM, is a conſiderable market-town and corporation, pleaſantly ſituated on both ſides of the corner of a water, called Lough Neagh, the Six-mile Water. It is united by a handſome bridge, and adorned by a fine park, as alſo a ſtately manſion-houſe. Here is an harbour for boats. Long. 6. 26. W. Lat. 54. 45. N.

ANTWERP, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſeated on the Scheld, in the duchy of Brabant, and is the capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name. It is a biſhop's ſee, and has very regular fortifications. It is ſeven miles in circumference, it being built in the form of a half moon, and ſurrounded with a beautiful wall, with baſtions faced with ſtone. The wall on the top is two hundred feet broad, and planted on each ſide with rows of trees, between which there are walks, with a moſt delightful proſpect of the adjacent country. The ſtreets are broad and regular, the buildings magnificent, and the whole beautiful and uniform. There are twenty-two ſquares, above two hundred ſtreets, eight great canals, and ſeventy-four bridges. Moſt of the houſes have court-yards and gardens behind. The chief ſtreet is called the Mere, where all the beſt taverns and coffee-houſes are, and the houſes are generally of free-ſtone. It has ſeveral beautiful buildings, and the cathedral church in particular is a noble pile, the ſteeple being one of the fineſt in the world, from whence may be ſeen Ghent, Mechlin, and Louvain. The altars are adorned with fine paintings, ſome of them by Rubens. The Jeſuits church is one of the fineſt in Europe, for its dimenſions, workmanſhip, and paintings. All the inſide is of white marble, intermixed with jaſper, porphyry, and gold; and the cieling is embelliſhed with forty-eight pictures of Rubens. Beſides, the college with its library are well worth ſeeing. Near the ramparts, on the back of the Scheld, ſtands the noble and rich abbey of St. Michael, celebrated for its fine apartments and beautiful refectory. There are ſeveral convents for men and women, particularly one for the Engliſh nuns of St. Tereſa, who never wear linen, nor eat fleſh, but lie upon ſtraw; the grates are ſo diſmal it looks like a priſon. Joining to the ſtreet called the Mere, ſtands the Exchange, the firſt built in Europe, and is the model of the Royal Exchange. It is placed in the centre of four large ſtreets, and the walks on each ſide are ſupported by forty-three pillars of blue marble, but none of them are alike. Underneath there are magazines for the merchants goods; and above, an academy for painting, ſculpture, architecture, and the mathematics. The town-houſe is likewiſe a magnificent ſtructure, built entirely of free ſtone, and has a fine frontiſpiece, adorned with ſeveral ſtatues, a ſmall cupola, and an eagle on the top. The houſe of the Hans Towns is a ſquare ſtone building, with magazines on the top for dry goods, and cellars for wet.

There are eighteen fine gates, eight of which ſtand by the water, with the quays near them, where veſſels are laden and unladen. The citadel is one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt regular in the world. It is of a pentagonal figure, and has five royal angles. The ſituation is on the ſouth ſide of the city, on the banks of the Scheld, and is about a mile in circumference. The French beſieged and took it in 1746.

The markets here are at their proper diſtances, every one being in a ſquare. The fiſh-market by the river-ſide is very ſpacious, but the moſt curious is the Friday-market, where all ſorts of goods, pictures and jewels, are ſold by auction. Antwerp had formerly a moſt flouriſhing trade, but it is now removed to Amſterdam, and other towns of Holland, the Dutch having built forts at the mouth of the Scheld. The city is governed by nine perſons, taken out of the nobility, and as many are nominated by the prefects or maſters of the ſtreets, who, together with eighteen of the principal citizens, make thirty-ſix; theſe are preſented to the prince, who appoints one half of them for a ſtanding

ſenate; which afterwards chooſe two burgomaſters, or conſuls; one of whom repreſents the city at the convention of the eſtates, and the other adminiſters juſtice at home, having with the ſenate the cognizance of all cauſes, civil and criminal. The city has alſo a ſheriff, for the apprehending and executing malefactors; and a ſolicitor-general, to proſecute offenders in behalf of the city. The ſenate appoint all inferior officers, and elect another council of twelve, from among the deans, or maſters of the ſeveral trades or companies. At Antwerp you may negotiate bills of exchange for any ſum in any part of Europe. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

ANVARI, or ANVERI, one of the greateſt poets among the Perſians, was born at a village belonging to the city of Abiurd, in Khoraſan, and had the title of Soltan al Khoraſan, or king of Khoraſan, given him on account of the excellence of his poetry. He is conſidered as the firſt writer who corrected the Perſian poetry, by retrenching in his works whatever ſeemed too looſe and free. He died in the year 1200.

ANUBIS, in Pagan mythology, one of the Gods of the Egyptians, repreſented under the form of a man with a dog's head, holding a palm-branch in one hand, and a caduceus, or a wand with two wings on the top, and encircled by two ſerpents, in the other.

ANYTUS, a rhetorician at Athens, the declared enemy of Socrates, who, after the death of that philoſopher, was obliged to fly to Heraclea, where, according to Themiſtius, he was ſtoned to death, about three hundred and thirty-nine years before Chriſt.

AOUSTE, or AOSTE, a city of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Doria, at the foot of the Alps, and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. There are ſeveral monuments of the Romans remaining here, particularly a triumphal arch of Auguſtus, almoſt entire. The country about it is fertile in paſtures, and all ſorts of fruits. It is fifty miles from Turin, ſixty-five from Geneva, and thirty-eight from Suza. Long. 7. 33. E. Lat. 45. 38. N.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, more properly called the ALIGANY MOUNTAINS, lie weſt from thoſe parts of the Britiſh plantations of America that are upon the ſea-coaſt, between thirty-ſix and forty-ſix degrees of north latitude. In North Carolina they are two hundred and forty miles from the ſhore, and in New Jerſey about one hundred and eighty.

APATURIA, Απατόρια, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival ſolemnized by the Athenians, in memory of a ſtratagem by which Melanthius, the Athenian king, overcame Xanthus, king of Bœotia. For a diſpute happening between the Athenians and Bœotians about a piece of ground, ſituated upon the confines of the two kingdoms, Xanthus propoſed that he and the Athenian king ſhould end the conteſt by ſingle combat. Thymætes reigned at that time in Athens, but declining the fight, was depoſed: but his ſucceſſor Melanthus, having accepted the challenge, met his enemy at the place appointed; when, as they were going to begin the fight, Melanthus pretending that he ſaw at Xanthus's back, a perſon cloathed in a black goat-ſkin, cried out that the articles were violated, upon which, Xanthus looking back, was treacherouſly ſlain by Melanthus. In memory of which Jupiter was ſurnamed Απατήνωρ, or the Deceiver; and Bacchus Μελαναιγὶς, or cloathed in a black goat-ſkin, and was honoured with a new temple, and the inſtitution of this feſtival; which laſted three days. On the evening of the firſt, each tribe had a ſeparate meeting, and a ſumptuous entertainment. On the ſecond, ſacrifices were offered to Jupiter and Minerva, when the children enrolled amongſt the citizens were placed cloſe to the altar; and it was uſual for perſons richly dreſſed to take lighted torches out of the fire, and to run about ſinging hymns in praiſe of Vulcan. On the third day, the young men, who till that time had remained unſhaved, had their hair cut off, before they were preſented to be regiſtered; when their fathers were obliged to ſwear that both themſelves and the young men's mothers were free-born; and it was then uſual to ſacrifice two ewes and a ſhe-goat to Diana.

APELLES, the greateſt painter of antiquity, was born in the iſle of Cos, and flouriſhed about three hundred years before Chriſt. All his works were eſteemed as maſter-pieces; but thoſe moſt admired were that of Fortune, that of Antigonus, which was drawn in profile to conceal the loſs of one of that prince's eyes; and that of Venus riſing out of the ſea; which was eſteemed his maſter-piece. Alexander the Great had ſo high an eſteem for him, that he would permit no other painter to draw his picture. It is ſaid, that while that prince was at Epheſus, viewing with admiration a picture of himſelf, drawn with amazing ſkill, an horſe being brought in by accident, neighed at the horſe which was painted in the ſame picture, being deceived by the exact imitation of nature; upon which, Apelles ſaid to

Ale-

Alexander, "The horſe O king is painted much better "than your majeſty." One of Apelles's chief excellencies was, his making his pictures ſo exactly reſemble the perſons painted, that the phyſiognomiſts could form a judgment as readily from his portraits as if they had ſeen the original.

APENINES. See APPENINES.

APENRADE, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwic, ſeated at the bottom of a gulph in the Baltic Sea, between Flenſbourg and Hadaſchleben. It is twenty-five miles north from Sleſwick. Long. 9. 28. E. Lat. 55. 4. N.

APENZEL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Chuz, twenty-five miles ſouth of Conſtance, thirty-five eaſt from Zurich, Long. 9. 1. E. Lat. 47. 31. N. The canton itſelf conſiſts only of three or four vallies, and has the town and abbey of St. Gall on the north; the county of Tockenburg on the weſt; part of that county, and the bailiwic of Gams on the ſouth, and Rheinthal on the eaſt. It yields good paſture, and is filled with flocks that yield great quantities of milk, butter, and cheeſe, upon the ſale of which, and the linen manufactory, the people chiefly ſubſiſt. The inhabitants are rough and unpoliſhed, and finding but ſmall encouragement at home, are very forward to remove into other countries to ſeek their fortune. Both Papiſts and Proteſtants are tolerated in this canton, though the latter are more numerous. It is divided into two parts, the Inner and the Outer Apenzel, in which laſt the Proteſtants live, and the Papiſts in the other.

APER (MARCUS) a celebrated Latin orator, was born in Gaul, about the year 10. In his youth he made a voyage to Britain, where, he ſays, he ſaw a man who bore arms at the time that Cæſar firſt landed in this iſland. Aper at length went to Rome, where he frequented the bar, and acquired a great reputation, by the fineneſs of his genius and the force of his eloquence. Though a foreigner, he arrived by his merit to the principal offices of the ſtate, and became ſenator, queſtor, tribune, and prætor; but pleading had more charms for him than all theſe poſts. His maxim was, that all our deſigns and actions ought to tend to the public utility. He died about the year 85, and is believed to be the author of The Dialogue of the Orators, formerly attributed to Tacitus, or to Quintilian, at the end of whoſe works it is to be found. The beſt editions of his Dialogues are thoſe printed at Leyden and Rotterdam, at the end of Quintilian, in 1665, octavo; and at Amſterdam, at the end of Tacitus, in 1685.

APHION-KARAHISSART, a town of Anatolia, in Aſiatic, Turky. It was the firſt patrimony of Othman, the founder of the Turkiſh monarchy, at Conſtantinople. It is called Aphiom, or Aphion, from its producing a great deal of opium, which the Turks call Aphion. Long. 32. 18. E. Lat. 39. 45. N.

APHRODESIA, in Grecian antiquities, feſtivals in honour of Venus, obſerved in different parts of Greece; but the moſt remarkable was at Cyprus. At this ſolemnity, ſeveral myſterious rites were practiſed; and all that were initiated into them, offered a piece of money to Venus as an harlot.

APIAN (PETER) a learned mathematician, who died at Ingolſtadt, in Germany, on the 21ſt of April, 1552. He wrote a treatiſe on Coſmography, and other works.

APICIUS, there were three perſons of this name at Rome, famous for nothing but their gluttony: the ſecond of them lived in the reign of Tiberius, and kept a kind of ſchool of gluttony at Rome; but at length, having ſpent about two millions and a half in entertainments, he found himſelf much in debt, when ſearching into his affairs, and finding that he had but two hundred and fifty thouſand livres remaining, he poiſoned himſelf for fear of ſtarving.

APION, a famous grammarian, born at Oaſis, in Egypt, was a profeſſor at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. He was a man of learning, but had all the arrogance of a mere pedant. One of his principal works was his Antiquities of Egypt.

APIS, in Pagan mythology, one of the Egyptian Gods, worſhipped in the form of a living bull.

Mythologiſts ſay, that Apis was a king of the Argives, who, leaving his dominions to his brother, went into Egypt, where he was known under the name of Oſiris; that he married Iſis, and having civilized the Egyptians, and taught them the manner of planting the vine, they revered him after his death as a God, under the figure of a bull. This ſingularity, the ingenious abbe La Pluche explains in the following manner: Chance having produced a calf at Memphis, which had ſome ſpots nearly in the figure of a circle, or a creſcent, ſymbols highly reverenced among the Egyptians; thoſe marks were taken for the characteriſtics of Oſiris and Iſis, ſtamped upon the animal, and ſome extravagant perſons imagined, and perſuaded others, that this was an apparation of their ancient governor, a viſit which the protector of Egypt condeſcended to make them. This miraculous calf was therefore lodged in the fineſt palace in Memphis; all his motions were judged prophetical; the people flocked to him with their offerings, and he received the name of Apis, which ſignifies the Mighty God. After his death, they took care to replace him with another that had nearly the ſame ſpots; and when the mark were not exact, they improved them with a pencil. After a certain time, to prevent the indecency of his dying, they led him with great ceremony to a certain place, where they drowned him, and then interred him very devoutly. This melancholy ceremony was intermixed with torrents of tears, and was emphatically called Serapis, or the retreat of Apis; his ſucceſſor was ſought for, and thus this ſtrange devotion was perpetuated.

APOLLINARIS (CAIUS SULPITIUS) a celebrated grammarian, born at Carthage in the ſecond century. He had for his ſucceſſor in the profeſſion of grammar Helvius Pertinax, who was afterwards emperor. Apollinaris is ſaid to be the author of the verſes which ſerve as an argument to Terence's comedies.

APOLLINARIS SIDONIUS (CAIUS SOLLIUS) an eminent Chriſtian writer, and biſhop of Clermont, was born at Lyons, about the year 430, and is eſteemed the moſt elegant writer of his age, both in proſe and verſe. He died on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 487, or according to others, in 482.

APOLLINARIUS (CLAUDIUS) a learned biſhop of Hierapolis, who, about the year 170, preſented to Marcus Aurelius an excellent Apology for the Chriſtians.

APOLLINARIUS THE YOUNGER, thus called to diſtinguiſh him from his father, called Apollinarius the Elder, was at firſt lector or reader of Laodicea, and afterwards biſhop of that city. He was univerſally eſteemed the greateſt man of his age, both for learning and piety, and a moſt accurate and nervous defender of the faith againſt all its enemies; but notwithſtanding this, on his advancing ſome opinions that were not approved, he was anathematized as an heretic by the ſecond general council of Conſtantinople in 381.

APOLLO, in Pagan mythology, the God of Light, Medicine, Verſe, and Prophecy. According to Tully there were four dieties of this name; the firſt the ſon of Vulcan, and the tutelar God of the Athenians; the ſecond born in Crete; the third an Arcadian; and the laſt, to whom the greateſt honour is aſcribed, the ſon of Jupiter and Latona. This deity was ſo ſkilled in the uſe of the bow, that his arrows were always fatal. Python and the Cyclops experienced their force; for Apollo being enraged at Jupiter's killing his ſon Æſculapius, revenged himſelf on the Cyclops who had forged the thunderbolts for the father of the Gods, on which he was baniſhed from heaven, and forced to hire himſelf as a ſhepherd to Admetus, king of Theſſaly, when he invented the lyre, and became diſtinguiſhed for his ſkill in muſic, on which account the Muſes were under his immediate protection, and the graſhopper was conſecrated to him on account of its harmony. He was extremely jealous of rivalſhip on this head, and every one ſuffered who had the vanity to think they excelled the God of Harmony. See the articles MIDAS and MARSYAS.

In the character of the ſun he was repreſented in a chariot, drawn by four horſes; each night he went to reſt with Thetis in the Ocean, and in the morning the Hours got ready his horſes, and unbarred the gates of light. He reſembled his father Jupiter in his propenſity to love, and ſpent ſome time with Venus in the Iſle of Rhodes, when the ſky rained gold, and the earth was covered with lilies and roſes. For his other amours, ſee the articles DAPHNE, BOLINA, LEUCOTHOE, and CLYTIE.

He had a great number of names, which were either taken from his principal attributes, or places where he was worſhipped. Thus he was called Phœbus, on account of his ſplendor; Pæon, from his killing the python; Nomius and Agræus, from his feeding of cattle, and making laws; and Delius, either from his revealing things concealed, or his being born at Delos; and at Rome he was called Sol or the Sun. The principal places where he was worſhi ped, were, Claros, Patræa, Cyrrha, Cylla, Tenedos, Chryſus Abæa, a city in Lycia; at Miletus, and amongſt the Mæonians, from all which places he was denominated; but his moſt celebrated temple was at Delphos. See the article DELPHOS.

The ſacrifices uſually offered to Apollo were lambs, bulls, and oxen. The animals ſacred to this God were the wolf, from its acuteneſs of ſight; the cock, from his foretelling his riſing; the hawk, from its boldneſs of flight; the crow, from her augury; the ſwan, from her divining her own death; and the graſhopper, on account of its muſic. Of trees, the olive, laurel, palm, and juniper, were moſt in eſteem with him.

Mythologiſts have obſerved, that the four great attributes of Apollo, Divination, Muſic, Healing, and Archery, all manifeſtly refer to the ſun; that light diſpelling darkneſs is

a ſtrong emblem of truth diſſipating error: What, ſay they, conduces more to life and health than the ſolar warmth? or can there be a juſter ſymbol of the planetary harmony than Apollo's lyre, the ſeven ſtrings of which repreſent the ſeven planets? As his darts deſtroyed the monſter Python, ſo his rays dry up the noxious moiſture which is pernicious both to health and vegetation. As to the origin of this god, the abbé la Pluche obſerves, that among the Egyptians, the decreaſe of the Nyle, which happened before the Sun entered into Sagittarius, was repreſented by an image armed with arrows, and ſubduing the monſter Python; this they called Orus, or the Deſtroyer, or Apollo, which has the ſame meaning; and that this emblem being carried into Greece by the Phœnicians, gave riſe to this deity, and many of the fables related of him.

APOLLODORUS, a celebrated painter of Athens, about four hundred and eight years before the birth of Chriſt, was the firſt who invented the art of mingling his colours, and of expreſſing the lights and ſhadows. He was admired alſo for his judicious choice of nature, and in the beauty and ſtrength of colouring ſurpaſſed all the maſters that went before him. He excelled likewiſe in ſtatuary.

APOLLODORUS of Athens, a celebrated grammarian, was the diſciple of Ariſtarchus, about one hundred years before the birth of Chriſt. No other of his writings have been preſerved, but an Abridgment of his Library of the Gods, which is of uſe for the underſtanding of mythology.

APOLLODORUS, a famous architect under Trajan and Adrian, was born at Damaſcus, and had the direction of the ſtone bridge which Trajan ordered to be built over the Danube in the year 104, and which was eſteemed the moſt magnificent of all the noble works of that emperor; but having offended Adrian, who valued himſelf on his ſkill in architecture, by giving his opinion too freely on ſome of his performances, he was accuſed of ſeveral crimes, under the pretence of which he was put to death.

APOLLONIUS of Perga, in Pamphylia, was a celebrated geometrician in the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes, about two hundred and twenty-four years before Chriſt. He wrote an excellent treatiſe on Conic Sections, the beſt edition of which is that printed at Oxford in 1710, in folio. He alſo wrote ſome other works.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS, a celebrated Greek poet, born at Alexandria, in Egypt, and called Rhodius, or the Rhodian, from his teaching rhetoric a long time in the city of Rhodes. He was the diſciple of Callimachus, and lived under Ptolemy Evergetes about two hundred and thirty-two years before Chriſt. He ſucceeded Eratoſthenes, the grammarian, in the place of keeper of the Alexandrian library. His poem on the Expedition of the Argonauts was admired by the ancient critics, and is commended by Longinus. Of this work an elegant tranſlation into Engliſh has been lately publiſhed by the Rev. Mr. Ekins. Henry Stephens publiſhed, in quarto, this poem in Greek, in 1514, with the Scholia, and his own annotations; and in 1641, Jeremiah Hoelzlin publiſhed, at Leyden, an edition in Greek and Latin.

APOLLONIUS, of Tyana, was born about three or four years before the birth of Chriſt, and when he was but ſixteen years of age, ſet up for a ſtrict obſerver of Pythagoras's rule, renouncing wine, women, and all ſorts of fleſh; ſoon after he ſet up for a reformer, and choſe a habitation in the temple of Æſculapius, where he performed many cures. On his coming of age, he gave part of his wealth to his eldeſt brother, diſtributed another part to ſome poor relations, and kept very little for himſelf. It is apprehended that he knew all languages without having ever learned them, and underſtood the oracles which the birds delivered by their ſinging. In ſhort, his life is filled with abundance of fabulous particulars, and the Heathens put the pretended miracles of this man in oppoſition to thoſe of our Saviour. After having for a long time impoſed upon the world, and gained a great number of diſciples, he died in a very advanced age, about the end of the firſt century. His life, which is filled with abſurdities, was written by Damis, one of his diſciples.

APOLLONIUS, a Stoic philoſopher, born in the city of Chalcis, in Syria, was ſent for to Rome by the emperor Antoninus Pius, to be preceptor to Marcus Aurelius. Scarce was he arrived at Rome, when the emperor having ſent a perſon to conduct him to court, he anſwered, that it was not the buſineſs of a maſter to go in ſearch of his diſciple, but for the diſciple to go in ſearch of his maſter; upon which the emperor, laughing, ſaid, "It ſeems then that "it was more eaſy for Apollonius to come from Chalcis to "Rome, than from his lodgings to the palace." He, however, ſent Marcus Aurelius to him.

APOLLONIUS COLLATIUS (PETER) a prieſt of Navarre, who lived in the fifteenth century, and compoſed a poem on the Siege of Jeruſalem, by Veſpaſian and Titus, and ſome other works. Dupin conſiders him as one of the beſt of the Chriſtian poets, but others are of a different opinion.

APOLLOS, a Jew, originally of Alexandria, embraced Chriſtianity about fifty-four years after the birth of Chriſt, and acquired ſuch reputation at Corinth, that he was put on the ſame level with St. Peter and St. Paul, ſome ſaying that they were for St. Paul, and others that they were for Apollos.

APONIUS, an eccleſiaſtical author of the ſeventh century, who wrote a Commentary on the Canticles, which is eſteemed.

APONO (PETER DE). See ABBANO.

APOSTOLIUS (MICHAEL) a learned Greek, who flouriſhed in the fifteenth century, about the time when the empire of the Greeks, founded by Conſtantine the Great, was deſtroyed under Conſtantine Paleologus, the laſt Chriſtian emperor of the Eaſt. He wrote a conſiderable number of ſmall tracts, the greateſt part of which ſtill continue in manuſcript in ſeveral libraries.

APPENINES, a celebrated chain of mountains, commonly conſidered as a branch of the Alps. It runs along Italy throughout its whole length, even as far as the moſt ſouthern part of Naples. It has different names in different parts of the country, and contains the ſource of all the rivers that water Italy.

APPIAN, an eminent writer of the Roman Hiſtory in the Greek language, who flouriſhed under the reigns of the emperors Trajan, Adrian, and Antoninus Pius, about the year 120. Of the great number of books which he wrote, we have but a ſmall part now extant, which are his hiſtories of the Punic, Syrian, Parthian, Mithridatic, and Spaniſh wars, thoſe againſt Hannibal, the civil wars, thoſe in Illyricum, and a fragment of the Celtic or Gallic wars. The beſt edition of what remains of this author is that of Amſterdam, in 1670, two volumes, octavo.

APPIUS CLAUSUS, or CLAUDIUS SABINUS, a Sabine, and one of the principal inhabitants of Regillum, was remarkable for his authority and riches, but more ſtill for his virtue and eloquence. His merit, however, having drawn upon him the envy of his fellow citizens, he retired to Rome with all his family, attended, according to Plutarch, by five thouſand families. The Romans received them kindly, made them all citizens, gave each of them two acres of land, and to Appius five and twenty acres, and admitted him into the ſenate; in which office he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by the wiſdom of his counſels, and the ſteadineſs of his reſolutions. He was made conſul four hundred and ninety-five years before Chriſt, and oppoſed, with all his eloquence, the creation of tribunes; but without effect.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS SABINUS, ſon of the preceding, had the ſame haughty temper and unconquerable firmneſs as his father, without his virtue and merit. Being made conſul, he oppoſed the incroachments of the tribunes, and the ſame year went againſt the Volſci, when he forced his ſoldiers to keep ſuch ſtrict diſcipline, as made them aſcribe his ſeverity rather to revenge than neceſſity. This rigour imbittered them againſt him, ſo that when he conducted them to the enemy, they threw away their arms and ran away. On their being returned to the territories of the republic, Appius made them encamp, and to puniſh their cowardice, ordered thoſe officers and centurions to be beheaded, who abandoned their poſts, and decimated, or put to death, every tenth ſoldier in the whole army. At his return to Rome, he ſtill farther exaſperated the people, by oppoſing the agrarian law, concerning the diſtribution of lands. At length the tribunes reſolved to ruin him, and cited him before the people as an enemy to the public liberty, and reproached him with his cruelty and inhumanity, in having put to death, by the public executioners, more ſoldiers than the enemy had killed in the heat of battle; but Appius anſwered this and other charges with ſuch ſtrength and eloquence, that the people, aſtoniſhed and aſhamed, durſt not condemn him: when the tribunes, fearing leſt he ſhould be acquitted, put off the judgment of his cauſe to another day. However, Appius, according to Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, imagining that he ſhould at laſt fall a ſacrifice to their reſentments, voluntarily put an end to his own life; though, according to Livy, he died a natural death.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS, the Decemvir. See VIRGINIA.

APPLEBY, the county town of Weſtmoreland, where the aſſizes are held, is ſeated on the banks of the river Eden, which almoſt ſurrounds it. It was formerly a very conſiderable town, and had great privileges; but it is long ago gone to decay, and now only conſiſts of mean houſes, in one broad ſtreet, which runs with an eaſy aſcent from north to ſouth; at the head of which is the caſtle, almoſt intirely ſurrounded by the river. It has two churches, a town-hall, in which the aſſizes are held, a county jail, and an hoſpital for a governeſs and twelve widows, founded in 1651, by a

daughter of lord Clifford. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, a common-council, and two ſerjeants at mace, &c. Here is ſaid to be the beſt corn-market in theſe northern parts. The fairs are on Whitſun-eve for horned cattle; on Whit-Monday for linen cloth and merchandize; on Auguſt 10, for horſes, ſheep, and linen cloth; and on June 10, for cattle and ſheep: the market is on Saturday. It is ten miles eaſt-by-ſouth of Penrith, and two hundred and ſeventy north-weſt from London. Long. 3. 25. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

APPLEDORE, a town in Kent, ſeated on the river Rother, ſix miles north of Rye, in Suſſex, and ſixty ſouth-eaſt-by-ſouth of London.

APRIES, king of Egypt, the ſame with Pharaoh Hophrah, in Jeremiah and Ezekiel, ſucceeded his father Pſammis five hundred and ninety-four years before Chriſt. He took Sidon, rendered himſelf maſter of the iſle of Cyprus, and returned loaded with ſpoils; but at length being defeated by the Cyreneans, Amaſis was elected in his room, and Apries ſtrangled about five hundred and ſixty-nine years before the Chriſtian æra.

APROSIO (Angelico) born at Ventimiglia, in the republic of Genoa, on the 29th of October, 1607, obtained great reputation among the learned, and wrote many books under fictitious names, as that of Maſoto Galiſtoni, Carlo Galiſtoni, Scipio Glareano, &c. His *Bibliotheca Aproſiana*, and his *Farſa Poetica di Sapricio Saprici*, have been much ſought after by the curious.

APTE, an ancient town of Provence, in France, and the ſee of a biſhop; is ſeated on the little river Calaron. It is the chief town of a Bailliage, and by that means enters into the general aſſemblies of the province. Here are very fine monuments of antiquity, beſides ſeveral convents for men and women. It is twenty miles north of Aix. Long. 5. 36. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

APULEIUS (Lucius) a Platonic philoſopher, born at Madaura in Africa, lived in the ſecond century, under Antoninus and Marcus Aurelius. He married a rich widow, named Pudentilla, and was accuſed of murdering her ſon Pontianus, and of having made uſe of magical charms, in order to engage her affections; but he defended himſelf before the proconſul of Africa, in an apology which is ſtill extant, and which St. Auguſtin calls an eloquent and florid diſcourſe. The Pagans conſidered him as a great magician, and even ſome of them have preſumed to compare his pretended miracles with thoſe of Jeſus Chriſt. Beſides his celebrated work intitled the Golden Aſs, we have ſeveral other of his works, moſt of which treat of the Platonic philoſophy.

AQUÆUS (Stephen) in French *de l'Aigue*, lord of Beauvais in Berri, was eſteemed for his military actions and his writings, under the reign of Francis I. Among his other works are, his Commentary upon Pliny, and his Treatiſe on the Properties of Tortoiſes, Snails, Frogs, &c.

AQUAPENDENTE, a town of Italy, in the ſtate and patrimony of the church, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Paglia, ten miles eaſt of Orvieta, and fifty-eight north-by-weſt of Rome. Long. 12. 17. E. Lat. 44. 39. N.

AQUAPENDENTE. See Fabricius (Jerome).

AQUI, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, famous for its hot baths. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and retaken by the Piedmonteſe in 1746. It was afterwards taken by the French, who blew up the fortifications, and then forſook it. It is ſeated on the north bank of the river Bormia, eighteen miles ſouth of Aſti, twenty-five north-weſt of Genoa, and thirty ſouth of Caſal. Long. 8. 40. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

AQUAVIVA (Andrew Matthew) duke of Atri, in the kingdom of Naples, and ſon of Julius Aquaviva, added to the ſplendor of his birth a great ſhare of learning. He wrote a work intitled *Encyclopedia*, another in which he treats of moral virtue, and a book *De Re Equeſtri*. He died in 1528.

Aquaviva (Octavio) a celebrated cardinal, was the ſon of John Jerome Aquaviva, duke of Atri, of an illuſtrious family in the kingdom of Naples. After having made a progreſs in Greek and Latin authors, and in the law, he made himſelf known to pope Sixtus V. who gave him ſeveral preferments, and at length made him vice-legate of St. Peter's Patrimony. In 1591, he was made cardinal, then legate of the Campania of Rome, and at length legate of Avignon. He oppoſed the enterprizes of the Proteſtants, but loved and protected men of learning, and had always ſome learned men in his houſe. Having been nominated archbiſhop of Naples, he went thither and reſided in his dioceſe, where he died on the 15th of December, 1612, at fifty-two years of age.

AQUILA, ſurnamed Ponticus, from his being born at Synopus in the province of Pontus, was a learned mathematician under the emperor Adrian, who made him ſurveyor of his buildings, and gave him orders to rebuild Jeruſalem, which he called Ælia after his own name; on which occaſion, getting an inſight into the truth of the Chriſtian religion, he was baptiſed; but afterwards being excommunicated for ſome of his ſentiments, he embraced Judaiſm, and, learning Hebrew, tranſlated the Old Teſtament into Greek, about the year 129. His verſion is rendered word for word from the Hebrew text; but there is only a fragment of it remaining.

Aquila, a fine large city of Italy, and the capital of Abruzzo, ſeated on a hill, on the banks of the river Peſcara, near its ſource. It has an ancient caſtle, and is a biſhop's ſee immediately under the pope. The land about it produces great plenty of ſaffron. It was very near being all deſtroyed by an earthquake, in February, 1703. The firſt ſhock was ſo terrible, that the inhabitants abandoned the city; but returning to veſpers, it being Candlemas-day, the ſhocks followed one another with ſuch violence, that twenty-four thouſand people periſhed, and fifteen hundred were greatly hurt; eight hundred were killed in one ſingle church; many other churches, monaſteries, noble buildings, and the town-houſe, were either ſwallowed up or overturned, together with the greater part of the city and its walls. Aquila ſtands thirty miles from the ſea, one hundred and twelve north-weſt of Naples, eighty north-weſt of Rome, and about ſixteen from the confines of the pope's dominions. Long. 14. 20 E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

AQUILEIA, a patriachal city of Friuli, in Italy, near the north end of the gulph of Venice, was formerly very rich and the moſt trading town in all Italy; but it is at preſent ruined, partly by war, partly by its unwholeſome air, occaſioned by its ſtagnating waters, which are retained by the ruins of the city, inſomuch that at preſent there is not above thirty or forty poor houſes left, which chiefly belong to fiſhermen. It is fifty-eight miles north-eaſt from Venice. Long. 14. 8 E. Lat. 45. 55. N.

AQUILIUS Gallus, a learned Roman advocate, and the friend of Cicero, lived ſixty five years before the Chriſtian æra.

Aquilius Sabinus, a learned Roman orator, called the Cato of his Age, was conſul, A. D. 214 and 216.

Aquilius Severus, a Spaniſh writer, in the fourth century, wrote the hiſtory of his life, in the form of an itinerary, partly in proſe and partly in verſe, and gave it the title of the Cataſtrophe. He died about the year 370, in the reign of the emperor Valentinian.

AQUINAS (St. Thomas) ſtyled the Angelical Doctor, was of the ancient and noble family of the counts of Aquino, deſcended from the kings of Sicily and Arragon, and was born in the caſtle of Aquino, in the Terra di Lavora, in Italy, in the year 1224 or 1225. He taught ſchool-divinity in moſt of the univerſities of Italy, and at laſt ſettled at Naples, where he ſpent the reſt of his life in ſtudy, in reading of lectures, and acts of piety, and was ſo far from the views of ambition or profit, that he refuſed the archbiſhopric of that city, when it was offered him by pope Clement IV. He was very little ſkilled in hiſtory or polite learning, and knew nothing of the Greek language: his works, however, are very numerous, for they contain ſeventeen volumes in folio. He was canonized by pope John XXII. in the year 1323; and Pius V. gave him, in 1567, the title of the Fifth Doctor of the Church, and appointed his feſtival to be kept with the ſame ſolemnity as thoſe of the other four doctors.

AQUINO (Philip d') in Latin *Aquinas* or *Aquinius*, turned from Judaiſm, had a penſion from the clergy of France, and acquired much reputation by his knowledge of the Hebrew language, which he taught at Paris, in the reign of Lewis XIII. and by the books he publiſhed, among which is his *Dictionarium Hebræo-Chaldæo-Thalmudico-Rabbinicum*. His grandſon, Anthony D'Anquin, was firſt phyſician to Lewis XIV.

Aquino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It was ruined in the time of the emperor Conrade, and is reduced to a village of about thirty-five houſes. It is the birth place of the poet Juvenal and Thomas Aquinas. It is forty miles north-weſt from Capua. Long. 14. 30. E. Lat. 41. 32. N.

ARABELLA Stuart, daughter to Charles Stuart, younger brother to king James the Firſt's father, has merited a place in the Engliſh hiſtory. In the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, the pope formed a deſign to raiſe her to the throne of England, by marrying her to cardinal Farneſe, brother to the duke of Parma, who founded their right to the ſucceſſion of England on their being deſcended from the daughter of a baſtard of king Edward IV; and after queen Elizabeth's death, ſome Engliſh lords being apprehenſive that king James would confer all poſts of honour and profit on the Scots, conſpired to kill him, and ſet Arabella on the throne; but this conſpiracy being diſcovered, ſeveral of the lords were capitally puniſhed, and the reſt pardoned. Ara-

bella, who had ſecretly married ſir William Seymour, ſon to the lord Beauchamp, was confined to her houſe at Highgate, and her huſband ſent to the Tower; but after they had ſuffered impriſonment for ſome time, they made their eſcape; when Arabella being taken, was in her turn confined in the Tower, where ſhe died, on the 17th of September, 1615.

ARABIA, a conſiderable country in Aſia, lying in between fifty-two and ſeventy-ſeven degrees of longitude, and twelve degrees thirty minutes and thirty-five degrees of north latitude. It is a peninſula, bounded on the weſt by the Red Sea, or Arabic Gulph; on the north by Syria; on the north-eaſt by the Euphrates, the gulph of Baſra, or Perſian gulph, and the gulph of Ormus; and on the ſouth by the ſtreights Bab-el-mandel, and the Arabian Sea. It is in length, from the ſtreights of Bab el-mandel to the north part near Aleppo, one thouſand three hundred and fifty miles; and in breadth, from Al-Ter near mount Sinai to cape Raſalgat, one thouſand two hundred and ſixty miles. It is divided into Arabia Deſerta, the Deſart Arabia, whoſe chief town is Anah; Arabia Petræa, which ſome tranſlate Stony Arabia, (but others affirm it is ſo called from its chief town, which was formerly Petræa; and Arabia Felix, or Arabia the Happy, the capital of which is Sanaa.

Arabia Petræa, which lies to the north, has a chain of mountains to the eaſt, and another to the ſouth, the firſt ſeparates it from Arabia Deſerta, and the other from Yoman. It was anciently the abode of the Idumæans, the Moabites, the Midianites, the Amalekites. In this country the Iſraelites wandered forty years after they came out of Egypt. It is a deſolate loneſome country, only diverſified by ſandy plains and mountains of naked rocks.

Arabia Deſerta is full of vaſt deſarts, from whence it doubtleſs took its name. Thoſe that have travelled over them affirm, that there is not a tree to be ſeen for a great many days journey, nor indeed any thing elſe but a boundleſs plain. There is but one ridge of mountains, about which travellers find tolerable water; but in other parts they may travel ſeveral days without, aud when they meet with any, it is ſeldom fit to drink. The only part where there is paſture, trees, and fruits, is on the borders of the Euphrates, where there are two tolerable towns, Anah and Tegba, not to mention the ruins of Palmyra, in which they made themſelves a kind of houſes or huts. Except the inhabitants of theſe, the reſt live in tents, and endeavour to rob the caravans, unleſs they are under the direction of one of their own ſkeiks, or governors.

Arabia Felix is the beſt country of the three, and yet has many barren mountains and deſarts, without habitations and without water. However, the fruitful parts produce drugs, dates, oranges, lemons, corn, grapes, ſpices, great quantities of coffee; and alſo olibanum, myrrh, caſſia, gum arabic, balm, and manna; and the ſea produces coral and pearls. Their horſes and camels are in high eſteem. They have no large rivers, and very few ſmall ones, the principal of which are Aftan, Falg, and Prim. The heats are here very great; but the length of the nights and the plentiful dews ſerve to refreſh the air and the earth.

The Arabians were formerly called Agarenians and Iſhmaelites; they afterward aſſumed the name of Saracens, which they thought more honourable. Mohammediſm had its birth in this country, and has ſpread prodigiouſly in Aſia and Africa. They founded the Saracen empire, on the ruins of which that of the Turks and Perſians have been raiſed. In general, they have a ſwarthy complexion, a ſtern look, and ſeem to be thoughtful and melancholy; they are ſober, very ſuperſtitious, uſe the name of God frequently, and yet many of them are cruel to foreigners, cheats in trade, and robbers in the deſarts. They may be ſaid to be be of two kinds, one of which live in tents, and the other in towns; the latter apply themſelves to manufactures, trade, and the ſciences; they principally cultivate philoſophy, aſtrology, medicine, and the mathematics. Thoſe that live at large in the fields and deſarts often remove from place to place in ſearch of forage; they are divided into tribes, each of which has a chief called a ſheik; they have always a great number on horſeback in ſearch of prey; for which reaſon, the merchants who travel in theſe parts always go together in caravans, that is, in large companies, many of whom are armed; and yet, notwithſtanding this precaution, they are often pillaged: however, they obſerve ſome rules in their robberies; they never ſteal from each other, nor murder ſtrangers, but in caſes of neceſſity, contenting themſelves with carrying off their riches; for this reaſon, the caravans that paſs from Baſra to Aleppo hire one of the ſheiks to be their ſafeguard, by whoſe means they paſs very ſafely throughout their whole journey. It muſt however be acknowledged, that thoſe Arabs who are ſettled in towns, and apply themſelves to agriculture, trade, and the mechanic arts, are remarkably diſtinguiſhed by their juſtice, temperance, and humanity.

In their converſations, they always place themſelves in a ring, ſitting croſs-legged, and croſſing their arms over their breaſts or ſingering their beards, which they always have in high veneration.

The Arabs who live in tents are called Bedouins: theſe are governed by emirs, who pay no ſubmiſſion to one another, unleſs they are of the ſame family; and he who is the head of thoſe that live between mount Sinai and Mecca aſſumes the title of king, to whom the Turks pay tribute, that he may not plunder their caravans of pilgrims that go to Mecca. The ſheiks, who command a leſſer number, obey the emirs; and the reſt ſerve for ſoldiers, ſubjects, and ſervants. Their arms are a ſword, a ſpear, an iron mace, and ſometimes a pole-ax. Their tents are made of goats hair, which are wove and ſpun by the women, and ſerve for their whole families; for in the winter, their horſes, as well as wives and children, all lodge together: the emirs, indeed, have two for themſelves and another for their ladies, beſides a little one for their ſervants. When they encamp, the emir's tent is in the middle, and the reſt all round, at a conſiderable diſtance: the place is generally on the top of a hill, that they may look all round them, to prevent being ſurpriſed, and to diſcover a booty. The common Arabs have no other furniture than mats, counterpanes, and cuſhions, with a ſtone for a bolſter, covered with a mat. In the ſummer-time, they lie in the open air. Their kitchen utenſils, if we may ſo call them, conſiſt in kettles, wicker-baſkets, a ſmall hand mill, a few pitchers, wooden bowls for their victuals, and goats-ſkin ſacks; but their princes have all ſorts of magnificent furniture ſuitable to their wandering life and particular cuſtoms. They can take down their tents, pack up their furniture, and decamp in two hours time. Their baggage is carried by camels and oxen; the women walk a-foot, carrying their young children in their arms; and the men mount their horſes, and put themſelves in a fighting poſture. At night they put out their lights, and the dogs rove round the camps, and give notice by their barking, if any thing does but ſtir.

The diet of the Arabs is generally milk-meats, honey, oil, rice, pulſe, beef, mutton, goats-fleſh, and the fleſh of camels. Their bread conſiſts of cakes, which they bake every day in pans, in the aſhes, or in ovens, which are ſometimes large jars made for that purpoſe; they are made of nothing but flour and water: their drink is water: they have coffee every morning for breakfaſt, and after meals; they always roaſt the berries the ſame day in a frying-pan, and beat them in a wooden mortar, while the water is boiling: their uſual dinners are boiled meat, with rice-ſoup and rice-pudding: the pudding is made with boiled rice, ſaffron, raiſins, vetches, and onions, to which they add butter fried with pepper: they have likewiſe ſoup, made with meat cut into bits, and a little rice-flour and parſley: they likewiſe make balls with wheat, ſalt, and pepper, and ſerve them up with ſour milk; theſe they count very delicious. Their butter is as rank as tallow; and therefore they dreſs beans, lentils, and other pulſe with oil. Beſides theſe, when they are near Syria, they get figs, raiſins, dates, apples, pears, dried apricots, and melons. Smoaking tobacco is of univerſal uſe among the men, women, and children. The greateſt perſons have their proviſions placed on a round piece of leather laid upon the ground, in diſhes and plates of copper, with wooden ſpoons, ſitting croſs-legged all round it, and a long piece of ſtriped linen ſerves for napkins. They always take out what they want with their right hand, without a fork, nor have they any knife, the meat being cut ready. When they have done, they get up, and ſay in their language, God be praiſed; then they drink, and waſh their hands with ſoap. Others ſucceed, till it comes to the turn of the ſervants, who, when they have done, fold up the table and carry it away. The common Arabs have neither tables nor cloths, but wooden bowls for their rice or meat, and piggins for their ſoup, which laſt they ſcoop out in the hollow of their hands; they likewiſe take their rice by handfuls, and when they have done, ſcour their hands with ſand, if they have no ſoap.

The dreſs of the emirs is like that of the Turkiſh quality; which, in winter, is a pair of linen drawers, or breeches; a fine ſhirt, the back part of the ſleeves of which hang to the ground; a caftan, of ſattin or mohair, made like a caſſock, which reaches down to the middle of their legs, and has large ſleeves; it is bound to the body with a leathern belt, ſix inches broad, with claſps to make it ſtraiter or let it out; it is embroidered with gold and ſilk, and ſet off with plates of gold; to this they hang a ſhort kniſe adorned with jewels; they have ſmall crooked poniards, with a ſhagreen ſcabbard, which they put through the belt; the hilt is of ſilver or ſome other valuable ſubſtance: over their drawers they wear a chackier, which ſerves for breeches, ſtockings, and ſhoes; they are made of red, purple, or violet, but never green, that being their prophet's colour; the foot is of yellow leather: the upper garment is a long cloth veſt, with

ſleeves,

ſleeves, and lined with fur. Their aba, or riding-dreſs is made like a ſack, only open like a ſhirt before, with a hole for the neck; it is made of coloured cloth, and trimmed on the ſhoulders with gold or ſilver lace. Their turban is a piece of muſlin wrapped round a cap of crimſon velvet; the ends are run with gold or ſilver, and hang behind the back. They have very light Turky-leather boots to ride in, and which they can walk in with eaſe.

The ladies have muſlin drawers, and ſhifts embroidered with ſilk at the ends and on the ſeams; alſo little waiſtcoats of cloth of gold, ſattin, or other ſilk ſtuffs, faſtened with two buttons under a ſmall girdle of gold or ſilver gilt, or of gold and ſilk lace, with gold or ſilver claſps; the upper part of the waiſtcoat is open all along the breaſt, with buttons on each ſide, which are only for ornament, this part being never buttoned; the ſleeves are cloſe and ſhort, for they do not reach to the elbow, below which the ſhift-ſleeves appear and hang down to the ground: they have caftans, which they put on in winter, made like waiſtcoats, only they reach to the ground; they tuck up the ſkirts before, and draw them through the ſides of their girdle, that they may not be in the way, and to ſhow the embroidered flowers on their drawers and ſhifts: their upper garments are of ſattin and velvet, like the mens, and ſometimes of gold brocade. They walk bare-foot on carpets, while they are within; at other times, they wear ſmall neat ſlippers; and when they are abroad, they put on plained buſkins. Their head-dreſs is a gold or ſilver bonnet, made like a cap, and incircled with muſlin embroidered with gold and ſilk, over which is a fillet of coloured gauſe, which they faſten upon their forehead. When they go out, they throw a large muſlin veil over all, which covers their head, neck, face, and ſhoulders, falling down below their girdle.

The dreſs of the common Arabs conſiſts only in a coarſe ſhirt with long ſleeves, a pair of linen drawers, and a coarſe callicoe caftan, with a leathern belt about their middles, wherein they ſtick their poniard; they adorn the hilt with little pieces of ſilver money. In winter, they wear lambſkins ſewed together; and when the weather is a little warm, or when it rains, they turn the woolly ſide outwards: they wear no ſtockings: their turbans conſiſt of white muſlin wrapped round a red cap, one end of which hangs a little way down, and the other is wrapped about their necks to keep off the heat of the ſun. The mean ſort of women have only a blue ſhift, with a linen girdle, and a veil over their heads, which they wrap their necks in, and cover the lower part of their face up to their noſes. The maids cover their faces down to their eyes. In ſummer they go bare-foot, and in winter they wear ſlippers. When they cannot get veſts, they wear jackets quilted with cotton.

The ladies are tolerably handſome, and well ſhaped. The ordinary women are ſun-burnt, and very diſagreeable. They black the edges of their eye-lids, and the corners of their eyes, with a powder which they call kebel, and prick their lips to mark them with black ſpots, which never wear out, in the ſame manner as ſome in England have marked their arms. They alſo draw all ſorts of figures on their arms, and dye their nails of a reddiſh colour. They bore their ears in ſeveral places, and wear ear-rings in each hole. The ladies wear pearls and gold pendants, while the ordinary women are contented with glaſs beads, and bracelets for their arms, made with the ſame. Some wear hoops on their arms and ancles, made of gold, ſilver, pewter, braſs, or iron, according to their quality. Some hoops are made hollow, and are filled with little ſtones, which make a tinkling as they walk. The princeſſes wear rings and jewels on their great toes. Some wear rings in their noſtrils of a metal ſuitable to their quality. They are ſo large that the women may be kiſſed through them. Thoſe that are able wear pearls about their necks, and on their caps, or gold chains. They are likewiſe fond of faſtening ſmall pieces of gold coin about the ornaments of their head and necks; the ordinary ſort get ſmall ſilver pieces, which they reckon a principal ornament for the face.

Theſe Arabs never marry for love, for they never ſee their wives faces before the ceremony, unleſs it be done by ſtealth; that is, they hide themſelves behind the buſhes, near the place where the women go for water, and where they chat with each other with their faces uncovered. Sometimes, indeed, when the women have an inclination for a particular man, they will give him a tranſient view of their faces as they paſs by, and are not obſerved by others, and yet in ſuch a manner as to make it appear accidental. Sometimes the women that are his relations will contrive to give him a ſight; and if he likes her, gets his relations to aſk the father's conſent; and if he approves of the match, he ſells her for camels, ſheep, or horſes. This makes the daughters the principal riches of the family. When the parties are agreed, the man that is to perform the office of a cady, writes the covenant, and the names of the witneſſes, and then they are married. The poor, who cannot to pay for this, take one another's word before witneſſes. The bride is prepared with bathing, perfumes, and diſcolouring the face, in the manner above-mentioned: they paint figures on her arms, and every part of the body, and dreſs her with all the finery they can procure; then ſet her upon a mare or camel, covered with a carpet, and ſing her praiſes all the way to the bridegroom's abode. The men take care of the bridegroom, cauſing him to bathe, and then dreſs him, and carry him back in triumph on a mare. After this the men and women feaſt ſeparately, and at night they are brought together. When the women bring in the bride, the bridegroom ſits like a ſtatue, and takes no notice of what they do or ſay, till ſhe throws herſelf at his feet, at which time he claps a piece of gold or ſilver on her forehead. This is repeated thrice, and each time the bride comes in a different dreſs. This done, they are left to conſummate; if every thing happens right, he comes out again pleaſed, and receives freſh compliments, and the reſt of the night is ſpent in mirth, the different ſexes by themſelves. The common Arabs have but one wife, though their law allows more; but the higher ſort purchaſe concubines.

The diverſions of the men conſiſt in hunting, or in paſſing whole days together in ſmoaking, drinking coffee, and in telling ſtories. Sometimes they play at cheſs, draughts, or a game called Mongala, but never for money. Sometimes they buſy themſelves in training up their horſes. The women ſpend their time in viſiting, when they are not employed about their houſhold affairs. They ſing tolerably, and play upon inſtruments which have ſome reſemblance to violins, tabors, and drums. They likewiſe play with two ebony ſticks, as our boys do with ſnappers. Theſe inſtruments are ſeldom uſed, but at great entertainments. There is no dancing among them but by people who make it their employment.

The Arabs are naturally lean, ſtrong, and inured to hardſhips, which renders phyſic of little uſe. However, in caſe of pain, they cauteriſe the part. In the cold fit of an ague they get into the ſun; in the hot fit they remove into the ſhade. They are very patient under diſeaſes, and ſay there is no phyſician but God. However, they ſometimes venture upon the noſtrums of old women, and are very fond of charms. They hate bleeding, becauſe, as they ſay, the life is in the blood; but when they are wounded, they are glad of a ſurgeon's aſſiſtance if they can get it.

When a perſon is dead, they make a grave on a riſing ground, and when they have laid in the corpſe, they fill it with large ſtones, to preſerve the body from the beaſts. The men ſeem to be very patient, but the women ſcream out as loud as they can, ſcratch their arms, hands, and face, tearing their hair, and throwing handfuls of earth on their head and face; in ſhort, they ſeem to be frantic. The cuſtoms laſt ſpoken of relate to the Arabs that dwell in Paleſtine.

The language of the Arabs in general is very ancient, and the moſt copious in the world. Thoſe that underſtand it ſay it is the moſt beautiful. The Arabs have produced many learned men, eſpecially in medicine. They have had univerſities at Conſtantine, Tunis, Tripoli, Fez, and Morocco; and when they carried their conqueſt into Spain, they created one at Corduba. They make uſe of lunar years, and their epocha begins Wedneſday the 16th of July, 622, which they call the Hegira, which is the time that Mahommed fled from Mecca.

ARABIC GULPH, called the RED SEA, but very improperly, becauſe the ancient writers gave that name to the ſea between the mouth of the Perſian Gulph and the river Indus. And though we often meet with this name in the Engliſh tranſlation, it is not at all countenanced by the original. The Hebrew word is *Suph*, which ſignifies a Sea of Weeds. It reaches from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandel to the town of Suez, at the extremity of the Gulph, and is one thouſand and twenty miles in length, but the greateſt breadth is not above one hundred and ninety. The navigation here is dangerous, on account of the banks of ſand, ſmall iſlands, and ſhoals, that are met with along the coaſts. It is moſt remarkable for the great quantity of coral in ſeveral places found at the bottom.

ARABSCHAH, a celebrated doctor of the Muſſulmans, wrote a hiſtory of Tamerlane in Arabic, and other works, and died at Damaſcus, the place of his birth, in 1450.

ARACAN, the capital of a ſmall kingdom to the north-eaſt of the bay of Bengal. It has the conveniency of a ſpacious river, and a harbour large enough to hold all the ſhips in Europe. It is a large town, but their houſes are ſlight, being made with palm trees and bamboe canes, and covered with leaves of trees. They are ſeldom above ſix feet high, but have many windows or air-holes. But the people of the higheſt rank are much better accommodated. They have no kitchens, chimneys, or cellars, which oblige the women to dreſs the victuals out of doors. Some of the ſtreets are on the ridges of rocks, wherein are a great many ſhops.

ſhops. Their orchards and gardens contain all the fruit common to the Indies, and their trees are green all the year. Their common drink is toddy, which is the ſap of a palm tree, and when new will intoxicate like wine, but ſoon grows ſour. They have two ſeaſons, the rainy and the dry; the former of which begins in April, and continues till October; and yet the air is more healthful than in many places in the Indies. Elephants and buffaloes are very numerous here, and are made uſe of inſtead of horſes. They have plenty of proviſions, and but little trade; for when Mr. Channoch was here in 1686, with ſix large ſhips, there was nothing to be had in the way of commerce; and yet the country produces lead, tin, ſtick lack, and elephant's teeth. The Mogul's ſubjects come here to purchaſe theſe commodities, and ſometimes meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones. They were formerly governed by a king of their own, called the king of the White Elephant, but this country has been conquered by the king of Pegu. Ovington ſays a great many ſtrange things of this country and people, but as he had them only from hear-ſay, we ſhall paſs them by. However, it is certain that they pay little or no regard to the chaſtity of their women, for the common ſailors take great liberties among them. Their religion is Paganiſm, and the idols, temples, and prieſts are very numerous. The dreſs of the better ſort is very ſlight, for it conſiſts chiefly of a piece of white cotton over their arms, breaſt, and belly, with an apron before. The complexion of the women is tolerable; they wear thin flowered gauze over their breaſt and ſhoulders, and a piece of cotton, which they roll three or four times round their waiſt, and let it hang as low as their feet. They curl their hair, and put glaſs rings in their ears, and ſtretch them of a monſtrous length. On their arms and legs they have hoops of copper, ivory, ſilver, &c. which ſeem to be very clumſy ornaments. We have long accounts of the ſtate and grandeur of their kings, which are not worth repeating, now the government is tranferred to another kingdom. The country produces great quantities of rice, and the water is good. Their flocks of ſheep and herds of cattle are alſo numerous near Aracan; but what they ſay of the towns and villages with which the country is pretended to be overſpread, may be doubted. For Capt. Hamilton affirms, that there are but few places inhabited, on account of the great numbers of wild elephants and buffaloes, which would deſtroy the fruits of the ground; and that the tigers would deſtroy the tame animals. There are a few iſlands near the ſea, inhabited by a few miſerable fiſhermen, who can juſt keep themſelves from ſtarving, tho' they are out of the reach of oppreſſion. The rich burn the dead bodies, but the poor, who are not able to buy wood, throw them into the river. Long 93. 5. E. Lat. 20. 6. N.

ARACHNE, in fabulous hiſtory, was a Lybian princeſs, and the daughter of Idmon. This lady having the preſumption to challenge Minerva in weaving tapeſtry, or, according to others, in ſpinning, the goddeſs, after a trial of ſkill, ſtruck her; when being filled with deſpair, and attempting to hang herſelf, Minerva turned her into a ſpider, in which ſhape ſhe exerciſes the profeſſion ſhe ſo much boaſted of.

The abbé la Pluche gives a very ingenious explication of this fable, and ſays that the Egyptians, to remind the people of the importance of their linen manufacture, expoſed in their feſtivals the figure of a woman, bearing in her right hand the beam round which the weavers rolled the warp of their cloth. This image they called Minerva, from *Manevrah*, a weaver's loom. Near this figure they placed that of a ſpider, to which they gave the name of Arachne, from *Arach*, to make linen cloth: and theſe emblems being tranſplanted into Greece, that people, who were fond of the marvelous, converted them into real objects, and afforded room for the imagination of the poets to invent the transformation of Arachne into a ſpider.

ARAFAT, or GIBEL EL ORPHAT, the Mountain of Knowledge, a mountain in Arabia, near Mecca, ſo called. The Mahommedans ſay this was the place where Adam firſt met with and knew his wife Eve. This mountain not being large enough to contain all the devotees that come annually in pilgrimage to Mecca, there are ſtones ſet up round the hill to ſerve for boundaries, and to ſhow how far it reaches. The pilgrims are clad in robes of humility and mortification, with their heads uncovered. They ſeem to be very much affected, for the tears flow down their cheeks, and they ſob and ſigh moſt bitterly, begging earneſtly for remiſſion of ſins, and promiſing to lead a new life. They continue here about four or five hours, and at half an hour after ſun-ſet, they all decamp to perform a religious duty called Aſham Nomas. After this they all receive the honourable title of Hadgees, which is conferred upon them by the imam or prieſt. This being pronounced, the trumpet ſounds, and they all return to Mecca.

ARAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the Pyrenæan mountains, which ſeparate it from France; on the weſt by Navarre and the two Caſtiles; on the ſouth by Valencia; and on the eaſt by Catalonia. It is in length about one hundred and eighty miles, and in breadth one hundred and forty-nine; but the land is mountainous, dry, ſandy or ſtony, badly cultivated, and worſe peopled. However, it does not want rivers; for beſides the Ebro which croſſes it in the middle, there are the Xalo, the Cinca, the Galego, and the Aragon. The air is pure and wholeſome, and there are mines of iron, and ſome ſay of gold. The moſt fertile parts are about the rivers; for there the land produces corn, wine, oil, flax, hemp, various fruits, and a ſmall quantity of ſaffron, beſides large flocks of ſheep, and plenty of game in the woods.

The Aragoneſe are bold, courageous, courteous, and well-bred, but poſitive in their opinions, and bigotted in their religion. Theſe were the firſt of the Spaniards that threw off the Mooriſh yoke. Saragoſſa is the capital of this province, and the other chief towns are Balbaſtro, Jaca, Sarazona, Haeſca, Calatajud, Albarrazin, Tervel, Daroca, and Boria.

ARAGON (MARY of) wife of the emperor Otho III. and daughter of a king of Aragon, had the addreſs to procure for her waiting-woman a young man, diſguiſed in the habit of a woman; but the emperor ſuſpecting this vile artifice, had him undreſſed, in the preſence of many witneſſes, and upon the diſcovery of his ſex, condemned him to be burnt. This lady afterwards became deſperately in love with a young count, and he paying no regard to her ſolicitations, ſhe accuſed him of making love to her; on which the credulous Otho ordered him to be beheaded; but his widow afterwards demanding vengeance of the emperor, and vindicating her huſband, Mary of Aragon was condemned to the flames. This happened about the end of the tenth century.

ARAL, a great lake, which lies to the eaſtward of the Caſpian Sea, being ſeated between forty-two and forty-eight degrees of north latitude, and is near three hundred and ſixty miles in length, and one thouſand miles in circumference. The ſhore on the weſt ſide is high and rocky, and deſtitute of good water; and yet there are abundance of wild horſes, aſſes, antelopes, and wolves; as alſo a fierce creature called a jolbart, which the Tartars ſay is of ſuch prodigious ſtrength as to carry off a horſe. It is ſurpriſing that this lake ſhould be quite unknown to geographers, till within theſe few years. Several great rivers, which were ſuppoſed to run into the Caſpian Sea, are now known to fall into this lake, particularly the Sihun or Sirr, and the Gihun or Amo, ſo often mentioned by the oriental hiſtorians. There was a communication between this lake and the Caſpian Sea, by means of the Oxus; but now that river is almoſt loſt in the ſands. It lies between fifty-ſix and ſixty-two degrees of eaſt longitude, and between twelve and forty-ſeven of north latitude, in the country of the independant Tartars.

ARAM (EUGENE) a perſon remarkable for being a prodigy of learning, conſidering his education, and poſſeſſing ſuperior abilities that were degraded by an enormous crime, was born at Ramſgill, a little village in Netherdale, Yorkſhire, and went to ſchool near Rippon, till he was capable of reading the New Teſtament, which was all he was ever taught, except a long time after, when he received about a month's inſtructions from a clergyman. At the age of thirteen or fourteen he attended his father, who was a gardener at Newby, where his propenſity to literature firſt diſcovered itſelf. Mathematics firſt engaged his attention, and he ſoon underſtood quadratic equations, and their geometrical conſtructions. At ſixteen years of age he became book-keeper to a tradeſman in London; but after ſtaying here a year or two, went to Bondgate, where he renewed his mathematical ſtudies, but ſoon after turned with avidity, to poetry, hiſtory, and antiquities, the charms of which quite deſtroyed all the heavier beauties of numbers, whoſe application and properties he now purſued no longer, except occaſionally in teaching. After ſome time he was invited into Netherdale, his native air, where he firſt engaged in a ſchool, and there married: after which, prompted by an irreſiſtible thirſt of knowledge, he determined to make himſelf maſter of the learned languages. He got and repeated all Lilly's Grammar by heart. He next undertook Camden's Greek Grammar, which he alſo repeated in the ſame manner. Thus inſtructed, he entered upon the Latin claſſics, and at firſt hung over five lines for a whole day, never in all the painful courſe of his reading leaving any paſſage till he thought he perfectly comprehended it. Having accurately peruſed all the Latin claſſics, both hiſtorians and poets, he went through the Greek Teſtament, and then applied to Heſiod, Homer, Theocritus, Herodotus, Thucydides, and all the Greek

tragedians. In the midſt of theſe literary purſuits, he went, in 1734, on the invitation of William Norton, Eſq. to Knareſborough, where he became well eſteemed, and here, with indefatigable diligence, he acquired the knowledge of the Hebrew. In April, 1744, he came again to London, and taught both Latin and Writing, at Mr. Painblac's, in Piccadilly, above two years. He next went to Hays, where he ſtaid in the capacity of writing-maſter, in a boarding-ſchool, and afterwards with a clergyman, between three and four years. He at length ſucceeded to ſeveral other places in the ſouth of England, making uſe of every opportunity for improvement. He was afterwards employed in tranſcribing the acts of parliament to be regiſtered in Chancery, and about the beginning of December, 1757, went down to the free-ſchool at Lynn. From his leaving Knareſborough to this period, which was a long interval, he had filled up with the farther ſtudy of hiſtory and antiquities, and alſo of heraldry and botany. Few plants, either domeſtic or exotic, were unknown to him. Amidſt all this, he ventured upon the Chaldee and Arabic, but had not time to obtain any great knowledge of the latter. The Chaldee he found eaſy enough, on account of its connection with the Hebrew. He then inveſtigated the Celtic, as far as poſſible, in all its dialects; began collections, and made compariſons between that, the Engliſh, the Latin, the Greek, and even the Hebrew: he had made notes, and compared above three thouſand words together, and found ſuch a ſurpriſing affinity, that he was determined to proceed thro' the whole of all theſe languages, and form a comparative lexicon. He was alſo far from being a contemptible poet. With this immenſe ſtock of learning, acquired by his own abilities, without the aſſiſtance of a maſter, and the moſt ſurpriſing talents, which might have made him ſhine in any ſtation of life, it is to be lamented that he was guilty of an action inconſiſtent with every principle of humanity; for in the year 1758, he was taken up at Lynn, in Norfolk, for the murder of Daniel Clark, a ſhoemaker of Knareſborough, who had been miſſing upwards of thirteen years, and removed to York caſtle, where being brought to his trial, on the 3d of Auguſt, 1759, he read a moſt admirable defence, in which he ſhewed equal modeſty, good ſenſe, and learning; but was found guilty, and the next morning confeſſed the juſtice of his ſentence, acknowledging to a clergyman, that his motive for committing the murder was his ſuſpecting Clark of having an unlawful commerce with his wife. When he was called from bed to have his irons taken off, he refuſed to riſe, alledging that he was very weak. On examination it was found that he had attempted to take away his own life, by cutting his arm in two places with a razor. Though weak, he was conducted to the gallows of York, and there executed.

ARAMONT, a town of Languedoc, in France, ſeated on the river Rhone, five miles weſt of Avignon, and fifteen ſouth-eaſt of Uxes. Lon. 4. 52. E. Lat. 43. 54. N.

ARANDE DE DUERO, a town of Spain, which is pretty large and handſome. It is in Old Caſtile, on the river Duero, twenty-five miles weſt of Oſma, and forty two eaſt of Valadolid. Long. 3. 3. W. Lat. 41. 40. N.

ARANJUEZ, a palace of the king of Spain, ſeated upon the Tajo or Tagus, in New Caſtile, about ſeven miles from Madrid, and eighteen from Toledo. It ſtands in a ſmall iſland, formed by the confluence of the rivers Tajo and Xarama, over which there are two large wooden bridges, finely ornamented, which may be ſhut up, ſo that Aranjuez is not only a pleaſure houſe, but a place of ſafety. The gardens, the caſcades, the grottoes, the fine fountains, and the large walks, render it one of the moſt agreeable places in all Spain. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 40. 0. N.

ARARAT, a mountain of Armenia, ſuppoſed to be the place where Noah's ark reſted. It is exceeding high, and always covered with ſnow. Several travellers have attempted to get at the top, but could never ſucceed. However, they have been high enough to tremble at the terrible precipices when they looked downwards. Some relate a great many fables concerning it, but ſo groſs, that they muſt be very willing to be impoſed upon who believes them. In clear weather it may be ſeen at the diſtance of five days journey and is about thirty-five miles ſouth of Erivan.

ARAS, a river in Aſia, which ariſes in the mountains of Armenia, about five leagues from the ſource of the Euphrates, and running from weſt to eaſt, traverſes the province of Aran; and being enlarged by the waters of ſeveral rivers, falls into the Kor or Kur, and with it deſcends into the Caſpian Sea. This river has always been celebrated for its rapidity, but more eſpecially when the ſnow of the neighbouring mountains begins to melt. And yet in ſome places it is ſo ſhallow, that camels can ſometimes wade over it.

ARATUS, of Sicyon, the ſon of Clinias and Ariſtodama, was general of the Achæans, and one of the greateſt captains Greece has produced. He reſtored the liberties of his country which had been deſtroyed by Abantides, who had killed his father. He ſurpriſed the fortreſs of Corinth, drove out the king of Macedon, and delivered Argos from its tyrants; but was at laſt poiſoned by Philip II. king of Macedon, about two hundred and fourteen years before the Chriſtian æra. Aratus wrote an hiſtory of the Achæans, of which Polybius has given a great elogium.

ARATUS, of Cilicia, a celebrated poet and aſtronomer, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, two hundred and ſeventy-two years before Chriſt, compoſed in elegant Greek verſes, a poem entitled The Phœnomena, which Cicero tranſlated into Latin verſe. The beſt edition of this poem is that of Grotius, printed in 1600, in quarto.

ARAUCO, a fortreſs and town of Chili, in South America, is ſeated in one of the fineſt vallies, on a river of the ſame name. The natives are ſo brave, that they drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire-arms. Long. 51. 20. W. Lat. 42. 30. S.

ARAW, a town of the canton of Berne, in Swiſſerland, is ſeated on the top of a little hill, at the foot of which the river Aar runs. It is a handſome town enough, moderately large, and remarkable for its church, fountains, and the fertility of the ſoil. A ſmall rivulet runs through it, in which the inhabitants keep a great quantity of fiſh in trunks. The reformed cantons have made it the place of their aſſemblies. It ſtands twenty eight miles weſt of Zurich. Long. 18. 0. E. Lat. 47. 25. N.

ARAXES, or ARAS, which is its preſent name, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Georgia, and running ſouth-eaſt, falls into the river Kur, formerly Cyrus. It runs quite acroſs Armenia, and part of Perſia.

ARBA, a town of the republic of Venice, in an iſland of the ſame name, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, from which it is only five miles diſtant, and is the ſee of a biſhop. Long. 32. 54. E. Lat. 44. 55. N.

ARBACES, governor of the Medes for Sardanapolis, king of Aſſyria, rebelled againſt his ſovereign, and entered into an alliance with Beleſis, ſeven hundred and fifty years before Chriſt. Three years after, Sardanapolis burnt himſelf in his own palace, when Arbaces being proclaimed king, he began the monarchy of the Medes, which laſted three hundred and ſeventeen years, under nine kings, till Aſtyages was driven from the throne by Cyrus.

ARBOGASTUS (Count) was ſent by Theodoſius, with an army, into Gaul, againſt Victor, the ſon of Maximus: he attacked and ſlew him in the year three hundred and eighty-nine, by which he gained great reputation, both at court, and in the army; but having afterwards involved Valentinian in an unſucceſsful war, that emperor was ſo diſpleaſed, that he gave him a written order to quit his employments; but Arbogaſtus being grown inſolent from the credit he had gained amongſt the ſoldiers, tore the order to pieces before his face, and Valentinian was ſoon after found ſtrangled in his bed at Vienne, in Dauphiny, the year 392. Arbogaſtus being afterwards charged with this murder, and fearing to fall into the hands of Theodoſius, he laid violent hands on himſelf, in the year 394.

ARBASSI, a maritime town of Italy, which drives a good trade, is well peopled, and extremely neat. It is ſeated in the ſtate of Genoa, three miles ſouth-weſt of Albingua, and thirty-eight north-eaſt of Ventimiglia. Long. 8. 15. Lat 44. 3. N.

ARBEL, or HARPEL, the ancient Arbela, ſeated in Curdiſtan, in Aſia, famous for the deciſive battle fought between Alexander the Great, and Darius, king of Perſia, in which the laſt was overthrown. It is now a large town, but the houſes are very mean, and the walls that ſurround it of no manner of ſtrength. It is the place of reſidence of a Turkiſh ſangiack. Long. 44. 5. E. Lat. 35. 15. N.

ARBERG, a town in the canton of Berne, in Swiſſerland, on the banks of the Aar. It is very ſtrongly ſeated on a rock, and defended by a fortreſs, cut almoſt entirely out of the rock. It is thirty miles to the weſt of Zurich. Long. 7. 55. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

ARBON, an ancient town in Swiſſerland, on the ſouth banks of the lake Conſtance, in Thurgaw. It has a caſtle, built by the Romans, and is under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Conſtance. In time of war the Swiſs have a right to put in a garriſon. The Popiſh and Proteſtant religions are equally tolerated in this town. It is eight miles north-eaſt of St. Gall. Long. 9. 30. E. Lat. 47. 38. N

ARBOIS, a ſmall, but populous town of France, in the Franche Comté, is famous for its good wine. It is ſeated between Salins and Poligni, five miles from each. Long. 5. 40. E. Lat. 46. 55. N.

ARBRISSEL (ROBERT D') the founder of the religious order of Fontevraud, was born at Arbriſſel, in the dioceſe of Rennes, and after being archdeacon of Rennes, retired to Angers, where he preached with ſuch ſucceſs, that in a ſhort time he was followed by vaſt multitudes of people, of both ſexes:

ſexes: he then built cells in the wood of Fontevraud, and became the founder of that order, about the year 1100. He died in 1117, at the priory of Orſan.

ARBUTHNOT, a noble family in Scotland, which was raiſed to the peerage in the perſon of Sir Robert Arbuthnot, who, on the 16th of November, 1641, was created viſcount Arbuthnot, which honour is ſtill enjoyed by his deſcendants.

ARBUTHNOT (ALEXANDER) was the ſon of the baron Arbuthnot, and was born in the year 1538. He publiſhed Buchanan's Hiſtory of Scotland, in which, though he acted only as editor, it procured him a great deal of ill will, and in all probability gave king James VI. an ill impreſſion of him. His private character was very amiable; he was learned without pedantry, and a great encourager of learning; he had a good taſte in poetry, was an eminent divine, and was well verſed in philoſophy and the mathematics. He died at Aberdeen, on the 20th of October, 1583. He alſo wrote Orations on the Origin and Dignity of the Law.

ARBUTHNOT (Dr. JOHN) an eminent phyſician and celebrated wit, in the reign of queen Anne, was the ſon of an epiſcopal clergyman, in Scotland, and was educated in the univerſity of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of doctor of phyſic. On his coming to London, his extenſive learning, with his facetious and agreeable converſation, introduced him, by degrees, into practice, and he became eminent in his profeſſion; ſo that in 1709, he was appointed phyſician in ordinary to queen Anne. His polite learning, gentle manners, and excellent abilities, procured him the acquaintance and friendſhip of the moſt celebrated wits, Pope, Swift, and Gay. He died of an aſthma, at his houſe in Cork-ſtreet, Burlington-gardens, in February 1735. He has ſhewn by his works that he was equal to any of his cotemporaries, in humour, vivacity, and learning; and was ſuperior to moſt men in the moral duties of life, in acts of humanity and benevolence. He wrote, 1. An Examination of Dr. Woodward's Account of the Deluge. 2. Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Meaſures. 3. An Eſſay concerning the Nature of Aliments. 4. The Effects of Air on Human Bodies. His Miſcellaneous Works are printed in two volumes, octavo, and are ſaid to comprehend, with what is inſerted in Swift's Miſcellanies, all his pieces of wit and humour.

ARC, or DU LYS (JOAN OF) more known under the name of the Maid of Orleans, a celebrated French heroine, cauſed the Engliſh to raiſe the ſiege of Orleans, defeated Talbot at the battle of Patai, and cauſed Charles VII. to be crowned at Rheims, on the 17th of July, 1429. But this brave girl, after performing ſuch ſignal ſervices for her native country, being taken by the Engliſh, was unhappily burnt for a witch, at Rouen, on the 30th of May, 1430. An inſtance of barbarity that can only be excuſed by the ignorance and ſuperſtition of that age.

ARC EN BARROIS, a town of Burgundy, in France, ſeated on the ſmall river Anjou, thirty-five miles north of Dijon, and fourteen north-weſt of Langres. Long. 5. 7. E. Lat. 47. 55. N.

ARCADIA, a ſmall town of Greece, in the Morea, near the gulph of the ſame name, in the province of Belvidera. It is twenty-eight miles north of Nevarin, and twenty-three ſouth of Longanico. Long. 22. 5. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

ARCADIUS, emperor of the Eaſt, was the eldeſt ſon of Theodoſius the Great, by the empreſs Flaccilla, and was born in Spain, about the year 377. He was honoured with the title of Auguſtus in 383, and ſucceeded to the empire on the death of Theodoſius, January 17, 395, while Honorius, his brother, was emperor of the Weſt. Rufinus, prefect of the pretorian band, not being able to prevail on Arcadius to marry his daughter, called in the Barbarians, and threw the empire of the Eaſt into the moſt dreadful confuſion; but he was at laſt killed at Conſtantinople; and Eutropius, the favourite of Arcadius, who had brought about his marriage with Eudoxa, but afterwards occaſioned new confuſions, ſuffered the ſame fate. Arcadius was very much inferior to his father in the qualifications of his mind, as well as body, and having neither ſenſe nor conduct, the whole authority fell into the hands of Eudoxa, who made an ill uſe of her power, and is particularly cenſured for baniſhing St. Chryſoſtom. Arcadius died on the firſt of May, 408, aged thirty-one.

ARCERE (ANTHONY) one of the fathers of the Oratory, celebrated for his attempt to compile a Dictionary of the Turkiſh Language, was born at Marſeilles, in 1664, and died on the 22d of January 1699, when but thirty-nine years of age. He left behind him, in manuſcript, grammars of moſt languages, eſpecially of the Oriental.

ARCESILAUS, a celebrated Greek philoſopher, about three hundred years before the Chriſtian æra, was born at Pitane, in Æolis. He affirmed nothing, but doubted of every thing, and warmly attacked all that the other ſects had advanced; but there are ſome who ſay, that he acted the ſceptic only to try his ſcholars, and that after this proof, he taught them in another manner. This philoſopher was remarkable for his liberality and generoſity.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, three miles ſouth of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought by ſome to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built and finiſhed in 1624, by the order of Mary de Medicis; its water is diſtributed into the different parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of the province of Archangel, ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of the river Dwina, which falls into the White Sea. The houſes are all built with wood, and have ſtoves in every room to mitigate the extreme coldneſs of the weather. There is a citadel ſurrounded with wood walls; likewiſe, a town-houſe or hall, wherein the courts of juſtice are kept; in which there are lodgings for merchants, while their ſhips are in the port. The partridges, which are very cheap, are white in the winter, and of the uſual colour in ſummer. All ſorts of proviſions and other neceſſaries are very cheap. There is a governor to take care of military affairs, and four burgomaſters to manage the civil government. This town was formerly a place of very great trade, but it is much diminiſhed ſince the building of Peterſburg. Long. 40. 12. E. Lat. 64. 26. N.

ARCHELAUS, a celebrated Greek philoſopher, the diſciple of Anaxagoras, flouriſhed about four hundred and forty-four years before Chriſt. He read lectures at Athens, and it is ſaid, was the firſt who tranſferred philoſophy thither. He made natural philoſophy his chief ſtudy, as did his predeceſſors; but engaged in moral philoſophy a little more than they had done. Socrates, the moſt illuſtrious of his diſciples, was his ſucceſſor.

ARCHELAUS I. king of Macedon, the natural ſon of king Perdiccas, aſcended the throne, and maintained himſelf in it, by the murder of his uncle, his couſin, and one of his own brothers, his father's legitimate ſon. Yet this wretch was a lover of letters, and the polite ſciences, and had in his houſe the greateſt poets, the moſt famous painters, and the beſt muſicians. He was killed by one of his favourites, about three hundred and ninety-nine years before Chriſt.

ARCHELAUS, the ſon of Archelaus, high prieſt of Camana and Glaphyra, obtained the crown of Cappadocia by the favour of Mark Antony, thirty-ſix years before Chriſt; in return for which, he aſſiſted him with his troops at the battle of Actium. He was ſo happy as to maintain his authority under Auguſtus. He afterwards aſſiſted Tiberius in reeſtabliſhing Tigranes in Armenia, and obtained of Auguſtus the Leſſer Armenia, and good part of Cilicia: but Tiberius, offended at the ſignal manner in which he paid his court to Caius Cæſar, who had been ſent into the Eaſt by his grandfather Auguſtus, cited him, under other pretences, to appear at Rome, where he died, A. D. 16. and after his death, Cappadocia was reduced into a province.

ARCHELAUS, the ſon of Herod the Great, was declared king of Judea the ſecond year after the birth of Chriſt. He put to death three thouſand perſons before he went to Rome to be confirmed by Auguſtus. However, that emperor gave him half of what had been poſſeſſed by his father; but at length, on freſh complaints exhibited againſt him by the Jews, he baniſhed him to Vienne in Gaul, A. D. 6. where he died.

ARCHELAUS, the ſon of Apollonius, one of the greateſt ſculptors of antiquity, was a native of Ionia, and is thought to have lived in the time of the emperor Claudius. He executed in marble, the apotheoſis of Homer. This maſterpiece in ſculpture was found in 1568, in a place named Fratocchia, belonging to the princes of Colonna, where it is ſaid, the emperor Claudius had a pleaſure-houſe. Father Kircher, Cupert, Spanheim, and ſeveral other learned antiquaries, have given a deſcription and explication of this work.

ARCHELAUS, biſhop of Caſchara, or Carrhæ, in Meſopotamia, rendered himſelf famous by his diſputes with Manes, which he held before a great number of Pagans, in 277, when Manes being confounded, retired to an obſcure village, where challenging the prieſt of that place to a diſputation, the biſhop followed him thither, and again ſilenced him. Socrates has given theſe diſputes in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

ARCHEMORUS, the ſon of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, having been left on the graſs by his nurſe, was killed by a ſerpent. It is ſaid that this accident, cauſed by his nurſe's negligence, occaſioned the inſtitution of the Nemean games, one of the four great games of Greece. They were celebrated every three years, at Nemæa, in Peloponneſus

ARCHIAS, a Greek poet, whom Cicero defended with great eloquence, about ſixty years before the birth of Chriſt.

ARCHIDAMIA, See CLEONYMUS

ARCHIDAMUS, king of Sparta, the ſon of Ageſilaus the Great, ſucceeded his father about three hundred and fifty-ſix years before the Chriſtian æra. He defeated the Arcadians,

dians, repulſed Epaminondas, and was killed in Italy, where he landed with an army, in order to ſuccour the Tarentines. There were ſeveral other kings of Sparta of the ſame name.

ARCHILOCHUS, a celebrated Greek poet, born in the iſle of Paros, lived ſix hundred and ſixty years before the Chriſtian æra. He was one of the firſt who compoſed iambic verſes. His poetry, ſays Quintilian, is full of ſtrength, his thoughts lively and brilliant, and his ſtyle grand and nervous. He wrote a ſatire againſt Lycambes, which was ſo keen and ſevere, that Lycambes hanged himſelf: his writings were ſo ſtuffed with ſlander, that the Spartans were forbid to read them. He was killed in battle, and but few of his works are preſerved.

ARCHIMEDES, an excellent mathematician, born at Syracuſe, in Sicily, and the firſt who taught hydroſtatics. He is ſaid to have told Hiero, king of Syracuſe, his relation and friend, that if he could find another earth, in which he might place his machines, he would engage to lift this out of its place. It is alſo ſaid, that he made a glaſs ſphere, of ſurpriſing workmanſhip, in which the motions of the heavenly bodies were ſhewn. He diſcovered the exact quantity of the ſilver which a goldſmith had mixed with the gold, in a crown he had made for the king: he had the hint of this diſcovery from his perceiving the water riſe up the ſides of the bath as he went into it, and was filled with ſuch joy, that he ran naked out of the bath, crying "I have found it! "I have found it!" By the invention of machines, he, for a long time, defended Syracuſe, on its being beſieged by Marcellus, and it is ſaid, that he even found out a method of ſetting fire to the ſhips, by means of burning-glaſſes. On the city's being taken, that noble general commanded his ſoldiers to have a particular regard to the ſafety of this truly great man; but his care was ineffectual. What gave Marcellus the greateſt concern, ſays Plutarch, was the unhappy Archimedes, who was at that time in his muſæum, and his mind, as well as his eyes, ſo fixed and intent upon ſome geometrical figures, that he neither heard the noiſe and hurry of the Romans, nor perceived the city was taken. In this depth of ſtudy and contemplation, a ſoldier came ſuddenly upon him, and commanded him to follow him to Marcellus, which he refuſing to do till he had finiſhed his problem, the ſoldier, in a rage, drew his ſword, and ran him through the body. Others have related the circumſtances of his death in a ſomewhat different manner. It however happened two hundred and eight years before the Chriſtian æra. Cicero, when he was quæſtor, in Italy, diſcovered his tomb, on which was carved a cylinder and ſphere. Some of the works of this great mathematician are loſt, but others are preſerved; the beſt edition of which is that printed in London, in 1675, in quarto.

ARCHIMELUS, a Greek poet, who flouriſhed in the time of Archimedes. He made an epigram in praiſe of a ſhip of a prodigious bulk, built by Hiero, king of Syracuſe, for which that prince ſent him a thouſand buſhels of corn.

ARCHIROTA (ALEXANDER) abbot of Olivet, was born at Naples, and flouriſhed in 1636. He lived a hundred and twenty years, and, among other books, compoſed a Collection of the Actions of the Kings mentioned in Scripture, and a Treatiſe upon the Vow of Poverty.

ARCHIPELAGO, a part of the Mediterranean ſea, between Romania on the north; Anatolia on the eaſt; Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the weſt; and the iſle of Candia on the ſouth. Part of it belongs to Europe, and part to Aſia. The iſlands in the Archipelago are very numerous; ſome reckon them to be forty-five, others more. There are other iſlands in Aſia and America, to which they have given this name.

ARCHON, Αρχων, in Grecian antiquity, a name given to each of the chief magiſtrates of Athens, who were nine in number, and had all the common name of archantes or rulers. Theſe had all the power of puniſhing malefactors with death; were all crowned with garlands of myrtle; and had a joint commiſſion of enquiring into the behaviour of other magiſtrates. And as a recompence for their ſervices, they were free from all taxes and contributions exacted of other citizens, for the building of ſhips of war, which was a privilege granted to none beſides themſelves. If any perſon had the inſolence to ſtrike or publicly affront any of the archons adorned with crowns, or any other to whom the citizens had given a crown, or other honour, he was puniſhed with infamy, as a diſreſpect paid to the whole community. But beſides theſe offices and privileges which they enjoyed in common, there were others peculiar to each.

The chief of the nine, who was called Archon by way of eminence, determined all cauſes between men and their wives; and every thing relating to wills, dowries, legacies, and orphans; he heard the complaints of neighbours, &c. made proviſion for the celebration of the feaſts, plays, &c. If he was found guilty of being overcome with drink during the time of his office, he was puniſhed with death.

The ſecond archon, who was called Baſileus, decided all diſputes which happened among the prieſts, aſſiſted at the Eleuſinian and Lenæan feſtivals, and at ſuch races in which the people ran with torches in their hands. He offered public ſacrifices; and diſputes about inanimate things, and accuſations of murder, were brought before him.

The third archon, named Polemarchos, had under his care all the ſtrangers at Athens; he offered ſacrifices to Enyalius (by ſome ſuppoſed to be Mars) and to Diana, and took care that the children of thoſe who loſt their lives in the ſervice of their country, were provided for out of the public treaſury.

The ſix remaining archons were called by one common name, Theſmothetæ. Theſe received complaints againſt perſons guilty either of giving falſe accuſations, or of bribery, or impiety; judged in all cauſes and diſputes between the citizens aud ſtrangers; controverſies about trade and merchandiſe; ratified all public contracts, and appointed the days when the judges were to ſit and hear cauſes.

ARCHYTAS of Tarentum, a philoſopher of the Pythagorean ſect, and a famous aſtronomer and geometrician, lived about four hundred and eight years before Chriſt. He is ſaid to have made a wooden pigeon that could fly, and to be the firſt that brought down the mathematics to common uſes. There are two epiſtles preſerved in Diogenes Laertius, one from Archytas to Plato, and another from Plato to Archytas. He commanded the army ſeven times, and was never defeated; but was at laſt caſt away in the Adriatic Sea, and thrown upon the coaſt of Apulia.

ARCIS SUR AUBE, a town of France, in Champagne, ſeated on the river Aube, fifteen miles north of Troyes, and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Sezanne. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

ARCO, a town of Italy, in the biſhopric of Trent, upon the river Sarca, near the north end of the lake Garda, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſixteen miles ſouth-weſt of Trent, and thirty north-weſt of Verona. Long. 9. 55. E. Lat. 45. 52. N.

ARCOS, a ſtrong city of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſeated on a high craggy rock, at the bottom of which runs the Guadaleto. Its ſtrength lies not only in its ſituation, but in the works erected for its defence, and it is inacceſſible on every ſide but one. The governor reſides in an old caſtle, from whence there is a delightful proſpect, which extends very far into the neighbouring country. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 36. 40. N.

ARCUDIUS (PETER) a prieſt of the Greek church, who was born at Corfu, and ſtudied at Rome. He was ſent to Ruſſia by Clement VIII. to terminate ſome affairs relating to religion: he at length attached himſelf to cardinal Borgheſe, and died at Rome about the year 1621. He wrote *De Concordia Eccleſia Occidentalis & Orientalis in ſeptem Sacramentorum Adminiſtratione*, and ſeveral other works.

ARDEBIL, or ARDEVIL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbei-zan. It is ranked for dignity among the beſt cities of this kingdom, on account of its having been the reſidence and burying-place of ſome of the Perſian kings; particularly, the ſepulchre of ſheik Sefi is at this place, to which the people reſort in pilgrimage. He founded a place, which they call his kitchen, with a revenue ſufficient to maintain a thouſand poor people, and to feed them three times a day. Three or four of the largeſt principal ſtreets have ſhops, and are planted on each ſide with elms and linden trees, to keep off the exceſſive heat of the ſun; but the houſes are poorly built, with bricks dried in the ſun; and yet moſt of them, that are not in the bazars or market-places, have the pleaſure and conveniency of a garden full of trees bearing fruit; and there are large ſpots in the out parts of the town, where the houſes are at a diſtance from each other, and the ſpaces between planted with trees, which render the city of a large extent. The meidan, or great ſquare, is three hundred paces long, and one hundred and fifty broad, having ſhops all round, which, when this place was in a flouriſhing condition, were ſtored with all manner of valuable commodities.

Through the city there paſs two branches of a rivulet, which have been ſometimes ſo inlarged by the melting of the ſnow on the mountains, that they have been forced to make canals to divert the ſtream. In the reign of ſhaw Abbas, it broke down the dikes, and carried away a great number of houſes, with their furniture, and children in their cradles. The city is without walls, and is ſeated in the midſt of a large plain encompaſſed with mountains, the higheſt of which lies weſtward, and is always covered with ſnow. Theſe render the air ſometimes extremely hot, and at others intolerably cold, which occaſion epidemical diſtempers, that carry off great numbers of people. The ſoil produces no fruit near the city but apples, pears, and peaches, and yet is good both for corn and paſture. The ſheep are ſo numerous,

numerous, that a hundred thouſand have paſſed over the city-bridge in a day. There are here ſeveral ſorts of mineral waters, which ſerve both for common bathing and for the cure of various diſeaſes; one of theſe is a ſulphureous ſpring, whoſe exhalations render the circumambient air extremely diſagreeable, and yet is good for the itch. There are three ſprings, which produce as hot water as if it was boiling, and from which waters are conveyed to the public baths in the city. About half a league from the city, on the right hand of the public road, there is a pool of ſtanding water, which is covered all over with ſalt like ice. This city is twenty-five miles eaſt of Tauris or Tabris. Long. 47. 30. E. Lat. 37. 55. N.

ARDEN (EDWARD) deſcended of an ancient and honourable family, ſeated at Parkhall, in Warwickſhire, was born in the year 1532. He was bred a Roman Catholic; and being tried for a plot againſt the life of queen Elizabeth, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, in Smithfield, December 20, 1583.

ARDENBURG, a town in Dutch Flanders, which was formerly very conſiderable, till it was diſmantled by the Dutch in 1604, ſince which time it has been fortified again, and was beſieged by the French in 1672, but without ſucceſs. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and has four gates. The foſſes are lined with free ſtone, and are ſurrounded with water. The church of Notre Dame is one of the fineſt in all Flanders. The Proteſtant religion is eſtabliſhed here. It is ten miles north-eaſt of Bruges. Long. 3. 30. E. Lat. 51. 16. N.

ARDENNE, a foreſt in France, formerly of a vaſt extent; but the trees are in many places grubbed up, and where they ſtood are built cities, towns, and abbies. At preſent it extends from Thionville, near the country of Liege, to Donchery and Sedan, on the confines of Champagne. The roads are ſo narrow in ſome places, that two waggons cannot paſs each other, and therefore the waggoners are obliged to provide themſelves with bells or horns to give one another notice to ſtop in time.

ARDES, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and the principal place of the duchy of Mercœur. It ſerves as a mart for the commodities and trade between Upper and Lower Auvergne; and is fifteen miles north-weſt of Brioude, and twenty-two ſouth of Clermont. Long. 3. 10. E. Lat. 45. 22. N.

ARDRA, once a kingdom on the coaſt of Guinea, between Whidaw and Benin, of which a town of the ſame name was the capital; but this and Whidaw have been conquered by the king of Dahomy. Their religion is Paganiſm. They all go naked, except wearing a cloth round the waiſt. The air is very unwholeſome to Europeans, and the ſmall-pox has made ſad havock among the natives. The country is fertile in Indian corn, wines, and fruits, which are to be had all the year. We ſhall treat more particularly of their manners and cuſtoms, when we come to mention the kingdom to which it is now ſubject.

ARDRES, a ſmall ſtrong town of France, in Lower Picardy, ſeated in the middle of a moraſs, five miles from Guines, eight ſouth of Calais, ten weſt of Gravelines, and one hundred and forty-eight north of Paris. Long. 2. 0. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

ARDSCHIR BABEGAN, the firſt king of the dynaſty of Saſſanides, in Perſia, in the beginning of the third century. He mounted the throne of his anceſtors, and defeated Ardavan who had uſurped it. He poſſeſſed all civil and military virtues, and has left a journal of his life, that might ſerve as a model to all princes. He frequently ſaid, that "When "a king applies himſelf to do juſtice, the people from af-"fection pay him their obedience;" and that "the moſt "wicked of all princes is he who is feared by the good "and beloved by the wicked." He would not have the ſame puniſhment given to crimes of a very different nature, and often ſaid to his officers, "Never employ the ſword "when the cane is ſufficient."

AREBO, a town on the ſlave-coaſt, at the mouth of the river Formoſa, in Guinea. The houſes are built with trees and leaves. The Engliſh had once a factory here; but they have abandoned it: the Dutch, however, continue here ſtill. Long. 5 5. E. Lat. 5. 0. N.

ARELLIUS, a celebrated painter, who lived at Rome, about ſeven hundred years before the birth of Chriſt, and was as much admired for his excellent talent in painting, as he was condemned for the ſcandalous uſe he made of it, by taking all his ideas of the Goddeſſes from common ſtrumpets, and in ſeveral of his pieces placing his miſtreſſes in the heavens amongſt the Gods.

AREMBERG, a ſmall town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, defended by a caſtle. It is the capital of a county of the ſame name, and was erected into a principality by the emperor Maximilian II. in favour of John de Ligne, lord of Barbazon, who took the name of Aremberg. It is ſeated on the river Ayr, twenty three miles ſouth of Cologn, and twenty-five weſt of Coblentz. Long. 7. 3. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

ARENA, or DES ARENS (ANTHONY) a Provencial poet, born at Souliers, in the dioceſe of Toulon, rendered himſelf famous by his macaronic verſes. He died in 1644. His principal work is the Deſcription of the War between Charles VIII. and the king of Naples.

ARENSBERG, a ſmall town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, upon the river Roer. It has a caſtle ſeated on a hill, in the county of the ſame name. It ſtands fifty miles north-eaſt of Cologn. Long. 8 20. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

ARENSBOURG, an epiſcopal and maritime town of Livonia in Sweden, ſeated in the iſle of Oſel, in the Baltic Sea. Long. 22. 30. E. Lat. 58. 15. N.

AREOPAGUS, Αρειοπαγος, in Grecian antiquity, a ſenate or ſovereign court, held on Mars's Hill near Athens, famous for the juſtice and impartiality of its decrees. The number of perſons of which this ſolemn aſſembly was compoſed is not certainly known: however, their power was very great; they had the diſpoſal and management of the public funds; the care of all the young men in the city particularly belonged to them, and their power extended to all ages and ſexes; they puniſhed thoſe guilty of impiety or immorality, and had power to reward the virtuous. Two things are very remarkable; the firſt, that they ſat in the open air; and the ſecond, that they heard and determined all cauſes in the dark, that, by ſeeing neither the plaintiff nor defendant, their judgment might remain unbiaſſed.

AREQUIPA. See ARIQUIPA.

ARESI (PAUL) biſhop of Tortona, made it his glory to be the Mecænas of the learned. He wrote a Treatiſe *Della Sacre Impreze*; and ſeveral other works.

ARETA, the mother of Ariſtippus, who inſtructed her ſon in philoſophy and the ſciences, on which account he was called Metrodidacte, i. e. taught by his mother.

ARETÆUS of Cappadocia, a Greek phyſician, of the ſect of the Pneumatiſts, lived in the reign of Trajan. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, in the Ionian dialect, on acute diſeaſes, and other medicinal ſubjects, ſome of which are ſtill extant. The beſt edition of his works is that of Boerhaave, in Greek and Latin, with notes, printed in 1731; that of Wigan printed at Oxford in 1723, in folio, is alſo much eſteemed.

ARETAPHILIA, a lady of diſtinguiſhed fortitude, in the time of the Mithridatic war, was daughter of Æglator and wife of Phædimus. Nicocrates having ſeized the government of Cyrene in Libya, among many other acts of cruelty, put Phædimus to death, and obliged Aretaphilia to marry him. Regardleſs of her own intereſt, ſhe now reſolved to revenge the injuries done to her country by diſpatching the tyrant; but being diſcovered, ſhe was put to the torture, when ſhe alledged, that the poiſon ſhe had prepared was only a love-potion, and bore the torture with ſuch fortitude, that ſhe was acquitted of the crime. After this, ſhe prevailed on Leander, Nicocrates's brother, to get him aſſaſſinated; and Leander afterwards following the ſteps of his predeceſſor, ſhe took meaſures to deſtroy him likewiſe. The people of Cyrene being thus reſcued from tyranny, offered to give Aretaphilia a ſhare in their government, in conjunction with their magiſtrates; but ſhe rejected this offer, and retired from all public affairs to the management of her domeſtic employments.

ARETHUSA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Nereus and Coris, and the companion of Diana, who changed her into a fountain to deliver her from the purſuit of her lover Alpheus.

ARETIN (GUIDO) a Benedictine monk, lived in the eleventh century, and became famous for diſcovering a new method of learning muſic by the ſix notes, *ut, re, mi, fa, ſol, la*. Upon this ſubject he publiſhed a book intiled *Micrologus*, and a Letter, which has been inſerted by cardinal Baronius in his Annals, under the year 1022. It is ſaid that Aretin borrowed the above ſix notes from the firſt ſyllable of every line in the following hymn:

UT queant laxis *REſonare fibris*
MIra geſtorum *FAmuli tuorum*
SOLve pollutis *LAbiis reatum.*

ARETIN (JOHN) ſurnamed FORTELLIUS, one of the moſt learned men of the fifteenth century, was principally ſkilled in the knowledge of grammar, as he ſhewed by his book *De Poteſtate Literarum*; he alſo wrote a Lexicon, and other works.

ARETIN (LEONARD) one of the moſt learned men of the fifteenth century, was ſecretary to the republic of Florence, and tranſlated from the Greek into Latin ſome of the Lives of Plutarch, and Ariſtotle's Ethics: he alſo compoſed three books of the Punic war, that may ſerve as a ſupplement to thoſe wanting in Livy; the hiſtory of the tranſactions in Italy during his time; that of ancient Greece; that of the Goths; that of the republic of Florence; and many other books. He died in 1443, aged ſeventy-four.

ARETIN (FRANCIS) a celebrated profeſſor of law, ſtudied at Sienna about the year 1443, and afterwards taught law there with ſuch reputation, that he was called the Prince of Subtleties. He gave his opinion with ſuch confidence to thoſe who conſulted him, that when he approved their cauſe, he aſſured them they would gain it, which always proved true. He alſo taught in the univerſity of Piſa, and in that of Ferrara; and pope Sixtus IV. declared, that he would have given him a cardinal's hat, had he not thought he ſhould have done a public injury, by depriving the youth of ſuch an excellent profeſſor. He tranſlated into Latin the Commentaries of St. Chryſoſtom upon St. John, and about twenty homilies of the ſame father: he alſo tranſlated the Letters of Phalaris into Latin, and wrote a treatiſe *De Balneis Puteolanis*.

ARETINE (PETER) a native of Arezzo, famous for his obſcene and ſatyrical writings. He was called the Scourge of Princes, and boaſted that he had put under contribution thoſe to whom other men paid tribute and taxes. Francis I. king of France, the emperor Charles V. moſt of the princes of Italy, ſeveral cardinals, and many noblemen, courted his friendſhip by preſents, either becauſe they liked his compoſitions, or perhaps from an apprehenſion of falling under the laſh of his ſatire; upon which, it is ſaid, he had the vanity to get a medal ſtruck, on one ſide of which he was repreſented with theſe words, IL DIVINO ARETINO; and on the reverſe, ſitting upon a throne, receiving the preſents of princes, with theſe words, I PRINCIPI TRIBUTATI DA POPOLI TRIBUTANO IL SERVIDOR LORO. Some imagine that he gave himſelf the title of Divine from his performing the functions of a God upon earth, by the thunderbolts with which he ſtruck the heads of the higheſt perſonages. He uſed to boaſt, that his lampoons did more ſervice to the world than ſermons; and it was ſaid of him, that he had ſubjected more princes by his pen, than the greateſt had ever done by their arms. He wrote, 1. a work intitled *Ragionamenti*; 2. ſix volumes of letters; 3. ſeveral comedies; and even ſome devotional pieces. He died at Venice, about the year 1556, being ſixty-five years old. It is reported, that he fell into ſuch a fit of laughing on hearing a ſmutty ſtory, that he overturned the chair upon which he ſat, and that in the fall he hurt his head, and died upon the ſpot.

AREZZO, a city of Italy, in Tuſcany, ſeated in the territory of Florence, on the declivity of a hill that overlooks the neighbouring plain, between the Citta di Caſtelli and Florence. It is an ancient city and a biſhop's ſee, and was famous for a kind of earthen ware much eſteemed by the Romans. It was greatly fallen to decay when Coſmo de Medicis took it under his protection, ſince which it has been recovering gradually. It is famed for being the birth-place of Mecænas; and it is ſixteen miles weſt of Citta di Caſtelli, and twenty-eight north-weſt of Sienna. Long. 12. 2. E. Lat. 43. 27. N.

ARGALL (JOHN) the ſon of Thomas Argall, was born at London, and took the degree of maſter of arts at Oxford, in 1565, after which he obtained the living of Haleſworth, in Suffolk. He was the author of two tracts; the one intitled, *De vera Penitentia*; the other, *Introductio ad Artem dialecticam*; but being at a feaſt, at Cheſton, near Haleſworth, he died ſuddenly at the table, and was buried October 8, 1606.

ARGALL (RICHARD) a celebrated poet in the reign of king James I. He wrote Solomon's Songs in Engliſh heroics; the Bride's Ornament; and a Funeral Elegy, on the death of Dr. King, biſhop of London; beſides two books of Meditations that have never been publiſhed.

ARGENCES, a town of Lower Normandy, in France, ten miles eaſt of Caen, and thirteen north of Falaiſe. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 49. 15. N.

ARGENS, a river of France, in Provence, which has its ſource in the marquiſate of Oliares, and falls into the Mediterranean near Frejus

ARGENTAC, a town of France, in Limoſin, on the river Dordogne, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Tulles, and twenty-five north-weſt of Aurillac. Long. 2. 3. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the river Seine, five miles north-weſt of Paris, and twelve ſouth-eaſt of Pontoiſe It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard. In the priory of the Benedictine monks, they pretend to have a ſeamleſs coat of Jeſus Chriſt; and in the environs they have quarries of the plaiſter of Paris. Long. 2. 28. E. Lat. 48. 52. N.

ARGENTIERE, a ſmall iſland in the Archipelago, near Milo. It is about eighteen miles in compaſs, and is full of barren mountains, producing nothing but barley, cotton, and a few grapes fit only for eating. The barley and cotton are ſown round the only village there is in the iſland. The ladies are handſome enough, and take up with the ſailors who put into the port, and have no other employment but making cotton ſtockings. The men all uſe the ſea, and in time become good pilots. They have very little religion, are very ignorant, and of very bad morals. Juſtice is adminiſtered by an itinerant cadi, who is ſometimes the only muſſulman in the whole iſland. The only article relating to natural hiſtory is the Terra Cimolia ſo highly eſteemed by the ancients; it is a kind of white chalk, which is very heavy without taſte and crumbles eaſily; they uſe it in waſhing linen, it anſwering the purpoſe. Long. 23. 10. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

ARGENTIERE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the Viverais, five miles ſouth-weſt of Aubenas, and ſixteen weſt of Viviers. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 44 30. N.

ARGENTON, a ſmall town of France, in the duchy of Berry, divided into two parts by the river Creuſe, called the High and Low Town. The High Town has its particular encloſure, with four gates, one of which communicates with the Low Town. The markets, the courts of juſtice, the chapel of St. Benedict, the college, and the tower, which ſerves for a priſon, are in the High Town: the convent of Cordeliers and the church of St. Saviour are in the Low Town. It is one hundred and thirty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 38. E Lat. 40. 30. N.

ARGENTAN, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, ſeated in the middle of a fertile plain, and the river Orne paſſes through the middle. It has four gates, and four ſuburbs, the ſtreets of which, as well as thoſe of the town, are large, and the houſes regularly built. There are three pariſhes, and a convent of Benedictines in the city; that of the Capuchins, the Dominicans, and the nunnery of St. Clair, are in the ſuburbs. The town is defended by walls, flanked with towers, and ſurrounded with foſſes, as alſo with an old caſtle, in the court of which ſtands St. John's chapel. The Hotel Dieu and the hoſpital have likewiſe each a chapel. There is a fine walk on the ramparts ſhaded with trees. It is thirty-eight miles north-weſt of Seez, fifteen ſouth-eaſt of Falaiſe, and one hundred and ten from Paris. Long. 0. Lat. 48. 54. N.

ARGENTERIUS (JOHN) a celebrated phyſician, born at Caſtel Nova, in Piedmont, died at Turin, on the 13th in May, 1572, aged fifty-eight. His works are printed in three volumes folio.

ARGENTRE (BERTRAND D') a learned lawyer, and one of the moſt able men of his time, was of a noble family of Brittany. He wrote Commentaries on the Cuſtoms of Brittany, and other works. He died on the 13th of February, 1590, aged ſeventy-one.

ARGENTRE (CHARLES DUPLESSIS) biſhop of Tulles, was born at the caſtle of Dupleſſis, on the 16th of May, 1673. He wrote, in Latin, 1. The Elements of Divinity, in quarto. 2. An Explication of the Sacraments, three volumes, duodecimo. 3. *Collectio Judiciorum, S. Fac. Par.* three volumes in folio; and many other works. He died on the 27th of October, 1740.

ARGHUN KHAN, the eighth emperor of the Moguls of the race of Jenghiz Khan, was the eldeſt ſon of Abaka Khan, and having diſpoſſeſſed his uncle, who had ſtepped in between him and the crown, he aſcended the throne in the year 1284. In his reign the Jews were advanced to poſts of power and truſt, and equalled in authority the Chriſtians, whoſe intereſt was very conſiderable under the Mogul emperors of this race; while the Mahometans, who had begun to raiſe their heads in the laſt reign, were deprived of all offices, diſcountenanced, and at length forbidden to appear at court; and ſome even pretend, that Arghun had promiſed the Chriſtians, to convert the temple of Mecca into a church. This prince died in the year 1291; and after his death, the Tartars revenged themſelves on the Jews, by maſſacring great numbers of them.

ARGO, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſhip in which Jaſon and the reſt of the Theſſalian and Argive heroes ſailed to Cholchis to fetch the golden fleece. This ſhip, or galley, is ſaid to have had fifty oars, and to have been fifty feet in length.

ARGOLI (ANDREW) a celebrated mathematician, born at Tagliacozzo. Having met with ill treatment in his native country, he retired to Venice, where the ſenate received him in a manner worthy of his merit. He wrote, 1. *De Diebus criticis*; 2. *Ephemerides*; and other works; and died in 1653.

His ſon, John Argoli, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his poems.

ARGONNE, (NOEL D') an eminent Carthuſian monk, of the monaſtery of Gallon, in the dioceſe of Roan, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing a celebrated Treatiſe on the Method of reading the Fathers of the Church, and other works.

ARGONAUTS, in fabulous hiſtory, the braveſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed youths of Greece, who accompanied Jaſon in his expedition to obtain the golden fleece. Authors are not agreed as to the names or number of theſe youths, ſome making them forty-nine, and others more; however, the principal were Ancæus, Idmon, Orpheus, Augias, Calais, Zethus, Caſtor, Pollux, Tiphys, and Lynceus; it is alſo ſaid, that Hercules was with them. See the particulars of this expedition under the article JASON.

Mythologiſts have endeavoured by very different methods to explain this fable; but the moſt rational account of its origin is that of an ingenious modern author, who obſerves, that Colchis was one of the moſt ancient colonies of Egypt, whoſe manners and ceremonies reſembled thoſe of their mother-country. As the river Phaſis, which runs through Colchis, was rich in gold duſt, the people, to collect this valuable metal, uſed the ſame method as that ſtill practiſed in America, of laying ſheep-ſkins in the ſtream, by which the particles of gold were entangled in the wool. Now, as the Colchians retained the Egyptian cuſtom of expoſing a public ſign before particular ſeaſons or works, ſo the time for ſeeking the gold duſt after the land-floods was made known by a ſtandard of a golden fleece attended with a ſerpent, to ſignify that the wealth ariſing from thence was the life of the colony. Now, when the time of gathering the gold duſt was over, and it became neceſſary for the inhabitants to return to the linen manufactory, they expoſed a new ſign, which was a figure holding a ſhuttle, and called *Argoniath*, or the work of the ſhuttles. This image the Greeks who traded to Colchis called *Argonaut*, or the ſhip Argo. Hence aroſe the notion of an oracular ſhip, and a golden fleece guarded by a ſerpent or dragon.

ARGUIN, an iſland on the weſt coaſt of Africa, with a fort of the ſame name. It belongs to the French, and is thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Cape Blanco. Long. 16. 30. W. Lat. 20. 20. N.

ARGUN, the chief town in the province of Argunſkoi, the laſt the Ruſſians poſſeſs on the frontiers of Chineſe Tartary. It has a fortreſs on the weſt ſide of the river Argun, garriſoned with Ruſſian troops. Near it are mines of ſilver and lead; and in the river Argun is a pearl-fiſhery. Long. 136. 20. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

ARGUNSKOI, a province of Siberia, ſubject to Muſcovy. The people inhabiting round this place are called Tunguſi Konni, who pay their tribute in ſables, lynxes, and grey ferret ſkins. The Tunguſians are a fierce warlike people, and can upon occaſion bring four thouſand horſemen into the field, armed with bows and arrows; inſomuch that the roving Mongalians dare not appear among them, unleſs by night, and then they ſometimes drive away a few horſes and cattle. Their winter cloathing is ſheep-ſkins, and they have boots like the Chineſe: their ſummer dreſs is blue Chineſe callico, quilted with cotton: their caps have fur borders, which they can turn up or pull down according to the weather; they have a girdle of a hand's breadth about their waiſts, faſtened with thin iron plates, and a ſort of an arrow, which ſerves to play upon like a pipe: in ſummer they go bare-headed, and all their hair is ſhaved off but one lock behind: they wear no ſhirts: they have but little beard, are broad-faced, and very ſtrong. When they want proviſions, a whole clan at a time will go a buck-hunting, and take a great many deer; for they are very good markſmen. The women are cloathed like the men, and are diſtinguiſhed from them by two plaited locks, one on each ſide the head, that hangs down to their breaſts, and are tied with ſilver or tin rings. They have as many wives as they can keep, and buy them of one another; for their having been poſſeſſed by another man gives them no diſguſt. When they are going a-hunting or a-robbing, they apply in the night-time to an idol called Sutkur, by beating of drums and ceremonies that have appearance of conjuring. They drink a liquor like arak, diſtilled from four mare's milk: in drawing it off, they put two pots one upon another and lute them together, in one of which there is a wooden pipe, by which means they draw off good ſpirits: men, women, and children drink ſo freely of this, that they are often intoxicated and lie motionleſs. Their wives and daughters ride on horſeback, with bows and arrows as well as the men. They make their bread of yellow lily-roots, and alſo eat them dried; but know nothing of agriculture. They exchange their furs for blue callico, linen, and tobacco. The vallies are covered with graſs half the height of a man; and between the hills there are the moſt charming herbs and flowers that imagination can ſuggeſt.

They all live in huts, the inſide of which is made with wooden poles joined together in ſuch a manner, that when they have a mind to remove their dwellings, they can take them down, pack them up, and carry them away all together, which they do very frequently. They make their fire in the middle of the hut, and ſit round about it on turfs. They are very expert at ſhooting fiſh in the water, with a ſort of arrows that are round and ſolid, and about three fingers thick at the head, which is capped with iron that terminates in a point; and under is a ball of bone, which makes the arrow whiſtle as it flies: they chiefly kill jacks and trout with theſe weapons, becauſe they are oftenеſt ſeen in clear water. When they take a ſolemn oath, to confirm it they ſtick a dog, and ſuck its blood, which if an accuſed perſon performs in token of his innocence, he is ſet at liberty, and the accuſer puniſhed.

ARGUS, in fabulous hiſtory, was the ſon of Ariſtor, and had an hundred eyes, fifty of which were always open. Juno made choice of him to guard Io, whom Jupiter had transformed into a white heifer; but Jupiter pitying Io, for being ſo cloſely confined, ſent Mercury, who, with his flute, charmed Argus to ſleep, ſealed up his eyes with his caduceus, and then cut off his head; when Juno, to reward his fidelity, turned him into a peacock, and placed his eyes in his tail.

ARGYLE (Dukes of). See the article CAMPBELL.

ARGYLESHIRE, in Scotland, is a mountainous country, whoſe inhabitants live moſtly by grazing of cattle, hunting, and fiſhing; for it has ſeveral loughs, which abound with fiſh. The coaſt is full of high rocks and black mountains, covered with heath. It has a provincial ſynod, containing five Preſbyteries, and forty-nine pariſhes. This ſhire makes part of the Highlands, and has the Iriſh Sea and frith of Clyde on the ſouth, Perthſhire on the eaſt, Lochaber on the north-eaſt, and ſeveral iſlands on the north-weſt. Its chief advantage ariſes from the number of cattle it produces.

ARGYRA, in fabulous hiſtory, a nymph beloved by Solemnus, who, unable to ſupport her cruelty, died of grief; on which Venus changed him into a fountain that bore the nymph's name, whoſe waters made thoſe who bathed in it immediately forget their miſtreſſes.

ARGYROPYLUS (JOHN) a celebrated Greek, was born at Conſtantinople, and came into Italy after the taking of that city by the Turks in 1453. He was well received by Coſmo de Medicis, who made him preceptor to his ſon, and Greek profeſſor at Florence. He tranſlated the Morals and Phyſics of Ariſtotle, and wrote other works. He died at Rome about the year 1474, at above ſeventy years of age.

ARHUS, or ARHUSEN, a conſiderable town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of the dioceſe of Arhus, with a good port and a biſhop's ſee. It is advantageouſly ſituated on the ſhore of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the river Gude, and is ſurrounded with fertile fields, and foreſts full of game. It is a neat and pleaſant town, furniſhed with all manner of neceſſaries, which the country affords in great plenty, and foreign commodities are brought in daily by the ſhipping. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 56. 10. N.

ARIA. See ARRIA.

ARIADNE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who falling deeply in love with Theſeus, ſhe gave him a clue, by which he eſcaped out of the labyrinth, after he had killed the Minotaur, and carried his fair deliverer to the iſle of Naxos, where he ungratefully left her big with child. But Bacchus afterwards coming thither, fell paſſionately in love with her, made her his wife, and as a teſtimony of his affection, placed the crown ſhe wore as a conſtellation among the ſtars.

ARIADNEA, Ἀριάδνεια, in Grecian antiquity, two feſtivals at Naxos, in honour of two women, named Ariadne. One of them being the daughter of king Minos, they had in the ſolemnity dedicated to her a ſhew of ſorrow and mourning; and in memory of her being left by Theſeus near the time of child-birth, it was uſual for a young man to lie down and counterfeit all the agonies of a woman in labour. This feſtival is ſaid to be firſt inſtituted by Theſeus, to atone for his ingratitude to that princeſs.

The other Ariadne was thought to be of a gay and ſprightly temper, and therefore her feſtival was obſerved with muſic and other expreſſions of mirth and joy.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Po, eight miles ſouth of Adria, and twenty-two north-eaſt of Ferrara. Long. 12. 8. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

ARIANS, a ſect of Chriſtians, who were followers of Arius, who were afterwards ſplit into ſeveral ſub-diviſions, who mutually condemned each other. Arius, who was a preſbyter of Alexandria, delivered his opinion in the beginning of the fourth century, in the time of the patriarch Alexander. That biſhop had aſſerted the inſeparable unity of the divine ſubſtance, which gave him an opportunity of accuſing him with Sabellianiſm, and to deny the eternity of the Son, aſſerting there was a time when the Son was not; that he was created before all worlds, and was ſuperior to the higheſt order of angels. That his union with human fleſh ſupplied the place of a human ſoul; and that conſequently he was liable to ſuffering and pain. He perſevered in his opinions, contrary to the admoniſion of the patriarch, upon which a council was called of a hundred biſhops, from Egypt and Lybia, who degraded him from his orders, and then excommunicated him. This cauſed great diſturbances in the church, occaſioning warm diſputes, pro and con. He was afterwards ſummoned to appear before the council of Nice, where he maintained his opinions with great boldneſs. However, they confirmed the ſentence, and the emperor Conſtantine condemned him and his adherents to baniſhment. But this did not continue long, for the Arian biſhops, in three years time, were recalled and reſtored to their

their ſees; and not long after he recalled Arius himſelf. But Athanaſius, now biſhop of Alexandria, would not admit him or his followers to communion; this exaſperated them greatly, inſomuch that, by their intereſt at court, they cauſed him to be depoſed and baniſhed. But the church of Alexandria ſtill refuſing to admit him to communion, he drew up a confeſſion of faith, and preſented it to the emperor at Conſtantinople, upon which the emperor commanded Alexander, the biſhop of that church, to receive him the next day into communion; but Arius died that very evening. But his tenets did not die with him; for though Athanaſius's followers had great credit at court, and tho' he was ſoon recalled from baniſhment, he was ſhortly after depoſed again; and the Arians made and depoſed biſhops as it beſt ſuited their purpoſe. In ſhort, this ſect prevailed for above three hundred years, and was the prevailing religion of Spain for above two centuries, as well as of France, Italy, Pannonia, and Africa, and was not brought under till near the end of the eighth century. The Arians in general denied the Three Perſons in the Trinity to be of the ſame eſſences. Their doxology was Glory to the Father, through the Son, in the Holy Ghoſt. See ARIUS.

ARIARATHES, the name of ten kings of Cappadocia, who reigned before the birth of our Saviour.

ARIAS MONTANUS (BENEDICT) one of the moſt learned divines Spain has produced, acquired great reputation at the council of Trent. He was acquainted with the languages, and was employed by Philip II. in a new edition of the Polyglot Bible, which he executed with great applauſe.

ARICA, a port-town of South America, in the province of Cos Charcas, in Peru. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but the earthquakes, which are frequent here, have almoſt entirely ruined it; for here are no more than one hundred and fifty families, which are moſt of them blacks, mulattoes, and Indians. On the 26th of November there was an earthquake, which ſo agitated the ſea, that it overwhelmed the greateſt part of the town, and the ruins of the ſtreets are to be ſeen to this day; what remains is ſeated on a riſing ground, at the foot of the headland, and is not ſubject to the like inundation. Moſt of the houſes are made with canes or reeds, ſet upright, and bound together with cords or thongs; and as it never rains here, they are covered only with mats, which makes the place look at a diſtance like a heap of ruins. They have built the church, which is dedicated to St. Mark, with bricks dried in the ſun, which looks handſome enough. There is a monaſtery of the order of St. Mercy, which contains but ſeven or eight monks, and another of Franciſcans, as alſo an hoſpital.

The vale of Arica is about a league wide, and ſix leagues long, next the ſea, and is all a barren country, except the ſpot where the old town ſtood, which is divided into little meadows of clover graſs, little plots for ſugar canes, with a few olive and cotton trees intermixt. This vale grows narrower as it runs eaſtward, and a league up there is a village, where they begin to cultivate Pimento or Jamaica pepper, which is planted throughout all the reſt of the vale. And there are ſeveral farms, which produce nothing elſe, that bring in the value of eighty thouſand crowns yearly. The Spaniards of Peru are ſo uſed to this pepper, that they dreſs no proviſions without it. Lon. 70. 15. W. Lat. 18. 26. S.

ARIEH (JACOB JUDAH) a learned Spaniſh Jew of the ſeventeenth century, was a rabbi of the Synagogue of Amſterdam, and wrote a deſcription of the Tabernacle, which is much eſteemed, and has had ſeveral editions, both in Spaniſh, Hebrew, Flemiſh, and Latin.

ARIMANIUS, one of the principal divinities of the Perſians, and the author of all evil. The ancient Perſians maintained that Oromazes, the good deity, having produced the good ſpirits and the ſtars, ſhut them up in an egg, and that Arimanius produced the evil ſpirits, who broke this egg, whence proceeded the mixture of good and evil, that has taken place in the world. They added, that at laſt, after many combats, in which the victory ſhall be ſometimes on one ſide, and ſometimes on the other, Oromazes ſhall entirely overcome Arimanius, and utterly deſtroy him, which will be followed by the happineſs of mankind, and with a very advantageous change, that will cauſe the body of man to become tranſparent, and preſerve itſelf without nouriſhment.

ARIMAZES, the ſovereign of a part of Sogdiana, near Scythia, ſhut himſelf up in a caſtle, built upon an high rock, where he had thirty thouſand ſoldiers, and proviſions for two years; and being ſummoned by Alexander to ſurrender, aſked him whether he could fly, which ſo incenſed that prince, that he reſolved to attack him. The next night three hundred Macedonians gained the top of the rock, which was ſteep on every ſide, and above thirty furlongs high, which ſo terrified Arimazes, that he came down to Alexander's camp, with his kindred and principal nobility, in hopes of pardon; but Alexander was ſo provoked by the boldneſs of his anſwer, that he had the inhumanity to order them all to be firſt whipt with rods, and then hung upon croſſes at the foot of the rock.

ARIMINI (Dr. GREGORY). See RIMINI.

ARION, an excellent muſician and poet, born at Methymna, in the iſland of Leſbos, invented the dithyrambus, and was the author of many excellent hymns. It is ſaid, that having embarked on board a ſhip in order to return to the court of Periander, who had a great affection for him, the avaritious crew, when they were got to ſea, agreed to throw him overboard, in order to ſhare his money. Having, in vain, uſed all his eloquence to ſoften them, he played a farewell air, and crowned with a garland, with his harp in his hand, plunged into the ſea, where, according to the poets, a dolphin, charmed with his harmony, received him on its back, and bore him ſafe to Tænarus.

ARION, in fabulous hiſtory, a celebrated horſe, much more famous in poetic hiſtory than Bucephalus in the hiſtory of Alexander. Authors ſpeak variouſly of his origin, though he is generally allowed to have been produced by Neptune, and nurſed by the Nereids. He was ſometimes yoked with the ſea horſes of Neptune to the chariot of that god, when he drew him with incredible ſwiftneſs thro' the ſea. Hercules mounted him when he took the city of Elis, and he won the prize for racing at the Nemean games.

ARIOSTA (LIPPA) concubine of Opizzon, marquis of Eſte and Ferrara, is ſaid to have done more honour to his family, which was one of the nobleſt in Ferrara, than ſhe took from it. By her faithfulneſs and political ſkill ſhe ſo far confirmed the impreſſions her beauty had made on the marquiſs's heart, that, in 1352, he made her his wife, and dying the ſame year, left to her the adminiſtration of his dominions, in which ſhe acquitted herſelf in a very extraordinary manner, during the minority of her eleven children.

ARIOSTO (LUDOVICO or LEWIS) a celebrated Italian poet, born of a noble family, at the caſtle of Reggio, in Lombardy, in the year 1474. When very young, he formed the ſtory of Pyramus and Thiſbe into a play, which was acted by his brothers and ſiſters, and was ſo highly applauded that every perſon who ſaw it preſaged that he would prove one of the greateſt poets of the age. He tranſlated ſeveral pieces out of French and Spaniſh into Italian, wrote ſeven ſatires and five comedies; but his Orlando Furioſo, which he began when he was about thirty years of age, is the moſt celebrated of all his works. He uſed to read his verſes to his friends, and the ladies of his acquaintance, and his manner of reading them was ſo excellent, that he gave a peculiar grace to every thing he pronounced. Hence he was extremely vexed, if he heard his works repeated in a diſagreeable manner. Paſſing one day by a potter's ſhop, he heard the potter uttering a ſtanza out of the Orlando Furioſo, which he pronounced in ſo bad a manner, that Arioſto being vexed, broke with his ſtick ſeveral of the pots which ſtood expoſed to ſale. The potter expoſtulated with him in very ſevere terms, for injuring a poor man who had never done him the leaſt harm in his whole life. "Yes, you "have, ſaid Arioſto, and I have not yet ſufficiently revenged "myſelf upon you, for the injury you have done me to "my face." He was however of an affable, eaſy, and condeſcending temper, and enjoyed the friendſhip of the moſt learned men of his time. His attachment to poetry did not prevent his engaging in public affairs, for he was employed in embaſſies and negociations in differents parts of Italy; and Alfonſo, duke of Ferrara, who had a great eſteem for him, made him governor of Graffignana. He died at Ferrara on the 8th of July, 1559.

ARIPO, a ſtrong town of Aſia, on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. It belongs to the Dutch, and to the eaſt of it there is a bank, where they fiſh for pearls. Long. 80. 25. E. Lat. 8. 42. N.

ARIQUIPA, a town of South-America, in Peru, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a river twenty-four leagues from the ſea, and has a port called Quilca, but is very ill fortified, though the greateſt part of the ſilver is brought hither from Los Charchas, and the mines of Potoſi and Porco, to be ſent to Callao, and from thence to Panama. It contains about ſix hundred Spaniſh families, who trade in wine and brandy. The ſoil about the town produces corn, of which they make very good bread. The houſes, not only here, but in ſeveral towns on this coaſt, are only ground-floors, and the walls are built with ſplit reeds or canes, which grow to the thickneſs of one's leg; they are faſtened together with the roots of trees, or with cords made of the bark, inſomuch that there is not a bit of iron throughout the whole fabrick. When any one walks briſkly along the floor, it makes the whole edifice tremble and groan; yet ſlight as they are, they are ſufficient for the climate, where rain is looked upon as a prodigy, and is not ſeen for many years; for which rea-

ſon

ſon their houſes are only covered with thatch, or more generally with palm tree leaves. They have a great deal of reaſon to be afraid of fire, but the materials are ſo cheap, that the buildings would be ſoon erected again, if one ſhould happen. It is one hundred and thirty miles north of Arica. Long. 73. 5. W. Lat. 17. 5 S.

ARISTAGORAS, ſon-in-law and couſin to Hiſtæus, tyrant of Miletus, about five hundred and two years before the Chriſtian æra. He revolted from the Perſians, perſuaded the Greeks to take up arms againſt them, burnt Sardis, and was at laſt killed by the Thracians.

ARISTANDER, a famous ſoothſayer, under Alexander the Great, was a native of Telmeſſus, a city of Aſia, where almoſt every body was born with diſpoſitions to prophecy. He followed Alexander in the conqueſt of Perſia, and by his happy gueſſes gained a wonderful influence over that monarch. He flouriſhed three hundred years before the Chriſtian æra.

ARISTARCHUS, a Greek philoſopher, and a native of Samos, was one of the firſt who maintained that the earth turns upon its own centre, and that it every year deſcribes a circle round the ſun. We have none of his works remaining, except a treatiſe on the greatneſs and diſtance of the ſun and moon, which Dr. Wallis publiſhed in Greek, with Commandine's Latin verſion, in 1688, which he has alſo inſerted in his third volume of his mathematical works, printed at Oxford in 1699.

ARISTARCHUS, a celebrated grammarian, born in Samothracia, flouriſhed one hundred and fifty years before the Chriſtian æra, and applied himſelf to criticiſm. He made a reviſal of Homer's poems with incredible exactneſs, and commented upon Pindar, Aratus, and other poets. He died in the iſland of Cyprus, aged ſeventy-two; he was grown dropſical, and found no better remedy againſt that diſtemper than to ſtarve himſelf to death.

ARISTÆUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Apollo and Cyrene, was born in Lybia, and brought up by the Nymphs. He married Autonoe, the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had Actæon, who was torn in pieces by his own dogs. It is alſo ſaid that he found out the art of extracting honey, and making oil and cheeſe; and that for the ſervices he rendered to mankind, the Gods placed him among the ſtars, where he is the Aquarius of the Zodiac.

ARISTÆUS, an ancient learned geometrician, who lived ſome time before Euclid, but whoſe works are now loſt.

ARISTÆUS, the Proconeſian, lived in the time of Cyrus, and wrote the hiſtory of the Arimaſpians, and a work on the origin of the Gods. Strabo repreſents him as one of the greateſt enchanters that ever lived. It is ſaid that at the inſtant he died in his own country, he was reading a lecture in Sicily, and that this being repeated ſeveral times, and for ſeveral years, it obliged the Sicilians to build him altars, and to offer ſacrifices to him; and Pliny relates, that in the iſle of Proconneſus his ſoul was ſeen to go out of his mouth in the ſhape of a raven. Others ſay, that his ſoul left his body, and returned to it again, as often as he pleaſed. But theſe abſurd ſtories are juſtly ridiculed by Plutarch.

ARISTÆUS, the author of a ſuppoſititious book, concerning the ſeventy interpreters of the Old Teſtament, the impoſture of which has been ſhewn by ſeveral men.

ARISTIDES, ſurnamed THE JUST, flouriſhed at Athens at the ſame time with Themiſtocles, who triumphed over him by his boiſterous eloquence, and got him baniſhed four hundred and eighty-three years before Chriſt: but Ariſtides being recalled a ſhort time after, would never join with the enemies of Themiſtocles, to get him baniſhed; for nothing could make him deviate from the ſtricteſt rules of moderation and juſtice. Ariſtides brought the Greeks to unite againſt the Perſians, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the famous battle of Marathon, that of Salamine and Platea, and eſtabliſhed an annual income of four hundred and ſixty talents, for a fund to ſupply the expences of war. This great man died ſo poor, though he had the management of the revenues of Greece, that the ſtate was obliged to pay his funeral expences, to give fortunes to his daughters in marriage, and a maintenance to his ſon Lyſimachus.

ARISTIDES, of Miletus, a famous Greek author, often cited by the ancients.

ARISTIDES, a very eloquent Athenian orator, who became a convert to the Chriſtian religion, and about the year 124 preſented to the emperor Adrian an apology for the Chriſtians.

ARISTIDES (ÆLIUS) a celebrated orator, born in Myſia, about one hundred and twenty-nine years before the Chriſtian æra. The beſt edition of his work, is that of Oxford, printed in Greek and Latin, in two volumes, quarto.

ARISTIDES, of Thebes, a celebrated painter, cotemporary with Apelles, about three hundred years before Chriſt. It is ſaid that he was the firſt who undertook to paint the emotions of the ſoul, and to repreſent the paſſions. Attalus offered ſix thouſand ſeſterces for one of his pictures.

ARISTIPPUS of Cyrene, called the Ancient, was a famous Greek philoſopher, the diſciple of Socrates, and the founder of the Cyrenaic ſect, about three hundred and ninety-ſix years before Chriſt. He made the happineſs of man conſiſt in pleaſure, and ſpent a good part of his life at the court of Dionyſius the Tyrant, who ſet a great value upon him, becauſe, according to Lucian, he was ſo well acquainted with the manner of making luxurious diſhes, that the prince's cooks came and received their orders from him. And though he had before this taken a voyage from Lybia to Athens, to hear Socrates, he freely indulged himſelf in wine and women, and notwithſtanding his being very rich, was the only one of the diſciples of Socrates who took money for teaching. He wrote a great many books, particularly the Hiſtory of Lybia, ſeveral Dialogues, and four books on the Luxury of the Ancients.

ARISTO, a Stoic philoſopher, the diſciple of Zeno, the chief of the Stoics, flouriſhed about two hundred and ninety years before the Chriſtian æra. He differed but little from his maſter Zeno. He rejected logic as of no uſe, and natural philoſophy as being above the reach of the human underſtanding. It is ſaid, that being bald, the ſun burnt his head, and that this cauſed his death.

ARISTO (TITUS) a Roman lawyer, under the empire of Trajan, was a perfect maſter not only of the public and civil law, but of hiſtory and antiquity. He was an enemy to luxury, was without pride, and looked for the recompence of a good action in the action itſelf, and not in the applauſe of the multitude; and though he did not profeſs being a philoſopher, not any who did profeſs it ſurpaſſed him in the practice of virtue. He wrote ſome books which are now loſt.

ARISTOGITON, a famous Athenian, who, with Armodius, killed Hipparchus, tyrant of Athens, about the five hundred and thirteenth year before the Chriſtian æra. The Athenians erected a ſtatue to him.

ARISTOMENES, a general of the Meſſenians, eminent for his incomparable valour, conduct, and virtue. His generous love for the city of Meſſenia, which had been conquered by the Spartans, and reduced by them to the loweſt ſtate of ſlavery, made him undertake the boldeſt and moſt arduous enterpriſes. Pliny ſays, that he was at laſt taken by the Spartans and put to death, and that his body being opened, his heart was found all over hairy. He flouriſhed ſix hundred and eighty-five years before the birth of Chriſt.

ARISTON, king of Sparta, was famous for his prudence and courage. He was the ſon of Agaſicles, and lived about five hundred and forty years before the birth of Chriſt. He is ſaid to have married a very ordinary woman, who, after her marriage, became one of the moſt beautiful women of her time. Ariſton hearing it, ſaid, that a king ought to do good to his friends, and evil to his enemies; he replied, "That is was greater wiſdom in a king to preſerve his "friends, and to know how to bring over to himſelf his "greateſt enemies."

ARISTOPHANES, the celebrated comic poet, was a citizen of Athens. He expoſed upon the ſtage the deſigns of the magiſtrates and generals of the Athenians, with a great deal of wit and ſeverity; and alſo rendered the theatre a ſchool for the art of war, and all other virtues that could render a city formidable to its enemies. He flouriſhed about four hundred and thirty-ſix years before the Chriſtian æra; was cotemporary with Socrates, Plato, and Euripides, and compoſed above fifty comedies, of which, only eleven are now extant: theſe abound with the moſt refined and delicate wit. Ludolphus Keſter gave a magnificent edition of them in folio, in 1710, and dedicated it to Charles Montagu, earl of Haliſax.

ARISTOPHANES of Byzantium, the diſciple of Eratoſthenes, and a celebrated grammarian, about two hundred and twenty years before the Chriſtian æra.

ARISTOTIMUS, the ſon of Damaretus, and grandſon of Etymon, made himſelf tyrant of Elis, by the aſſiſtance of Antigonus, the ſon of Demetrius, king of Macedonia. But his cruelty and perfidiouſneſs ſoon made him loſe his new ſovereignty, together with his life.

The public council of the Ætolians decreed that a ſtatue ſhould be erected to the honour of Cylon, who had killed the tyrant.

ARISTOTLE, commonly called the Prince of Philoſophers, or The Philoſopher, by way of eminence; was born at Stagyra, a ſmall city of Macedon, three hundred and eighty four years before the Chriſtian æra. He was at firſt a libertine, and took the profeſſion of a ſoldier; but not ſucceeding in it, he ſoon determined to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of philoſophy, and therefore went to Athens, in order to become one of Plato's diſciples, and ſoon ſurpaſſed all the great men in Plato's ſchool. We are told by Diogenes Laertius, that to prevent his being overcome by ſleep, he kept one of his hands out of bed, in which he held a braſs ball, in order that he might be waked by its falling into a baſon of the ſame metal. After the death of Plato, three

hundred and forty-eight years before the birth of Chriſt, Ariſtotle retired to Atarnya, a ſmall city of Myſia, where his friend Hermias reigned. That prince gave him his ſiſter, or, according to others, his daughter, or granddaughter, Pythias, in marriage. Some years after, king Philip appointed him preceptor to his ſon Alexander, which office he enjoyed eight years, after which, he retired to Athens, where he ſet up his ſchool, and the magiſtrates giving him the Lycæum, he there taught philoſophy to his diſciples while he was walking with them; from whence his ſect obtained the name of Peripatetics. At that time Alexander deſired him to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of animals, and ſent him, in order to defray the expences of that ſtudy, eight hundred talents, or four hundred and eighty thouſand crowns, and furniſhed him at the ſame time with a great number of expert fiſhers and huntſmen, who were to follow his directions, and bring him whatever creature he wanted: but at length Eurymedon, the prieſt of Ceres, accuſed Ariſtotle of impiety, when being afraid of ſuffering the ſame fate as Socrates, he retired to Chalcis, where he died, in the three hundred and twenty-ſecond year before the Chriſtian æra; aged ſixty-three. Some have aſſerted that he poiſoned himſelf, others that he died of the colic, and others, in ſhort, that he leapt into the Euripus, becauſe he could not diſcover the cauſe of its ebbing and flowing. He left a daughter by Pythias, who was married to a grandſon of Demaratus, king of Sparta; and he had by a concubine, a ſon, named Nicomachus, to whom he addreſſed his Ethics.

Ariſtotle had a great ſhare in the intrigues of the courts of Philip and Alexander; for philoſophy was far from rendering him of a moroſe and ſavage diſpoſition: on the contrary, he was an honeſt, tender, and generous friend; and being aſked what a true friend was, he replied, "It is one "ſoul in two bodies." Ariſtotle wrote a great number of books, the moſt eſteemed of which, are, his Ethics, his Logic, his Hiſtory of Animals, his Poetics, and his Rhetoric. Ariſtotle, at his death, left his writings to Theophraſtus, his beloved diſciple and ſucceſſor in the Lycæum, and forbad their ever being publiſhed. Theophraſtus, when he died, truſted them to Neleus, his particular friend and diſciple, whoſe heirs buried them in the ground at Scepſis, a town of Troas, to ſecure them from the king of Pergamus, who made great ſearch every where for books to adorn his library. Here they lay concealed a hundred and ſixty years, till being almoſt ſpoiled, they were ſold to one Apellicon, a rich citizen of Athens, at whoſe houſe Sylla found them, and ordered them to be carried to Rome. They were ſoon after purchaſed by Tryannion, a grammarian; and Andronicus of Rhodes having bought them of his heirs, was, in a manner, the firſt reſtorer of the works of this great philoſopher; for he not only repaired what had been decayed by time and ill keeping, but alſo put them into a better order, and got them copied. There were many who followed the doctrine of Ariſtotle in the reigns of the twelve Cæſars, and their numbers greatly encreaſed under Adrian and Antoninus. Alexander Aphrodinus was the firſt profeſſor of the Peripatetic philoſophy at Rome, he being appointed for that purpoſe by the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus; and in the ſucceeding ages, the doctrines of Ariſtotle prevailed amongſt almoſt all the men of letters. The firſt doctors of the church however diſapproved of them; but St. Jerom, St. Auguſtine, and ſeveral others, wrote and ſpoke in favour of them. In the ſixth century, Boetius made Ariſtotle more known in the weſt, and tranſlated ſome of his pieces into Latin. The Greeks in the eleventh and following ages applied much to the works of this philoſopher: but the ſtudying them was frequently prohibited and allowed by the church of Rome. The number of ancient and modern commentators on his works is incredible.

ARISTOXENES, of Tarentum, a celebrated philoſopher, who lived about three hundred and twenty-four years before the Chriſtian æra. The only work of his now extant, is, The Elements of Harmony; which has been printed by Meurſius, with remarks.

ARITAPHILA. See ARETAPHILIA.

ARIUS, preſbyter of Alexandria, from whom the Arians took their name, was born in Lybia, near Egypt, and flouriſhed in the fourth century. Euſebius, biſhop of Nicomedia, took Arius under his protection, and introduced him into the favour of Conſtantia, ſiſter to the emperor Conſtantine, when a conſiderable number of biſhops openly embraced his opinion; but being condemned by the council of Nice in the year 325, Arius was baniſhed by the emperor, and his books ordered to be burnt; but ſome years after he was recalled, received again into the communion of the church, and Athanaſius, patriarch of Alexandria, baniſhed. Arius afterwards ſubſcribed to the council of Nice; after which, Conſtantine ſent him to the biſhops, who were aſſembled at Conſtantinople, in order to have

him received into the communion of that imperial city; where he arrived; but, it is ſaid, that being preſſed by a natural neceſſity, he retired in haſte to a public neceſſary-houſe, and died there upon the ſpot, all his entrails burſting out with his liver and ſpleen, in the year 336. There are many particulars in this account diſputed by learned men, particularly the time and manner of Arius's death. Arius put his ſentiments in verſe, in a work entitled Thalia. But it does not appear that this, or any other of his works has been preſerved; almoſt all the account we have of his doctrines is from his enemies, who took care to deſtroy his writings. His followers were however for ſeveral ages very numerous, notwithſtanding the violent perſecutions carried on againſt them. Nor did the Arians, when they had the upper hand, behave with more moderation. They perſecuted thoſe who aſſumed the name of orthodox with great cruelty; and the diſſenſions occaſioned by theſe diviſions were productive of the greateſt calamities.

Though it is not eaſy to give an accurate account of the opinions of the ancient Arians, this is not the caſe with thoſe who are at preſent called by that name, eſpecially in this kingdom. Theſe diſbelieve the Trinity, as explained in the Athenaſian Creed; but maintain, that by Jeſus Chriſt, who was the brightneſs of his Father's glory, all things were made that are made; and that in particular he was commiſſioned by his Father to form this earth. That to redeem mankind, he voluntary conſented to leave the glories of heaven, and to inhabit a human body. That he lead a life of ſorrow, died a moſt painful and ignominious death, and aſcended to the right hand of the Father, whence he ſhall at length deſcend to judge the world. See the article ARIANS.

ARK OF THE COVENANT, ſo called by the Jews; was a ſmall cheſt or coffer, three feet nine inches in length, two feet three inches in height, and as much in breadth. It contained the golden pot that had manna, and the tables of the covenant. Over the ark was the mercy ſeat, which covered it, made of ſolid gold; at the ends of which, were two cherubims, looking inward, towards each other, with expanded wings, which embracing the whole circumference of the mercy ſeat, met in the middle of each ſide. Here the Shecinah or Divine Preſence was ſaid to reſt, and that both in the tabernacle and the temple, the appearance of a cloud hung over it. And that when Jehovah was conſulted in behalf of the people, an anſwer was returned in an audible voice, which ſome called the Divine Oracle. Hence God is ſaid in Scripture to dwell between the cherubims, on the mercy ſeat; becauſe that was the throne of his viſible appearance among the Jews. Before the building of the temple, this was the centre of the Jewiſh worſhip, for in whatever country any of the Jews were diſperſed; when they prayed, they turned their faces towards the place where the ark ſtood, and this, not only before it was in the temple, but afterwards. Before the ſecond temple was built, the ark was loſt, for which reaſon they made another like it, and put it in the ſame place; but it wanted the tables of the law, Aaron's rod, and the pot of manna; the divine glory returned no more, and the oracles ceaſed. But they made uſe of it on the great day of the expiation, and to be a repoſitory of the copy of the Scriptures, recovered by Ezra, after the captivity: in imitation of which, the Jews in all their ſynagogues have a little ark or coffer, in which they keep the Holy Scriptures.

The Mahomedans affirm, that beſides the tables of ſtone, the ark contained Moſes's ſhoes, which he put off before the burning buſh, the pontifical tiara of Aaron, and the piece of wood wherewith Moſes ſweetened the waters of Marah. They alſo affirm, it was given to Adam ready made, and conveyed to Moſes from hand to hand, with all the portraitures of the patriarchs and prophets about it: that in times of war, an impetuous wind ruſhed out of it, which blew ſo fiercely on the enemies of Iſrael, that it entirely defeated them. This was the reaſon that they carried the ark of the covenant at the head of their armies.

ARLES, a city of Provence, in France, ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhone, on a hill, whoſe declivity is towards the north, and is an archbiſhop's ſee. It is celebrated for its antiquities, both within and without the city. Some are yet remaining; as the amphitheatre, the obeliſk, the Elyſian Fields, the ſepulchres, columns with their capitals, buſts, pedeſtals, aqueducts, with ſome remains of the capitol, and the temples of their Gods. The other ancient monuments are entirely deſtroyed. Under the amphitheatre, in 1651, they found the ſtatue of Venus, which was worſhipped by this city; and has been ſince carried to the caſtle of Verſailles. It is a maſter-piece which will always be admired by connoiſeurs.

The metropolitan church of Arles is dedicated to St. Trophimus. The front is very ancient, and adorned with a great number of figures, and the great altar is decorated with

with a tabernacle, richly wrought, repreſenting the martyrdom of St. Stephen. The Hotel de Ville or town-houſe is a regular ſtructure, ſeated between two ſquares: It is built with white ſtone, and has the three orders of architecture, one above another. On the ground floor are ſix ruſtic pillars, which are very thick. The portico is handſome, and is adorned with the city arms. In the middle of the ſecond ſtory is a balcony, with four columns, above twenty-five feet high. The porch is large, and contains ſeveral buſts of the counts of Provence. The roof is ſupported by twenty two double columns.

The amphitheatre is one of the moſt remarkable pieces of antiquity; it was built by the Romans, but the time is unknown, though ſome ſay by Julius Cæſar. It is of an oval form, and about four hundred yards in circumference, and the front is thirty-four yards in height. The middle, called the arena, is a hundred and forty-two yards wide, and a hundred and four broad. The porticos or piazzas are three ſtories, built with ſtone of a prodigious ſize, each of which conſiſts of ſixty arches, which ſtill remain, and the walls are of a ſurpriſing thickneſs, but gone to decay.

The obeliſk is the only one of this kind to be ſeen in France; for it ſeems to be one of the forty brought from Egypt to Rome, becauſe it is of the ſame oriental granite with them. They are generally full of hieroglyphic characters, but this is quite ſmooth. In 1675, it was found in a private garden near the walls of the city, not far from the Rhone. It required a particular kind of a machine to raiſe it, but was executed in a ſhort time. It conſiſts of one piece, and is fifty two feet high, and ſeven in diameter at the baſe. It is now ſupported with four lions, made of bronze, and on the top a blue ball is placed, with the arms of France, and over that a ſun.

The Pagan's burying place, called the Elyſian Fields, is without the city, upon an agreeable hill, divided into two parts. The firſt, called Moulaires, has very few tombs, they having been broken to build the walls of gardens, which are made in that place. The ſecond, called Eliſcamp, contains a great number. Thoſe of the Pagans have the Letters, D M. which ſignifies *Diis Manibus*. Thoſe of the Chriſtians have a croſs. Pieces of coin of gold, ſilver, and bronze, are found here; as alſo urns, lamps, and cups, without number.

Here is a royal academy of ſciences, conſiſting of thirty members, who muſt be natives, gentlemen, and inhabitants of the city. It enjoys the ſame privileges as that at Paris. Arles is ſurrounded with marſh land, which renders the air full of vapours, and makes it not very wholeſome. It is thirty-eight miles weſt of Aix, thirteen ſouth-eaſt of Nimes, and three hundred and eighty-two ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 48. E. Lat. 43. 40.

ARLEUX, a ſmall and ancient town of the Low Countries, upon the borders of Flanders, defended by a caſtle. It is ſeven miles north-weſt of Cambray, and five miles from Doway. Long. 3. 16. E. Lat. 50. 17. N.

ARLINGTON (HENRY BENNET) earl of. See BENNET, HENRY, earl of Arlington.

ARLON, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It has been a conſiderable place, but is now diſmantled. It is ſeated on a hill, four miles ſouth-weſt of Luxemburg. Long. 5. 30. E. Lat. 49. 45. N.

ARMAGH, a county in the north of Ireland, having Monaghan and Tyrone on the weſt, Loughneagh on the north, Louth on the ſouth, and Down on the eaſt. It is thirty-two miles long, and ſeventeen broad, and is ſaid to have a richer and more fruitful ſoil than moſt parts of Ireland, except a ridge of coarſe mountains, called the Fews. It ſends ſix members to parliament, two for the county, two for Armagh, and two for Charlemont.

ARMAGH, once a conſiderable town, is reduced to a ſmall village, but its archbiſhop is the primate of all Ireland. It is ſeated near the river Halin, about thirty miles ſouth of Londonderry. Long. 6. 38. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

ARMAGNAC, a province of France, fifty-five miles long, and forty broad. It is in the government of Guienne, and is bounded on the eaſt by the Garonne, on the ſouth by Bizore and Bearne, on the weſt by Gaſcony, and on the north by Condomois and Agenois. It is fruitful in corn and wine, and drives a trade with brandy, wine, wool, and pears, called the Bon Chretien. It is divided into the Lower and Higher Armagnac. Its principal town is Auch.

ARMAND DE BOURBON, prince of Conti, count of Pezenas; governor of Guienne, then of Languedoc, &c. and a prince diſtinguiſhed by his virtue and piety, was the ſon of Henry II. prince of Condé, and was born at Paris, on the 11th of October, 1629. Being deſigned by his father for the church, he was educated in the knowledge of the ſciences, and obtained the abbies of St. Denis, Clugny, Lerius, and Moleme; but he at length reſigned theſe abbies, and in 1654 was made governor of Guienne, then general of the king's armies in Catalonia, where he took Villa Franca, Puycerda, and Chatillon. He at length became grand-maſter of the king's houſhold, and, in 1662, governor of Languedoc. He died at Pezenas, on the 21ſt of February, 1666. We have, under his name, ſome works filled with ſentiments of the moſt extraordinary piety.

ARMENIA, a country of Aſia, partly ſubject to the Turks, and partly to the Perſians. It is generally divided into the Great and Small. Great Armenia comprehends what is now called Turcomania, which has been much more famous in former times than it is at preſent. It has Georgia on the north, from which it is ſeparated by high mountains. The river Euphrates on the weſt; Diarbeker, Curdiſtan, and Aderbijan, on the ſouth; and Shirvan on the eaſt. The chief towns in that part of Armenia belonging to Turky, are, Arzum the capital, near the ſprings of the Euphrates, a large city, and a great thoroughfare for the caravans between Turky and Perſia; Kars, a ſtrong city, head of the government of the ſame name; Bayazid, a republic of Hurds, near Mount Ararat; Baha, another republic of the ſame; and Van or Wan, on the lake Van, the head of a government of the ſame name, with other towns of leſs note. That part of Armenia ſubject to Perſia, is chiefly contained in the province of Aran, in which are ſeveral fine towns, as Erivan or Rivan, the capital of the whole. Ganjals, one of the fineſt cities in Perſia, in the north of the province, near the Kur. Kapan on the ſouth ſide, near the Aras; beſides Nakchivan, Aſtabad, Julfa, Ordabad, Baylakan or Piikan, on the Aras; Berdah and Shilkah on the Kur.

The country in general is full of mountains and vallies, lakes and rivers, particularly the country about the Three Churches, near Erivan, is admirably fine, being full of rivulets, which render it extremely fruitful. Beſides great quantities of all ſorts of grain, here are fields of a prodigious extent covered with tobacco; but it is not a native of the place, though ſuppoſed by ſome to be the terreſtrial paradiſe; for it all came originally from America: the reſt of the country produces rice, cotton, flax, melons, and grapes; in ſhort, there is nothing wanting but olives, which ſhews that the ark could not reſt on mount Ararat, becauſe the dove brought an olive-branch in her mouth, and this tree never leaves a place where it once grew. They get oil to burn from the Ricinus, and uſe linſeed-oil in the kitchen. The water-melons are as cool as ice in the hotteſt day, and melt in the mouth; the beſt are produced in the ſalt-lands, near the Three Churches and the river Aras. After rain the ſea-ſalt lies in chryſtals upon the fields, and even crackles under the feet. About ten miles from the Three Churches, in the road to Teflis, there are pits or quarries of foſſile ſalt, which yield enough to ſupply all Perſia, without being exhauſted; they cut it into large pieces like ſtone, and each buffalo carries two of them; the mountain from whence it is dug is nothing but a maſs of ſalt, which appears like a rock of ſilver, when the ſun ſhines on the places not covered with earth.

The Armenians are an honeſt, civil, polite people; but not at all fond of fighting; for they ſcarce trouble themſelves about any thing elſe but trade, which they carry on in moſt parts of the world.

The religion of the Armenians is the Chriſtian, of the Eutychian ſect, that is, they own but one nature in Jeſus Chriſt; and when they ſpeak of the hypoſtatical union, they ſay, that he is perfect God and perfect man without mixture. They have a high eſteem for a book they call the Little Goſpel, which treats of the infancy of Jeſus, and ſays, that the Virgin Mary being pregnant, her ſiſter Salome accuſed her of having proſtituted herſelf; to which the Virgin anſwered, that ſhe needed only to lay her hand on her belly, and ſhe would know how ſhe came to be with child; which Salome accordingly did, and fire came out of her belly, which conſumed half her arm; upon which ſhe acknowledged her fault, and drew it back; after which it was healed by putting it to the ſame place.

The Armenian clergy conſiſt of patriarchs, archbiſhops, doctors, ſecular prieſts, and monks. The ſecular prieſts marry once, but not a ſecond time, and therefore they take care to chooſe young healthy wives; they maintain themſelves and families by following ſome occupation, inſomuch that they have hardly time to perform their eccleſiaſtical functions; they lie in the churches on the vigils of thoſe days they are obliged to officiate.

The Armenian monks are of the order of St. Baſil, and every Wedneſday and Friday they eat neither fiſh, nor eggs, nor oil, nor any thing made of milk, and during Lent they live upon nothing but roots; they are allowed wine only on the Saturday in the Holy Week, and meat on the Eaſter Sunday. Beſides the great Lent, they have four others of eight days each, which are inſtituted to prepare for the four great feſtivals of the Nativity, the Aſcenſion, the Annunciation, and of St George, in which times they muſt not ſo much as ſpeak of eggs, fiſh, oil, or butter.

The Armenians have ſeven ſacraments, baptiſm, confirma-

tion, penance, the euchariſt, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony. In baptiſm, the child is plunged three times into the water, and the ſame form of words that is uſed with us is repeated every time; the prieſt then puts a ſmall cord made with ſilk and cotton on the neck of the infant, and anoints his forehead, chin, ſtomach, arm-pits, hands, and feet, making the ſign of the croſs on each part. When the child is baptiſed, he is carried home by the godfather with the ſound of drums and trumpets. The women do not go to church till forty days after their delivery; and they obſerve many Jewiſh cuſtoms

At the communion, to which infants of two or three months old are admitted, the prieſts give a piece of the conſecrated hoſt, ſoaked in the conſecrated wine. The elements are covered with a great veil, and placed in a cupboard near the altar, on the ſide of the goſpels. When he takes the chalice and patin, he is followed by his deacons and ſub-deacons, with flambeaux and plates of copper furniſhed with bells; in this manner, with a cenſer before him, he goes in proceſſion round the ſanctuary; the prieſt then ſets them on the altar, and pronounces the words of conſecration, and then turns himſelf to the people, who fall down, kiſs the earth, beat their breaſts; then, after taking it himſelf, he diſtributes the hoſt ſoaked in wine to the people.

The Armenians ſeem to place the chief part of their religion in faſtings and abſtinences; and among the clergy, the higher the degree, the lower they muſt live; inſomuch that it is ſaid the archbiſhops live on nothing but pulſe. They conſecrate holy water but once a year, at which time every one fills a pot and carries it home, which brings in a conſiderable revenue to the church.

ARMENTIERES, a town of French Flanders, in the territory of Ypres, ſeated on the river Lys, which runs through it. It had walls and a caſtle; but they are now demoliſhed. It was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1667, and now belongs to the French. It is nine miles from Ypres, Liſle, and Balleuil. Long. 3. 3. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

ARMINIANS, a ſect of Chriſtians, which aroſe in Holland by a ſeparation from the Calviniſts. They are great aſſertors of free-will; and maintain, that as Chriſt died for all mankind, all are capable of obtaining ſalvation, by fulfilling the conditions preſcribed in the Goſpel; and that the doctrines of predeſtination and reprobation are inconſiſtent with the goodneſs of God, and highly blaſphemous. See the next article.

ARMINIUS (JAMES) whoſe real name, in Low Dutch, was James Harmanni, a famous Proteſtant divine, from whom the modern ſect of Arminians take their name, was born at Oude-Water, in Holland, in 1560. He was ordained miniſter at Amſterdam, on the 11th of Auguſt, 1588, when he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſermons, which were remarkable for their ſolidity and learning, and gained him univerſal applauſe; but Martin Lydius, profeſſor of divinity at Franker, judging him a fit perſon to refute a writing in which Beza's doctrine of predeſtination had been attacked by ſome miniſters of Delft, Arminius, at his entreaties, undertook the taſk; but upon thoroughly examining the reaſons on both ſides, he came into the opinions he propoſed to deſtroy, and afterwards went ſtill farther than the miniſters of Delft had done. In 1600, he oppoſed thoſe who maintained that miniſters ſhould ſubſcribe the confeſſion and catechiſm every year. In 1602, a peſtilential diſeaſe raged at Amſterdam, during which he acted with the greateſt reſolution and courage, in aſſiſting the poor and comforting the ſick; and Lucas Trelcatius and Francis Junius dying of that diſeaſe at Leyden, the curators of that univerſity choſe Arminius profeſſor of divinity at that univerſity, and he was afterwards made doctor of divinity. Diſputes upon grace were ſoon after kindled in that univerſity; and he was at length engaged in a new conteſt, occaſioned by a diſputation of his concerning the divinity of the Son. Theſe conteſts, his continual labour, and the concern of ſeeing his reputation blaſted by a multitude of ſlanders in relation to his opinions, impaired his health, and threw him into a fit of ſickneſs, of which he died on the 19th of October, 1609. His morals were unexceptionable, his humanity and benevolence were conſpicuous in his whole conduct; he always expreſſed the greateſt reverence for the Deity; is ſaid, by thoſe who knew him beſt, to have preferred the approbation of his own mind to the opinion of the world, and to have died with the ſtrongeſt ſentiments of piety and devotion.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, in Turky in Europe, ſeated at the bottom of the Golpho del Armiro, which ſome call the Gulph di Volo. Long. 23. 40. E. Lat. 38. 34 N.

ARMSTRONG (Sir THOMAS) a very active royaliſt during the exile of king Charles II. was born at Nimeguen, in Holland. His zeal in the ſervice of his prince occaſioned his being ſeveral times thrown into priſon; and the king, as a reward for his ſervices, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and, after his return, employed him in many important ſervices. However, he ſoon loſt the king's favour; and being charged with having ſome concern in the Rye-houſe plot, withdrew to Holland; but tho' he was brought back within the year, he was condemned as an outlaw, without being ſuffered to take his trial, and on the 20th of June, 1684, was hanged, drawn, and quartered.

ARMUYDEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the iſle of Walcheren, formerly of great trade, but it is now fallen to decay, its port being filled with mud. It is about two miles from Middleburgh. Long. 3. 40. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

ARNAUD DE VILLENEUVE, a celebrated phyſician, learned the Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic languages, and omitted nothing capable of improving him in the ſciences. However his fondneſs for aſtrology made him publiſh that the end of the world would happen in about the middle of the thirteen century; but he himſelf lived to ſee the folly of his prediction. Some time after, he taught that works of mercy were preferable to the ſacrifice of the maſs, and that it was highly blameable to eſtabliſh religious orders. Theſe opinions were condemned by the univerſity of Paris. Arnaud then retired into Sicily, where he met with a favourable reception from the king, who ſent him into France to treat with pope Clement V. but he was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Genoa, about the year 1313. His works were printed at Lyons in 1520, and at Baſil in 1585, in folio. There has been falſely attributed to him a work intitled *De tribus Impoſtoribus*.

ARNAUD DE MEYRVEILTH, a poet of Provence, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, who wrote a book intitled *Las recaſteras de ſa Comteſſa*, and a Collection of Poems and Sonnets. He died in 1220.

ARNAUD DE COUTIGNAC, a gentleman of Provence, who was diſtinguiſhed for his excellent talent in poetry, which introduced him to the acquaintance of perſons of the greateſt quality. He wrote many ſonnets, and a Treatiſe on the Sufferings of Love. He died in 1354.

ARNAUD (JOHN DE LA MOTTE) a French gentleman, diſtinguiſhed by his uncommon bravery. Being at the head of a company of horſe, of which he was captain, he ſhut himſelf up in the city of Yſſore, which declared on the king's ſide againſt the League, and maintained the ſiege a long time with the lords De Chabanes and De Chazeron, after which he made a vigorous ſally at the head of thirty troopers, and with his own hand killed the count of Randam, chief of the League in Auvergne, whoſe death cauſed the ſiege to be raiſed, and was the occaſion of gaining the battle which was afterwards fought, and which confirmed all Auvergne to Henry IV.

ARNAUD D'ANDILLE (ROBERT) was born at Paris, in 1588, and appeared very young at court, where he acquired great reputation by his behaviour in very important employments. Never was any man more beloved by the great, or made a better uſe of his credit. At the age of fifty-five, he retired to Port Royal des Champs, where he performed his excellent tranſlations, &c. which are printed in eight volumes in folio. He died September 27, 1674, aged eighty-ſix.

ARNAUD (ANTHONY) doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Paris, February 6, 1612. He ſtudied philoſophy in the college of Calvi, and began to ſtudy the law; but, at the requeſt of his mother and the abbot of St. Cyran, he reſolved to apply to divinity, and went to the Sorbonne, where, reading St. Auguſtin's works, he embraced his opinions on grace. In 1643, he publiſhed his Treatiſe on frequent Communion, which highly diſpleaſed the Jeſuits, who preached and wrote againſt it. The diſputes upon grace, which broke out about this time in the univerſity of Paris, helped to increaſe the animoſity between the Jeſuits and Mr. Arnaud, who took part with the Janſeniſts, and ſupported their tenets with great zeal; but nothing raiſed ſo violent a clamour againſt him as two letters, which he wrote upon a prieſt's refuſing abſolution to the duke of Liancour. In the ſecond of theſe letters the faculty of divinity found two propoſitions which they condemned, and Mr. Arnaud was excluded from the ſociety. Upon this he retired; and it was during this retreat, which laſted near twenty-five years, that he compoſed that variety of works which are extant of his, on grammar, geometry, logic, metaphyſics, and theology. In 1668, the controverſy of the Janſeniſts being ended, he came from his retreat, and was preſented to the king, and kindly received by the pope's nuncio; but, in 1679, he withdrew from France, and ſettled in the Netherlands. He not only wrote many volumes againſt the Jeſuits, but a great number againſt the Calviniſts. He died in Auguſt, 1694, aged eighty-two.

ARNAY LE DUC, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, ſeated in a valley near the river Arroux, almoſt in the middle of the province. It had formerly a caſtle, of which there is only a tower remaining, that ſerves for the town-houſe. It has but one pariſh church, which is built within the encloſure of the caſtle, three gates, and a little ſub-

ſuburb. It is four hundred and fifty paces in length, three hundred and fifty in breadth, and one thouſand four hundred in circumference. There is one priory in the ſuburb, with a very old church. There is alſo an hoſpital, and a Jeſuit's college, with two maſters to teach the lower forms. It has a pretty good trade, and is ſixteen miles north-weſt of Baune. Long. 4. 26. E. Lat. 47. 7. N.

ARDNT (JOHN) a famous divine, born at Ballenſtadt, in the duchy of Anhalt, in the year 1555. He wrote in High Dutch a Treatiſe on true Chriſtianity, which has been tranſlated into ſeveral languages, and maintained ſome doctrines which engaged him in a diſpute with thoſe of his own communion. He died in 1621.

ARNGRIMUS, a learned man, a native of Iceland. See JONAS.

ARNHEIM, a town of the Low Countries, in the province of Guelderland, capital of Veluive. It is adorned with ſeveral fine churches, particularly that of St. Walburg and of St. Euſebius; this laſt has a very high tower. The town has five gates, and ſeveral fine ramparts, part of which are waſhed by the Rhine, and the other parts have wide and deep ditches before them. It ſtands on the frontiers of Germany and of the duchy of Cleves, ten miles north of Nimeguen, and twenty-five from Utrecht. There is a canal made between this place and Nimeguen, at the expence of both towns, on which boats paſs backwards and forwards to carry on a trade between them. The air is very healthful, on which account it is inhabited by perſons of diſtinction. Long. 5. 55. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

ARNISÆUS (HENNINGUS) a native of Halberſtadt, and profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Helmſtadt, was a philoſopher and phyſician of great reputation about the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. He travelled into France and England, and wrote a book *De Subjectione & Exemptione Clericorum*; another *De Poteſtate temporali Pontificis in Principes*; another *De Tranſlatione Imperii Romani*; and alſo ſeveral philoſophical, medicinal, and political treatiſes. He died in November, 1635.

ARNO, a river of Tuſcany, which riſes in the Apennine mountains, runs through Florence and Piſa, and falls into the Mediterranean a few leagues below Piſa. The valley through which it runs is exceeding pleaſant, and abounds with all manner of fruits.

ARNOBIUS, profeſſor of rhetoric at Sicca, in Numidia, towards the end of the third century. He embraced Chriſtianity; but on his applying to the biſhops to be admitted into the church, they remembering the vehemence with which he had oppoſed the truth, inſiſted on his giving ſome proofs of his good intentions; when, to ſatisfy them, he wrote a book againſt the Gentiles, in which he very ſtrongly refuted the abſurdities of their religion, and ridiculed their falſe Gods. There are ſeveral editions of this work; as, one publiſhed at Rome in 1542, at Baſil in 1546 and 1560, at Paris in 1570, at Antwerp in 1582, at Hamburgh in 1610, with notes by Elmenhorſtius, beſides many others. He alſo wrote a work intitled *De Rhetoricæ Inſtitutione*; but this is not extant.

ARNOLD, of Breſcia in Italy, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by being the founder of a ſect which oppoſed the wealth and power of the Romiſh clergy. He went into France, where he ſtudied under the famous Peter Abelard; but upon his return to Italy, took the habit of a monk, and aſſerted in his ſermons, that the pope and the reſt of the clergy ought not to enjoy any temporal eſtate, and that thoſe eccleſiaſtics who had any eſtates of their own, the biſhops who poſſeſſed any revenues, and the monks who held any lands, were entirely cut off from the leaſt hope of ſalvation. His doctrines were condemned, in 1139, in a council of near a thouſand biſhops; yet great numbers flocked to him, who now followed him into the mountains of Swiſſerland; but returning to Rome, he raiſed an inſurrection againſt pope Eugenius III. and afterwards againſt Adrian IV. he even drove out the pope and eccleſiaſtics, and reſolved to reſtore the ſenate; but Adrian IV. laying the people of Rome under an interdict till they had baniſhed Arnold and his followers, he again obtained the poſſeſſion of the city; and Arnold being ſome time after ſeized, he was hanged and burnt by Adrian's order, in 1155.

ARNOLD (GODFREY, or GOTHOFREDUS) in Latin *Arnoldus*, a famous miniſter and writer among the Pietiſts, was born at Annaberg, in the mountains of Miſnia, in Upper Saxony, on the 4th of September, 1666, and publiſhed ſeveral works; as, 1. an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; 2. a work intitled *Sophia*; 3. a Diſſertation on waſhing of Hands; 4. another on the Hermunduri, an ancient people of Germany; 5. another on the Speaking of Angels; and ſeveral others. He differed widely from the body of the Romiſh church, his opinions nearly reſembling thoſe of Quakeriſm; yet he wrote againſt the Lutherans, and was himſelf treated with great ſeverity by almoſt all parties. He died May 30, 1714.

ARNULPH, the ſon of Carloman, king of Bavaria, was elected emperor at Tribur, in 887. He drove the Normans out of Lorrain, took Bergamo, and then Rome, where he was crowned by pope Formoſus, in the year 896. He was poiſoned by order of the ducheſs of Spoletto, and died of the pedicular diſeaſe, on the 24th of November, 899.

ARNULPH (St.) biſhop of Metz, in 614, after his having been intruſted with very great employments in the kingdom of Auſtria, he quitted the court and his biſhopric, to lead a ſolitary life in the deſarts of Voſge. From this biſhop the kings of France of the ſecond race were deſcended, for, by his wife Dode, he had Anchiſes, the father of Pepin Heriſtel, who was the father of the famous Charles Martel.

ARNULPH, biſhop of Liſieux, in the twelfth century, openly defended pope Alexander III. favoured St. Thomas of Canterbury, and died at the abbey of St. Victor, at Paris, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1182. His letters are wrote with great ſpirit and elegance; they contain remarkable circumſtances relating to the church hiſtory and diſcipline of his time.

ARNULPHUS, or ERNULPHUS, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of Henry I. was a Frenchman by birth, and for ſome time a monk of St. Lucian de Beauvais, but obſerving ſome irregularities in the lives of thoſe monks, he reſolved to quit the monaſtery, and was invited to England by Lanfranc, archbiſhop of Canterbury. He wrote, 1. An Hiſtory of the Church of Rocheſter; 2. An Epiſtle in Anſwer to ſome Queſtions of Lambert, abbot of Munſter; and, 3. An Epiſtle on inceſtuous Marriages. He died in March, 1124, aged eighty-four.

ARNWAY (JOHN) a clergyman diſtinguiſhed by his benevolence and loyalty to king Charles I. was deſcended from a very good family in the county of Salop, from which he inherited a conſiderable eſtate. He was born in 1601, and educated at Oxford, and having received holy orders, obtained the rectories of Hodnet and Ightfield, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his piety and exemplary charity; for it was his cuſtom to cloath annually twelve poor people, and every Sunday to entertain as many at his table, not only plentifully, but with intimacy and reſpect; and the civil war breaking out, he preached againſt rebellion, and raiſed and clothed eight troopers for the ſervice of king Charles I. upon which his houſe was plundered by the parliament's army. He then went to Oxford to ſerve the king in perſon, which ſubjected him to a new train of misfortunes; for his eſtate was ſoon after ſequeſtered, and himſelf impriſoned till the king's death, after which he went to the Hague, where he publiſhed, 1. The Tablet, or the Moderation of Charles I the Martyr; and, 2. An Alarm to the Subjects of England. He at laſt went to Virginia, where he died in 1653.

ARONA, a town of Italy, with a good caſtle, in the territory of Anghiera, in the duchy of Milan. It is ſeated on the lake Major, about a mile and a half from Anghiera, which ſtands on the other ſide of the lake, and twenty-eight miles north-weſt of Milan. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

ARONCHES, a ſmall town in Portugal, on the confines of Spain. It is well fortified, and has about five hundred inhabitants. Long. 7. 30. W. Lat. 39, 5. N.

ARONTIUS, or ARUNTIUS, brother to Tarquin the Proud, married Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullius; but that cruel and ambitious princeſs poiſoned him, and then married his brother Tarquin, about five hundred and thirty-ſix years before Chriſt.

There was another Aruntius, the ſon of Tarquin the Proud and the cruel Tullia, who was killed by Brutus, about five hundred years before the Chriſtian æra.

AROOL, a town of the empire of Ruſſia, in the Ukrain, ſeated on the river Occa, two hundred miles north of Moſcow. Long. 38. 15. E. Lat. 51. 48. N.

ARPAJON (LEWIS duke of) marquis of Severac, count of Rhodes, general of the French king's armies, and miniſter of ſtate, ſignalized himſelf by his valour on many occaſions. In 1645, he went voluntarily to the aſſiſtance of the iſland of Malta, when the Turks were preparing to attack it; on which he was made chief of the grand maſter's council, and generaliſſimo of the armies of religion. He took ſuch effectual meaſures for the ſafety of the iſland, that the grand maſter and order, out of gratitude, granted the ſingular privilege to him and his deſcendants in a right line, of having one of their ſons, at the choice of the father, a knight at his birth, and of wearing the croſs of the order at ſixteen years of age. Lewis de Arpajon was made duke in 1651, and died in 1679. The above privilege, at the extinction of the males, was continued to the daughter of the laſt of that houſe who married the count de Noailles.

ARPINAS, or ARPINOS, a celebrated painter, born at Rome, in 1570, was the favourite of pope Clement VIII who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and gave him many other marks of his friendſhip. In 1600 he went to Paris, and received many conſiderable preſents from king

Henry, who alſo created him a knight of St. Michael. The touches of this painter's pencil are free and bold, and his compoſitions have much ſpirit and elevation; but they are generally incorrect, and his colouring is cold and inanimate. He died at Rome, in 1640. What he painted of the Roman hiſtory is the moſt famous of his works.

ARPINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, eight miles north of Aquino, and fifty-five ſouth-eaſt of Rome. Long. 12. 50. E. Lat. 41. 45. N.

ARQUA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, and in the ſtate of Venice. It is ten miles ſouth-weſt of Padua, and five miles ſouth-eaſt of Eſte. Long. 11. 43. E. Lat. 44. 43. N.

ARQUES, a town of France, in Normandy, ſeated on the little river Arques, four miles ſouth-eaſt of Dieppe. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 49. 54. N.

ARRAN, an iſland of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, between Cantire and Cunningham. It is ſeventeen miles in length, eleven in breadth, and forty-two in circumference. The middle of it is mountainous; and the higheſt part, called Capra, abounds with deer. On the more level parts, near the coaſt, the ſoil is fit to bear corn. There are ſeveral ſmall rivers, in which there are ſalmon; and in the ſea near it there are herrings, cod, ling, and whitings. On the coaſt there are ſeveral caves, one of which is large enough to hold a hundred men, and at the farther end is a pillar with a deer and a double hilted ſword engraved upon it. The miniſter preaches to the people here that are at a diſtance from the church. On this iſland are fed horſes, black cattle, ſheep, and goats.

ARRAS, the capital city of Artois, a province in the French Netherlands. It is ſeated on a mountain, and the parts about it are full of quarries, where they get ſtone for building. It is divided into two parts, the Town and the City. The abbé of St. Vaaſt is lord of the Town, and the biſhop of Arras of the City, which is the leaſt. They are parted in two by a ſtrong wall, a large foſſe, and the little river Chrinchron, which a hundred paces below falls into the Scarp. They are both well fortified, incloſed by high ramparts, and by double deep foſſes, which in ſeveral places are cut out of the rock. It has four gates; and ſince the French are become maſters of it, has a ſtrong citadel with five baſtions. The moſt remarkable places are, the great ſquare where the principal market is kept; this is full of fine buildings, with piazzas all round it like thoſe of Covent-garden. Not far from this is the leſſer market, which contains the town-houſe, a very noble ſtructure, with a high tower, covered with a crown, on the top of which is a brazen lion, which ſerves for a vane. In the midſt of this market is the chapel of the Holy Candle, which the Papiſts pretend was brought by the Virgin Mary herſelf, above ſix hundred years ago, when the city was afflicted with divers diſeaſes, and every one that touched the candle was cured; it is kept in a ſilver ſhrine. This chapel has a ſpire-ſteeple, adorned with ſeveral ſtatues.

The cathedral church of Notre-Dame ſtands in the city; it is a very large Gothic building, extremely well adorned; the tower is very high, and has a fine clock embelliſhed with little figures in bronze, which repreſent the Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt; they paſs before the bell to ſtrike the hours and half hours. In this church there is a ſilver ſhrine, enriched with pearls and diamonds, which contains a ſort of wool, which they call manna, that they ſay fell from heaven in the time of a great drought, almoſt one thouſand four hundred years ago; they carry it very ſolemnly in proceſſion when they want rain. The abbey church of St. Vedaſt is the greateſt ornament of Arras, it being adorned with a fine ſteeple, and ſeats for the monks of admirable workmanſhip; the pulpit is of braſs, faſhioned like a tree, ſupported by two bears of the ſame metal, ſitting on their hind legs; there are little bears, in different poſtures, coming to climb up the tree. The chimes are remarkable for the different tunes which they play. There are eleven pariſh churches, and a great many convents of men and women. It is eighty eight miles north of Paris. Long. 2. 56. E. Lat. 50. 17. N.

ARRIA, a Roman lady of diſtinguiſhed fortitude, was the wife of Cæcina Rætus, a man of conſular dignity. Her huſband being engaged in the party of Camillus Scribonianus, who had taken up arms in Illyrium againſt the emperor Claudius, in the forty-ſecond year of the Chriſtian æra, was ſeized and put on board a ſhip in order to be conveyed to Rome. She followed him thither; when her relations finding that ſhe had thoughts of putting an end to her life, watched her with the utmoſt care; this ſhe perceived, but told them that their care was vain, ſince they could not hinder her from killing herſelf, and then riſing from her chair, ran her head with they utmoſt violence againſt the wall, and fell down as it were dead. When ſhe had recovered her ſenſes, ſhe ſaid to them, "Did I not "tell you, that I could find a painful way of killing myſelf, "if you denied me an eaſier method of doing it?" But when Arria found there was no hope of ſaving her huſband's life, and that he had not reſolution ſufficient to put an end to it himſelf, ſhe took a dagger and ſtruck it into her breaſt, and having drawn it out again, preſented it to him with theſe words, "Pætus, this gives me no pain;" on which Pætus followed the example ſhe had ſet him.

ARRIAGA (RODERIC D') a Spaniſh Jeſuit, born at Lucrona, January 17, 1592. He publiſhed ſeveral books, wherein he diſplayed a very ſubtile wit, viz. A Courſe of Divinity, in one volume folio; and a Courſe of Philoſophy, in eight volumes folio. He died at Prague, on the 17th of June, 1667.

ARRIAN, a celebrated hiſtorian and philoſopher, was born at Nicomedia, in Bythinia, and flouriſhed in the ſecond century, under the emperor Adrian and the two Antoninus's. His great learning and eloquence procured him the character of a ſecond Xenophon, and raiſed him to the moſt conſiderable dignities in Rome, and even to the conſulſhip itſelf. We have four books of his *Diatribæ*, or Diſſertations upon Epictetus, whoſe ſcholar he had been; and there is ſtill extant his Hiſtory of Alexander the Great, in ſeven books, which is greatly admired by the beſt judges, he alſo wrote many other works that are now loſt.

ARRIAN, a poet under the emperors Auguſtus and Tiberius. People have aſcribed to him two pieces; the one a Geographical Deſcription of Pontus Euxinus, and the other of the Red Sea; but theſe were written ſince his time.

ARROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, a little ſouth of the iſland of Funen. It is eight miles in length, and about two in breadth, and produces corn, anniſeed, black cattle, and horſes. It has three pariſhes, the moſt conſiderable of which is Koping. It ſtands at the ſouth ſide of the iſland, in the bottom of a bay, and has a port with ſome trade. Long. 9. 40. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

ARROJO DE ST. SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, eight miles ſouth of Merida, and twenty-five eaſt of Badojoz. Long. 5. 20. W. Lat 38. 40. N.

ARSACES I. king of the Parthians, about two hundred and fifty years before the Chriſtian æra. His ſucceſſors were called Arſacides.

ARSACES, or ARSACIUS, king of Armenia, in the fourth century. He was ſolicited by the Romans to grant them his aſſiſtance againſt the Perſians; and on the other hand, the Perſians employed promiſes, threatenings, and all kinds of artifice, to draw him over to their intereſt, not omitting the moſt valuable preſents. The emperor Conſtantius, fearing they would at laſt prevail upon him, gave him Olympia, the daughter of Ablavius, in marriage, treated him with the utmoſt kindneſs, and intreated him to be conſtant in his friendſhip and fidelity to the Romans; and Arſaces promiſed upon oath, that he would loſe his life rather than act contrary to their intereſt. After the death of Conſtantius, the emperor Julian wrote to Arſaces, and deſired him to meet him with an army upon the borders of Perſia; the king complied with this requeſt, and ravaged Chilocomum, a fruitful part of Media; but this coſt him dear, for Julian being killed in that war, Jovian his ſucceſſor, made peace with Sapores, king of Perſia, on this condition amongſt others, that the Romans ſhould never aſſiſt Arſaces, who had always been true and faithful to them, againſt the Perſians. Sapores, upon the concluſion of this peace, which was ſo diſhonourable to the Romans, infeſted Armenia with his armies; and having by fair words and treacherous promiſes engaged Arſaces to come to him, invited him to a great entertainment, took him priſoner, commanded his eyes to be put out, and having bound him with ſilver chains, cauſed him to be put to death in the moſt cruel manner. Thus was he rewarded for his unſhaken fidelity to the Romans.

ARSENIUS, a deacon of the Roman church, famous for the nobility of his family, but more ſo for his learning and piety, was ſent by pope Damaſus to the emperor Theodoſius, who wanted a tutor for his ſon Arcadius. Arſenius arrived at Conſtantinople in 383, where he was well received by the emperor, who was one day angry at ſeeing the maſter ſtanding and the ſcholar ſitting during the lecture, and ordered his ſon, though he had already been declared Auguſtus, to ſtand uncovered when Arſenius inſtructed him. Arſenius having uſed all his induſtry to educate his ſcholar, thought himſelf obliged at laſt to add correction to his reproofs; on which the young Arcadius was ſo enraged, that he deſired one of his officers to rid him of his tutor. The officer told Arſenius of it, who inſtantly fled to the deſarts of Egypt, where he paſſed many years with the hermits of Seté, and died there at ninety-five years of age. Theodoſius, who was grieved at the retreat of Arſenius, ordered him to be ſought for every where, without being able to find him.

ARSENIUS, patriarch of Conſtantinople, in the thirteenth century, was a native of that city, and was raiſed to the patriarchate by the emperor Theodore Laſcaris, who, on his death-bed declared him one of the two tutors of his ſon John;

John; but the other tutor ſhewing very pernicious deſigns with regard to the young prince, he reſigned his employment, and retired to a convent. But when Conſtantinople was retaken by the Greeks, in 1261, under the conduct of Michael Palæologus, Arſenius was called thither to reſume the patriarchate; but the year after, that emperor cauſed the eyes of John Laſcaris to be put out, when Arſenius, filled with indignation at ſo barbarous a treatment of his pupil, excommunicated him. The emperor, to repel his eccleſiaſtical thunder, called a council, and under falſe accuſations, cauſed Arſenius to be depoſed, and baniſhed into the iſle of Proconneſus. He wrote a Collection of Canons; there is alſo a Teſtament of Arſenius.

ARSENIUS, archbiſhop of Monembaſia, or Malvaſia, in the Morea, ſubmitted himſelf to the Roman church, which made him ſo odious to the Greeks, that Pachomus, patriarch of Conſtantinople, excommunicated him. He wrote very elegant letters to pope Paul III. which are ſtill remaining, as are alſo his Scholia on Euripides, and his Collection of Apophthegms. He lived in the ſixteenth century.

ARSES, the ſon of Artaxerxes Ochus, was raiſed to the throne of Perſia, by the power of the eunuch Bagoas, who had murdered his father; but four years after, that eunuch finding that Arſes was diſpoſed to call him to an account, he cauſed him and his whole family to be aſſaſſinated, and advanced Darius, ſurnamed Codomanus, to the throne.

ARSINOE, the daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, was married to her own brother Ptolemy Philadelphus, who had an extraordinary affection for her. She, however, died without iſſue; when her huſband, to ſhew his love for her, not only gave her name to a diſtrict of Egypt, which he called Arſinois, but conſecrated a temple to her, and erected a fine ſtatue of that princeſs ſtanding upon a braſs oſtrich, upon mount Helicon, in Bœotia.

ARSINOE, ſiſter to the preceding, married Lyſimachus, king of Thrace and Macedon, when he had ſeveral grandchildren, the children of Agathocles and Lyſandra. Arſinoe having at length two ſons, the apprehenſion of her falling with them into Agathocles's hands induced her, with her huſband's conſent, to get him murthered; upon which Lyſandra fled with her ſons to Seleucus, general of the horſe, and being followed by ſeveral of Lyſimachus's officers, a war enſued, in which Lyſimachus was ſlain, and Seleucus made himſelf maſter of almoſt the whole kingdom; but he being ſoon after killed by Ptolemy Ceraunus, who by that means made himſelf maſter of the kingdom, the latter pretended to be in love with his ſiſter Arſinoe, who at laſt accepted of his offers, and went from Caſſandra to meet him. Their marriage was ſolemnized in the moſt ſolemn manner, and Ptolemy himſelf put the crown on his ſiſter's head in the preſence of the whole army. Arſinoe, overjoyed that ſhe had now recovered the crown ſhe had loſt by the death of her former huſband, invited Ptolemy to come to Caſſandra, the only place in which ſhe could be ſafe; this was what Ptolemy wanted; for he no ſooner arrived at the gate than he ordered the ſoldiers to ſeize it, and to kill Arſinoe's two ſons, who came out to meet him, and though they took ſhelter in their mother's arms, they were cruelly murdered; the unhappy mother left the city, tearing her garments and her hair, and retired to Samothracia, where ſhe died of grief.

ARSINOE, the wife of Magas, king of Cyrene, who a little before his death betrothed their only daughter Berenice to the ſon of Ptolemy, king of Egypt; but Arſinoe, immediately after his deceaſe, offered her, with the kingdom of Cyrene, to Demetrius, brother to king Antigonus, who accepted her offers, and ſoon arrived. He was very handſome, and perceiving that his perſon had made an impreſſion on the heart of Arſinoe, he neglected the daughter to make himſelf more agreeable to the mother, and being puffed up with pride, treated the troops with contempt, by which means rendering himſelf odious to them, they reſolved to get rid of him, and having concerted the means with Berenice, ſent aſſaſſins, whom ſhe let into the room at the time he had choſen to lie with her mother; when Arſinoe having heard her daughter give orders at the door to ſpare her mother, ſhe covered her gallant with her body as well as ſhe could; but her endeavours were to no purpoſe; they killed him; and in ſpite of Arſinoe, Berenice was married to the ſon of Ptolemy.

ARSLAN (ABU'L MODHAFFER ZEINO'DDIN) the thirteenth ſoltan of the family of Seljuk, that reigned in the Perſian and Arabian Iracks, ſucceeded his uncle, Soleiman Shah, in 1160. He is highly commended, not only for his valour, but for his humanity, generoſity, and goodneſs of temper, and for never ſuffering any perſon to ſpeak ill of another in his preſence. He died in 1175.

ARSLAN SHAH, the ſon of Kirman Shah, the fifth ſoltan of that branch of the family of Seljuk, which reigned in Kirman, ſucceeded his nephew Iran Shah, for fear of falling into whoſe hands, he had been obliged to conceal himſelf in a ſhoemaker's ſhop; but that cruel prince being ſlain by his own ſubjects, A. D. 1100, Arſlan Shah appeared, and was, by public conſent, made ſoltan in his room. He enjoyed a peaceable reign of forty-two lunar years, and died in 1141.

ARTA, by ſome called LARTA, a town of Lower Albania, in Turky in Europe, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is a pretty large town, and contains about ſeven or eight thouſand inhabitants, Greeks and Turks; but the former are the moſt numerous. The cathedral has as many windows and doors as there are days in the year. It is ſupported by above two thouſand marble pillars, and was built by Michael Ducas Commeno, emperor of Conſtantinople, as appears by an inſcription over the great door. It carries on a conſiderable trade, particularly in tobacco and furs. It is ſeventy miles north-by-weſt of Lepanto. Lon. 31. 30. E. Lat 39. 28 N.

ARTABANUS, the brother of Darius I. king of Perſia, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his wiſdom and prudence. He was averſe to the war his brother engaged in againſt the Scythians, and to the famous expedition of Xerxes, which proved ſo fatal to Perſia.

He ought not to be confounded with Artabanus, captain of the guards, and the aſſaſſin of Xerxes.

ARTABANUS I. king of the Parthians, the ſeventh from Arſaces, the founder of that monarchy, about two hundred and forty years before Chriſt. He ſucceeded Phrohates, his nephew, and died ſoon after, having been wounded in the arm in the war he had with the Thogarians.

ARTABANUS II. when he was only king of the Medes, was invited by the Parthians, upon the excluſion of Vonones, to reign over them, about the ſixteenth year of the firſt century; but he was at laſt dethroned, and obliged to ſeek a retreat at the court of Izates, king of Adiabene, who obliged the Parthians to reſtore him to the throne.

ARTABANUS III. king of the Parthians, the ſucceſſor and perhaps ſon of Volageſes, lived in the firſt century, in the time of the emperor Titus.

ARTABANUS IV. the laſt king of the Parthians, was diſtinguiſhed by his valour, and the ill treatment he received from the Romans. He aſcended the throne in the latter end of the ſecond century, and was ſleeping in quiet under the protection of a peace with the Romans, while the emperor Severus was ravaging the neighbouring countries, after which he ſuddenly fell upon his dominions, when this prince was unprepared, and obliged him, in the year 200, to ſave himſelf, with a few of his guards, by flight; the city of Cteſiphon, where he made his reſidence, was ſacked, and all his treaſures fell into the hands of the Romans. But this treachery was nothing in compariſon of that of Caracalla, who ſent ambaſſadors to Artabanus, laden with rich preſents, to deſire his daughter in marriage, and to repreſent the many advantages that would reſult from this alliance. Artabanus immediately rejected this propoſal; but at laſt being overcome by Caracalla's oaths, intreaties, and profeſſions of friendſhip, he conſented, and Caracalla entered his dominions, and was every where received as the ſon-in-law of the king. As ſoon as Artabanus heard that he drew near his capital, he went to meet him, accompanied by a prodigious number of people, who thought of nothing but teſtifying their joy by drinking, ſinging, and dancing; when Caracalla giving the ſignal to his troops, put all this multitude to the ſword; and as nobody was in a condition to reſiſt them, they murdered in cold blood as many as they pleaſed. Artabanus ſaved himſelf with great difficulty. From that day Caracalla plundered and burnt all before him, till being weary of this dreadful employment, he returned to Meſopotamia, where he was ſlain. Artabanus, eager to revenge the injuries he had ſuffered, marched as ſoon as he was able againſt the Roman army, who had choſen Macrinus in the room of Caracalla, and the fight having laſted two days ſucceſſively, from morning till night, began again on the third, and would probably have laſted till both armies were entirely ruined, if Macrinus had not let Artabanus know the unhappy end of Caracalla, declaring, at the ſame time, that he diſapproved what had paſſed, and would reſtore all the priſoners, and all the ſpoils, and live at peace with him. Theſe offers were accepted by Artabanus, and a peace was concluded with the new emperor in 217. In ſhort, this brave prince, who was the firſt that was called The Great King, was at length, in 226, oppoſed by Artaxerxes, a Perſian, who maintained his rebellion with ſuch ſucceſs, that in three years time he deprived Artabanus of his crown and life; and, in 229, put an end to the monarchy of the Parthians, and aſſumed the title of king of the Perſians.

ARTABAZUS, the ſon of Pharnaces, commanded the Parthians and Choraſmians in the famous expedition of Xerxes: after the battle of Salamis, he eſcorted the king his maſter to the Helleſpont, with ſixty thouſand choſen men; and after the battle of Platea, in which Mardonius engaged contrary to his advice, he made a noble retreat, and returned to Aſia with forty thouſand men under his command.

ARTABAZUS, the ſon of Pharnabazes, and the ſon-in-law of Artaxerxes Mnemon, made war on Ochus, his ſovereign, about three hundred and fifty-ſix years before Chriſt, and defeated an army of ſeventy thouſand men. He at length was reſtored to favour, and returned to Perſia, where he ſerved Darius againſt Alexander the Great. After the death of Darius, when he was ninety-five years of age, he preſented himſelf before Alexander, with his nine ſons, and met with a moſt favourable reception.

ARTAVASDES I. king of Armenia, and the ſon and ſucceſſor of that Tigranes who was conquered by Lucullus and Pompey, during the war of Mithridates. He deceived the Romans in the expedition of Craſſus, and perſuaded Mark Antony to turn his arms againſt the king of the Medes, and then evaded lending him aſſiſtance. Mark Antony at firſt diſſembled his reſentment; but two years after, A. D. 31, uſed ſo many artifices, that he drew him to an interview, and then took him priſoner, together with his wife and children, who were made the ornaments of his triumph; they were led to Cleopatra, laden with golden chains; and ſome time after Artavaſdes was put to death, and his head ſent to the king of the Medes.

ARTAVASDES, king of Media, was attacked by Mark Antony, at the ſollicitation of the king of Armenia, of the ſame name. This attempt proved fatal to Mark Antony, who imagining that the king, who had engaged him in it, had betrayed him, he turned all his indignation againſt the latter, and entered into an alliance with the king of Media, giving him part of Armenia, which he had taken from the other Artavaſdes; but this prince was ſoon after taken priſoner by Artaxias, the eldeſt ſon of Artavaſdes, king of Armenia, who had made his eſcape when his father was put in chains.

ARTAXERXES (LONGIMANUS) king of Perſia, ſucceeded his father Xerxes about four hundred and ſixty-four years before the Chriſtian æra. In the beginning of his reign, Cimon the ſon of Miltiades, and general of the Athenians, took ſeveral cities in Thrace, recovered and reſtored to their liberties moſt of the Grecian cities in the Leſſer Aſia, obtained a ſignal victory over the Perſian fleet, defeated an army of thirty thouſand Perſians, and carried the plunder of it, which was extremely valuable, in triumph to Athens.

Artaxerxes, in order to make head againſt Cimon, made Themiſtocles, who had been baniſhed by the Athenians, general of his armies on that ſide; but Themiſtocles choſe rather to die by a doſe of poiſon, than fight againſt his country.

About this time the Egyptians revolted, and choſe Inarus, the prince of Libya, their king; the Athenians entered into an alliance with him againſt the Perſians, and ſent to his aſſiſtance a fleet of two hundred ſail, which, in conjunction with the Egyptian navy, ruined that of Perſia. At land they defeated an army of three hundred thouſand Perſians; but the next year Artaxerxes gained a deciſive victory over the confederates, reduced the whole kingdom of Egypt, made Inarus priſoner, and put him to death. This being contrary to the articles of capitulation made with the Perſian general Megabuſus, he retired to his government in in Syria, raiſed a rebellion there, and defeated the forces that were ſent againſt him, ſo that Artaxerxes found it neceſſary to come to an agreement with him.

This was that Artaxerxes, who, by an expreſs decree, permitted the Jews to rebuild the walls of Jeruſalem; and the ſeventy weeks mentioned by the prophet Daniel, after which the Meſſiah was to appear upon the earth, are ſaid to commence from the date of this decree.

Cimon afterwards defeated the Perſians both by ſea and land, compelled them to accept of a peace on theſe terms, That the Grecian cities in Aſia ſhould enjoy their liberties, be governed by their own laws, and that the Perſian fleet ſhould not enter the Grecian ſeas. Artaxerxes died in the forty-fourth year of his age, and was ſucceeded by his only lawful ſon, Xerxes II.

ARTAXERXES II. or ARTAXERXES MNEMON, the eldeſt ſon of Darius Nothus, king of Perſia, ſucceeded his father four hundred and four years before the Chriſtian æra. His name was Arſaces, but on aſcending the throne he took the name of Artaxerxes, and from his extraordinary memory was called by the Greeks Mnemon, or Rememberer. Cyrus his brother took up arms againſt him, but was killed in battle; and under this prince happened the famous retreat of Xenophon, through moſt of the provinces of the empire, with only ten thouſand Greeks. He reigned thirty-ſix years, in which he carried on a war with the Greeks by his generals, and dying at ninety-four years of age, worn out with the diſtractions of his family, and the revolts of his ſubjects in the latter part of his reign. He was ſucceeded by Artaxerxes Ochus.

ARTAXERXES OCHUS, king of Perſia, concealed the death of his father Artaxerxes Mnemon, and adminiſtered the government in his name near ten months, during which he made a decree in the name of his father, for declaring himſelf king. When he found he was ſufficiently eſtabliſhed, he took upon him the government in his own name, and being of a cruel diſpoſition, ſecured himſelf on the throne by the murder of his brothers. He defeated Artabazus, reconquered Egypt, and laid waſte Sidon, Syria, and Paleſtine. But rendering himſelf odious by his cruelty, was poiſoned by the eunuch Bagoas, whom he had intruſted with his authority, three hundred and thirty eight years before Chriſt. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Arſes.

ARTAXIAS II. king of Media, the eldeſt ſon of Artavaſdes, was proclaimed king by his father's army, after the latter was taken priſoner, with his wife and other children; but diſpleaſing his ſubjects, they ſent to Rome to deſire that Tigranes, his younger brother, might be king; on which Auguſtus, who had Tigranes with him at court, ſent him to them; but before his arrival, Artaxias was killed by his own relations.

ARTAXIAS I. king of Armenia, ſeized that kingdom while he was only one of Antiochus the Great's generals, and divided it with another of the generals of that king. Antiochus, however, gave them both leave to enjoy a ſovereign command there, which they did not fail of taking advantage of, for on his being defeated by the Romans, they ſubmitted to the conquerors, who gave them the title of king, after which they enlarged their dominions at the expence of the adjacent countries.

ARTEMIDORUS, of Epheſus, ſurnamed Daldianus, in honour of his mother, who was of Daldis, a city of Lydia, lived under Antoninus Pius. He rendered himſelf famous by his book on dreams, which, though filled with frivolous obſervations, contain ſome things that are intereſting. M. Rigaud publiſhed a good edition of this work in Greek and Latin, with notes, which was printed at Paris in 1603. Artemidorus alſo wrote a treatiſe upon auguries, and another upon chiromancy.

ARTEMIS, in Pagan mythology, one of the names given to the goddeſs Diana.

ARTEMISIA, in antiquity, a feſtival celebrated in ſeveral places of Greece, particularly at Delphi, in honour of Artemis, or Diana. Another ſolemnity of this name was obſerved at Syracuſe for three days together, with banquets and ſports.

ARTEMISIA, queen of Caria, and the daughter of Ligdamis, marched in perſon in the expedition of Xerxes againſt the Greeks, and performed wonders in the ſea-fight near Salamis, four hundred and eighty years before the Chriſtian æra. Being purſued by an Athenian veſſel, ſhe attacked one of the Perſian ſhips, commanded by Demaſithymus, king of Calyndus, her enemy, and ſunk it, on which the Athenians, thinking that her ſhip was on the ſide of the Greeks, ceaſed their purſuit; but Xerxes was the principal perſon impoſed upon in this affair; for believing ſhe had ſunk an Athenian veſſel, he declared, that "the men had "behaved like women, and the women like men." She afterwards ſeized the city of Latmus, and Xerxes intruſted to her the care of his ſons. However, her valour and other excellent qualities could not ſecure her from love; for it is ſaid ſhe was paſſionately fond of a young man named Dardanus, and was ſo enraged at his neglect, that ſhe had the cruelty to put out his eyes while he lay aſleep, but afterwards being afflicted at what ſhe had done, threw herſelf from the top of the rock Leucas into the ſea.

ARTEMISIA, queen of Caria, the daughter of Hecatomnus, and the ſiſter and wife of Mauſoleus, immortalized herſelf by the honours ſhe paid to the memory of her huſband, by building for him, at Halicarnaſſus, a tomb called the Mauſoleum, that was one of the ſeven wonders of the world, from which the title of Mauſoleum was afterwards given to all tombs remarkable for their grandeur and magnificence. Artemiſia did not ſurvive her huſband above two years, but died of grief about the end of the one hundred and ſixth Olympiad, three hundred and fifty one years before the Chriſtian æra. It is ſaid that ſhe ſteeped the bones and aſhes of her huſband in water, and ſwallowed them, that her body might ſerve as a living tomb for his.

Artemiſia's grief did not, however, prevent her attending to the ſafety of her dominions. The Rhodians had formed the deſign of dethroning her, upon which ſhe carried on a war againſt them, and having at length beſieged and taken their city, erected within the walls two brazen ſtatues, one repreſenting Rhodes dreſſed in the habit of a ſlave, and the other of Artemiſia branding her with a hot iron. This monument of the ſhame of the conquered city laſted a long time, it being conſidered by them as a point of religion never to pull down the trophies even of their enemies: but at length, to conceal from the view theſe marks of their diſhonour, they encompaſſed them with a wall, and prohibited all perſons from entering it on pain of death.

ARTEMON, of Clazemenium, invented the battering ram, tortoiſe, and other warlike machines, when he followed Pericles to the ſiege of Samos.

ARTEVELDT (James) a famous brewer, born at Ghent, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his political knowledge, and enterprizing genius. He raiſed himſelf to an almoſt abſolute power in Flanders, but was at length killed by the inhabitants of Ghent in 1345.

Philip Arteveldt, his ſon, put himſelf at the head of thoſe who had revolted from the count of Flanders, and was killed at the battle of Roſebeck, in 1382.

ARTHINGTON (Henry) a gentleman of a good family in Yorkſhire, who, towards the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, was ſeized with a ſtrange kind of enthuſiaſtic frenzy, which prompted him, together with one Coppinger and Hacket, to run about the ſtreets of London, calling the people to repent; to prophecy judgments againſt England; to declare that Hacket was king of the whole earth, and that God had deprived queen Elizabeth of her dignity, &c. For which Hacket was hanged, drawn, and quartered; Arthington was recovered from his deluſion, and pardoned; but Coppinger run abſolutely diſtracted, and refuſing all nouriſhment, died of hunger.

ARTHUR, king of the Britons, of whom ſcarcely any thing can be certainly affirmed. He is ſaid to have been the ſon of Uther Pendragon, king of Britain, and to have been born in 501. His life is a continued ſcene of wonders. It is ſaid that he killed four hundred and ſeventy Saxons with his own hand in one battle; and after having ſubdued many mighty nations, and inſtituted the order of the Knights of the Round Table, died A. D. 542.

Arthur, duke of Brittany, the ſon of Geoffrey Plantagenet, the fourth ſon of Henry II king of England, and of Conſtantia, daughter and heireſs of Conon, duke of Brittany, and earl of Richmond, was born after his father's death, on the 31ſt of March, 1187. In right of his mother he was heir apparent to the dukedom of Brittany, and to many lordſhips; and king Richard had ſo great a reſpect to the right of ſucceſſion, that, in the year 1190, in a letter directed to the pope, he declared his nephew Arthur his heir, in caſe he died without iſſue by his queen. Yet, in 1199, when that prince received a mortal wound before the caſtle of Chalus, he deviſed to his brother John the kingdom of England, and all his other dominions; on which the laſt mentioned prince was declared king, while Arthur was ſolemnly received by the French king, who took him under his protection. After many acts of hoſtility committed on both ſides, prince Arthur was taken priſoner by king John in 1202, and confined in the caſtle of Falaiſe, under the cuſtody of Hubert, where the king went to him, treated him very gently, and exhorted him to lay aſide all thoughts of adhering to the French king, and to depend on him, his uncle and ſovereign; but the young prince, who was then ſcarcely fifteen, inſiſting that he was heir not only to his uncle's French dominions, but to the crown of England, the king was ſo enraged, that he cauſed him to be removed to the caſtle of Rouen, under the cuſtody of Robert Vypont, where he was confined more cloſely than ever, and reſolved to have his eyes put out, and farther, deprived of the power of getting children: however, he was diſſuaded from this barbarous deſign, either by his chamberlain Hubert, or by his mother queen Eleanor; but it has been always ſtrongly ſuſpected that he cauſed him to be murdered, ſince in the ſpring of the next year, duke Arthur diſappeared, and was never more heard of.

Arthur III. duke of Brittany and Touraine, and conſtable of France, was born at the caſtle of Suſſinio, in 1393. He gave proofs of his valour at the glorious battle of Agincourt, in 1415, when he was taken priſoner, and brought into England, where he was kept till 1420. He afterwards defeated the Engliſh in Normandy and Poitou, gained the battle of Patai in Beauſſe, in 1429, and that of Formigni, in 1450. He ſucceeded the Duke of Brittany in 1457, and died without iſſue in 1458.

ARTOIS, a province of the French Netherlands, bounded on the north and part of the eaſt by Flanders, on the ſouth and weſt by Hainault, Cambreſis, and Picardy. It is about twenty-three miles in length, from St. Omer's to the Scheld, and about half as much broad. It is one of the beſt provinces of France, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, flax, hops, oil, and linen cloth. They are ſaid to be ſincere, faithful, laborious, and careful in performing their duty, and are particularly attached to their ancient cuſtoms and privileges. It is divided into ſeveral diſtricts, and Arras is the capital city.

ARTORIUS, a Roman knight, being engaged on a portico of the temple, during the ſiege of Jeruſalem, in order to avoid being conſumed by the flames, propoſed to Lucius, his friend, to receive him in his arms, on his leaping down, on which condition he promiſed to make him his heir: Lucius did ſo, and ſaved his life, but received ſo violent a ſhock from his weight, that he died on the ſpot.

ARVALES Fratres, in Roman antiquity, a college of twelve prieſts, inſtituted by Romulus, and choſen out of the moſt noble families, himſelf being one of that body; they aſſiſted in the ſacrifices of the ambervalia, annually offered to Ceres and Bacchus, for the proſperity of the fruits of the earth, when they wore on their heads crowns made of ears of corn.

The original of this inſtitution was as follows: Acca Laurentia, Romulus's nurſe, was accuſtomed once a year to make a ſolemn ſacrifice for a bleſſing on the fields, her twelve ſons always aſſiſting her in the ſolemnity; but at laſt loſing one of her ſons, Romulus offered himſelf to ſupply his place, and gave this ſmall ſociety the name of Arvales Fratres. This order was in great repute at Rome, they held the dignity for life, and never loſt it upon account of impriſonment, baniſhment, or any other accident.

ARVIRAGUS, an ancient Britiſh king, who flouriſhed in the time of the emperor Domitian. He gained a complete victory over Claudius, but being ſoon after beſieged by that prince in the city of Wincheſter, he made his ſubmiſſion to the Romans, and in conſequence of the treaty, married the emperor's daughter Genuiſſa. This monarch lived to a good old age: he confirmed the ancient laws, enacted new ones, and liberally rewarded perſons of merit.

ARUNDEL (Thomas) archbiſhop of Canterbury in the reigns of Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry V. was the ſecond ſon of Robert Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel and Warren. In 1375 he was conſecrated biſhop of Ely, and was a conſiderable benefactor to the church and palace of that ſee. In 1388 he was made archbiſhop of York, when he built a palace for the archbiſhops; and in 1393, being then chancellor, removed the courts of juſtice from London to York. In 1396 he was tranſlated to the ſee of Canterbury; but in 1398 was impeached by the commons, together with the earl of Arundel, his brother, and the duke of Glouceſter, of high treaſon, for compelling king Richard to grant them a commiſſion to govern the kingdom, and was baniſhed; but returned to England with the duke of Lancaſter, afterwards king Henry IV. and was reſtored to his ſee. He exerted himſelf with great zeal againſt the followers of Wickliff, and died at Canterbury, on the 20th of February, 1413.

Arundel, a borough and market town in Suſſex, ſeated on the north-weſt ſide of the river Arun, over which there is a bridge. It had a harbour, wherein a ſhip of one hundred tun burthen might ride, but the ſea had ruined it ſo far, that, in 1733, an act paſſed for repairing it, and for erecting new piers, locks, &c. It is governed by a mayor, twelve burgeſſes, a ſteward, &c. and has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. The caſtle, which gives the title of earl to its poſſeſſors, is ſeated on the eaſt of the Tame, and is reputed to be a mile in compaſs. Its fairs are on May 14, for cattle and hogs; Auguſt 21, for hogs, cattle, and ſheep; September 25, for cattle and ſheep; December 17, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It ſends two members to parliament, and is fifty-five miles ſouth-weſt-by-ſouth of London, and ten miles eaſt of Chicheſter. Long. 0. 25. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

ARUNTIUS. See Arontius.

ARUSPICES, or Haruspices, in Roman antiquity, an order of prieſts, who pretended to foretel future events from the ſacrifices offered to the Gods, either before or after they were killed, but more particularly from the examination of of the entrails of beaſts after they were cut up. They alſo made their obſervations from the flame which aroſe while they were burning; from the flour or bran, and from the frankincenſe, wine, and water, uſed in the ſacrifice. Indeed the buſineſs of the aruſpices was not confined to the altars and ſacrifices, for they had an equal right to explain all other portents, and the ſenate frequently conſulted them on the moſt extraordinary prodigies.

The aruſpices were always choſen from the beſt families, and as their employment was of the ſame nature as that of the augurs, they were as much honoured. Their college, as well as thoſe of the other religious orders, had its particular regiſters and records.

ARZILLA, a very ancient maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. Alphonſo, king of Portugal, took it by aſſault, and brought away the preſumptive heir of the crown. After that prince came to the throne, he beſieged it, in 1508, with one hundred thouſand men, but was obliged to abandon the undertaking. However, at length the Portugueſe forſook it of their own accord. It is ſituated ſixty miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Tangier. Long. 5. 30. W. Lat. 35. 30. N.

ASA, king of Judah, ſucceeded his father Abijam nine hundred and fifty-five years before Chriſt. He pulled down the altars erected to idols, reſtored the worſhip of the true God, and with the aſſiſtance of Benhadad, king of Syria, took ſeveral towns from the king of Iſrael: but the prophet Hanani reproaching him for having recourſe to foreign aſſiſtance, he threw him into priſon. He died nine hundred and ſeventeen years before the Chriſtian æra, and was ſucceeded by Jehoſhaphat.

ASAPH (St.) a city in Flintſhire, with a biſhop's ſee, on which account only it is taken notice of, for it is ſo poor a place it would not otherwiſe be worth mentioning. It has a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on Eaſter Tueſday, July 15, October, and December 26, for cattle. It is two hundred and twelve miles north-weſt of London, and twenty-four weſt-north-weſt of Cheſter. Long. 3 25. W. Lat. 53. 18. N.

ASAR-ADDON, or ESAR-HADDON, the ſon of Sennacherib, ſucceeded his father about ſeven hundred and twelve years before the Chriſtian æra, and united the kingdoms of Nineveh and Babylon. He rendered himſelf maſter of Syria, ſent a colony to Samaria, and his generals took king Manaſſes, and carried him loaded with chains to Babylon. Aſar-Addon died after a reign of twelve years.

ASCANIUS, the ſon of Æneas and Creuſa, ſucceeded his father, who was king of the Latins, and defeated Mezentius, king of the Tuſcans, who had refuſed to conclude a peace with him. At length he founded Alba Longa, and died about one thouſand one hundred and thirty-nine years before the Chriſtian æra.

ASCENSION (Isle of) in the midway between Africa and Braſil. It has no water, which prevents there being any ſettlement. Eaſt-India ſhips ſometimes touch here in their return home. It ſupplies them with turtle or tortoiſes of a prodigious ſize. Long. 17. 20. W. Lat. 7. 5. S.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, ſeated on the river Maine, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of the elector of Mentz, who has a palace there. It is memorable for being the place where the king of Great-Britain took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen. It is twenty miles eaſt of Franckfort, and forty eaſt of Mentz. Long. 9. 35. E. Lat. 50. 14. N.

ASCHAM (Roger) Latin ſecretary to queen Mary and Elizabeth, was born at Kirby Wiſke, near North-Allerton, in Yorkſhire, about the year 1515, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of bachelor of arts, on the 28th of February, 1534, when he was but eighteen years of age; and on the 23d of March following was elected fellow of his college. At twenty-one years of age he was made maſter of arts, and was ſoon after appointed by the univerſity to teach the Greek language publicly in the ſchools. He did not at firſt go into the new pronunciation of the Greek, which his intimate friend, Sir John Cheek, endeavoured to introduce into the univerſity; but upon a thorough examination, he adopted this pronunciation, and defended it with great zeal and ſtrength of argument. He was ſoon after choſen public orator. Among other accompliſhments, he was remarkable for writing a fine hand, on which account he was choſen to teach that art to prince Edward, the lady Elizabeth, and the two brothers Henry and Charles, dukes of Suffolk: and in 1548 was again ſent for to court, to inſtruct the lady Elizabeth in the knowledge of the learned languages; and having enjoyed this employment two years, returned to Cambridge, where he reſumed his office of public orator. In the ſummer of the year 1550, being upon a viſit to his relations in Yorkſhire, he received a letter of invitation to attend Sir Richard Moryſine, in his embaſſy to the emperor Charles V. In his journey to London, he viſited the lady Jane Grey, at her father's houſe at Broadgate, in Leiceſterſhire, when he ſurpriſed her reading Plato's Phœdo in Greek, in the abſence of her tutor. In September following he embarked with that ambaſſador for Germany, where he remained three years, and was not only of great ſervice to the ambaſſador in the public concerns, but alſo aſſiſted him in his private ſtudies, reading with him Herodotus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Demoſthenes, three days in the week, and employing the reſt of his time in writing the letters Sir Richard ſent to England. Soon after the king's death, he was made Latin ſecretary to queen Mary, and on queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the crown, was not only continued in his poſt of Latin ſecretary, but reſumed his former employment of tutor to her majeſty. He publiſhed a work on the innocence and uſefulneſs of ſhooting with the long-bow, intitled, *Toxophilus*; a Diſcourſe on the Affairs of Germany; and left in manuſcript a work, intitled, The Schoolmaſter. He died December 30, 1568, greatly lamented, the queen herſelf ſaying that ſhe had rather have loſt ten thouſand pounds than her tutor Aſcham.

ASCHARI, one of the moſt celebrated muſſulman doctors, died at Bagdat about the year 940. He maintained that God always acted by general, and not particular laws. His diſciples are called Aſcharians.

ASCLEPIADES, one of the moſt celebrated phyſicians among the ancients, was a native of Pruſa, in Bithynia, and practiſed phyſic at Rome, under Pompey, ninety-ſix years before the Chriſtian æra. He was the head of a new ſect, and by making uſe of wine and cold water in the cure of the ſick, acquired a very great reputation. He wrote ſeveral books, which are frequently mentioned by Galen and Celſus, but they are now loſt.

There have been ſeveral other perſons of the ſame name.

ASCLEPIODORUS the Athenian, an excellent painter and ſtatuary, lived in the time of Apelles, three hundred and thirty years before the Chriſtian æra, and in painting was chiefly applauded for the truth of his proportions, and the beauties of a correct ſtyle, in which Apelles declared himſelf as much inferior to this artiſt as he was to Amphion in the ordering and excellent diſpoſition of his figures. The moſt famous pictures of Aſclepiodorous were thoſe of the twelve Gods, for which Mnaſon, the tyrant of Elatea, gave him the value of about three hundred pounds ſterling apiece.

ASCLETARION, a famous aſtrologer, who having publiſhed predictions in relation to the deſtiny of Domitian, that prince aſked him what death he himſelf was to die; when the aſtrologer replied, that he ſhould ſoon be devoured by dogs. Domitian, to convince him that he was a falſe prophet, ordered him to be immediately put to death, and his body burnt; but it is added, that a violent tempeſt ariſing, the body of the unhappy wretch was abandoned, and the dogs tore it in pieces, about ninety years before the Chriſtian æra.

ASCOLI, a city of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, and territory of the church, with a biſhop's ſee. It is divided into four parts, has two old caſtles, one hundred old towers, ſix bridges, and nine gates, beſides modern fortifications. It is well inhabited, and ſtands twenty miles eaſt of the Adriatic, nine ſouth of Montalto, fifty miles almoſt ſouth of Ancona, and ſeventy-ſix north-eaſt of Rome. Long. 15. 20. E. Lat. 42. 47. N.

Ascoli de Satriano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill, at the foot of the Appennines. In 1399 the old town was deſtroyed by an earthquake, and this new one was built at a ſmall diſtance from the ruins. It is twenty-eight miles north-weſt of Acerenza, and ſeventy eaſt of Naples. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat 42. 8. N.

ASCOLIA, Ασκολια, a feſtival celebrated by the Athenian huſbandmen, in honour of Bacchus, to whom they ſacrificed a he-goat, and out of the victim's ſkin it was cuſtomary to make a bottle, or bag, which being filled with oil and wine, they endeavoured to hop upon it, and he that firſt fixed himſelf upon it was declared victor, and received the bottle for his reward.

ASCONIUS Pedianus, an able grammarian of Padua, the intimate friend of Virgil and Titus Livy. The excellent remarks on ſome of Cicero's orations are attributed to him. Servius, explaining this paſſage of Virgil,

Dic quibus in terris——
Tres pateat cæli ſpatium non amplius ulnas,

obſerves, that Aſconius Pedianus ſays, that he heard a perſon tell Virgil that theſe words puzzled all the grammarians.

ASCOUGH (William) doctor of laws, and biſhop of Saliſbury in the reign of king Henry VI. was deſcended from a very ancient family, ſeated at Kelſey, in Lincolnſhire. The moſt remarkable particular concerning this prelate was the tragical manner of his death. While the biſhop was officiating at the altar at Edington, in Lincolnſhire, Jack Cade and his followers, who had the day before plundered his carriages, and taken no leſs than ten thouſand marks in money, aſſaulted him in a moſt furious manner, and dragging him away to a neighbouring hill, daſhed out his brains, then tearing his bloody ſhirt in pieces, to be preſerved in memory of this horrid action, they left his naked body on the place. This happened on the 29th of June, 1450.

ASDRUBAL, general of the Carthaginians, the ſon-in-law of Amilcar, and the brother-in-law of Hannibal, was defeated by Regulus and Metellus, and killed by a Gauliſh ſlave, whoſe maſter he had cauſed to be put to death, about the two hundred and twenty-fourth year before the Chriſtian æra. It was he who built Carthagena, in Spain.

Asdrubal Barca, the ſon of Amilcar, and the brother of Hannibal, general of the Carthaginians; being ſent from Spain with ſuccours to Hannibal in Italy, he ſuffered himſelf to be ſurpriſed by the conſul Claudius Nero, and was killed with fifty-five thouſand of his troops; after which his head was thrown into Hannibal's camp, in the two hundred and ſeventh year before the birth of Chriſt.

Asdrubal, general of the Carthaginians, the ſon of Giſco, and one of the greateſt captains of his time, drew to his party Syphax, king of Numidia, who was in love with Sophaniſba, his daughter. He was defeated by Scipio, about two hundred and four years before the Chriſtian æra, and died two years after.

Asdrubal, another Carthaginian general, having broke a peace made with the Romans, harraſſed them, and killed a great

a great number of them. Scipio the Younger beſieged him in Nephera, and at length in Carthage, which he took, one hundred and forty-ſix years before the Chriſtian æra. Aſdrubal then retired into the temple of Æſculapius, which he defended for ſome time, but at length was obliged to ſurrender to Scipio, for want of proviſions; but his lady choſe rather to kill her children, and to burn herſelf in the temple, than to fall into the hands of the enemy.

ASELLIUS (Gaspard) a learned phyſician of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Cremona, and was the firſt who communicated to the world the knowledge of the lacteal veins, by his diſſertation *de Lacteis Venis*, printed in 1627.

ASSENDIAR, one of the Perſian heroes, was killed by Roſtam, who ſhot him with an arrow. He is ſaid to have uſed this military maxim, "If you would be obeyed by your ſoldiers, command nothing but what is poſſible."

ASGILL (John) a late humourous writer, was bred to the law, and practiſed in Ireland with great ſucceſs. He was there elected a member of the houſe of commons, but was expelled for writing a Treatiſe on the Poſſibility of avoiding Death; and being afterwards choſen a member for the borough of Bramber, in Suſſex, he was alſo on the ſame account expelled the parliament of England. After this he continued thirty years a priſoner in the Mint, Fleet, and King's-Bench, during which time he publiſhed a multitude of ſmall political pamphlets, ſeveral of which were in defence of the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover, and againſt the pretender. He died in the Rules of the King's-Bench, in the year 1738, when he was upwards of fourſcore.

ASHBORN, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and ſeven fairs, viz. February 13, for horſes of all ſorts, and horned cattle; April 3, May 21, and July 5, for horſes, horned cattle, and wool; Auguſt 16, for horſes and horned cattle; October 20, and November 29, for coarſe heavy horſes, and horned cattle. It is twelve miles north-weſt of Derby, and one hundred and thirty-nine north-north-weſt of London, and ſixteen north of Uttoxeter. Long. 1. 35 W. Lat. 53. 0. N.

ASHBURTON, a market town in Devonſhire, is an ancient borough by preſcription, and is governed by a portreeve, who is annually elected at the court-leet and court-baron of the lords of the manor. The election for member of parliament having been for a long while diſcontinued, it was renewed ſoon after the reſtoration of King Charles II. This is one of the four ſtannary towns, and is ſeated among hills on the river Dart, which are remarkable for mines of tin and copper. It has a very handſome church and a chapel, which was anciently a chantry. This laſt is made uſe of for a ſchool, for pariſh meetings, and for the election of members of parliament. It has a market on Saturdays, for proviſions of all ſorts. Its fairs are on the firſt Thurſday in March, the firſt Thurſday in June, Aug. 10, and Nov. 17, all principally for horned cattle. It is noted for a manufacture of ſerge. It is nineteen miles ſouth-weſt of Exeter, twenty-five north-eaſt of Plymouth, and one hundred and ninety-one weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long 4. 15. W. Lat. 50. 30. N. The living is a vicarage of 38l. 8s. 11d. in the king's books.

ASHBY de la Zouch, a market town in Leiceſterſhire. It has a good free ſchool, and a plentiful market on Saturdays. The fairs are on Eaſter Tueſday and Whit Tueſday, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on St. Bartholemew, and St. Simon and Jude, for horſes and cows. The living is a diſcharged vicarage of 44l. a year. It is ſeventy-four miles north of Oxford, twenty-four north of Coventry, and thirteen ſouth of Derby. The ſeat now the caſtle has long been in the poſſeſſion of the family of de la Zouch. It afterwards fell into the hands of Edward IV. who granted it to Sir Edward Haſtings, created baron Haſtings, with licence to make a caſtle of the manor houſe, to which he adjoined a very high tower. It was demoliſhed in 1648, but a great part of the tower is ſtill ſtanding, and now belongs to the earl of Huntingdon. It is one hundred and fourteen miles north-weſt from London. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

ASHFIELD (Edmund) a celebrated Engliſh painter in the reign of Charles II. painted both in oil and crayons. He firſt found out the method of multiplying the number and variety of tints in crayons. He inſtructed Lutterell, who added the invention of uſing crayons on copper-plates.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, fifty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt-by-eaſt from London. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat 51. 15. N. It has two fairs for horſes, cattle, and pedlary ware, on May 17, and September 9. It is a vicarage rated at 18l. 4s. 2d. in the king's books.

ASHLEY (Robert) barriſter at law, was born in Wiltſhire, and wrote, 1. A Relation of the kingdom of Cochin-China. 2. A tranſlation from the French into Latin verſe of Du Bartas's Urania. 3. A tranſlation from the Spaniſh into Engliſh of Almanſor, the conqueror of Spain; and, 4. A

tranſlation from Italian into Engliſh of *Il Davide Perſeguitate*. He died in October, 1641.

ASHMOLE (Elias) M. D. an eminent philoſopher, chemiſt, and antiquary of the laſt century, and founder of the noble muſæum at Oxford, which bears his name, was born at Litchfield, on the 23d of May, 1617, and was educated at the grammar-ſchool there, and having a genius for muſic, was admitted a choriſter of that cathedral. Being ſent to London at ſixteen years of age, he was taken into the family of James Paget, eſq. baron of the exchequer, in which he continued for ſome years, during which he applied with great aſſiduity to the law, and in 1638 became a ſolicitor in chancery, and three years after was ſworn an attorney in the court of common pleas; but the city of London being, in 1642, in great confuſion, he retired into Cheſhire, and in 1644 went to Oxford, where the king then was, and entering himſelf of Brazen-noſe college, applied with great vigour to the ſtudy of natural philoſophy, mathematics, and aſtronomy. In 1645 he became one of the gentlemen of the ordnance in the garriſon at Oxford; whence he removed to Worceſter, where he was commiſſioner, receiver, and regiſter of the exciſe; and ſoon after, both captain in lord Aſhley's regiment, and comptroller of the ordnance. After the ſurrender of the garriſon of Worceſter he lived retired, and being ſome time at Engleſield, a village in Berkſhire, married the lady Mainwaring, and ſoon after, ſettling in London, his houſe became frequented by all the learned and ingenious men of that time. Upon the Reſtoration he was introduced to his majeſty, who, in 1660, beſtowed on him the place of Windſor herald, and a few days after he had the ſuperviſing and ordering the king's cabinet of coins, and afterwards he made catalogues of thoſe in the univerſity of Oxford, which univerſity, on account of his extraordinary merit, ſent him a diploma for his doctor's degree in the faculty of phyſic, without his knowledge or ſeeking. He was alſo honoured in the inns of court with the title and degree of barriſter of law; and king Charles II. made him comptroller of the exciſe. He was one of the greateſt patrons of learning in the laſt age, and he himſelf obliged the learned world with many curious books, and the univerſity of Oxford with his valuable collection of curioſities, with which they furniſhed their new Muſæum, and as a perpetual memorial of ſo noble a benefaction, ſtyled it the *Muſæum Aſhmoleanum*. He wrote, 1. a work intitled, *Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum*. 2. A treatiſe on the Philoſopher's Stone. 3. An Hiſtory of the Order of the Garter; and, 4, Antiquities of Berkſhire; beſides a great number of other works, ſome of which were not publiſhed till after his deceaſe, and others ſtill remain in manuſcript. He died on the 18th of May, 1692, aged ſeventy-ſix.

ASHTON (Sir Thomas) of an ancient and wealthy family, in Lincolnſhire, lived in the reign of Henry VI. and rendered himſelf famous by his ſkill in chemiſtry, and his obtaining a patent, in conjunction with Sir Edmund Trafford, for tranſmuting the coarſer metals into gold and ſilver.

Ashton. See Assheton.

ASHWELL (George) rector of Hanwell, near Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, was born at London, on the 8th of November, 1612, and educated at Oxford. He was well verſed in logic, the ſchoolmen, and the fathers, and wrote ſeveral works; among which are, 1. *Fides Apoſtolica*; on the apoſtles creed. 2. *Geſtus Euchariſticus*, on the geſture to be uſed at the receiving of the ſacrament, &c. He died at Hanwell, February 8, 1693.

ASIA, is one of the three general parts of our continent, and one of the four of the whole earth. It is ſeparated from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, the Palus Meotis, the Don, and the Dwina, which fall into the White Sea; and from Africa by the Arabic Gulph or Red Sea, and the Iſthmus of Suez. All the other parts are ſurrounded by the ocean. The late diſcoveries ſhew that it does not join to America, though it extends very near it. It is ſituated between forty-four and a hundred and ninety-ſix degrees of longitude, and one and ſeventy-four degrees of latitude. From the Dardanelles to the moſt eaſtern ſhore of Tartary, it is four thouſand ſeven hundred and forty miles in length, and from the moſt ſouthern point of Malacca to the moſt northern point of Nova Zembla, is four thouſand three hundred and eighty miles in breadth. It may be divided into ten great parts; Turky in Aſia, Arabia, Perſia, the Mogul's Empire, with the Two Peninſulas of the Indies; Tibet, China, and Korea; Great and Little Bukaria, with Koraſin; Tartary, Siberia, and the iſlands. The principal governments are generally monarchical. Turky, Perſia, the Mogul's Empire, and China, are ſubject to ſingle monarchs; the reſt are divided among ſeveral ſovereigns. Siberia is ſubject to the Ruſſians, Little Tartary to the Tartars of the Crim; Great Tartary, partly to the Ruſſians, partly to its own monarch, and partly to China. Great Bukaria is ſubject to the Perſians; and Little

Bukaria

Bukaria, partly to the Tartars, and partly to the emperor of China. As to the number of the potentates, there are ſeven emperors, thirty kings, beſides petty princes, and the rajahs of India. The emperors are, the grand ſignior, the great mogul, the emperor of Japan, the khan of the Eluth Tartars, the emperor of Ruſſia, the emperor of China, and the ſhah of Perſia. The principal kings, are, the ſheriffs of Mecca and Medina; the ſollars of Yemen, or Arabia the Happy; the grand lama of Tibet, the kings of Viſipone, Ava, Siam, Tonquin, Cochinchina, Korea, Ceylon, Borneo, &c.

The principal religions of Aſia, are, the Chriſtian, the Mahomedan, the Pagan, and that of Confucius. The Chriſtian religion is profeſſed in ſome parts of Aſiatic Turky; part of Little Tartary, the north-weſt part of Perſia, and by the Ruſſians in Siberia. The Mahomedan is eſtabliſhed in Arabia, Perſia, Little Tartary, Bukaria, and the Mogul's empire. It likewiſe begins to ſpread along the coaſt of India, and in the iſlands. The Pagan religion, by which we underſtand, that wherein images are uſed, or wherein the worſhip of the Deity is mixt with that of idols, is profeſſed by the bulk of the inhabitants of the Mogul's empire; in both the Peninſulas of India; in China and Siberia; in the iſlands of Aſia; in all Weſtern Tartary, in Tibet, and in all the countries between India and China. The religion of Confucius is eſtabliſhed in China.

The languages of Aſia are ſo many we cannot pretend to enumerate them all, and therefore we ſhall only mention the chief. The principal of Turky in Europe, are the Grecian and Turkiſh; the Armenian is ſpoken in part of Turky in Aſia, and Perſia; the Arabic is the only tongue in Arabia, and is ſpread over part of Turky in Aſia, as a learned language. The Perſian is uſed in Perſia, and the court of the great mogul. The Indian is ſpoken in India, by the ancient inhabitants of that country. The Malayan language is common on the coaſt of India, and in ſome of the iſlands. The Siameſe in Siam, the Tibetran in Tibet; the Manchew in China and Eaſtern Tartary; and the Tartarian in Great Tartary. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral diſtinct languages in Siberia and the iſlands of Aſia. The characters they make uſe of in writing are almoſt as different as the languages, having each characters of their own, except the Chineſe, which are uſed in Japan as well as China; as alſo in Tonking and Cochinchina.

The chief rivers of Aſia are, the Euphrates and Tigris, in Turky; the Indus and Ganges, in India; the Kiang and Hoang-ho, in China; the Sir Amu and Wolga, in Weſtern Tartary; the Saghalia Ula or Amur, in Eaſtern Tartary; the Irtiſh, Oby, Jeniſea, and Lena, in Siberia. The lakes are, that prodigious one called the Caſpian Sea, and near that another very large one, but lately known to us, called the lake Aval. The Baykal is in Siberia, the Kokonor near Tibet, and the Tong Ping in China. The chief mountains are, the Taurus in Turky and Perſia; the Imaus, between India and Tibet, and the Altay in Tartary.

The Aſian iſlands are very numerous, inſomuch that ſome reckon one hundred and fifty thouſand; but of this there is no certainty. However, they may be divided into thoſe of the eaſt, weſt, ſouth, and ſouth-eaſt. Thoſe that lie on the eaſt of Aſia are, the iſlands of Jeſſo or Yedſo, and Japan, with ſeveral ſmall ones on the coaſt of Korea, the iſland of Formoſa, and the Philippines. Thoſe on the weſt, are the iſland of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean; Scanderoon, off Natolia, and the iſle of Rhodes, off Phiſchio, on the ſame coaſt. Thoſe on the ſouth are, the iſles of the Maldives, in the Indian Sea, the iſle of Ceylon, off cape Komorin, with a great many ſmall ones in the gulph of Bengal. Thoſe on the ſouth-eaſt are, the iſles of Sandi, as Sumatra, the iſles of Java, Borneo, &c. the Moluccas, the iſles of Kumbava, Timor, &c. See all theſe articles in their proper places.

ASIA MINOR. See NATOLIA.

ASINIUS POLLIO, conſul and Roman orator, diſtinguiſhed himſelf under Auguſtus by his exploits and his literary works. He is frequently mentioned with praiſes by Horace and Virgil, and is ſaid to have collected the firſt library at Rome. He died at Freſcati, at eighty years of age.

His ſon Aſinius Gallus was conſul, and married Agrippina, who had been repudiated by Tiberius.

ASKRIG, a town in Yorkſhire, ſix miles ſouth-by-eaſt of York. It is a vicarage, rated at 23 l. 3 s. 9 d. in the king's books, and has a fair on May 11, and the firſt Thurſday in June, for woollen cloth, pewter, braſs, and millinery goods. As alſo on October 28 and 29, for horned cattle, woollen cloth, pewter, and millinery goods. Its market is on Tueſdays.

ASMONEUS, or ASSAMONEUS, the father of Simon, and chief of the Aſmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews during a hundred and twenty-ſix years.

ASNA, or ESNA, a town in Upper Egypt, ſeated upon the Nile, believed by ſome authors to be the ancient Syena, though others ſay the ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen near Aſſuan. It is ſo near the cataracts of the Nile, that they may juſt be heard from thence. It contains ſeveral monuments of antiquity, and among the reſt, an ancient Egyptian temple, pretty entire, all painted throughout, except in ſome places that are effaced by time. The columns are full of hieroglyphic figures. This ſuperb ſtructure is now made uſe of for a ſtable, wherein they put oxen, camels, and goats. And a little way from thence, are the ruins of an ancient nunnery, ſaid to be built by St. Helena, ſurrounded with tombs. It is the principal town in theſe parts, and the inhabitants are rich in corn and cattle. They drive a conſiderable trade into Lower Egypt and Nubia, by means of the Nile, and alſo by the caravans that paſs over the Deſert. The inhabitants are all Arabs, except about two hundred Cophts, the ancient inhabitants, and a ſort of Chriſtians. They are under the government of the Turks, who have a cadi, and the Arabs have two ſheriffs of their own nation. Long. 31. 40. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

ASOLA, a town of Italy, ſubject to the republic of Venice. It is ſituated near Chieſa, on the frontiers of Mantua, twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Mantua. Long. 14. 18. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

ASOLO, a city of Italy, in the Treviſan. The town is pretty well peopled, and ſtands on the top of a hill, near the ſource of the river Muſon, ten miles north-eaſt of Baſſano. Long. 12. 2. E. Lat. 45. 49. N.

ASOPH, or AZOPH, a city of Kuban Tartary, in Aſia, ſituated on the ſouth ſhore of the river Don, near its mouth, a little to the eaſt of the Palus Meotis. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Turks and Ruſſians, it ſtanding on their frontiers. But when the laſt peace was concluded between theſe two powers, it was agreed that the fortifications ſhould be demoliſhed, and the town remain under the dominion of Ruſſia. Long. 41. 30. E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

ASPASIA, of Miletus, a lady who became celebrated at Athens for her wit and beauty. She was ſo eloquent, and had ſuch ſkill in politics, that Socrates himſelf went to receive leſſons from her. Pericles, the Athenian general, loved her to diſtraction, and quitted his wife to marry her. It is ſaid, that ſhe then governed the republic, by the advice ſhe gave her huſband, and that ſhe made him undertake the war of Samos, and that of Megara; whence aroſe that of Peloponneſus. After the death of Pericles, which happened four hundred and twenty-eight years before the Chriſtian æra, ſhe attached herſelf to a man of low birth, whom ſhe raiſed by her intrigues to the moſt conſiderable poſts in the republic; but diſhonoured herſelf by entertaining courtezans in her houſe.

She ought not to be confounded with another Aſpaſia, who was beloved by Cyrus, the ſon of Darius Nothus, king of Perſia.

ASPILCUETA (MARTIN DE) commonly called Dr. Navarrus, or the doctor of Navarre, was born of a noble family, at Varaſayn, in Navarre, December 13, 1491, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in the canon law, he being celebrated by his cotemporaries, and his authority quoted by the caſuiſts and writers on canon law. He wrote a vaſt number of books, which are all either on canon law, or morality, and died June 21, 1586.

ASSANCALA, a ſtrong town in Armenia, near the river Arras, in the road between Erzerum and Erivan, and noted for its hot baths. It ſtands on a high hill, and the walls are built in a ſpiral line all round the rock, and ſtrengthened with ſquare towers. The ditches are about two fathoms over, cut out of hard rock. It is twenty-three miles diſtant from Erzerum. Long. 41. 30. E. Lat. 39. 46. N.

ASSEDI, or ASSADI, a Perſian poet, who lived in the time of Sultan Mahmoud. The moſt eſteemed of his poems is one in which he deſcribes the ſuperior advantages of night to thoſe of day.

ASSELYN (JOHN) a famous Dutch painter, was born in Holland, and became the diſciple of Iſaiah Vandevelde, the battle painter. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in hiſtory paintings, battles, landſcapes, animals, and particularly horſes. He travelled into France and Italy, and was ſo pleaſed with the manner of Bambochio, that he always followed it. He painted many pictures at Lyons, where he married the daughter of a merchant of Antwerp, and returned with her to Holland, where he firſt diſcovered to his countrymen a freſh and clear manner of painting landſcapes, like Claude Lorraine, upon which all the painters imitated his ſtyle, and reformed the dark brown they had hitherto followed. Aſſelyn's pictures were ſo much admired at Amſterdam, that they ſold there at a high price. He died in that city in 1660. Twenty-four pieces of landſcapes and ruins, which he painted in Italy, have been engraved by Perelle.

ASSEN, a place to which the inhabitants of Gombroon, in Perſia, retire in the ſummer months, to avoid the violent heats

heats and unwholeſome air. It is about fifteen miles diſtant, has the advantage of good water, and the factory belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt-India company have fine gardens there, that produce plenty of oranges, and the trees are always green, producing bloſſoms, green and ripe fruit. The factory at Gombroon is ſupplied from hence with roots and herbage, in their proper ſeaſon. Long. 57. 25. E. Lat. 27. 25. N.

ASSENS, a maritime town of Denmark, in the iſland of Fiunen, with a good port. It is ſixteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Odenſey. Long. 10. 30. E. Lat. 55. 15. N.

ASSER, a celebrated rabbi, in the fourth century, the author of the Babyloniſh Talmud.

ASSERIUS MENEVENSIS, biſhop of Sherbourne, in the ninth century, was born at St. David's, in Wales. It was he who perſuaded Alfred to found the univerſity of Oxford, and ſettle annual ſtipends upon the profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences. He wrote, 1. *Annales Rerum geſtarum Ælfredi Magni*, of which we have three editions. 2. Several Homilies. 3. *Aureorum Sententiarum Enchiridion*, i. e. A Manual of Golden Sentences. 4. *Comment. in Boethium de Conſolatione*, i. e. A Commentary upon Boethius *de Conſolatione*; and died, according to Dr. Cave, in the year 909.

ASSHETON (WILLIAM) doctor of divinity, and rector of Beckenham, in Kent, was born in the year 1641, and educated at Brazen-noſe college, Oxford. After entering into orders, he became chaplain to the duke of Ormond, and was admitted doctor of divinity in 1673. Soon after, he was nominated to a prebend in the church of York, preſented to the living of St. Antholin, London, and to the rectory of Beckenham in Kent. He was the firſt projector of the ſcheme for providing a maintenance for clergymen's widows, and others, by a jointure payable out of the mercers company. He wrote ſeveral pieces againſt the Papiſts and Diſſenters, and ſome devotional tracts. He died at Beckenham, in September, 1711, in the ſeventieth year of his age.

ASSISIO, an epiſcopal city of Italy, moderately large, in the ſtate of the church. It is built on the ſide of a hill, and has a magnificent church, or rather three churches one upon another. It is ſeventy miles north of Rome. Long. 13. 35. E. Lat. 43. 4. N.

ASSUAN, a town in Upper Egypt, inhabited by a few poor people; and near it are the ruins of the ancient Syena. There are ſome lodging rooms in a fortreſs for a few Janizaries, who guard the country under an aga. Towards the weſt there is a rock of granate, covered with unburnt bricks, which ſeems to have been the Aſſuan of the middle ages. Between the rock and the river there is a building, which ſeems to have been conſtructed for the obſervation of the ſtars, as mentioned by Strabo. All the neighbouring country eaſtward, and the very bed and iſlands of the Nile are red granate. And there are ſcattered about abundance of columns, and other ancient pieces of the ſame ſtone. Long. 31. 35. E. Lat. 23. 50. N.

ASSUMPTION, an iſland of North America, in the gulph of St. Laurence, at the mouth of the great river of the ſame name. It is covered with trees. Long. 60. 40. W. Lat. 49. 30. N.

ASSUMPTION, a large and handſome town, of Proper Paraguay, on the river of the ſame name in South America. It is a biſhop's ſee, is well peopled, and ſeated in a country fruitful in corn and fruits, whoſe trees are always green. There is likewiſe a great quantity of paſture, and the air is temperate and ſalutary. Long. 60. 40. W. Lat. 34. 10. S.

ASSYRIA, a country of Aſia, which formerly comprehended thoſe provinces of Turky and Perſia, now called Diarbeck, Curdiſtan, and Irac-Arabi.

ASTABAT, a town of Armenia, in Aſia, ſituated near the river Aras, twelve miles ſouth of Nakſhivan. The land about it is excellent, and produces very good wine. It is the only country that produces the root called ronas; it runs in the ground like liquorice, and ſerves for dying red. It is very much uſed all over the Indies, and for it they have a great trade. Long. 46. 30. E. Lat. 39. 0. N.

ASTARTE, in Pagan mythology, a Phœnician goddeſs, called the queen of heaven. Some imagine that the moon was adored under this name; others ſuppoſe her to be the goddeſs Juno; Cicero calls her the fourth Venus of the Aſſyrians; and Lucian, Europa, the daughter of Agenor. She was ſometimes repreſented with a long, and at others with a ſhort habit. Sometimes holding a long wand with a croſs upon the top of it. Some medals repreſent her crowned with battlements, and others with a crown of rays. Sanchoniathon repreſents her with a cow's head; and in a medal ſtruck at Cæſarea, in Paleſtine, ſhe is crowned with battlements, with a man's head in her right hand, and a ſtaff in her left.

This goddeſs, it is evident, was originally no more than one of the Egyptian ſymbols, ſet up and joined with the ſeveral ſigns of the zodiac, to make known the different ſeaſons; and it is plain, that from the different manner in which the Egyptian Iſis was repreſented, a number of different goddeſſes were formed by other nations, and worſhipped under different names. See the article ISIS.

Solomon introduced the worſhip of Aſtarte in Iſrael; and in the reign of Ahab, Jezebel had this worſhip performed with much pomp and ceremony; ſhe had four hundred prieſts; the women were employed in weaving hangings or tabernacles for her; and Jeremiah obſerves, that "the "children gathered the wood, the fathers kindled the fire, "and the women kneaded the dough to make cakes for the "queen of heaven."

ASTELL (MARY) one of the greateſt ornaments of her ſex and country, was the daughter of Mr. Aſtell, an opulent merchant at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, where ſhe was born, about the year 1668. Among other accompliſhments, ſhe was miſtreſs of the French, and had ſome knowledge of the Latin tongue; and was well verſed in the mathematics and philoſophy: ſhe had a complete knowledge of many claſſic authors. She came to London at about twenty years of age, and ſpent the remaining part of her life in that city, and at Chelſea, ſpending her time in writing for the advancement of religion, virtue, and learning; and in the practice of the duties ſhe pathetically recommended to others. Her ſentiments of piety, charity, humility, friendſhip, and other Chriſtian graces, were refined and ſublime. Religion ſat very gracefully upon her, unattended with the forbidding airs of ſourneſs or moroſeneſs. She was remarkably abſtenious; but a few years before her death, was obliged to have one of her breaſts cut off, and underwent the painful operation, without diſcovering the leaſt timidity or impatience, and even without a groan: But this impaired her conſtitution. When the time of her diſſolution drew near, ſhe ordered her coffin and ſhroud to be made, and brought to her bed-ſide, to keep her mind fixed on proper contemplations. She died in the year 1731, in the ſixty-third year of her age, and was buried at Chelſea. She wrote, 1. A ſerious Propoſal to the Ladies. 2. An Eſſay in Defence of the Female Sex. 3. Letters concerning the Love of God. 4. Reflections upon Marriage. 5. Moderation truly ſtated. 6. The Chriſtian Religion, as profeſſed by a Daughter of the Church of England, and ſome other works.

ASTERABAD, a province in the north eaſt part of Perſia, having Tabriſtan on the weſt, part of the Caſpian Sea, and part of Jorjan on the north, Korarſan on the weſt, and Koumas on the ſouth. It is a mountainous country, except near the banks of the rivers that almoſt ſurround it, and there the country is champain, pleaſant, and fruitful, producing grapes of a prodigious ſize. In other parts the ſoil is ſandy and barren. Aſterabad is the chief town which gives name to a gulph of the Perſian Sea, at the bottom of which it ſtands. Long. 54. 35. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

ASTERIA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Cœa, Latona's ſiſter. Jupiter ſurpriſed her in the ſhape of an eagle, and carried away in his talons.

ASTERIUS, a famous rhetorician, born in Cappadocia, was one of the moſt zealous defenders of Arianiſm; but having ſacrificed to idols under Maximianus Hercules, about the year 304, the Arians did not chooſe to ſuffer him to become an eccleſiaſtic. He compoſed ſeveral works.

ASTERIUS, or ASTURIUS, a learned biſhop of Amaſia, in the fourth century. He left ſeveral homilies.

ASTERIUS, or ASTURIUS, a Roman conſul, in 449. We have, under his name, a Conference on the Old and New Teſtament, in Latin verſe; in which each ſtrophe contains, in the firſt verſe, an hiſtorical fact in the Old Teſtament; and in the ſecond, an application of that fact to ſome point in the New.

ASTI, a city of Monferrat, in Italy, with a citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Tanaro, and is the capital of the county of the ſame name. It is well fortified with ſtrong walls and deep ditches; and is divided into the city, borough, citadel, and caſtle. There are a great many churches and convents, as well as other handſome buildings; and its territory is well watered, abounding with groves, pleaſant hills, and ſpacious fields. It was taken by the French in 1745, and retaken by the king of Sardinia, in 1746. It is twenty-three miles eaſt of Turin. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

ASTIOCHUS, admiral of the Lacedæmonians, took Phocea and Cuma, and conquered the Athenians near Cnidus, four hundred and eleven years before the Chriſtian æra; but was at length repulſed by the artifices of Alcibiades.

ASTLEY (JOHN) a famous champion, in the reigns of king Henry V. and king Henry VI. was deſcended of the ancient and noble family of Aſtley, in Warwickſhire, and born about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In 1438 he fought on horſeback, in the ſtreet of St. Antoine, in Paris, one Peter de Maſſe, a Frenchman, who had challenged all comers, in honour of his miſtreſs; and this antagoniſt he eaſily overthrew. In 1442 he performed the like exploit, and with the like ſucceſs, before king Henry VI. and his

court, in Smithfield. This ſecond combat was with one Sir Philip Boyle, an Arragonian knight, whom he encountered on foot, and whom he preſently diſarmed; upon which they were parted. As a reward of his bravery, he was dubbed a knight, and obtained an annuity of one hundred marks *per annum*. He died at Pateſhall in Staffordſhire, and lies buried there under a handſome monument.

ASTON (Sir ARTHUR) an officer in king Charles the Firſt's army, was the ſon of ſir Arthur Aſton, of Fulham, in Middleſex. After having made ſeveral campaigns in foreign countries, he returned into England, about the beginning of the grand rebellion, with as many veteran ſoldiers as he could bring with him, and joined the king againſt the parliament. He commanded the dragoons at the battle of Edgehill, where he did his majeſty conſiderable ſervice. The king made him governor of the garriſon of Reading, in Berkſhire, and commiſſary-general of the horſe; in which poſt he three times repulſed the earl of Eſſex, who, at the head of the parliament army, laid ſiege to that place; but Sir Arthur being dangerouſly wounded, the command devolved on colonel Richard Fielding. Some time after he was appointed governor of the garriſon of Oxford. But having the misfortune to break his leg by a fall from his horſe, he was obliged to have it cut off. After the king's death he was employed in the ſervice of king Charles II. and appointed governor of Drogheda in Ireland, but Cromwell having taken the town about the 10th of Auguſt, 1649, and put the inhabitants to the ſword, Sir Arthur had his brains beaten out with his own wooden leg.

ASTON (Sir THOMAS) a brave and loyal gentleman, in the reign of king Charles I. was the ſon of John Aſton, of Aſton, in Cheſhire, eſq. He wrote ſome pieces againſt the Preſbyterians, and raiſed a party of horſe for the king's ſervice; but being at length taken in a ſkirmiſh in Staffordſhire, and carried priſoner to Stafford, he there endeavoured to make his eſcape, when a ſoldier ſeeing him, gave him a blow on the head, which, with other wounds he had a little before received, threw him into a fever, of which he died, March 24, 1645.

ASTORGA, a very ancient city of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a biſhop's ſee, is ſeated on the river Tuerta, and well fortified both by art and nature. It ſtands in a moſt agreeable plain, about a hundred and fifty miles north-weſt of Madrid. There are excellent trouts in the river. Long. 6. 20. W. Lat. 42. 20. N.

ASTRACAN, an archiepiſcopal city of Tartary, in Aſia, ſubject to the Ruſſians, and the capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated in an iſland called Dolgoi, about ſixty miles from the Caſpian Sea, and is encompaſſed with a double wall, half a muſket ſhot from each other. It is about two miles and a half in circumference, but including the ſuburbs near five miles. At a diſtance it affords a very handſome proſpect, on account of the ſtone ſteeples and turrets; but the buildings within are not anſwerable, and the ſtreets are narrow and dirty; beſides, the houſes are of wood, and very mean. A cathedral church was begun to be built here, but the foundation being bad, part of it fell down, and it has never ſince been finiſhed. It contains about ſeventy thouſand inhabitants, the bulk of whom are Moſcovites; however, there are ſeveral nations mixt among them, who are drawn thither for the convenience of trade. The Armenians poſſeſs one of the ſuburbs entirely, and the Tartars another, which reſembles a city; and yet the houſes are poor and miſerable, they being built in a round form, with a ſort of canes or reeds, and bulruſhes; and are about twelve feet in diameter. In that part of the top which ſerves for a roof, there is a pole in the middle, with a piece of cloth faſtened to it, which they turn to the wind to facilitate the exit of the ſmoke; and when the turf or cow-dung, which they burn, is turned to a coal, they draw it in. When the weather is cold, they put a coarſe cloth over the hut, which keeps in the heat, and renders the whole family warm.

The kingdom of Aſtracan was conquered from the Tartars, and conſiſts chiefly of vaſt deſert, but not barren, plains; for it has very few towns, except by the ſides of rivers, and theſe are in the hands of the Ruſſians.

ASTREA, in the Pagan mythology, the Goddeſs of Juſtice, the daughter of Aſtreus, one of the Titans, or, according to Ovid, of Jupiter and Themis. She deſeended from heaven in the golden age to dwell upon earth; but at length the crimes of mortals made her re-aſcend to heaven, when ſhe became that conſtellation in the Zodiac which is called Virgo.

ASTURIAS, a province of Spain, which gives a title to the king of Spain's eldeſt ſon, who is called prince of Aſturias. It is about one hundred and twenty-four miles in length, and forty-ſix in breadth; bounded on the north by the bay of Biſcay, on the ſouth by Old Caſtile and the kingdom of Leon, on the weſt by Gallicia, and on the eaſt by Biſcay. It is divided into two parts; the firſt is called Aſturia d'Oviedo, of which Oviedo is the capital; and the other is named Aſturia de Santillana, becauſe Santillana is the principal town. This province is full of mountains and foreſts, and yet produces excellent wine and horſes. There are here mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and native cinnabar; and the people are ſincere, brave, generous, induſtrious, and laborious. Some of the beſt families in all Spain proceed from hence. It was never conquered by the Moors.

ASTYAGES, the ſon of Cyaxares, and the laſt king of the Medes. According to Herodotus, he began his reign five hundred and ninety-five years before the Chriſtan æra. During the pregnancy of his daughter Mandana, who had married Cambyſes, king of Perſia, he dreamt that he ſaw a vine ſpring out of her boſom, and extend its branches over all Aſia, which, according to the interpretation of the magi, ſignified the child ſhe ſhould bring forth would ſubdue many kings. Mandana was delivered of Cyrus, when the king gave the infant to Harpagus his confident, with orders to put it to death; but Harpagus ſparing its life, Aſtyages was ſo enraged when he came to know it, that he made him eat the fleſh of his own ſon. Harpagus, in order to be revenged, called in Cyrus, who was now grown up, and who dethroned his grandfather, about five hundred and fifty-nine years before Chriſt. This is the account given by Herodotus; but Xenophon repreſents it in a different manner.

ASTYANAX, in fabulous hiſtory, the only ſon of Hector and Andromache. Calchas having foretold that Aſtyanax, when he grew up, would revenge the death of his father, Ulyſſes diſcovered where he was, notwithſtanding the care his mother took to conceal him, and to prevent the completion of the prophecy, threw him down from the walls of Troy.

ATABALIPA, a celebrated king of Peru, of the family of the Yncas, was defeated and taken priſoner by Francis Piſaro, the Spaniſh general, who afterwards, contrary to his promiſe and the law of nations, cauſed him to be ſtrangled, in 1533; but ſome time after Piſaro himſelf was killed by Diego d'Almagro.

ATACAMA, a town of South America, in Los Charcas, a province of Peru, near the tropic of Capricorn. Atacama is chiefly remarkable for its great deſart, which extends from the mountains of the Andes to the South Sea, and from Arica to the river Capiapo, which is three hundred miles in length. It is divided from Chili by dreadful mountains, where the cold is ſo exceſſive, that people are ſometimes frozen to death. The longitude of the port of Atacama is 68. 20. W. Lat. 0. 22. S.

ATALANTA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Schnœus, king of Scyros, was ſought for in marriage by ſeveral young princes, to whom her father had promiſed her, on condition they could conquer her in a race. Hippomenes alone had the happineſs to obtain her; for, by the advice of Venus, he threw, as they were running, three golden apples out of the courſe, and Atalanta running to take them up, Hippomenes gained the prize; but afterwards they neglecting to pay their offerings to Venus, ſhe ſhewed her reſentment by infatuating them to ſuch a degree, that they lay together in the temple of Cybele, who, for that profanation, turned them into lions.

ATALAVA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on an eminence, with a good fortreſs, five miles ſouth of Tomer. Long. 7. 20. W. Lat. 39. 25. N.

ATE, in Pagan mythology, a miſchievous Goddeſs, who perverted men's underſtanding, dulled their reaſon, and took delight in involving them in misfortunes and engaging them in quarrels. There was no way to be ſecured from her, but by having recourſe to the Lites, the daughters of Jupiter.

Some mythologiſts ſay, that Ate is the evil actions committed by mankind, which are the real ſources of all our troubles and misfortunes; while the Lites are the prayers which we ought to make uſe of in our calamities.

ATENA, a ſmall town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a principality, twenty-three miles north of Policaſtro, and thirteen miles from Marſico. Long. 15. 38. E. Lat. 40. 28. N.

ATH, a ſmall town of the Netherlands, in the country of Hainault. It is a ſtrong place, and was taken by the French in 1745, but was reſtored to the Auſtrians by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It is ſeated on the river Dender, thirteen miles north weſt of Mons, and thirteen ſouth of Ghent. Long. 3. 40. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

ATHALARIC, king of the Oſtrogoths, ſucceeded Theodoric in 526, and died of a debauch in 534.

ATHALIAH, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, and the grand-daughter of Amri, married Jehoram, king of Judah, and cauſed the ruin of that prince's family. After the death of Jehoram and his ſon Ahaziah, ſhe put to death all the royal family, in order to ſeize the government, except Joaſh the ſon of Ahaziah, who was ſtill in his cradle, and eſcaped the ſlaughter by being ſaved by Jehoſhabeath, the daughter of king Jehoram and the wife of Jehoiada the prieſt, who cauſed Joaſh to be ſet upon the throne, and Athaliah to be put

put to death, about the eight hundred and ſeventy-eighth year before Chriſt.

ATHANASIUS (St.) biſhop of Alexandria, and one of the greateſt defenders of the faith againſt the Arians, was born in Egypt. He followed St. Alexander to the council of Nice, in 325, where he diſputed againſt Arius, and the following year was made biſhop of Alexandria, but, in 335, was depoſed by the council of Tyr, when having recourſe to the emperor Conſtantine, the Arian deputies accuſed him of having hindred the exportation of corn from Alexandria to Conſtantinople, on which the emperor, without ſuffering him to make his defence, baniſhed him to Treves. The emperor, two years after, gave orders that he ſhould be reſtored to his biſhopric; but on his return to Alexandria, his enemies brought freſh accuſations againſt him, and choſe Gregory of Cappadocia to his ſee, which obliged Athanaſius to go to Rome to reclaim it of pope Julius. He was there declared innocent, in a council held in 342, and in that of Sardica in 347, and two years after was reſtored to his ſee by order of the emperor Conſtans; but after the death of that prince, he was again baniſhed by the emperor Conſtantius, which obliged him to retire into the deſarts. The Arians then elected one George in his room, who being killed in a popular ſedition under Julian, in 360, St. Athanaſius returned to Alexandria, but was again baniſhed under Julian, and reſtored to his ſee under Jovian. He addreſſed to that emperor a letter, in which he propoſed that the Nicene creed ſhould be the ſtandard of the othodox faith, and condemned thoſe who denied the divinity of the Holy Ghoſt. He was alſo baniſhed by Valens, in 367, and afterwards recalled. St. Athanaſius died on the 2d of May, 373.

His works principally contain a defence of the myſtery of the Trinity, and of the incarnation and divinity of the Word and Holy Spirit. There are there editions of his works which are eſteemed; that of Commelin, printed in 1600; that of Peter Nannius, in 1627; and that of father Montfaucon. It is now generally allowed by the learned, that St. Athanaſius was not the author of the creed, which bears his name it not being mentioned, by any of the fathers, or any author, for ſeveral hundred years after his death.

ATHEAS, king of Scythia, was a warlike, haughty, and politic prince. He made war on the Triballians and Iſtrians, and was killed in a battle againſt Philip when ninety years of age, about three hundred and forty years before the Chriſtian æra.

ATHELING (Edgar) the ſon of Edward, the ſon of Edmund Ironſide, king of England. His father dying when he was young, he was educated by Edward the Confeſſor, after whoſe death he was deprived of his right to the crown by Harold, the ſon of earl Godwin, who, by the intrigues of the clergy, was raiſed to the throne before him; but Harold being defeated and killed in the famous battle of Haſtings, in 1066, the nobles and people acknowledged Atheling for their king; but William, duke of Normandy, awing them by his victorious arms, was crowned at Weſtminſter. In 1067; Edgar, attended by many of the nobility, retired firſt into Northumberland, and afterwards into Scotland. Thoſe who adhered to him had ſuch intereſt both at home and abroad, that they ſoon aſſembled a numerous army, and bid fair to raiſe him to the throne. In 1068 king William ſent Robert Comyn into the North to expel Edgar; but he was ſlain by his own forces. The next year Edgar receiving aſſiſtance from Denmark, and being joined by more Engliſh lords, he made head againſt the Normans, and after ſeveral ſucceſsful engagements, made himſelf maſter of York, and wintered between the Ouſe and the Trent; but in 1070 William found means, by his money and promiſes, to prevail on the Danes, and ſome of the Engliſh lords, to deſert Edgar, on which he was obliged to retire again into Scotland, where his ſiſter was ſoon after married to king Malcolm, who in return promiſed to aſſiſt him openly, though king William had demanded his being delivered up, and threatened to invade Scotland in caſe of his refuſal. In 1072 king William entered Scotland with an army, but meeting with little ſucceſs, he readily concluded a peace with Malcolm, in which Edgar Atheling was included, and upon his ſubmiſſion was received into king William's favour. In 1074 Edgar left Scotland, and went into Normandy, where the king gave him a noble revenue. About the year 1100 he went into the Holy Land, and in 1102 was with Baldwin II. king of Jeruſalem, when beſieged in Rama. He afterwards returned into Normandy to duke Robert, for whom he had a great friendſhip. But king Henry I. being now on the throne of England, and invading Normandy, both he and Robert were taken priſoners at the battle of Trenchebray, in 1106, when the whole force of Normandy was routed. King Henry, however, freely diſmiſſed Edgar, who returning to England, ſpent the remainder of his days in the country. He was living in 1120, when he muſt have been about ſeventy years of age.

ATHELSTAN, or Æthestan, the ſon of Edward ſurnamed the Elder, the twenty-fourth king of the Weſt Saxons, and of Edgina, a ſhepherd's daughter, ſucceeded his father in 924, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery in a battle, in which he defeated Anlaff, king of Northumberland, whoſe army conſiſted of Scots, Picts, Danes, and Norwegians, and obtained ſuch reputation, that the emperor Henry, ſurnamed the Fowler, ſent to demand one of his ſiſters in marriage for his ſon Otho: Hugo, king of the Franks, alſo deſired another for his ſon, and Lewis, prince of Aquitain, ſent an embaſſy to deſire a third for himſelf. On this occaſion greater preſents were ſent into England than had ever been ſeen before, and the glory of Athelſtan's court exceeded that of any of his predeceſſors. He was no leſs ſucceſsful againſt the Welſh, for having beaten them in the field, he cauſed Ludwal, king of Wales, with all his petty princes, to meet him at Hereford, where they did him homage, and promiſed to pay him a yearly tribute of twenty pounds weight of gold, three hundred of ſilver, and twenty-five thouſand black cattle.

The greateſt blemiſh in his reign is ſuppoſed to be his treatment of his brother Edwin, whom he ſuſpected of having a deſign to deprive him of his crown; for notwithſtanding his proteſtations of innocence, he cauſed him to be put on board a leaky ſhip, with his armour bearer and page, when the young prince, unable to bear the ſeverity of the weather and want of food, drowned himſelf. Some time after the king's cup-bearer, who had been the chief promoter of this act of cruelty, happened, as he was ſerving at the king's table, to trip with one foot, but recovering himſelf with the other, ſaid pleaſantly, "See how brothers "afford each other aſſiſtance;" which ſtriking the king, he conſidered the ſervice Edwin might have been of to him in his wars, and cauſed that affair to be thoroughly examined into, when finding that the unhappy prince had been falſely accuſed, he cauſed the cup-bearer to be put to a cruel death; and to atone for his crime, ſuffered ſeven years penance, and built the monaſteries of Middleton and Michelneſs. However, ſome authors treat the above ſtory as unworthy of credit. Athelſtan, however, formed many wiſe laws, and rendered himſelf much admired on account of his wiſdom, wealth, and the extent of his dominions. He reigned about ſixteen years, and died at Glouceſter in 940 or 942.

ATHEMENES, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Catreus, king of Crete, who being informed by an oracle that he ſhould kill his father, left him, and retired to Rhodes, where he built the temple of Atamyrius, upon a mountain of the ſame name; when his father coming thither in ſearch of him, he killed him without knowing him.

ATHENÆUM, in antiquity, a public place in which the profeſſors of the liberal arts held their aſſemblies, the poets rehearſed their verſes, and the rhetoricians declaimed. Theſe places were built in the manner of amphitheatres, and encompaſſed with ſeats. The three moſt celebrated Athenæa were, one, at Rome, built by the emperor Adrian, one at Lyons, and one at Athens, where there were a great number of them.

ATHENÆUS, a phyſician, born at Attalia, a city of Cicilia, was the founder of the Pneumatic ſect, and maintained that fire, air, water, and earth, are not elements, but that their qualities are ſo, namely, heat, cold, moiſture, and dryneſs, to which he added a fifth, called πνεῦμα, or ſpirit, whence his followers received the name of the Pneumatic ſect. He lived in the firſt century, and is frequently quoted by Galen.

Athenæus, a celebrated grammarian, born at Naucratis in Egypt, flouriſhed in the third century, and was one of the moſt learned men of his time. The only work we have of his now extant is entitled The Deipnoſophiſts, i. e. The Sophiſts at Table, in fifteen books, of which the two firſt are wanting, a part of the third, and the greateſt part of the laſt. We there find a ſurpriſing variety of facts and citations, which renders this work highly entertaining to the lovers of antiquity.

There has alſo been a mathematician of this name, who wrote a treatiſe on Mechanics, which is inſerted in the works of the ancient mathematicians, printed at Paris in 1693, in folio, in Greek and Latin.

ATHENAGORAS, an Athenian philoſopher, who flouriſhed about the middle of the ſecond century, and was remarkable for his great learning, and his zeal for Chriſtianity. He wrote an Apology for the Chriſtians, addreſſed to the emperor Marcus Aurelius, and to Commodus; and alſo a treatiſe on the Reſurrection.

ATHENAIS. See the article Eudoxia.

ATHENION, a celebrated painter of Maronea, a city of Thrace, flouriſhed about three hundred and twenty years before the Chriſtian æra. He was greatly admired for his works, and would have riſen to the higheſt pitch of perfection, had the length of his life been but anſwerable to the great extent of his genius.

ATHE-

ATHENODORUS, furnamed CORDYLIO, a very eminent Stoic philoſopher, of Pergamus, conſtantly refuſed the favours which kings and great generals were deſirous of beſtowing upon him: but Cato the Younger being in Aſia at the head of an army, and wiſhing to have this philoſopher always with him, went himſelf to Pergamus, and by his entreaties prevailed upon Athenodorus to follow him to the camp, when they contracted ſo ſtrict a friendſhip, that the philoſopher continued with him as long as he lived.

ATHENODORUS, the ſon of Sandon, was a famous Stoic philoſopher, of Tarſus, whence he was ſurnamed Cananita. He went to the court of the emperor Auguſtus, who admired him for his virtue and probity, beſtowed great honours upon him, and made him tutor to Tiberius. He uſed to ſpeak very freely to the emperor, and to give his advice in a very extraordinary manner; of which the following is a remarkable inſtance. It is well known that Auguſtus was extremely fond of women, and that even the Roman ſenators often ſent him their wives in a covered chair or litter, that they might not be ſeen. It happened one day, that Athenodorus met a ſenator, who was extremely concerned at the emperor's ſending for his wife, who was a great beauty. When the philoſopher, to make the emperor ſenſible of the danger to which he expoſed himſelf by theſe infamous practices, went into the chair inſtead of the lady, and taking a naked ſword, ordered the chairmen to carry him to Auguſtus. On his coming into the emperor's preſence, he ruſhed out with his ſword in his hand, as though he had intended to murder him. The emperor was greatly terrified; but when Athenodorus acquainted him with his intention, he was well pleaſed, and promiſed upon oath never to expoſe himſelf thus any more. He continued at court till he was very old, when he deſired leave to return into his own country, which the emperor granted: but before he went, he warned the emperor not to give himſelf up to anger, but whenever he ſhould be in a paſſion, to rehearſe the four and twenty letters of the alphabet, before he reſolved to ſay or do any thing; upon which, Auguſtus taking him by the hand, "I want," ſaid he, "your aſſiſt-"ance ſtill longer," and kept him for a year more.

ATHENS. See SATINES.

ATHERSTON, a market town in Warwickſhire, ſeated near the river Anker. The town is indifferent large, and well built; it has a chapel of eaſe, a free-ſchool, and a market on Tueſdays. The living is a rectory, rated at 13l. 1s. 8d. in the king's books. Its fairs are on April 7, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. July 18, for toys. September 19, for cheeſe, horſes, and cows. December 4, for horſes and fat horned cattle. The cheeſe fair is thought to be the greateſt of any in England. It is twelve miles ſouth-by-weſt from Coventry, and a hundred and four from London. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

ATHERTON (JOHN) biſhop of Waterford, in Ireland, was born at Bawdrip, near Bridgwater, in Somerſetſhire, in the year 1598, of which pariſh his father, the Rev. Mr. John Atherton, was then rector. He finiſhed his ſtudies at Oxford, where he took the degree of maſter of arts, and entering into holy orders, obtained the rectory of Huiſh Combflower, in Somerſetſhire. He married, while young, a moſt agreeable woman; yet it is affirmed that he committed inceſt with her ſiſter; for this he was forced to ſue for his pardon, which being procured, he went to Ireland, where he obtained the parſonage of St. John's church, Dublin, and became chaplain to Adam Loftus, viſcount Liſle, and lord chancellor, by whoſe favour he was likewiſe made a dignitary of Chriſt church cathedral; but there happening a contention between his patron and the earl of Strafford, lord deputy of Ireland, he ungratefully betrayed his patron, and inſinuating himſelf into the lord deputy's favour, that nobleman, in conſideration of his knowledge in the canon and eccleſiaſtical law, made him a prebendary of Chriſtchurch, and afterwards, in 1636, procured his advancement to the biſhopric of Waterford and Liſmore, he being then doctor in divinity. His epiſcopal government was a ſcene of oppreſſion and extortion; for, inſtigated by pride, covetouſneſs, and cruelty, he harraſſed both the Proteſtants and Papiſts in the eccleſiaſtical courts, and ſtripped many families of poſſeſſions they had long quietly enjoyed; by which means he not only added ſeveral conſiderable eſtates to his own fee, but obtained a plentiful one for himſelf. Soon after his advancement to the biſhopric, he had a long and dangerous ſickneſs, in which he made a ſolemn vow, that if God would reſtore him, he would conſtantly preach and catechiſe every Sunday; but the firſt time he went to church after his recovery, the judges of aſſize being at Waterford, he thought if he ſhould do it then, it would be imagined that he did it for fear of them, and deferring it for that day, never after performed it. He gave himſelf up to the vileſt abominations, making both ſexes a prey to his luſt, and the number of his concubines is ſaid to have amounted to no leſs than ſixty-four. It is poſitively affirmed, that he was admoniſhed to leave this profligate courſe of life by his ſiſter, the wife of Mr. Lekie, whoſe mother being dead, appeared to her, charging her to go and warn him, that if he did not immediately reform his wicked life, it would be cut off at the gallows. Whether this was a dream, or only deſigned to give weight to her arguments, ſhe actually went to Ireland, and enforced her earneſt perſuaſions, by relating what ſhe ſaid had been revealed to her: but he only anſwered, "What "muſt be, ſhall be; marriage and hanging go by de-"ſtiny." He now not only continued the ſame ſhameful courſe, but fell into the commiſſion of beaſtiality. At length, in the midſt of his foul career, the wretch who, when he was young, had been his corrupter, and whom he had not ſeen during twenty years, coming caſually to Ireland, the ſight of him ſtruck him with horror, and his conſcience made him dread that he was a preſage of a ſpeedy vengeance. In fact, about three weeks after, a bill of complaint was preferred againſt the biſhop in the houſe of lords of Ireland, upon which he was ſuddenly ſeized and impriſoned, and afterwards, being tried for beaſtiality, was found guilty, and received ſentence of death for committing that crime with a mare and a cow. Dr. Bernard attended Atherton in Dublin caſtle, who became exceeding penitent, and with abundance of tears and groans bewailed the ſins of his paſt life. He was hanged on Gallows-green, at Dublin, on the 5th of December, 1640. Dr. Bernard, by archbiſhop Uſher's command, publiſhed two pieces on this occaſion, one entitled, The penitent Death of a woeful Sinner; or, the penitent Death of John Atherton, &c. the other, a Caveat to the Miniſtry and People; or, a Sermon preached at the Funeral of the ſaid Prelate. Theſe contain a very particular account of his behaviour, from the time of his receiving ſentence till his execution.

ATHIAS (JOSEPH) a Jew, and celebrated printer of Amſterdam, publiſhed in 1661 and in 1667, two excellent editions of the Hebrew Bible, in two volumes octavo; on which account the ſtate's general made him a preſent of a gold chain and a medal, as a teſtimony of their approbation. He died in 1700.

ATHLONE, a town in Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath, ſeated on the river Shannon. It is moderately large and divided into two parts, which ſtand on each ſide of the river, and communicate by means of a ſtone bridge. The Engliſh inhabit that on the eaſt ſide, and the Iriſh that on the weſt. They are both well fortified; but were taken by king William, in 1691. Below Athlone, the country is low, flat, and marſhy; and on the bank of the Shannon, there is a great bog, which begins near the town, and runs fifty miles in length; in ſome places it is two or three broad; The ſoil of this bog is good for nothing but to make turf. Long. 8. 0. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

ATHOL, a territory in Scotland, part of the ſhire of Perth, and gives title to a duke. Some make it a ſhire of itſelf; and then it has the ſhires of Badenoch and Mar on the north, that of Angus on the eaſt, Perthſhire and Breadalbin on the ſouth, and that of Lochaber on the weſt. This ſhire, or rather territory, is wholly in the mountains of Granſben; and in ſome places there are woods, which are the remains of the ancient Caledonian foreſt. We cannot affirm, whether there are any bears or buffaloes there now, as they ſay there were formerly; but as for the witches, which Camden talks of, we can venture to aſſert, that they are all vaniſhed, or rather never exiſted, but in the brains of credulous people. There are three great vallies which are tolerably fertile, the moſt conſiderable of which is Blair. The river Tay paſſes through the ſouth part, and there are four remarkable lochs, Loch Timmel, Loch Gervy, Loch Ranach, and Loch Erachty. Part of this is in Badenoch. Blair is the principal town.

ATHOS, or MONTE SANCTO, a mountain of Macedonia, a province of Turky in Europe. This mountain advances into the Archipelago, in the form of a peninſula, between the gulph of Conteſſa and that of Monte Sancto. It is joined to Terra Firma by an iſthmus, half a league in length, and is about thirty miles in circumference. Its ſummit reaches above the clouds. It is now inhabited by caloyers, a ſort of Greek monks, of the order of St. Baſil, who never marry, though others of that church do. They abſtain from fleſh, and fare very hardly; their ordinary meal being made of olives, pickled when they are ripe. They are about ſix thouſand in all, and inhabit ſeveral parts of the mountain, on which are twenty-four large old monaſteries, ſurrounded with high walls for a defence againſt pirates and robbers. They are ſo reſpected, that the Turks themſelves will often ſend them alms. Theſe monks are not idle like others, but labour with the axe, ſpade, and ſickle. They dreſs vineyards, cut trees, build fiſhing veſſels, ſpin and weave, and act the part of taylors, bricklayers, and carpenters. Their dreſs is like that of hermits.

This mountain may be travelled over in about three days, and may be ſeen ninety miles off. The top is exceſſive cold, but there is a fine proſpect from thence, with a view of the adjacent provinces and iſlands. It abounds with pitch and fir trees, and many rare plants and trees. In the vallies there grows a plant called elegia, whoſe branches ſerve to make pens to write with. In the rivulets there is a ſort of cray-fiſh, which the monks eat raw, beſides other cruſtaceous and teſtaceous animals. They often go a-fiſhing in boats made of the trunks of trees, like the Indian canoes. Their nets are ſupported with gourds inſtead of corks. Four-footed animals and tame fowls they have none, for they eat no fleſh. But they have grapes, olives, figs, onions, garlic, beans, and peas; theſe they ſometimes exchange with the mariners for corn, which they grind in mills, placed on ſtreams, on the ſides of the hill. They likewiſe ſell an oil which they expreſs out of bay-berries, and which is exported to diſtant parts. The monks had fine Greek manuſcripts, but now they can ſcarce either read or write; and yet they uſe wax candles, lamps, images, pictures, and bells; and retain a very good cuſtom of being very kind to ſtrangers. In ſhort, this mountain is ſo adorned with variety of herbage and ever-greens, a multitude of ſprings and ſtreams, and with woods growing near the ſhore, that it is one of the moſt charming places in the world. Long. 26. 20. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinſter, ſeated on the river Barrow, twelve miles ſouth of Kildare, not far from the borders of Queen's County. Long. 7. 0. W. Lat. 53. 0. N.

ATKINS (Sir ROBERT) lord chief baron of the exchequer, was born in 1621, and educated at the univerſity of Oxford, from whence he removed to the inns of court, and became eminent in the law. He was made knight of the bath, with many other perſons of the firſt diſtinction, at the coronation of king Charles II. In 1672, he was appointed one of the judges of the court of common-pleas, in which honourable ſtation he continued till 1679, when, foreſeeing the troubles that ſoon after enſued, he thought fit to reſign, and retire into the country. In 1689, he was made by king William lord chief baron of the exchequer; and about the ſame time executed the office of ſpeaker to the houſe of lords, which had been previouſly refuſed by the marquis of Hallifax. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an unſhaken zeal for the laws and liberties of his country. He wrote, 1. A Tract on the Power, Juriſdiction, and Privilege of Parliament. 2. An Enquiry into the Power of diſpenſing with penal Statutes: and 3. A Diſcourſe on the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction in the Realm of England; which were afterwards collected and publiſhed in one volume. He died in 1709, aged eighty-eight.

ATKINS (Sir ROBERT) ſon of the preceding, was born in 1646, and was eminent for all the virtues that could adorn an Engliſh gentleman. He wrote The ancient and preſent State of Glouceſterſhire, in one large volume in folio, and died October 29, 1711.

ATKYNS (RICHARD) was deſcended from a good family, and was born at Tuffleigh, in Glouceſterſhire, in the year 1615. He was educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, and afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his loyalty to king Charles I. for whom he raiſed a troop of horſe, at his own expence. At the reſtoration he was made one of the deputy lieutenants of Glouceſterſhire, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his attachment to the government. He wrote ſeveral pieces, particularly a Treatiſe on the Original and Growth of Printing. But at length being committed priſoner to the Marſhalſea, in Southwark, for debt, he died there, on the 14th of September, 1677.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, the great ocean which divides Europe and Africa from America, it having the two former quarters of the globe on the eaſt, and America on the weſt.

ATLAS, in fabulous hiſtory, is by ſome repreſented as the ſon of Jupiter and Clymene, and the brother of Prometheus. On the diviſion of his father's dominions, Mauritania fell to his ſhare, on which he gave his own name to the mountain which is ſtill called Atlas. He was ſkilled in aſtronomy, and by his inventing the ſphere, gave riſe to the fable of his ſupporting the heavens on his ſhoulders.

This fable is repreſented in a different light by Ovid, who ſays, that Atlas was the ſon of Japetus and Aſia; that he was a powerful monarch, and the proprietor of the garden which bore golden fruit; but being warned by the oracle of Themis, that he ſhould ſuffer ſome dreadful misfortune from one of Jupiter's ſons, he forbad all foreigners having acceſs to his court or preſence. Perſeus however boldly appeared before him, but was ordered to retire with menaces in caſe of diſobedience. When the hero preſenting his ſhield, with the dreadful head of Meduſa, turned him into the mountain, which is ſtill called by his name.

ATLAS, a great chain of mountains which run along the north-weſt part of Africa, parallel to the Mediterranean Sea. They are ſaid to be ſo called from Atlas, king of Mauritania, who was a great aſtronomer. From theſe mountains the Atlantic Ocean takes its name. They advance from the weſt to the eaſt, between Barbary and Biledulgerid, from the cape De Geer, in the kingdom of Morocco, to the confines of the kingdom of Tripoli, where they decline towards the ſouth, croſs Biledulgerid, run along the ſide of Zaara, and terminate in the deſert of Barca. The higheſt parts are almoſt always covered with clouds, and are very cold and barren; but the ſides are full of thick woods, and almoſt all the rivers in the northern parts of Africa proceed from theſe mountains. In ſome places, where the air is temperate, and the ſoil good, they ſwarm with inhabitants, and in many parts not quite ſo fruitful, they feed a great number of cattle in the ſummer. Some rivers which run ſouthward from hence are loſt in the ſands of Lybia, and others form great lakes. The inhabitants of theſe mountains are a rude unpoliſhed ſort of people, moſt of whom are free, and under no other government but their own. Thoſe to the ſouth of Algiers pay a tribute to the Turks, and when they are backward, the Turkiſh ſoldiers go and live at free quarters among them, making uſe of their wives and daughters at their own pleaſure. That part of mount Atlas towards Morocco, is a country full of towns and people, who live upon goat's fleſh, barley, and honey. Their garments are a ſort of mantle tied in a knot over their ſhoulders, for taylors they have none. Neither men nor women wear any ſhirts or ſhifts. The better ſort of theſe laſt faſten their garment on their ſhoulders with a ſilver button, which ſometimes weighs an ounce, and have ſilver rings upon their legs and fingers; but thoſe that cannot afford it, wear copper or iron rings. Their horſes are extremely ſmall, but ſwift; and they have plenty of deer, hares, and wild goats. They wander from place to place like the Arabians, and for weapons make uſe of a crooked ſhort ſword or ſcymetar, as thick as a ſcythe. They have no prieſts, judges, lawyers, or places of worſhip; but, as the Scripture expreſſes it, do whatever is right in their own eyes.

ATOCK, is the capital city of a province of the ſame name, in the dominions of the Mogul. It is ſeated on a point of land where two large rivers meet, and is one of the beſt fortreſſes the Great Mogul has; but no one was formerly admitted into it without a paſſport from the emperor himſelf. Long. 72. 10. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

ATOSSA, the daughter of Cyrus, king of Perſia, and the ſiſter of Cambyſes, married Darius, five hundred and twenty-one years before the Chriſtian æra, and was the mother of Artabazanes and Xerxes.

ATREUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Pelops and Hippodamia, and the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, is ſuppoſed to have been king of Mycenæ and Argos, about one thouſand two hundred and twenty-eight years before the Chriſtian æra. He drove his brother Thyeſtes from court, for having a criminal commerce with Ærope his wife; but underſtanding that he had had two children by her, ſent for him again, and made him eat them; at which horrid action, the ſun, it is ſaid, withdrew his light.

ATRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, with the title of a duchy; is the ſee of a biſhop, and is ſeated on a craggy mountain, four miles from the Adriatic Sea, and ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Teramo. Long. 13. 8. E. Lat. 42. 45. N.

ATROPOS, in fabulous hiſtory, the name of the third of the Parcæ, or Fates, whoſe buſineſs was to cut the thread of life. See PARCÆ.

ATTALUS I. king of Pergamus, a brave and generous prince, ſucceeded Eumenes. He humbled the Galatians; extended his conqueſts into Aſia, as far as mount Taurus, and died a hundred and ninety-eight years before the Chriſtian æra.

ATTALUS II. ſurnamed PHILADELPHUS, king of Pergamus, was the friend and ally of the Romans. He repulſed Antiochus, performed many glorious actions, and founded two cities in Lydia, Attalia and Philadelphia. He died about a hundred and thirty eight years before the Chriſtian æra.

ATTALUS III. ſurnamed Philometer, king of Pergamus, the ſon of Attalus I. and Stratonice, abandoned the care of his kingdom to apply himſelf to gardening and the caſting of metals. He died of a fever, contracted by ſtaying too long expoſed to the ſun, one hundred and thirty-three years before the Chriſtian æra. This was the laſt king of Pergamus. He left great riches, and appointed the Roman people his heirs in thoſe terms: *Populus Romanus meorum hæres eſto*: by theſe words he intended only to give them the wealth in his palace, but the Romans interpreted them of the whole kingdom, and accordingly ſeized it.

ATTERBURY (Dr. LEWIS) rector of Middleton-Malſor, or Milton, in Northamptonſhire, was born in 1647, and educated in Chriſt-Church college, Oxford. He ſubmitted to the authority of the viſitors appointed by parliament, and became

became a preacher during the uſurpation; but after the Reſtoration was made chaplain to Henry, duke of Glouceſter, and in 1660 took the degree of doctor of divinity. He publiſhed ſeveral ſermons, but had the misfortune to be drowned near his own houſe, in December, 1693.

ATTERBURY (LEWIS) ſon of the former, and eldeſt brother of Dr. Francis Atterbury, biſhop of Rocheſter, was born at Caldecot, in the pariſh of Newport-Pagnel, Buckinghamſhire, on the 2d of May, 1656, and was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, under Dr. Buſby, from whence he was removed to Chriſt-Church college, Oxford. He ſucceſſively enjoyed ſeveral livings, and had at laſt the rectory of Hornſey, in Middleſex. He wrote an Anſwer to a popiſh book, intitled, A brief and modeſt Account of the chief Points in Controverſy between the Roman Catholics and Proteſtants; tranſlated from the French The Penitent Lady, by Madam la Villiere; publiſhed ſeveral volumes of ſermons, and died on the 20th of October, 1731.

ATTERBURY (FRANCIS) biſhop of Rocheſter in the reigns of queen Anne and king George I. was the ſon of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, and was born at Middleton, or Milton-Kynes, near Newport-Pagnel, in Buckinghamſhire. He was educated in grammar learning at Weſtminſter ſchool, and, in 1680, elected a ſtudent of Chriſt-Church college, Oxford, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the elegance and vivacity of his wit, and his fondneſs for polite learning. He gave early proofs of his poetical talents, in a Latin verſion of Dryden's Abſalom and Achitophel, in an Engliſh epigram on a lady's fan, and a tranſlation of two of Horace's Odes On his taking holy orders, he ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the elegance of his ſermons, that he was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to king William and queen Mary, and was elected preacher at Bridewell, and lecturer of St. Bride's. He exerted himſelf in the controverſy with the papiſts, by writing an excellent Defence of Luther; and engaged in ſeveral controverſies, particularly with Dr. Wake, and others, on the rights, powers, and privileges of Convocations, in which he diſplayed ſo much learning, ingenuity, and zeal, for the intereſt of his order, that the lower houſe of convocation returned him thanks, and the univerſity of Oxford complimented him with the degree of doctor of divinity. Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne in 1702, he was appointed one of her majeſty's chaplains in ordinary; in 1704 he was advanced to the deanry of Carliſle; in 1707 he was appointed one of the canons reſidentiary of Exeter; in 1712 he was made dean of Chriſt-Church, and the next year biſhop of Rocheſter. He had before this time engaged in ſeveral warm controverſies with Mr. Hoadley, and other eminent divines, on very different ſubjects.

During the rebellion in Scotland, in the firſt year of king George the Firſt's reign, he refuſed to ſign the declaration of the biſhops, teſtifying their abhorrence of that rebellion, and an exhortation to the clergy and people under their care, to be zealous in the diſcharge of their duties to his majeſty king George. When the Dutch troops, which came over to quell this rebellion, were quartered at Graveſend, in Kent, the officers requeſted of Mr. Gibbin, the curate of that place, the uſe of his church one Sunday morning, for their chaplain to preach to their ſoldiers, alledging, that the ſame favour had been granted them in every pariſh in England, where they had been quartered on Sundays, and promiſing that their chaplain ſhould begin at ſix in the morning, that their ſervice might not interfere with that of the town. The requeſt was granted, the chaplain preached, and his congregation was diſmiſſed before nine o'clock. But Dr. Atterbury was ſo incenſed at this profanation (as he ſtyled it) of the church, by the Dutch Preſbyterian worſhip, that he immediately ſuſpended Mr. Gibbin, which was deemed ſo injurious by the town of Graveſend, that they ſubſcribed a ſum to Mr. Gibbin, more than double the income of his church. Dr. Atterbury conſtantly oppoſed the meaſures of the court in the houſe of lords, and drew up ſome of the moſt violent proteſts with his own hand. On the 24th of Auguſt, 1722, he was apprehended, at his houſe in Weſtminſter, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in a plot in favour of the Pretender, and carried before a committee of the privy council, who committed him priſoner to the Tower. On the 23d of March, 1722-3, a bill was was brought into the houſe of commons for inflicting certain pains and penalties on him, "for being principally "concerned in forming, directing, and carrying on a "wicked and deteſtable conſpiracy, for invading theſe "kingdoms with a foreign force, and for raiſing inſurrec-"tions and a rebellion at home, in order to ſubvert our "preſent happy eſtabliſhment in church and ſtate, by pla-"cing a popiſh pretender on the throne." This bill being paſſed by the commons, was, on the 9th of April, ſent up to the houſe of lords, for their concurrence, and at the firſt reading of it biſhop Atterbury was brought to Weſtminſter, to make his defence, when he had two counſel, and pleaded for himſelf in a long ſpeech, which was afterwards anſwered by the king's counſel. In ſhort, the bill was paſſed by the lords, by a very great majority, and was ſigned by the king, who expreſſed great concern at there being juſt cauſe of dooming to perpetual baniſhment a biſhop of the church of England, of ſuch eminent parts and learning. On the 18th of June, 1723, he embarked and landed at Calais, from whence he went to Bruſſels, and afterwards to Paris. He there wrote a vindication of himſelf, biſhop Smalridge. and Dr. Aldrich, from a charge brought againſt them by Mr. Oldmixon, of altering and interpolating the lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion. He died at Paris, Feb. 15, 1731, and his body was brought to England, and interred in Weſtminſter abbey. His Sermons are printed in four volumes, octavo. Though his character is differently repreſented by different parties, it is univerſally allowed that he had uncommon abilities, was a fine writer, and a moſt excellent preacher.

ATTICUS (TITUS POMPONIUS) a Roman knight, and one of the moſt honourable, as well as learned, men of ancient Rome. The conteſts between Cinna's party and that of Marius induced him, when young, to retire to Athens, where he learnt to ſpeak Greek with as much fluency and elegance as his native language. At his return to Rome he contracted a ſtrict friendſhip with Cicero, Hortenſius, and other learned men. He behaved with ſuch addreſs during the civil wars of Pompey and Cæſar, Mark Anthony and Brutus, that without leaving a ſtate of neutrality, he preſerved the eſteem and affection of both parties. Being fond of ſtudy and a private life, he conſtantly refuſed all public employments. He compoſed annals, and ſeveral other works, both in Greek and Latin. He reached the age of ſeventy-ſeven, almoſt without knowing what ſickneſs was; but being at laſt ill of a fever, he ſent for Agrippa, his ſon-in-law, and two other perſons, and declared to them, that he was reſolved to put an end to his life, by abſtaining from food, and deſired them to approve, and not oppoſe his reſolution. Agrippa, however, with tears and entreaties, endeavoured to perſuade him to ſubmit to life, but it was all in vain. After two days abſtinence the fever left him; but notwithſtanding this, Atticus perſiſted in his deſign, and died three days after, thirty years before the Chriſtian æra.

ATTICUS, prefect of all Aſia, under the emperor Nerva, in the year 97. His ſon, Herodes Atticus, was preceptor to Verus, and conſul in 143. From this conſul ſprung that Atticus who was ſo ſtupid as not to be able to learn the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, which obliged his father to give him twenty-four ſervants, each of which was called by the name of one of the letters, which was painted on his breaſt, and thus by the practice of ſeeing and calling them he learnt to read.

ATTICUS, patriarch of Conſtantinople, was a perſon of a moſt amiable character, and was eminent for his piety, humanity, and prudence: he abhorred ſuperſtition and perſecution, and diſpenſed his liberality to thoſe who differed widely from him in their ſentiments of religion. He died Oct. 10, 425.

ATTIGNI, a town of France, in Champagne. It is an ancient place, where ſeveral of the kings of France had their reſidence. It is ſeated on the river Aiſne, eight miles ſouth eaſt of Rhetel, and twenty north-eaſt of Rheims. Long. 4. 47. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

ATTILA, king of the Huns, ſurnamed the Scourge of God, lived in the fifth century, and may be ranked among the greateſt conquerors, ſince there was ſcarce any province in Europe which did not feel the weight of his victorious arms. He extended his empire (ſays Dr. Robertſon, in his Hiſtory of the Reign of Charles V.) over all the vaſt countries comprehended in the ancient diviſion of the world, under the general names of Scythia and Germany. While he was carrying on his wars againſt the barbarous nations, he kept the Roman empire under perpetual apprehenſions, and extorted vaſt ſubſidies from the timid and effeminate monarchs who governed it. In the year 451 he entered Gaul, at the head of an army compoſed of all the various nations which he had ſubdued, and it was more numerous than any with which the barbarians had hitherto invaded the empire. The devaſtations which he committed were horrible, not only the open country, but the moſt flouriſhing cities were deſolated. Aetius put a ſtop to his progreſs in that country, by the famous battle of Chalons, in which (if we may believe the hiſtorians of that age) three hundred thouſand perſons periſhed. But the next year he reſolved to attack the centre of the empire, and marching into Italy, waſted it with rage, inflamed by the ſenſe of his late diſgrace. What Italy ſuffered by the Huns exceeded all the calamities which the preceding incurſions of the barbarians had brought upon it The general opinion concerning the death of Attila is, that he was ſuffocated on the night of his marriage, by the bleeding of his noſe.

ATTIUS (LUCIUS) a tragic poet. See ACCIUS.

ATTLEBURY, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a good market on Tueſdays, for fat bullocks; and three fairs, on April 11, Holy Thurſday, and Auguſt 15, for cattle and toys. The church is a rectory, rated at 18l. 8s. 9d. in the king's books, and the certified value is 120l. a year. It is fourteen miles north-eaſt of Thetford, fifteen ſouth-weſt of Norwich, and ninety-four north-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 40 E. Lat. 52. 33. N.

ATYS, in fabulous hiſtory, a youth beloved by Cybele, the mother of the Gods, who made him her prieſt, on condition of his preſerving his chaſtity; but he breaking his vow by lying with the nymph Sangaritis, the goddeſs puniſhed him, by throwing him into a phrenzy, in which he caſtrated himſelf, when Cybele being filled with compaſſion, turned him into a pine tree.

AVA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the Peninſula, beyond the Ganges. The king of this country is extremely powerful, he having conquered Azem, Tipra, Arracan, and Pegu. Laos, the peninſula of Malacca, and Camboja, are tributary thereto; and therefore his dominions are bounded by Mogolſtan on the weſt, by Siam on the ſouth, by Tonquin and Cochin-China on the eaſt, and by Tibet and China on the ſouth. There are ſeveral large rivers which traverſe theſe dominions, and overflow their banks like the Nile, which render them very fertile in rice, millet, fruits, and excellent grapes. They have many tame and wild animals, ſuch as elephants, camels, horſes, ſheep, &c. with mines of lead, copper, and, as ſome ſay, gold and ſilver, beſides a large quantity of the fineſt oriental rubies, ſaphires, emeralds, and other precious ſtones; as alſo muſk, bezoar, benjamin, lack, eagle, and aloes wood.

AVA, the metropolis of the kingdom of the ſame name, is moderately large, the houſes are built with timber, or rather with bamboe canes, and the floors of teak plank, or ſplit bamboes, with thatched roofs. The ſtreets are very ſtrait, with rows of trees planted on each ſide. The king's palace is an exact quadrangle, each ſide of which is eight hundred paces, and is ſurrounded with a brick wall. But the palace itſelf is built with ſtone, and has four gates; the Golden Gate, through which all ambaſſadors enter, with their preſents; the Gate of Juſtice, through which the people bring petitions, accuſations, or complaints; the Gate of Grace, through which thoſe that have received favours paſs out, as alſo thoſe that have been acquitted of crimes laid to their charge; the Gate of State, through which his majeſty paſſes when he ſhews himſelf to the people. All his proviſions and water are carried in at this gate. Long. 96. 30. E. Lat. 21. 0. N.

AVALON, a ſmall but ancient city of Burgundy, in the Auxerrois, is about five hundred paces long, and three hundred broad. It has three gates, and the river Couſin fills its foſſes with water, and turns ſeveral corn-mills. In the town there is a collegiate church, a pariſh church, and a chapel of eaſe; as alſo another church in the ſuburb. There is alſo a college, wherein the ſtudents are taught as far as philoſophy. It is twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Auxerre, and fifty from Dijon. Long. 3. 5. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

AVALOS (FERDINAND FRANCIS D') marquis of Peſcara, one of the moſt celebrated generals of the emperor Charles V. and grand chamberlain of the kingdom of Naples. He was taken priſoner at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512, and while he was deprived of his liberty, compoſed an ingenious dialogue on Love, which he dedicated to the marchioneſs, his ſpouſe. He afterwards took arms againſt the French, and was of ſignal ſervice to the emperor. He contributed greatly to the gaining the battle of Bicoque, the recovery of the Milaneſe, and to the victory obtained at Pavia under Francis I. in 1525, and died the ſame year, aged thirty-two.

AVALOS (CONSTANCE D') ducheſs of Amalfi, was of the ſame family as the above marquis of Peſcara, and flouriſhed about the year 1550. She was ſo diſtinguiſhed by her great abilities, that it was doubted whether ſhe received more honour from being of ſuch an illuſtrious family, than ſhe conferred upon it. Italian lyric poetry was one of her amuſements; there remain, however, but few of theſe works; but theſe are placed among thoſe of the Italian poets of the firſt rank, and are printed at the end of thoſe of Victoria Colonna, marchioneſs of Peſcara.

AUBAGNE, a town of Provence, in France, on the road from Marſeilles to Toulon. The ſtates ſometimes hold their ſeſſions at this place. It is ſeated on the river Veaune, eighteen miles north-weſt of Toulon, and ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Marſeilles. Long. 5. 52. E. Lat. 43. 17. N.

AUBE, a river of France, which riſes in a mountain at the ſouth extremity of Auberive wood, croſſes a part of Champagne, and falls into the Seine at Conflans.

AUBENTON, a town of Picardy, in France, ſeated on the river Aube, ten miles eaſt of Vervins, and twelve ſouth-weſt of Rocroy. Long. 4. 25. E. Lat. 49. 51. N.

AUBERTIN (EDMUND) in Latin *Edmundus Albertinus*, a Proteſtant miniſter of the church of Paris, was born at Chalons upon the Marne, in the year 1595. He was admitted a miniſter at the ſynod of Charenton in 1618, and was choſen paſtor of the church of Chartres, from whence he removed to Paris, in 1631. He printed, in fo io, a work on the Euchariſt of the Ancient Church, by which he gained great reputation, and died at Paris, on the 5th of April, 1652, at fifty-ſeven years of age.

AUBERY (ANTHONY) a learned hiſtorian of the ſeventh century, was well verſed in the Latin, Greek, and modern learning. He conſtantly roſe at five in the morning, and ſtudied till ſix at night, and preferring the tranquil converſe with his books to the tumultuous affairs of the world, paid hardly any viſits, and received very few. He died in 1695, aged ſeventy-eight. He wrote, among other works, 1. A Hiſtory of the Cardinals. 2. An hiſtorical Treatiſe on the Pre-eminence of the Kings of France. 3. A Hiſtory of Cardinal de Richlieu. 4. That of Cardinal Mazarin; and, 5. A Treatiſe on the juſt Pretenſions of the king of France to the Empire; which giving the alarm to the German princes, the author was for ſome time confined in the Baſtile.

AUBESPINE (CLAUDIUS DE L') Baron of Chateauneuf, and ſecretary of ſtate, ſignalized himſelf by his ſervices under the French kings Francis I. Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IX. Queen Catherine de Medicis aſked his advice in all important affairs, and even went to his bed-ſide to conſult him on the day of the battle of St. Denys. He died the day after, on the 11th of November, 1567.

AUBESPINE (MAGDALEN DE L') the wife of Nicholas de Neuville, lord of Villeroy, was celebrated for her wit and beauty: ſhe compoſed ſeveral works in proſe and verſe, and died in 1596.

AUBETERRE, a town of France, in the Angoumois, upon the river Dronne, twenty-three miles ſouth of Angouleſme, and twenty-five weſt of Perigueux. Long. 0. 10. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

AUBIGNE (THEODORE AGRIPPA) marſhal of France, and the favourite of Henry IV. diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings and his valour. He wrote an Univerſal Hiſtory, and two ingenious ſatires are attributed to him, intitled The Confeſſion of Sancy, and The Baron de Feneſle. He embraced the Proteſtant religion, and died at Geneva, in 1630, aged eighty.

AUBIGNI, a town of Berry, in France, ſeated on the river Verre, in a flat agreeable country. It ſurrounded with high ſtrong walls, wide deep ditches, and high counterſcarps. There are four gates, as many ſuburbs, and but one pariſh-church for the town, ſuburbs, and hamlets that depend thereon. The caſtle is within the town, and is very handſome. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 47. 29. N.

AUBIN DU COMIER, a town of France, in Brittany, ten miles eaſt of Rennes, thirteen ſouth of Antrain, and two hundred weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

AUBIN, a town of the iſle of Jerſey, on the coaſt of Normandy, belonging to England, which has the beſt harbour in the whole iſland, and is defended by a fort.

AUBONNE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, ſeated near a river of the ſame name, ſeven miles north of the lake of Geneva, upon an eminence which has a gentle declivity, at the foot of which runs the river with an impetuous torrent. Its ſituation was very advantageous before the invention of artillery, it having a deep valley on two ſides which might ſerve inſtead of a foſſe, being traverſed by a river and a rivulet. Its church is at the eaſtern extremity on the ſide of a hill; from which there is a deep deſcent. The town itſelf is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the upper part of which ſtands a very handſome caſtle, with a fine court, and a portico ſupported by pillars of a ſingle ſtone each; above there is a covered gallery, which runs round the court; and as the caſtle ſtands high, there is a moſt delightful proſpect, not only of the whole town and the neighbouring fields, but of the lake of Geneva and of the land that ſurrounds it from one end to the other. At Thonen in Savoy, acroſs the lake, there is a tower covered with tin, which makes a glittering appearance when the ſun is in a certain poſition. The caſtle of Aubonne has likewiſe a tower of the ſame kind, which, at certain hours, makes the ſame appearance to the Savoyards. Long. 5. 54. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

The bailliage of Aubonne contains ſeveral villages, which are moſtly at the foot of the mountain Jura. In one part of this mountain there is a very deep cave, wherein thoſe that go down will find a natural and eternal ice-houſe. At the bottom of this cave may be heard a great noiſe, like that of a ſubterranean river, which is ſuppoſed to be the origin of that which runs by Aubonne, becauſe it firſt appears, with ſeveral ſources, about an hundred paces from the foot of that mountain.

AUBREY (JOHN) in Latin *Albericus*, a perſon of great learning and indefatigable diligence, a careful ſearcher into antiquities, a good Latin poet, and an excellent naturaliſt, but ſomewhat credulous. He was born at Eaſton-Piers, in Wiltſhire, on the 3d of November, in the year 1626 or 1627, and educated at Trinity-college, Oxford, after which he entered a ſtudent in the Middle Temple; but his father's death involved him in many law-ſuits, which obliged him to ſell ſeveral eſtates, and at laſt entirely ruined him, when he was generouſly ſupported by his friends. He wrote, 1. Miſcellanies. 2. A Perambulation of the County of Surry, in five volumes, octavo. 3. The Life of Mr. Hobbes of Malmſbury. 4. *Monumenta Britannica*, or a Diſcourſe concerning Stonehenge, and Roll-Rich Stones in Oxfordſhire. 5. *Architectonica Sacra*; and ſeveral other works ſtill in manuſcript. He died in 1700.

AUBURN, a town in Wiltſhire, eighty-one miles weſt of London. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 51. 30, N.

AUBUSSON (PETER D') the thirty-ninth grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, whoſe reſidence was then in the iſle of Rhodes. He ſignalized himſelf in Hungary, obtained the friendſhip of the emperor Sigiſmund, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour at the ſiege of Montereau Faut Yonne. Charles VII. ſaid of him, that it was very extraordinary to find ſuch valour and wiſdom united in one perſon. He was elected grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem in 1476, on which he immediately built ſeveral forts for the ſecurity of the iſland. In 1480, he defended Rhodes, when beſieged by the Turks, who came with a fleet of an hundred and ſixty ſail, and in two months time drove them from the iſland. The ſame year Mahomet II. dying, Zizim, one of his ſons, ſent to beg an aſylum in Rhodes, when the grand maſter conſented, and gave him a magnificent reception. This great man died at Rhodes, on the 3d of July, 1503, at above eighty years of age.

AUBUSSON (FRANCIS viſcount D') duke de la Feuillade, and marſhal of France diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery at the battle of Rhetel, in 1650, at the ſieges of Mouzon, Valenciennes, Landrecies, and at the famous battle of St. Gothard, againſt the Turks. In 1674, he attacked St. Stephen's fort by a paſſage to it that was almoſt impaſſable, and took it ſword in hand. He died ſuddenly in 1691.

AUBUSSON, a ſmall town of France, in La Marche, on the borders of Limoſin. Its ſituation is very irregular, on the ſide of the river Creuſe, in a bottom, ſurrounded with rocks, and mountains. It carries on the manufacture of tapeſtry, which renders it very populous and a place of trade. It is thirty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Limoges. Long. 2. 15. E. Lat. 45. 58. N.

AUCH, a city of France, the capital of the county of Armagnac, and the metropolitan of all Gaſcony. The archbiſhop aſſumes the title of primate of Aquitain, and the cathedral is one of the fineſt in all France. The chapter conſiſts of fifteen dignitaries and twenty canons, of whom five are ſeculars. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Gors, three hundred and eighty miles ſouth of Paris. Long. 0. 40. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

AUDE, a river of France, in Lower Languedoc, whoſe ſource is in the Pyrenean mountains. It runs by Carcaſſone, and paſſing through Languedoc, falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

AUDEBERT (GERMAIN) preſident of the court of aſſeſſors at Orleans, was a perſon of great merit, and an excellent Latin poet. He wrote ſeveral poems, particularly a deſcription of Rome, of Venice, and of Naples, and two volumes of Miſcellanies. He died in 1598, at above eighty years of age.

AUDEUS, the chief of the Audeans, obtained the name of an heretic, and the puniſhment of baniſhment, for celebrating Eaſter in the manner of the Jews, and attributing an human form to the Deity. He died in the country of the Goths, about the year 370.

AUDIGUER (N. D') a French author, born about the year 1565. He publiſhed at Paris a work on The ancient Cuſtom of Duels; the Loves of Lyſander and Caliſta; thoſe of Ariſtander and Cleonice, Flavia, Minerva, &c. Theſe novels were well received. He alſo tranſlated into French the novels of Miguel de Cervantes.

AUDLEY (JAMES) lord Audley, of Heighleigh, in Staffordſhire, was born about the year 1314. In 1343, he was made governor of Berwick upon Tweed, and the two next years ſerved in France. In 1348, he was elected into the noble order of the garter, then firſt founded; and in 1353, he reduced great part of the country of Valois. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions by his bravery, particularly at the glorious battle of Poictiers, in which, by the permiſſion of Edward the Black Prince, he, with four eſquires who attended him, charged the enemy in front, and performed wonders; at length, however, he was ſo grievouſly wounded, that his eſquires carried him out of the field of battle, laid him under a hedge, and there took off his armour and bound up his wounds. In 1360, he attended king Edward III. and his three ſons in their wars in France; and in the year following ſwore to the peace then concluded in the name of king Edward. For theſe ſervices he was appointed conſtable of Glouceſter caſtle for life, and was alſo governor of Aquitain and ſenechal of Poictou. He died on the 1ſt of April, 1386, leaving his eſtate to his only ſon Nicholas, who died July 22, 1390, without iſſue.

UD LEY (EDMUND) biſhop of Saliſbury, and chancellor of the moſt noble order of the garter, was the ſon of James lord Audley. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, to which he afterwards gave four hundred pounds to purchaſe lands, and beſtowed upon the ſame houſe the patronage of a chantry, which he had founded in the cathedral church of Saliſbury. He was alſo a benefactor to St. Mary's church in Oxford. He died in 1524.

AUDLEY, or rather AWDELY, (THOMAS) lord chancellor of England, in the reign of king Henry VIII. was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family, and was born in 1488. He acquired great reputation as an able, learned, and eloquent lawyer. By the king's influence, he was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, and afterwards made lord keeper and lord chancellor, created a baron, and inſtalled knight of the garter. He was too much a courtier to inſiſt upon what he judged reaſonable, if it was diſapproved by the king. Lloyd ſays, that he was always in favour with the queens, and that he knew king Henry the Eighth's temper better than he did himſelf, whom he always ſurpriſed to his own bent, never moving any of his ſuits to him but when in haſte, and moſt commonly amuſing him with other matters till he paſt his requeſt. He ſat in judgment and pronounced ſentence of death on ſir Thomas More, indicted for high-treaſon in refuſing to acknowledge the king's ſupremacy; he had been very active in the divorce of queen Catharine, and in the diſſolution of religious houſes. A little before his death, he obtained a licence from the king to change the name of Buckingham college, in Cambridge, into that of Magdelen or Maudlin: to this college he was a great benefactor, and is generally reputed its founder. He died on the laſt day of April, 1544.

AUDRAN (GERARD) a celebrated engraver, who was born at Lyons, and died at Paris, in 1703, aged ſixty-three.

AVAUX (COUNT D'). See MESMES.

AVEIRO, a city of Portugal, near the head of a ſmall gulph of the ſea, formed by the tide at the mouth of the river Vouga, twenty-one miles from Porto, and twenty-ſeven from Coimbro. It is a conſiderable town. The Vouga forms a ſmall haven, with a bar, over which veſſels may paſs, that do not draw above eight or nine feet water, at the time of high tide, by the help of the pilots of the place. Aveiro ſtands in a long plain, well watered with ſprings, and fruitful in all things. It is but nine miles in breadth, from Porto to Coimbro, being bounded on the eaſt by a chain of high mountains, which reach from one town to the other. They are called Sera d' Alcoba, and have abundance of ſprings, which form divers rivers, ſome of which fall into the Dovero, others into the Vouga, and others into the Mandego. The inhabitants of Aveiro have this ſingular privilege, that no perſon whatever, who is a ſtranger, can paſs a night there without leave of the magiſtrate. It has no fortification but a wall flanked with a few towers. However, its port may ſerve inſtead of a rampart, inſomuch that there can be nothing to fear on the ſide of the ſea. There is a very remarkable nunnery in this place, wherein none are received but the daughters of the ancient nobility, deſcended from the old Chriſtians. Near this place is ſalt enough made to ſerve two or three provinces. Long. 9 8. W. Lat. 40. 30. N.

AVELLINO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake, in 1694. It is thirteen miles ſouth of Benevento, and thirty-ſix north-eaſt of Naples. Long. 15. 3. E. Lat. 40. 53. N.

AVENCHE, a bailliage of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern. It takes up part of the banks of the lake Morat, and ſome parts of the banks of Neufchatel in the vallies. This laſt is a peninſula between the two lakes, and is covered with vineyards, fields, and meadows. Avenche is an ancient city, which retains nothing of its former ſplendor but its name and ruins. Its circumference may be known by the remainder of the walls, which have a tower half demoliſhed. It is almoſt round, and is two thouſand four hundred paces in compaſs. It was formerly the capital of all Swiſſerland, under the Roman emperors, but the preſent town ſtands in one of its corners. Several monuments have been dug up with inſcriptions, which ſhow it was a Roman colony. The town is ſixteen miles weſt of Bern. Long. 7. 7. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

AVENES, a little but ſtrong town in French Flanders, in the county of Hainalt, ſeated upon the river Theſpes. It con-

tains about two thouſand five hundred inhabitants, and has three gates. The houſes are wretchedly built, the ſtreets are irregular, and the ſquares ſmall. It was fortified by Mr. Vauban, in a ſtrong regular manner. Beſides the convents of Recollects, Recollectines, and Beguines, there is a collegiate church, with twelve canons, a provoſt, and a dean. About this place there are a prodigious number of white ſtones, proper for building, which ſculptors uſe for ſtatues; they are known by the name of the Stones of Avenes, It is twenty-ſix miles eaſt of Cambray, and one hundred north of Paris. Long. 3. 40. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

AVENPACE (Abu Becr Mohammed Ebn Bajah) commonly known among the Arabian writers by the ſurname of Ebn al Sayegh, the moſt ſubtile of all the Mohammedan philoſophers, was born in Spain, and was well ſkilled in phyſic, the mathematics, and poetry; but his ſuperior merit raiſed him enemies, and he was poiſoned at Fez, in the year of the Hegira 525, A. D. 1129.

AVENTINE (John) the ſon of an innkeeper at Abenſperg, in Bavaria, acquired great reputation by his learning, and his writing the Annals of Bavaria. He died January 9, 1534.

AVENZOAR (Abu Merwan Abdalmalec Ebn Zohr) an eminent Arabian phyſician, flouriſhed about the end of the eleventh or the beginning of the twelfth century. He wrote a book on the method of preparing medicines and diet; and another in which he treats of the qualities of medicines and food.

AVERANI (Benedict) a learned Italian, was born a Florence, in 1645, and in 1676 was made profeſſor of the Greek tongue at Piſa. He was a man of prodigious erudition, and had ſuch univerſal knowledge, that he was capable of teaching all the ſciences. His memory was ſo excellent, that though he never made any collections from the authors he read, he was able to cite their authorities in his diſcourſes. He is ſaid to have never had any commerce with women, and that he carefully avoided entering into any familiarities with them. He wrote an excellent poem on the Contempt of Love, which has been compared to the beſt pieces of the ancients. He died in 1707. His principal works were printed at Florence, 1717, in 3 vols. folio.

AVERNO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying in a narrow valley, which is two miles long, and about one broad. Authors have formerly ſaid, that the water was ſo bad that birds dropped down dead when flying over it; and for this reaſon poets called it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poiſonous quality, for birds not only fly over it, but ſwim upon it. A little to the weſt of the lake is a cave, where ſome pretend they went formerly to conſult the Cumean ſybil. There is alſo ſome old walls ſtanding, that ſome ſuppoſe to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

AVERROES (Abu Merwan Abdalmalek Ebn Zohr) one of the moſt ſubtle philoſophers that ever appeared among the Arabians, flouriſhed at the end of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth century. He was the ſon of the high-prieſt and chief judge of Corduba in Spain; he was educated in the univerſity of Morocco, and ſtudied natural philoſophy, medicine, mathematics, law, and divinity. After the death of his father, he enjoyed his poſts; but notwithſtanding his being exceeding rich, his liberality to men of letters in neceſſity, whether they were his friends or his enemies, made him always in debt. Being once blamed for his liberality to the latter, "How unhappy are "you, ſaid he, not to know, that to ſerve one's relations "and friends is not an act of liberality, ſince we are led to "it by natural affection. To be liberal is to ſerve one's "enemies; and ſince my riches did not ariſe from myſelf, "or from the induſtry or bravery of my anceſtors, but only "from the profeſſion of virtue, is it not fit, that I ſhould "diſpoſe of them in acts of virtue? and I find that I have "not miſapplied them, as they have ſerved to make thoſe "my friends who were before my enemies." He was afterwards ſtripped of all his poſts, and thrown into priſon for hereſy; but the oppreſſions of the judge who ſucceeded him, cauſed him to be reſtored to his former employments. This worthy and learned Mahometan was alſo remarkable for his humility and his patience. He was extremely attached to Ariſtotle, and wrote commentaries upon his works in ſo admirable a manner, that, by way of eminence he was ſtiled the Commentator. He likewiſe wrote a work on the whole art of phyſic, and many amorous verſes, but when he grew old, he threw theſe laſt into the fire; his other poems are loſt, except a ſmall piece, in which he ſays, that when he was young, he acted againſt his reaſon; but that when he was in years, he followed its dictates; and adds, "Would "to God I had been born old, and that in my youth I had "been in a ſtate of perfection." He died in 1206.

AVERRUNCI, in Pagan mythology, certain Gods, whoſe buſineſs it was to avert misfortunes. Caſtor and Pollux were of this number among the Romans, and Apollo and Hercules among the Greeks.

AVES, an iſland ſo called from the quantity of birds that have been found there. It is in South America, in about eleven degrees forty-five minutes of latitude, to the ſouth of Porto Rico, and to the ſouth-eaſt of the iſle of Bonair. It has a good haven, where veſſels may be conveniently careened.

AVESBURY (Robert) an ancient Engliſh hiſtorian, who was regiſter of the archbiſhop of Canterbury's court. He wrote part of the Hiſtory of the Reign of that glorious Prince Edward III. of which there are ſtill ſeveral manuſcripts in public libraries. Mr. Hearne printed an edition of this author, which is now very ſcarce. This hiſtorian died in the latter end of the year 1356.

AUGE, a territory of France, in Normandy, which gives title to a viſcount. It extends from Falaiſe and Argenton as far as the ſea, between the rivers Dives, Vie, and Touques. The inhabitants fatten the oxen which come from Poitou and Brittany; they alſo feed a great number of cows, whoſe milk ſerves for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants, and to make excellent cheeſe and butter. The arable land is ſtiff, and produces but little good corn; but they ſow ſainfoin, which ſucceeds ſo well, that they have five good crops ſucceſſively; they likewiſe bring up a great number of horſes; they ſow flax and hemp, and have vaſt plenty of apples, of which they make cyder, which they ſend up the rivers Dives and Touques.

AUGEA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Alæus, who being deflowered by Hercules, became pregnant, and brought forth Telephus; but ſhe was no ſooner delivered, than Alæus put both Augea and her ſon into a cheſt, and ordered them to be thrown into the river Caycus, when Venus ſteering the cheſt, brought it to the mouth of the river, where it was taken up by Teuthras, who falling in love with Augea, married her, and at length left his kingdom to Telephus.

AUGEAS, in fabulous hiſtory, was king of Elis, and particularly famed for his ſtable, which contained three thouſand oxen, and had not been cleaned for thirty years. Hercules was deſired to clear away the filth from this ſtable in one day; and Augeas promiſed, if he performed it, to give him a tenth part of the cattle. This taſk Hercules is ſaid to have performed by turning the courſe of the river Alpheus through the ſtable; when Augeas refuſing to ſtand by his engagement, Hercules ſlew him with his arrows, and gave his kingdom to Phyleus his ſon, who had ſhewn an abhorrence of his father's inſincerity.

AUGSBURG, a city of Germany, capital of the circle of Suabia, ſeated near the confluence of the Ardech and Lech, in one of the moſt beautiful plains that can be imagined. It is one of the largeſt and handſomeſt cities of the empire; but the fortifications are after the old manner and very irregular; the ſtreets are broad and ſtrait; the houſes moſtly of timber, plaiſtered and whitened without, or adorned with paintings; the reſt are of free-ſtone; the churches and fountains are generally ornamented with fine figures of braſs. Many of the churches are ſtately, and adorned within with curious workmanſhip and paintings. That part of the city erected by the noble family of the Fuggers, who are lords of the adjacent country, conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets croſs-wiſe, containing one hundred and ſix houſes: the poor people that inhabit them are maintained by an annual penſion. Its magnificent town-houſe is little inferior to that of Amſterdam, it being a vaſt ſquare ſtone building, with a marble portico; at the top of the front, within the pediment, is a large ſpread eagle, holding a ſceptre and globe in its talons, of braſs gilt, ſaid to weigh twenty-two hundred weight; the great portal is of a very beautiful reddiſh marble, over which is a balcony of the ſame colour, ſupported by two pillars of white marble; over the gate there are two large griffins of braſs; moſt of the rooms are wainſcotted and cieled with very fine timber; the great hall is very magnificent, and paved with marble; it is one hundred and ten feet long, fifty-eight broad, and fifty-two high, and its roof is ſupported by eight columns of red marble; the cieling of the upper wall is of very curious workmanſhip of poliſhed aſh, conſiſting of compartments, the ſquares and pannels of which are enriched with gilded ſculptures, and filled with pictures and other ornaments; this is likewiſe ſupported by eight pillars with baſes and chapiters of braſs; the other rooms are handſomely adorned with very fine paintings.

In the ſquare, near the town-houſe, is the fountain of Auguſtus, which is a marble baſon, ſurrounded with iron balluſtrades finely wrought; at the four corners are four braſs ſtatues as big as the life, two of which are women and two men; in the middle of the baſon is a pedeſtal, at the foot of which are four large ſphinxes ſquirting water out of their breaſts; a little above theſe are four infants holding four dolphins in their arms, which pour water out of their mouths; and over theſe infants are feſtoons and pine-apples all of braſs; upon the pedeſtal is the ſtatue of Auguſtus as large as the life. The fountain moſt remarkable next to this is that of Hercules, which is a hexagon baſon with ſeveral

braſs figures, particularly Hercules engaging the hydra. Another curioſity is the ſecret gate, which was contrived to let in perſons ſafely in time of war; it has ſo many engines and diviſions with gates and keys, and apartments for guards at ſome diſtance from each other, where paſſengers are examined, that it is impoſſible for the town to be ſurpriſed this way; the gates are bolted and unbolted, opened and ſhut, by unſeen operators, inſomuch that it looks like enchantment. The water-towers are alſo very curious, of which there are three ſeated on a branch of the river Lech, which runs through the city in ſuch a torrent as to drive many mills, which work a number of pumps that raiſe the water in large leaden pipes to the top of the towers; one of theſe ſends water to the public fountains, and the reſt to near a thouſand houſes in the city.

The Lutherans have a college here, which is a vaſt ſquare building, with a fine clock on the top of the front. In this there are ſeven different claſſes, a hall for public diſputations, and a theatre for dramatic repreſentations. The cathedral is a large, gloomy, Gothic building, with two ſpire-ſteeples; it is adorned with paintings upon whimſical ſubjects, and has a great gate all of braſs, over which are ſeveral ſcripture paſſages well repreſented in baſſo relievo. The Jeſuits have a ſplendid college here, which, with their church, is full of gilding, painting, and carving; they have likewiſe a pleaſant library. Though half the inhabitants are Lutherans, there are a great many Popiſh proceſſions. There are no Jews in the town, nor are they ſuffered to lie there; but they inhabit a village at about a league diſtance, and pay ſo much an hour for the liberty of trading in the day-time. The Benedictine abbey is a vaſt Gothic building, the cieling of which is ſaid to be the higheſt in Germany, and overlooks all the reſt of the churches; it is adorned with ſeveral ſtatues, and has one very grand altar. The church of St. Croix is one of the handſomeſt in Augſburg for architecture, painting, ſculpture, gilding, and a fine ſpire.

The inhabitants look upon Auguſtus Cæſar as the founder of the town: it is true, that that emperor ſent a colony there, but the town was already founded, though he gave it the name of Auguſta Vindelicorum; but that which will eterniſe the memory of this town is the confeſſion of faith which the Proteſtant princes preſented to Charles V. in 1530. Tho' the Proteſtants were very powerful at Augſburg, they could not keep their ground; for the Bavarians drove them from thence; but Guſtavus Adolphus reſtored them again in 1632, ſince which time they have continued there and ſhare the government with the Papiſts. In 1703 the elector of Bavaria took it, after a ſiege of ſeven days, and demoliſhed the fortifications; however, the battle of Hochſted reſtored their liberty, which they yet enjoy under the government of their own magiſtrates, the biſhop having no temporal dominion in the city. The chapter is compoſed of perſons of quality, who are to bring proofs of their nobility. The canons have a right of electing their own biſhop, who is a ſovereign, in the ſame manner as ſeveral other of the German biſhops.

This city is thirty miles north-weſt of Munich, ſixty-three ſouth of Nuremberg, one hundred and twenty-five eaſt of Straſburg, and two hundred miles weſt of Vienna. Long. 10. 58. E. Lat. 48. 24. N.

AUGUR, in antiquity, an officer of high dignity appointed at Rome to foretell future events, from the flight and chattering of birds, from the appetite and actions of the ſacred chickens, from quadrupeds and portentous omens, as thunder, lightning, &c.

The college of Augurs, at firſt inſtituted by Romulus at Rome, was originally compoſed of no more than three perſons, taken from the three tribes, into which the inhabitants of the city were divided; but ſeveral being afterwards added, they at length amounted to fifteen, all of whom were perſons of the higheſt diſtinction, and none were admitted but thoſe of a blameleſs life and free from all perſonal defects. This was a prieſthood for life; and when they were once entered into this office, no crime could deprive them of it.

AUGUSTALES, in Roman antiquity, an epithet given to the flamins or prieſts who ſacrificed to Auguſtus Cæſar after his deification; and alſo to the games celebrated to his honour on the 4th of the ides of October.

AUGUSTALIA, in antiquity, a feſtival inſtituted by the Romans in honour of Auguſtus Cæſar, on his return to Rome, after having ſettled peace in Sicily, Greece, Syria, Aſia, and Parthia, on which occaſion they alſo built an altar to him, inſcribed *Fortunæ reduci*.

AUGUSTINE (St.) one of the moſt illuſtrious fathers of the church, was born at Tagaſte in Africa, November 13, 354. He was the ſon of Patricius, a mean citizen of Tagaſte, and Monica, a woman of exemplary virtue. His father intending that he ſhould raiſe himſelf by his learning, ſent him to Madaura, to be inſtructed in the claſſics; but diſcovering a great diſlike to ſtudy, he loved nothing but gaming and public ſhews, and, it is ſaid, invented a thouſand lies to eſcape the rod, with which he was often ſeverely chaſtiſed. He afterwards ſtudied at Carthage, where he embraced the opinions of the Manicheans, and at length returning to Tagaſte, gained great reputation by teaching rhetoric, but lived in debauchery. In 380 he went back to Carthage, and taught rhetoric in that city with extraordinary applauſe. Here he took a woman into keeping, to whom he was very conſtant, and by her he had a ſon.

He afterwards went to Rome, where he taught rhetoric with the ſame ſucceſs; and, in 383, Symmachus, prefect of that city, appointed him public profeſſor of rhetoric at Milan, where he went out of curioſity to hear St. Ambroſe preach, to know whether his eloquence deſerved the reputation it had gained; and his ſermons made ſuch an impreſſion upon him, that he embraced the doctrines of Chriſtianity. His mother, who had travelled to Milan to ſee him, affectionately adviſed him to marry, and to lay aſide his lewd practices, to which he at length conſented, and, with the utmoſt reluctance, ſent back his miſtreſs to Africa; but as the young lady intended for his wife would not be fit for marriage 'till two years after, he could not refrain ſo long, and therefore took, in the mean while, another woman; but at laſt the reading of St. Paul's Epiſtles, together with the tears and ſolicitations of his mother, and the converſation of ſome of his friends, completed his converſion. He was baptized by St. Ambroſe in 387; the following year he returned to Africa, and in 391 was ordained prieſt. The warmth of conſtitution, which before led him to the gratifications of luſt, now flamed out in zeal for Chriſtianity. He advanced ſeveral new opinions on grace and predeſtination, and approved of penal laws in matters of conſcience. However, he was of important ſervice to the church by his pen and exemplary piety. He died on the 28th of Auguſt, 430, aged ſeventy-ſix. The beſt edition of his works is that of the Benedictines, in eleven volumes, folio.

AUGUSTIN (St.) or, by contraction, AUSTIN (St.) uſually ſtyled the Apoſtle of the Engliſh, and the firſt archbiſhop of Canterbury, was originally a monk of the convent of St. Andrew at Rome, and in the year 596 was diſpatched into Britain by pope Gregory I. together with forty other monks of the ſame order, for the converſion of the Engliſh Saxons to the Chriſtian religion, in which employment he had ſurpriſing ſucceſs; for he not only converted Ethelbert, king of Kent, but ſeveral thouſands of the people. The popiſh writers have aſcribed ſeveral very ridiculous miracles to him, of which we ſhall give one as a ſpecimen. This ſaint coming one day to preach at a village called Cumpton, in Oxfordſhire, the prieſt of the place complained to him, that a certain officer in the army refuſed to pay him his tythes. Upon which Auguſtin ſent for the officer, and gently reprimanded him for his obſtinacy, in with-holding the church's dues; but the ſoldier ſtill refuſing to comply, Auguſtin threatened him with excommunication; and then going up to the altar, ſaid aloud, in the hearing of all the people, "Let no excommunicated perſon be preſent at the maſs." This being ſaid, a corpſe, which had been buried in the church porch, came immediately out of his grave, and going into the church yard, ſtood there erect and motionleſs, during the celebration of maſs. The people who ſaw it came in a fright to tell Auguſtin, upon which the archbiſhop, preceded by the croſs and holy water, and accompanied by all the people, went to the place, and demanded of the body, who he was? To whom the corpſe replied, "When you commanded, on God's part, that no excommunicated perſon ſhould be preſent at maſs, the angels of God, who conſtantly attend your ſteps, caſt me out of the place where I was buried, telling me, that Auguſtin, the friend of God, commanded all ſtinking carcaſſes to be thrown out of the church of God; for, in the time of the Britons, before the fury of the Anglo-Saxons had laid waſte this country, I was lord of this village, and though often admoniſhed by the prieſt of this church, refuſed paying tythes, till being excommunicated by him, I died, and was caſt down into hell." Upon this, Auguſtin and all the company wept bitterly. Then Auguſtin bid the dead body ſhew him where the prieſt lay buried, which being done, and a few dry bones found, the ſaint addreſt himſelf to prayer, and then ſaid, "In the name of God, I command thee to ariſe, for I have buſineſs with thee." Immediately the bones began to unite, and in a ſhort time the prieſt ſtood before them, who, at the ſaint's command, pronounced abſolution on the excommunicated corpſe; after which both the dead bodies returned to their graves, and fell into duſt. Auguſtin then calling the officer, aſked him if he yet perſiſted in refuſing to pay his tythes; but he, trembling and aſtoniſhed, fell at the ſaint's feet, confeſſed his crime, and, beſtowing all his goods on the church, became a conſtant follower of Auguſtin, till the day of his death. But to return. Auguſtin principally reſided at Canterbury, which thus became the metropolitan

metropolitan church of England, and having eſtabliſhed biſhops in ſeveral of the cities, died on the 26th of May, 607.

AUGUSTIN (ANTHONY) archbiſhop of Terragon, and one of the moſt learned men in his time, was born at Sarragoſſa, and obtained great ſkill in the languages, and in civil and canon law, the belles lettres, eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and ſacred and prophane antiquities. He wrote a great number of works, the moſt conſiderable of which is the Correction of Gratian, an excellent edition of which was publiſhed by Baluze, with notes, in 1672. This learned prelate died in 1586, in the 69th year of his age.

AUGUSTINE (ST.) a town on the eaſt coaſt of Florida, belonging to the Engliſh. It is ſeated on the extremity of a narrow neck of land, which advances into the ſea, on the north ſide of which is a bay, and before it an iſland. Long. 81. 10. W. Lat. 8. 30. N.

There is a cape of the ſame name on the coaſt of Brazil, in South-America. Long. 35. 4. W. Lat. 8. 30. S.

AUGUSTOW, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Poland, in the duchy and palatinate of Polakia, ſeated on the river Narieu, forty-four miles north of Bieliſk, one hundred north-by-eaſt of Warſaw, and one hundred and ſeventy-five eaſt of Dantzick. Long. 24. 2. E. Lat. 53. 25. N.

AUGUSTULUS. See AUGUSTUS ROMULUS.

AUGUSTUS (CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS) the ſecond of the Roman emperors, was born at Rome ſixty-three years before the Chriſtian æra. Having heard of the death of Cæſar, by whom he had been adopted, he repaired to Italy, where he was joined by all his uncle's party. Mark Anthony, who was then jealous of Auguſtus's authority, took up arms againſt him; but Auguſtus, in conjunction with Hirtius and Panſa, freed Decimus Brutus, who was beſieged in Modena, and drove Anthony out of Italy. Hirtius was killed at the battle of Modena, Panſa died of his wounds; but before his death he diſcovered to Auguſtus, that the ſenate's ſecret deſign was to weaken both him and Anthony, by means of each other, and at laſt to place the government in the hands of Pompey's party. This, added to the progreſs made by Caſſius, induced Auguſtus to become reconciled to Mark Anthony, who threatened, in caſe he refuſed to come to terms with him, to join with Brutus and Caſſius. Hence aroſe the league between Auguſtus, Mark Anthony, and Lepidus, which was called the Triumvirate. Auguſtus married Clodia, and marched towards Rome, when the ſenate, which had been on the point of condemning him, raiſed him above the laws themſelves, and permitted him to exalt himſelf above the conſuls. Auguſtus cauſed his adoption to be authoriſed by a public edict, and Brutus, Caſſius, and the reſt of Cæſar's aſſaſſins, to be condemned. At length he had an interview with Mark Anthony and Lepidus, near Bologna; when it was reſolved that they ſhould take upon them the government of the people for five years, under the name of Triumvirs, and that they ſhould nominate the magiſtrates. They at the ſame time divided the government amongſt themſelves, Anthony had the eaſt, Auguſtus the weſt, and Lepidus Africa; after which agreement, Mark Anthony and Auguſtus marched againſt Brutus and Caſſius. Auguſtus at length returning to Italy, found that Fulvia was plotting againſt him in favour of Mark Anthony, her huſband, which again made a breach between them; but after Fulvia's death, Auguſtus again came to an agreement with Anthony, who married Octavia, the ſiſter of Auguſtus, and the widow of Marcellus; after which Auguſtus conquered young Pompey in Sicily, and drove him out of that iſland, when Lepidus, who had a ſhare in this victory, would have taken poſſeſſion of Sicily, but his army forſaking him, Auguſtus ſent him into exile. In ſhort, the war being at length rekindled between Auguſtus and Anthony, the famous battle of Actium decided the fate of theſe two princes, Anthony being conquered thirty-one years before the Chriſtian æra; by his death, and that of Cleopatra, Auguſtus obtained the empire of the world. At his return to Rome, he, by the advice of Mecænas, preſerved his authority, and took the title of emperor, tho' Agrippa would have perſuaded him to reſtore the Roman commonwealth. To ſecure his power, he ſtrove to gain the army by his liberality, the people by introducing plenty, and the learned by gratuities. The ſenate conferred upon him the title of Auguſtus in the twenty-ſeventh year before the Chriſtian æra. He afterwards viſited Gaul, Spain, Sicily, Greece, and Aſia, aſſumed the office of high prieſt, and eight years before the birth of Chriſt reformed the calendar, and reduced it to the ſtate in which it continued till the time of pope Gregory XIII. He then gave his own name to the month of Auguſt, which was before called *Sextilis*. In ſhort, he adopted Tiberius, and died at Nola, in the ſeventy-ſixth year of his age.

This prince was of an advantageous and well proportioned ſtature, with an agreeable air, and a modeſt look. While he aſpired to the empire, his mind appeared agitated, fluctuating, and artful; but as ſoon as he became the peaceable poſſeſſor of the ſovereign authority, his vices ſeemed changed into virtues. He appeared juſt, affable, and liberal. He preſerved peace, advanced men of merit, and made the arts and ſciences flouriſh; he even cultivated them himſelf, and they were raiſed throughout his empire to the higheſt degree of perfection. He is reproached, however, for being too fond of pleaſure, and for being governed by the caprices of his wife Livia, who ruled him as ſhe pleaſed.

AUGUSTUS ROMULUS, ſurnamed AGUSTULUS, either from deriſion, or on account of his youth. This was the laſt of the Roman emperors. He was the ſon of Oreſtes, general of the Roman army in Gaul, who having revolted, and driven Julius Nepos from Ravenna, rendered himſelf maſter of the empire, and cauſed his ſon to be proclaimed emperor at Ravenna, on the 29th of October, 475. Auguſtulus did not long enjoy his new dignity; for Odoacer having raiſed an army, cauſed Oreſtes to be put to death, rendered himſelf maſter of Rome, and obliged Auguſtulus to abdicate the empire, after his having reigned nine months and twenty-four days, on which he had a revenue allowed him for the remainder of his life. Odoacer, however, refuſed the purple, the other imperial ornaments, and the title of emperor, contenting himſelf with being proclaimed king of Italy on the 23d of Auguſt, 476. Thus ended the Roman empire in the Weſt, five hundred and ſeven years and a few days after the battle of Actium, which eſtabliſhed the empire under Auguſtus, and one thouſand two hundred and twenty-nine years after the foundation of Rome. It is remarkable that the laſt Roman emperor bore the name of Auguſtus, as well as the firſt, and alſo the name of Romulus, the founder of the power of the Romans.

AUGUSTUS (PHILIP). See PHILIP AUGUSTUS.

AUGUSTUS, duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, was one of the wiſeſt and moſt learned princes of the ſeventeenth century. He wrote ſeveral works, and, particularly, An Harmony of the Goſpels, which has been much eſteemed.

AVICENNA (ABU ALI AL HOSAIN EBN ABDALLAH EBN SINA) a moſt celebrated philoſopher and phyſician among the Mahommetans, was born in the year of the Hegira, 370, A. D. 980, at Affhana, a ſmall town near Bokhâra. By the time he was ten years of age he had learned the Koran. He was then ſent to a man who dealt in herbs, and was ſkilled in the Indian method of accounts, to learn arithmetic. After this, he learnt the rudiments of logic, and the firſt five or ſix propoſitions of Euclid, from a private tutor, and then went through the reſt of Euclid by himſelf, only conſulting the commentators. He next applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, and being then about ſixteen, he viſited patients to gain experience. Having attained great ſkill in logic, natural philoſophy, and mathematics, he proceeded to divinity, and as a preparation for this ſtudy, was deſirous of making himſelf maſter of Ariſtotle's metaphyſics; but it is ſaid, that he read the book over forty times, and even got it by heart, without underſtanding it: but was one day in a bookſeller's ſhop, when a broker offered to ſell him a book of metaphyſics, which he rejected with ſcorn, the broker however telling him that he might have it cheap, he purchaſed it, and had no ſooner run it over at home, than he plainly perceived the ſenſe of Ariſtotle, and out of joy gave a conſiderable alms to the poor. Avicenna having recovered the king of Khoraſan, who, during a fit of illneſs, had ſent for him, though he was a very young man, that prince kept him near his perſon, and allowed him free acceſs to his numerous and valuable library, which happening to be burnt ſoon after, Avicenna's enemies accuſed him of having ſet it on fire, that nobody elſe might enjoy the ſame advantage. He wrote near a hundred books, among which are, 1. His Canon, or Syſtem of Phyſic. 2. *Al Shefâ*, i. e. Healing: and 3. A Treatiſe on the Eaſtern Philoſophy. He died in the year of the Hegira, 428, A. D. 1036, being fifty-eight lunar years old.

AVIENUS, a Latin author, in the fourth century, who put Phædrus's Fables into elegiac verſes, but his poetry having neither the beauty nor the graces of the original, it ought not to be put into the hands of youth.

AVIGNON, a city of Provence, in France, the capital of the county of Venaiſſin, and ſeated on the banks of the Rhone. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and the reſidence of ſeveral popes at this place for ſeventy years have rendered it conſiderable. Its walls are built with free-ſtone, with ſeveral ſquare towers, adorned with pinnacles. The ditches are not large, but are in proportion to the height of the walls, and are in ſome places full of water. This city belongs to the pope, who ſends a vice-legate every three years, who, in ſome ſenſe, is the governor. Near the Rhone there is a large rock, within the circumference of the walls, upon which is a platform, from whence we may have a proſpect of the whole city, and the places about it. This city is embelliſhed with magnificent churches, a large ſquare, beautiful build-

ings, and very agreeable gardens. The palace of the vice-legate is compoſed of ſeveral large ſquare towers, and he gives audience in a great hall which is full of fine paintings, as is alſo the chapel and the apartments. The Arſenal is near the palace.

The church of Notre Dame is ancient, but not large, and is one of the beſt adorned in the city. After having aſcended about fifty ſteps, you come to a very ancient portico, which ſuſtains a great tower; as you enter the church on the left hand, you ſee paintings which equal the fineſt in Italy. The great altar is very magnificent, and is adorned with a ſhrine that contains the relics of we know not how many ſaints. The treaſure of the ſacriſty is worthy of the curioſity of the traveller. The little palace where the archbiſhop reſides is formed of three bodies of lodgings, accompanied with courts and ſmall pavilions. It overlooks the Rhone, the city, and the fields. Theſe buildings and the mint adorn a large ſquare, which is the common walk of the inhabitants.

In Avignon they reckon ſeven gates, ſeven palaces, ſeven colleges, ſeven hoſpitals, ſeven monaſteries, ſeven nunneries, and ſeven popes, who have lived there in ſeventy years. The church of the Celeſtines is very magnificent, and full of fine monuments, and the reſt are not without their curioſities. The univerſity has four colleges, and the place where the Jews live is a diſtinct quarter, from whence the Jews, who pay tribute, dare not ſtir out without yellow hats, and the women muſt have ſomething yellow about their heads, to diſtinguiſh them from the Chriſtians. Their number is very conſiderable in a very confined place, where the only way of enlarging their abodes is by building their houſes higher. Their ſynagogue is ſo dark, that they are obliged to light lamps. However, they are forced to hear a monk preach a ſermon every week. There was a ſtone bridge over the Rhone, which is very rapid, but the greateſt part of it is carried away, and the vacancy ſupplied with wood. It had twenty arches, but it was narrow, tho' above a quarter of a mile long. The curious that travel this way go to ſee the fountain of Vaucloſe, where the river Sorgues, which paſſes through this city, has its ſource. Below the bridge there is an iſland, where the Sorgue joins the Rhone, in which are ſeveral houſes of pleaſure. It is forty miles north-weſt of Aix, and two hundred and ſeventy-two ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 59. E. Lat. 43. 57. N.

AVILA (Lewis d') a Spaniſh gentleman, born at Piazença, and general of horſe to Charles V. at the ſiege of Metz, wrote hiſtorical Memoirs of the War of Charles V. and other works.

Avila (John d') ſurnamed the Apoſtle of Andaluſia, was born at Almodoar del Campo, in Old Caſtile. By his ſermons he converted St. Francis de Borgia, St. John de Dieu, &c. He wrote ſeveral pious works, and died at Montilla, in 1569.

Avila, a celebrated hiſtorian. See Davila.

There have been many other perſons of this name.

Avila, a city of Old Caſtile, in Spain, ſeated on an eminence on the banks of the river Adaja, and in ſight of the mountains of Pico. It is fortified both by nature and art, having a wall nine thouſand and ſeventy-five feet in circumference, adorned with twenty-ſix lofty towers, and ten handſome gates. There are ſeventeen principal ſtreets, the houſes in which are generally good, and ſome of them ſtately, with nine ſquares, two thouſand houſes, nine pariſhes, as many monaſteries, ſeven nunneries, two colleges, nine hoſpitals, eighteen chapels, and an allowance of ten thouſand ducats yearly, for the maintainance of orphans and other poor people. It has an univerſity, and a conſiderable biſhoprick, beſides a noble cathedral, which has eight dignitaries, twenty canons, and the ſame number of minor canons. It ſtands in the middle of a fine large plain, ſurrounded with mountains, and covered with fruit-trees and vineyards. There is likewiſe a manufacture of cloth. It is forty miles ſouth-eaſt of Salamanca, and forty-two from Madrid. Long. 4. 13. W. Lat. 40. 35. N.

Avila, or Aviles, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, on the Bay of Biſcay. Long. 5. 59. W. Lat. 43. 47. N.

AVITUS, was elected emperor after the death of Maximus, in 455, but was obliged by Ricimer's faction to abdicate the throne. At the time of his death he was biſhop of Placentia, in Lombardy.

Avitus (Sextus Alcimus) nephew to the emperor Avitus, and archbiſhop of Vienne, in Dauphiné, rendered himſelf illuſtrious by his learning and piety. He had a ſhare in the converſion of Clovis, and in 517 preſided in the council of Epaune, and afterwards in that of Lyons. His works were printed at Paris, in octavo, in 1643, with the notes of father Sirmond.

AUKLAND, a town in the biſhoprick of Durham, ſeated on the river Were, has a market on Thurſdays, and is thirteen miles ſouth-weſt of Durham, and two hundred and fifty from London. Long. 0. 57. W. Lat. 54. 44. N.

Aukland has four fairs, held on Aſcenſion-day for horned cattle, ſwine, and all ſorts of wares; the day following for ſheep and horſes; Corpus Chriſti day, for ditto; and Thurſday before October 10, for ditto.

AULCESTER, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is fourteen miles ſouth-weſt of Warwick, and a hundred and two north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 47. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

AULNAI (Mary Catharine le Jumel de Berneville, Counteſs d') was the wife of Francis de la Motte, count d'Aulnai, who died in January, 1705, and left her a widow. She diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her writings, which were, 1. The Fairy Tales. 2. A Voyage to Spain. 3. Memoirs of the Court of Spain; and ſeveral other works.

AULUS Gellius, a celebrated Latin grammarian, who lived at Athens, in the reign of the emperor Adrian, about the year 130. He wrote in Latin twenty books of the Attic Nights, which principally turn on criticiſms. This author is particularly valued on account of the great number of ancient fragments found in his works, that are no where elſe to be met with.

AUMARLE, a town in France. See Albemarle.

AUMONT (John d') marſhal of France, and one of the greateſt captains of his time, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery. Henry III. made him marſhal of France in the year 1579. He ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Ivry, and died on the 19th of Auguſt, 1595, aged ſeventy-three.

Aumont (Anthony d') a peer and marſhal of France, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral ſieges and battles. He had the command of the right wing at the battle of Rhetel, in 1650; was made marſhal of France in 1651; governor of Paris in 1662, and a duke and peer in 1667. He died at Paris in 1669, in the ſixty-ninth year of his age.

AUNGERVYLE (Richard) commonly known by the name of Richard de Bury, was born in 1281, at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, and educated at the univerſity of Oxford. After which he entered into the order of Benedictine monks, and became tutor to Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards king Edward III. Upon the acceſſion of his royal pupil to the throne, he was appointed cofferer, then treaſurer of the wardrobe, archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Lincoln, Sarum, and Litchfield, keeper of the privy-ſeal, dean of Wells, and laſt of all was promoted to the biſhoprick of Durham. He likewiſe enjoyed the offices of lord high chancellor, and treaſurer of England, and diſcharged two important embaſſies at the court of France. Learned himſelf, and a patron of the learned, he maintained a correſpondence with ſome of the greateſt geniuſes of the age, particularly with the celebrated Italian poet Petrarch. He was naturally of a humane and benevolent temper, and performed many ſignal acts of charity; but the nobleſt inſtance of his generoſity and munificence, was the public library which he founded at Oxford, and which he built upon the ſpot where Trinity college now ſtands. It continued till the diſſolution of monaſteries, in the reign of king Henry VIII. when the books were diſperſed into different repoſitories. He likewiſe wrote a book, intitled *Philobiblos*, for the regulation of his library; and a copy of this performance, in manuſcript, is ſtill to be ſeen in the Cotton library. He died at his manor of Aukland, April the 24th, 1345, and was interred in the cathedral of Durham.

AUNIS, the ſmalleſt province of France, is bounded on the north by Poitou, on the weſt by the ocean, on the eaſt and ſouth by Saintonge, of which it formerly was a part. It is watered by the rivers Seure and Sarente; the former of which has its ſource at Seure, in Poitou. The coaſt of this ſmall diſtrict has the advantage of ſeveral ports, the moſt remarkable of which are, Rochfort, Rochelle, Brouge, St. Martin de Re, Tremblade, and Tonnai-Charente. The land of this country is dry, and yet produces good corn, and plenty of wine. The marſhes feed a great number of cattle, and the ſalt marſhes yield the beſt ſalt in Europe.

AVON, a river that riſes in Wiltſhire, which runs to Bath, where it becomes navigable, and continuing its courſe to Briſtol, ſoon after falls into the Severn.

Avon, a river that riſes in Leiceſterſhire, runs to Warwick, then to Eveſham, and falls into the Severn a little below Tewkſbury, in Gloceſterſhire.

AURACH, a town of Germany, with a good caſtle, in the ſouth part of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is the uſual reſidence of the youngeſt ſons of the houſe of Wirtemberg, and is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ermſt, ſixteen miles eaſt of Tubingen, and twenty-ſix eaſt of Ulm. Long. 9. 20. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

AVRANCHES, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and a territory called Avranchin, which is about thirty miles in length. The air is mild and temperate, the inhabitants civil, active, and lovers of war. The cyder is in the

the higheſt eſteem of any in that part of Normandy. Avranches is ſeated on a hill, near which the river See runs; and is about a mile and a half from the ſea, eight from Mount Michael, which may be ſeen from thence, and a hundred and ſeventy-ſix from Paris. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 48. 41. N.

AURAT, or D' AURAT (JOHN) in Latin, Auratus. See D' AURAT.

AURAY, is a ſmall ſea-port town, of France, in Lower Brittany, and in the gulph called Morbian. It is nothing properly ſpeaking but a large key, and a handſome ſtreet; and is chiefly known for its trade. It is fifty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Rennes, and two hundred and ſixty-ſix from Paris. Long. 2. 25. W. Lat. 47. 48. N.

AURELIANUS (LUCIUS DOMITIUS) emperor of Rome, was one of the greateſt generals of antiquity, and commanded the armies of the emperor Claudius with ſuch glory, that after the death of that emperor, all the legions agreed to place him on the throne: this happened in the year 270. He carried the war from the eaſt to the weſt, with as much facility, ſays a modern writer, as a body of troops marches from Alſace into Flanders. He defeated the Goths, Sarmatians, Marcomini, the Perſians, Egyptians, and Vandals; conquered Zenobia, queen of the Palmyrenians, and Tetricus, general of the Gauls; both of whom were made to grace his triumph, in the year 274. He puniſhed with extreme cruelty; on which it was ſaid, that "he was a "good phyſician, but drew a little too much blood." He raiſed a cruel perſecution againſt the Chriſtians in 272; but it was of very ſhort duration. At length, Mneſtheus, one of his freedmen, cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated in Thrace, in the year 275, when he was preparing to enter Perſia with a great army.

AURELIUS (MARCUS). See the article MARCUS AURELIUS.

AURELIUS VICTOR (SEXTUS) a Latin hiſtorian, who, from being in moderate circumſtances, raiſed himſelf by his merit to the moſt conſiderable poſts in the empire. Julian made him governor of Pannonia, in the year 361, and in 369 he was conſul with Valentinian. We have his abridgment of the Roman Hiſtory.

AURELLI, or ARELLI (JOHN MURIO) in Latin, Aurelius, a Latin poet, born at Mantua, flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century. He endeavoured to imitate Catullus, but nothing looſe, or contrary to modeſty is to be found in his writings. He died about the year 1520.

AURENGABAD, a city in the Eaſt Indies, capital of the province of Balagate, in the dominions of the great mogul, and the ſeat of the governor. It is furniſhed with handſome moſques and caravanſeras. The buildings are chiefly of free-ſtone and pretty high, and the ſtreets are planted on each ſide with trees. They have large gardens well ſtocked with fruit-trees and vines. It is a trading town, and the ſheep about it are remarkably large and ſtrong. The land is alſo obſerved to be very fertile. Long. 75. 30. E. Lat. 19. 10. N.

AURENGE-ZEB, great mogul, poiſoned his father, and took poſſeſſion of his throne, in 1660; he alſo murdered two of his brothers, baniſhed a third, and a little time after was in the peaceable poſſeſſion of that empire. He was of a meagre aſpect, but his eyes were quick and ſparkling, and ſeemed to penetrate every breaſt on which they were turned; he appeared to be inſenſible both of joy and grief, and was ſo great a maſter of diſſimulation, that he could hide, under what external appearance he pleaſed, all that paſſed in his heart; he conſtantly attended public worſhip, abſtained from wine, ſhewed a contempt for even innocent pleaſures, and in the whole of his appearance there was an auſterity and ſimplicity that diſcovered rather the philoſopher than the prince; yet ambition was the firſt motive of all his actions, and urged him to commit the moſt flagitious crimes; he was totally deſtitute of clemency, generoſity, and gratitude, and wholly poſſeſſed by avarice, ſuſpicion, and cruelty; bribery, treachery, and poiſon, he ſaid, were the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means to deliver him from his enemies; and his ability to practiſe this deteſtable maxim was ſo aſtoniſhing, that it was almoſt impoſſible to elude his cunning, or render his ſtratagems ineffectual.

His avarice prompted him to the moſt extraordinary methods of obtaining money, a diverting inſtance of which we ſhall here give our readers. He publiſhed an edict that on a certain day all the faquirs in his kingdom ſhould aſſemble in a large plain, that he might enjoy the pleaſure of dining with them; he then ordered a great number of new robes to be made, and the aſſembly being met, he, after dinner, made a preſent of one to every faquir, ordering them to ſtrip off the old ones, and throw them in a heap. The faquirs made ſome difficulty of complying; but he let them know, their modeſt and humble excuſes ſhould not diſappoint his generous intentions, and they were obliged to obey; when their cloaths being burnt to aſhes, there was found among them a very large ſum, which was depoſited in his coffers. He knew that thoſe begging monks, under the falſe appearance of poverty, amaſſed great wealth, which they, for ſafety, quilted in the folds of their garments; and this was the motive of his ſeeming generoſity.

To finiſh his portrait, he was an unnatural ſon, a cruel parent, a perfidious friend, and a formidable enemy; treacherous, perjured, unmerciful, deceitful, and univerſally hated; yet was a warlike prince, and conquered the kingdoms of Decan, Viſapour, Golconda, and Carnata; but fearing that his ſons would treat him in the ſame manner as he had done his father Cha-gehan, he almoſt always encamped in the midſt of his army. He died in 1707, when almoſt an hundred years old.

AUREOLUS (PETER) a Franciſcan friar, and afterwards archbiſhop of Aix, whoſe real name was Oriel, was born at Verberie upon the Oiſe, in Picardy, and flouriſhed about the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century. He obtained the title of the Eloquent Doctor. He wrote ſeveral books, among which are Commentaries on the four Books of Sentences, and a Treatiſe on the Conception of the immaculate Virgin. He died on the 27th of April, 1322.

AURIA (VINCENT) a learned Italian, was born at Palermo, in the year 1625, and wrote many books in Italian, and ſome in Latin. He died at Palermo, in 1710.

AURICK, a city of Germany, in Eaſt Frieſland, and in the circle of Weſtphalia, is ſeated in a plain ſurrounded with foreſts full of game. It is twelve miles north-eaſt of Embden, and twenty weſt of Oldenburgh. The king of Pruſſia claims a property in it. Long. 6. 50. E. Lat. 53. 28. N.

AURILLAC, a town of France, in the Lower Auvergne, ſeated in a valley, on a ſmall river called Jordane. It is one of the moſt conſiderable towns in the province, has ſix gates, and is very populous, and yet has but one pariſh. The collegiate church was in part demoliſhed by the Calviniſts. The Jeſuits had a college, but they were very poor. Through the gate Farques they paſs to an iſland, called Gravier, which is full of walks of lime-trees, where the inhabitants divert themſelves. The ſuburb of the Friars, ſo called from two monaſteries therein, is very conſiderable, though it conſiſts but of one long ſtreet, yet it is very agreeable to the eye, on account of four convents wherewith it is adorned. The refectory of the Carmelites is one of the wonders of the country for its largeneſs. The caſtle, in the ſuburb of St. Stephen, is very high, and commands the town. The abbot is lord of Aurillac, and has epiſcopal juriſdiction; he is alſo chief juſtice in the town. Aurillac has produced ſeveral great men, and is one hundred and fifty miles ſouth of Paris. Long. 2. 33. E. Lat. 44. 55. N.

AURISPA (JOHN) born at Noto, in Sicily, was ſecretary to pope Nicholas V. and was one of the moſt learned men of the fifteenth century. The following books are aſcribed to him, viz. 1. A Tranſlation of Archimedes. 2. A Verſion of Hierocles. 3. A Commentary upon the Golden Verſes of Pythagoras; and, 4. another of Philiſcus's Treatiſe of Conſolation to Cicero.

AUROGALLUS (MATTHEW) a learned man of the ſixteenth century, and profeſſor of three languages in the univerſity of Wittemberg. He wrote, 1. *Compendium Hebrææ Chaldææque Grammatices*; and, 2. *De Hebræis Urbium, Regionum, Populorum, Fluminum, Montium, & aliorum Locorum Nominibus Liber è veteri Inſtrumento congeſtus*; and was of great ſervice to Luther in the tranſlation of his Bible. He died in 1543.

AURORA, in the Pagan mythology, the Goddeſs of the Morning, the youngeſt daughter of Hyperion and Theia, or, according to others, the daughter of Titan and the Earth. Under this name the ancients deified the light that fore-runs the riſing of the ſun; which, by the poets, has been repreſented in the moſt beautiful manner, particularly by Homer and Virgil, who repreſent Aurora as riſing out of the ocean, in a ſaffron-coloured robe, and ſeated in a flame-coloured chariot, drawn by two or by four horſes, with her roſy fingers opening the gates of light, and ſcattering the pearly dew.

This Goddeſs is ſaid to have fallen in love with a beautiful youth named Cephalus, who is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the Sun, and by whom ſhe had Phaëton; but her greateſt favourite was Tithonus, to whom ſhe bore Æmathion and Memnon; ſhe had alſo an amour with Orion, tho' ſhe had an huſband named Aſtreas, who was one of the Titans, and by whom ſhe had the ſtars, and the four winds, Zephyrus, Argeſtes, Boreas, and Notus. For a more particular account of her amours, and the fate of her lovers, ſee CEPHALUS, TITHONUS, &c.

AUSONIUS, in Latin *Decius*, or rather *Decimus Magnus Auſonius*, was born at Bourdeaux; he was one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed poets of the fourth century, and obtained ſuch reputation by being profeſſor of rhethoric at Bourdeaux,

that the emperor Gratian, after he had filled other important poſts, raiſed him to the dignity of conſul. He wrote an epiſtle in verſe to St. Paulinus, in 392, and died ſome time after. There is ſome harſhneſs both in his manner and ſtyle; but this, it has been obſerved, is rather the defect of the age than of his genius.

AUSTREGILDE, the wife of Gontran, king of Orleans and Burgundy. She was at firſt one of the attendants on queen Marcatrude; but Gontran, being in love with her, divorced his queen, in the year 556, and married Auſtregilde. The violence of his paſſion proved fatal to ſeveral perſons; for two of the brothers of Marcatrude ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of Auſtregilde and her children, the king ſtabbed them with his own hand.

In 580, when Auſtregilde was thirty-two years of age, ſhe was ſeized with a dangerous diſeaſe, and finding that ſhe drew near her end, ſhe was ſo afflicted at the thought of loſing the riches, pleaſures and honours that were painted in her diſordered imagination with all their charms, that ſhe ſent for the king her huſband, and, according to Gregory de Tours, thus addreſſed him: "I might have enjoyed a much longer "life, if the phyſicians had not conſpired to deprive me of "it. Yes, my lord, it is they, who, with their abomin- "able doſes have killed me. Pray then, let not my death "go unpuniſhed; but, ſince I muſt die, let them, as ſoon "as I have breathed my laſt, die too. Swear to me, that "you will not let them enjoy the glory of having made me "periſh, that the regret of thoſe who are attached to us may "be accompanied with the tears of thoſe who love them." The too complaiſant Gontran promiſed to do what ſhe required, and kept his word by cauſing Nicolas and Donat, the two phyſicians who had attended Auſtregilde, to be put to death.

AUSTRIA (Don JUAN of) natural ſon to the emperor Charles V. was born at Ratiſbon, on the 24th of February, 1545, and ſignalized himſelf by ſeveral victories over the Turks, and particularly in the famous battle of Lepanto, in 1571. He died on the 1ſt of October, 1578, when it was ſuſpected that he was poiſoned.

AUSTRIA (Don JUAN of) the natural ſon of Philip IV. king of Spain, by an actreſs, was born in the year 1629, and was legitimated in 1642. He reduced the revolted Catalans to their duty, and afterwards commanded an army in the Low Countries; but with ill ſucceſs. He died September 17, 1679.

AUSTRIA, is the moſt eaſterly part of Germany, having Hungary on the eaſt, Moravia and Bohemia on the north; Bavaria and the archbiſhopric of Saltſburg on the weſt, and Stiria on the ſouth. It is traverſed by the Danube throughout its whole length: it has likewiſe the Traun, the Ens, the Leyta, and ſeveral other leſs conſiderable rivers, that facilitate commerce, and render the land fruitful; which brings forth plenty of corn, ſaffron, fruits, and wine. Auſtria is divided into two parts, the Higher and the Lower, each of which has a governor, officers, a regency, and a capital city, of which, Lintz belongs to the Upper, and Vienna to the Lower. It is an archduchy, and the only one in the world.

Higher Auſtria is the weſtern part, and contains four ſmall territories, called Quarters. There are two on the ſouth of the Danube. That of Hauſs, which extends along the ſide of the Danube; and in which are the cities of Lintz and Ens: and that of Traun, which is to the ſouth of the former, where we find the towns of Steyr and Gemund. The other two Quarters are to the north of the Danube; that of Muhl contains the town of Freiſtadt, and borders upon Bavaria; that of Schwartz is towards Lower Auſtria, and has the cities Mathauſen and Greyn.

Lower Auſtria is the eaſtern part, and is twice as large as the former; and yet is divided only into four quarters; High Manhartſberg, and the Lower, both on the north of the Danube; High Wienner-Wald and the Lower; theſe are both to the ſouth of that river. The towns are Stain and Krembs; Retz, St. Polten, Tuln, and Trauſmar; Haimburg, Neuſtat, Newburg, Bruck, and Vienna, the capital of the whole country.

AUSTRIA (Circle of) is one of the nine great provinces that compoſe the German empire. It is the moſt eaſtern and ſouthern of all the reſt, and is bounded on the north by the kingdom of Bohemia, the circle of Bavaria, and a ſmall part of that of Swabia; on the weſt by the Swiſs and Griſons; on the ſouth by the State of Venice, and on the eaſt by Hungary. It is divided into Interior Auſtria, which comprehends the Auſtrian archduchy, and the duchies of Carinthia, Styria, and Carniola, and their dependencies; exterior Auſtria, which is the Tirol, taken in its whole extent: ſome geographers add to this circle all that the Houſe of Auſtria poſſeſſes in Swabia. All that that houſe poſſeſſes in the empire by right of ſucceſſion is called the Hereditary countries of the Houſe of Auſtria. Hungary and Bohemia are not in the empire, and are kingdoms that pretend to be elective; but that claim is not allowed.

AUTHIER DE SISGAU (CHRISTOPHER D') a native of Marſeilles, who, in 1632, inſtituted the Congregation of the Prieſts of the Sacrament, for the regulation of ſeminaries and miſſions. He was made biſhop of Bethlehem in 1651, and died in 1667.

AUTOLYCUS, a Greek philoſopher, about three hundred and forty years before the Chriſtian æra. There are ſtill extant ſome of his treatiſes on aſtronomy.

AUTON (JOHN D') abbot of Angle, of the order of St. Auguſtin, lived in the reign of Lewis XII. was retained in the ſervice of the court, and ordered to write the hiſtory of that king, which he executed. This hiſtory extends only from the year 1506 to 1508.

AUTONOE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Cadmus, king of Thebes, and Hermione. She was married to Ariſteus, and was the mother of Actæon.

AUTUN, an ancient city of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, the capital of Autenois, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of three great mountains, one of which being full of ſprings, ſupplies the city with water, which is diſtributed among the inhabitants by the means of ſix fountains. That before the cathedral is remarkable for its magnificent ſtructure. The river Aroux waſhes the ancient walls of this city, the ruins of which are ſo ſolid, ſo even, and the ſtones ſo cloſely united, that they almoſt ſeem to be cut out of ſolid rock. The length of the city from the gate Metrou to that called Marchand, is about three quarters of a mile, and the breadth from the gate St. Branchet to that of Carouge is nearly equal. In the middle of Autun there is a place commonly called Champ St. Ladre, or otherwiſe the Field of Mars. There are eight pariſhes in the city and ſuburbs, and ſeveral convents for men and women, as alſo a general hoſpital: that of St. Anthony is for the poor ſick. There are ſtill to be ſeen in this city the ruins of three temples, one of which was conſecrated to Janus, and another to Diana. There are likewiſe a theatre or circus, and a pyramid, which is probably a tomb: it ſtands in the Field of Urns, ſo called, becauſe ſeveral have been found there. Beſides theſe, there are two antique gates, of very great beauty. It is one hundred and ſixty-three miles ſouth of Paris. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 45. 57. N.

AUVERGNE, a province of France, one hundred miles in length, from north to ſouth, and ſeventy-five in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. It is bounded on the eaſt by Forez and Velay, on the north by Bourbonois; on the weſt by the Upper Limoſin, Quercy, and La Marche; on the ſouth by Rouergue and the Cevennes. Lower Auvergne is the fineſt and moſt fruitful part of France, yielding plenty of wine, corn, hemp, and fruits. They mow the meadows three times a year, and the ſoil is ſo fertile, that it never lies fallow above once in twenty years. The fruits are very delicious, and there is ſo great a quantity of nut trees, that they burn no other wood. The mountains of Higher Auvergne render it leſs fruitful than the Lower, but it yields good paſture, that feeds great numbers of cattle, which are the riches of the country. They ſend the fat oxen and cows to Paris and Lyons, and furniſh Nivernois and part of Guienne with oxen for labour. They likewiſe ſend large quantities of cheeſe to Paris, Brittany, Guienne, Languedoc, and out of the kingdom.

The climate of this province is various: that of Lower Auvergne is hotter and more agreeable than that of the mountains, which is extremely cold, being covered with ſnow ſix or eight months in the year. This province is very much expoſed to winds, which never blow from one corner, but from oppoſite points; for which reaſon there is not one wind-mill in all the pariſh, though they have ſeveral times attempted to build them.

The rivers of this province are the Allier, the Dordogne, the Alagnon, and ſome others, not worth mentioning.

AUXERRE, a city of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and the capital of Auxerrois, with a biſhop's ſee, is ſeated on the ſide of a hill near the river Yonne, which waſhes a part of its walls. There are but two ſquares in this city, one of which is before the cathedral, and the other called the Place of the Fountains. The cathedral has nothing extraordinary, but the epiſcopal palace is one of the fineſt in France. The abbey of St. Germain has a great number of relicks. There are eight pariſhes, ſeveral convents for men and women, an hoſpital for the ſick of both ſexes, and for foundlings, beſides a general hoſpital. This city is ſeated well for trade, on account of the river Yonne, and its eaſy communication with Paris. Without the city there is the convent of Capuchins, the abbey of St. Marian, and that of St. Julian. It is ninety-two miles ſouth weſt of Paris. Long. 3. 35. E. Lat. 47. 54. N.

AUXONNE, a well fortified town of France, ſeated on the river Saone, in the duchy of Burgundy. There is a bridge over the river, at the end of which is a cauſeway of two thouſand

thouſand three hundred and fifty paces in length, which has twenty-three arches to facilitate the running off of the water, in the time of an inundation. There were formerly two pariſhes, but at preſent there is only that of Notre Dame. There are one monaſtery, two nunneries, an ill-built hoſpital, and a caſtle. It is one hundred and eighteen miles ſouth eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 22. E. Lat. 47. 11. N.

AWLAN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſeated on the river Cochen, thirteen miles north of Heideſheim. Long. 11. 15. E. Lat. 48. 52. N.

AXARETO (Blasius) commander of the Geoneſe gallies, gained a ſignal victory at ſea, near the iſle of Ponce, in 1435, in which he took priſoners Alphonſus V. king of Aragon, John, king of Navarre, and ſeveral other princes.

AXBRIDGE, a neat little town in Somerſetſhire, ſeventeen miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Wells. It conſiſts principally of one ſtreet, and is governed by a mayor, &c. It is ſeated under Mendip hills, near the Chedder rocks, and has a good market on Thurſdays. The fairs are March 25, and June 11, for cattle, ſheep, cheeſe, and toys. It is a rectory, valued at 38l. 8s. 11d. in the king's books. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

AXEL, a ſmall fortified town in Dutch Flanders, fourteen miles north of Ghent, and twenty weſt of Antwerp. Long. 3. 40. E. Lat. 51. 17. N.

AXIM, a ſmall diſtrict on the gold coaſt of Guinea, where the Dutch have a fort and factory called St. Anthony.

AXIOTHEA, a woman of great abilities, who diſguiſed herſelf in man's cloaths, in order to attend Plato's lectures, and thus became one of his diſciples.

St. Clement of Alexandria mentions other women who took the ſame ſtep.

AXHOLM, an iſland on the north-weſt part of Lincolnſhire, made by the rivers Trent, Idel, and Dan, ; it is about ten miles in length, but not above half ſo broad. The lower part is marſhy, but produces an odoriferous ſhrub, called Gall ; the middle is rich and fruitful, yielding flax in great plenty, as alſo alabaſter, which is very uſeful to make lime of. The chief town is Axey, now very thinly inhabited.

AXIS of the Earth, is an imaginary line, ſuppoſed to paſs through the centre of the terreſtial globe, and on which it turns. The two extremities are called Poles.

AXMINSTER, an healthy, clean, and conſiderable town of Devonſhire, derives its name from its ſituation on the river Axe, and a minſter eſtabliſhed there by king Athelſtan. It is ſeated on the borders of Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire, in the road to Exeter, and carries on a ſmall trade in druggets, kerſeys, and other articles of the woollen manufacture. Its market is on Saturdays, and it has three fairs, held on St. Mark's day, the Wedneſday after June 24, and the firſt Wedneſday after September 29, for cattle. Long. 3. 15. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

AXTEL (Daniel) a colonel in the ſervice of the Long Parliament, was put apprentice by his relations to a grocer in Watling-ſtreet, but afterwards quitting that buſineſs, he entered into the army, where, by degrees, he roſe to the ſeveral commands of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot. At the Reſtoration he was one of the twenty excepted out of the bill of indemnity, and being tried and found guilty of high treaſon, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, October 9, 1660.

AXUMA, formerly a handſome city of Abyſſinia, and the capital of the whole empire, but is now no more than a village. The ruins now remaining are ſufficient to ſhow it has been a great city. It is ſeated in a fruitful and agreeable country, one hundred and twenty-five miles from the Arabic Gulph, improperly called the Red Sea. Long. 36. 4. E. Lat. 14. 13. N.

AYAMONTE, a maritime town of Spain, in Adaluſia, ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the mouth of the river Guadiana, over-againſt Caſtro Marino, with a caſtle built on a rock. It has a commodious harbour, fruitful vineyards, and excellent wine. It is ninety miles weſt of Seville, and eighty-north-weſt of Cadiz. Long. 8. 5. W. Lat. 37. 9. N.

AYLESBURY (Sir Thomas, Bart.) a gentleman who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning, and the generous aſſiſtance he granted to learned men, was born at London, in the year 1576. He had his education in Weſtminſter ſchool, and at Chriſt-church, in Oxford, where he applied himſelf chiefly to the ſtudy of the mathematics. Upon his leaving the univerſity, he entered into the ſervice of Charles, earl of Nottingham, then lord high-admiral of England, to whom he became ſecretary ; and he continued in the ſame poſt under his ſucceſſor, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who likewiſe procured for him the dignity of a baronet. During the civil war he adhered to the royal party, and on that account ſuffered greatly, being plundered of his effects, on which he retired to Breda, in Flanders, where he reſided till his death, which happened in 1657, when he was eighty one years of age.

AYLESBURY (William) ſon of the former, was governor to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and, by king Charles the Firſt's deſire, had a hand in tranſlating the Hiſtory of the civil Wars of France, written in Italian by Henry Canterino d' Avila. After that king's death, being reduced to great neceſſity, he accepted of the poſt of ſecretary to the governor of Jamaica, in which iſland he ſoon after died.

AYLMER, or, as he himſelf wrote it, Ælmer (John) biſhop of London in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at Aylmer-Hall, in the pariſh of Tilney, in Norfolk, in the year 1521. He had the honour of being preceptor to the lady Jane Grey. It was uſual with him, when he ſaw occaſion to rouſe the attention of his audience to his ſermons, to take a Hebrew Bible out of his pocket, and read them a few verſes, and then reſume his diſcourſe. In the firſt year of queen Mary, being archdeacon of Stow, in Lincolnſhire, and having accordingly a ſeat in the convocation, he boldly oppoſed that return to popery, to which the body of the clergy ſeemed generally inclined, and was one of the ſix, who, in the midſt of all the violences committed in that aſſembly, offered to diſpute all the controverted points in religion, againſt the moſt learned champions of the Romaniſts. Afterwards being obliged to fly, the ſhip in which Mr. Aylmer embarked was ſo unlucky as to be ſearched, and yet, partly through the friendſhip of the captain, and partly through his own lowneſs of ſtature, he eſcaped. For there being in the hold a very large wine veſſel, with a partition in the middle, he ſat in the one end of it, while the ſearchers drank wine drawn out of the other. On his obtaining a biſhoprick, he treated the Puritans with great ſeverity, though, in other reſpects, he had the character of a good-natured man, and a perſon of reſolution and courage : as an inſtance of the latter, queen Elizabeth being tormented with the tooth-ach, and yet afraid to have it drawn, biſhop Aylmer being by, to encourage her majeſty, ſat down in a chair, and addreſſing himſelf to the tooth-drawer, ſaid. "Come, though I am an old man, "and have but few teeth to ſpare, draw me this ;" which being done, the queen ſeeing him make ſo ſlight a matter of it, ſat down, and had her's drawn too.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Mers, which was formerly fortified to curb the garriſon of Berwick, from which it is diſtant ſix miles. Long. 1. 50. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

AYSCUE, or Ayscough, (Sir George) a brave Engliſh admiral in the ſixteenth century. In the reign of king Charles I. he was raiſed to the rank of captain of a man of war ; and in 1648, when the fleet revolted to prince Rupert, he declared for the parliament, and brought the Lion, which he then commanded, into the river Thames. He was the next year appointed admiral of the Iriſh ſeas : in that ſervice he furniſhed Dublin with proviſions, and had a great hand in reducing the whole iſland to the obedience of the republic. In 1651, being ſent againſt Barbadoes, he forced that, and ſeveral other of the Weſt-Indian iſlands, to ſubmit to the commonwealth. In 1652 he attacked a Dutch fleet of forty ſail, under the convoy of four men of war ; of theſe he burnt ſome, took others, and drove the reſt on ſhore. He proteſted againſt Blake's retreat in that deſperate action of the 29th of November, 1652, thinking it much more honourable to die by the ſhot of the enemy. This, and his great influence over the ſeamen, are ſuppoſed to have been the reaſons for his being afterwards diſmiſſed from the command, on which occaſion the parliament voted him a reward of three hundred pounds a year in Ireland, and three hundred pounds in money. He was afterwards a ſhort time admiral in Sweden, under Charles Guſtavus, but returned to England ſoon after the Reſtoration : and when the Dutch war broke out in 1664, he went to ſea as rear-admiral of the blue ſquadron, and behaved with great honour in the battle of the 3d of June, 1665. On the earl of Sandwich's hoiſting the royal flag, Sir George ſerved as vice-admiral of the red ; and, in 1666, when prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle commanded, Sir George in the Royal Prince, the largeſt ſhip in the fleet, bore the white flag, as admiral of the ſquadron, when he engaged the Dutch with his uſual intrepidity and ſucceſs, in that memorable battle which laſted four days ; but towards the evening of the third, his ſhip unfortunately ran upon the Galloper ſand, and he was compelled by his own ſeamen to ſtrike ; upon which the Dutch took them on board, and finding it impoſſible to bring off the Royal Prince, ſet her on fire. He was for ſome months detained a priſoner in Holland, and, during that time, was carried from one town to another, and expoſed to the people by way of triumph. On his return to England he ſpent his days in quiet, and never after went to ſea.

AYSSERIUS, or Asserius (Menevensis) by ſome called Aſſer, and by others Aſker, a learned monk of St. David's, who,

who, about the year 880, was invited to the court of Alfred, or Ælfred the Great, who ſhewed him the greateſt favour and affection, and ſome years after made him biſhop of Sherbourn. He wrote the Annals of Ælfred.

AZAI, a town of Touraine, in France, ſeated on the river Indre, fifteen miles from Tours. Long. 0. 35. E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

AZARIAH, or UZZIAH, king of Judah, ſucceeded his father Amaziah, eight hundred and ten years before Chriſt. He aſſembled an army of above three hundred thouſand men, with which he conquered the Philiſtines, and demoliſhed the walls of Gath, Jabnie, and Aſhdod; built up the walls of Jeruſalem; furniſhed the city with conduits; and planted gardens and vineyards: but at laſt, being elated with his proſperity, and reſolving to uſurp the office of high prieſt, he was ſtruck with a leproſy, which obliged him to remain ſhut up in his palace for the reſt of his days. He died about ſeven hundred and fifty-nine years before the Chriſtian æra, and was ſucceeded by Jonathan his ſon.

There are ſeveral other perſons of this name mentioned in the ſacred Scriptures.

AZARIAS, a celebrated Italian rabbin, the author of a Hebrew book, intitled the Light of the Eyes, printed at Mantua, in 1574. He frequently cites the Chriſtian authors, and treats of many hiſtorical and critical facts.

AZEM, or ACHAM, a kingdom in India, beyond the Ganges, having Tibet on the north, Tipra on the ſouth, Oſul on the eaſt, and Jeſuat and Bengal on the weſt. It is a ſmall, but fine country, producing all the neceſſaries of life. They have plenty of proviſions, and yet dog's fleſh is eſteemed a great dainty, as it is in China. They have mines of gold, ſilver, iron, and lead. They have the beſt gum lac, plenty of a coarſe ſort of ſilk, and very good grapes, of which they make nothing but brandy. Their complexion is not very ſwarthy; their ears have very large holes to put rings and pendants in. Both ſexes wear their hair very long, and go naked, hardly covering what decency obliges them to hide. Their head dreſſes are a cap like a can, adorned with boars teeth, and bits of tortoiſeſhell. They likewiſe wear necklaces, and bracelets on their arms, which they bury with them when dead. Kemmeroof is the capital town, and the ſeat of their king, if they now have one of their own, for ſome ſay is is now ſubject to Ava. It is in latitude 25. 33. N.

AZONI, Αζωνοι, in ancient mythology, a name given by the Greeks to ſuch of their gods as were generally acknowledged in all countries, and whoſe worſhip was not confined to particular towns or countries. Theſe the Romans called *Dii Communes*. Of this ſort were Apollo, Mars, Luna, &c.

AZO (PORTIUS) a celebrated lawyer, of the twelfth century, taught civil law at Bologna and Montpellier, with ſuch reputation, that he was called the maſter of right, and the ſource of law. It is ſaid that he had ten thouſand auditors, and that in the heat of a debate he killed his adverſary, by throwing a candleſtick at his head.

AZORES, iſlands that lie to the weſt of Portugal, in the Atlantic ocean; by ſome called the Weſtern Iſles. They were firſt diſcovered in the middle of the fifteenth century, by the Flemmings; but are now in the poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe. They are ſeven in number, and Angra in Tercera is the capital of them all, being the reſidence of the governor, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The air of theſe iſlands is generally good, and they are well ſtocked with fleſh, fiſh, and fruits; but the vines are but indifferent. The names of the reſt are, St. Michael's, St. Mary's, Graciоſa, St. George's iſland, Pico, and Fayal, all which will be treated of in their proper places. Long. from 25. to 33. W. Lat. 36. to 40. N.

AZORIUS (JOHN) a Jeſuit, born at Louca, in Spain, taught at Alcala, at Rome, and other places. He wrote in Latin a work, intitled Moral Inſtitutions; and other pieces, and died at Rome, in 1603.

AZPILCUETA (MARTIN) ſurnamed of Navarre, from his being born at Veraſoain, in the kingdom of Navarre, was one of the moſt learned civilians in the ſixteenth century, and obtained ſuch reputation at Toulouſe, Salamanca, and Coimbra, that he was conſulted as an oracle. Going to Rome to defend Barthelemi Caranza, biſhop of Toledo, who was accuſed of hereſy, the pope made him penitentiary. Azpilcueta was ſo charitable, that it is ſaid, his mule generally ſtopped of his own accord at the ſight of a poor perſon. He died at Rome, in 1586, aged ninety-two. His works are printed in ſix volumes, folio.

B.

BAAL, or BEL, in Hebrew, Lord, a name given to ſeveral of the Pagan deities. The Babylonians and Chaldeans adored their idol under the name of Bel, and the Phœnicians, with the neighbouring nations, under the name of Baal; for theſe two names differ only in the pronunciation. Some maintain that Baal or Bel is the ſame as Belus. Others ſay that it is Jupiter, and found this ſuppoſition upon the Phœnicians calling Jupiter, or the ſun, Baal-ſamen, the lord of heaven. The learned abbé La Pluche has endeavoured to prove, that this is the ſame as the Egyptian god Oſiris, worſhipped under the figure of the ſun, and that ſome of the eaſtern nations called him Baal, Adonai, or Adonis, all which ſignifies Lord; while others called him Moloch, or Melchom, which ſignifies the King; and others again gave him the name of Achad, or Adad, the Only One.

The prieſts of this god made inciſions in their fleſh with knives.

BAAL, a king of Tyre, who lived five hundred and ninety-two years before the Chriſtian æra.

BAAN (JOHN DE) a celebrated painter, born at Haerlem, in the year 1633. He excelled in portrait painting.

BAART (PETER) a Latin and Flemiſh poet, of whom we have a poem, intitled The Practice of the Huſbandmen of Frieſland, which the Germans compare to the Georgics of Virgil; a poem, intitled The Triton of Frieſland; and other poems which are eſteemed.

BAASHA, king of Iſrael, made war upon Aſa, king of Judah; put all the princes of the houſe of Jeroboam to death, and abandoned himſelf to all manner of impieties. He alſo ſlew the prophet Jehu, who had informed him that the divine vengeance was ready to fall on all his poſterity. He died nine hundred and thirty years before the Chriſtian æra, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Elah, who was ſoon after murdered, and the whole family of Baaſha deſtroyed.

BAB EL-MANDEL, the Gate of Mourning. A famous ſtreight of the Indian Ocean, between the coaſt of Arabia Fœlix and that of Adel and Zeila, at the entrance into the Red Sea. Some call it the Streights of Moka. It is narrow, and difficult to ſail through, on account of the ſand banks, and a ſmall iſland at the mouth of it, called alſo Bab-el-Mandel, which is little more than a barren rock. Long. 44. 30. E. Lat. 12. 40. N.

BABELOT, almoner to the duke of Mompenſier, during the civil wars of France, under Charles IX. He was originally a Franciſcan friar; but from his implacable hatred to the Calviniſts, quitted the monaſtery to follow the army, where he importuned Mompenſier to put to death all who by the fortune of arms fell into his power. But the Proteſtants, with the prince of Condé at their head, having taken Champigni, in which Babelot had ſhut himſelf up, they pardoned the inhabitants, and diſcharged all their reſentment on Babelot, whom they hanged on a gallows of extraordinary height.

BABIN (FRANCIS) canon, grand vicar, and doctor of Angiers, in France, the place of his birth. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by publiſhing a Collection of the Conferences in the Dioceſe of Angers, in eighteen volumes, duodecimo.

BABINGTON (GERVASE) biſhop of Worceſter, was born in Nottinghamſhire, in the year 1551, and was a pattern of piety to the people, of learning to the clergy, and of wiſdom to all governors. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1578 he was incorporated maſter of arts, at Oxford, afterwards made doctor of divinity, and appointed domeſtic chaplain to Henry, earl of Pembroke; by whoſe intereſt he became treaſurer of the church of Landaff, a prebendary of Hereford, and, in 1591, biſhop of Landaff, from whence he was ſucceſſively removed to the ſees of Exeter and Worceſter. He was a great benefactor to the library of his cathedral at Worceſter. His works, which conſiſt of Notes on the Pentateuch, Expoſitions of the Creed and Ten Commandments, and ſeveral Sermons, have been printed both in quarto and folio. He died May 17, 1610, and left his books to the library of Worceſter cathedral.

BABYLAS, one of the moſt celebrated martyrs of the primitive church, was made biſhop of Antioch in the third century, under the emperor Gordian. He governed his church like a good and holy prelate, and after he had worthily diſcharged his function for about thirteen years, obtained the crown of martyrdom, about the year 251, during the perſecution of Decius.

BABYLON, once a celebrated city of Chaldea, or Meſopotamia, ſeated on the river Euphrates, long ſince ſo entirely deſtroyed, that the ſpot whereon it ſtood is not certainly known. Some have miſtaken the ruins of ſome Arabian buildings, between the Euphrates and Tigris, for thoſe of Babylon and the tower of Babel; but as the Euphrates divided this city into two equal parts, the remains of Babylon muſt be ſought for on the banks of that river. In the book of Geneſis it is ſaid, that the beginning of the kingdom of Nimrod was Babel, which, in the Septuagint tranſlation, is called Babylon, wherefore Babel and Babylon have been thought to have been the ſame place. But all the ancient profane writers, with one conſent, attribute the building of this city to Semiramis.

Babylon is imagined to have been the ſeat of Paradiſe, and is ſuppoſed to have ſtood in latitude 32. deg. N. Long. 44. E. or thereabouts.

Semiramis, ſays Diodorus Siculus, procured architects and workmen, to come from all parts of the kingdom, to the number of two millions. She cauſed Babylon to be built on each ſide of the Euphrates, and ſurrounded it with a wall of three hundred and ſixty ſtadia in circumference, which was fortified by two hundred and fifty large ſtrong towers. It was ſo thick, that two chariots might paſs on it together in front. It was made of brick, united with bitumen inſtead of mortar, and was fifty cubits high. However, this wall was not continued quite round, on account of ſome marſhy places, which would not admit of laying a foundation. Beſides, ſhe built a bridge over the Euphrates, which was five ſtadia in length, and thirty feet in breadth. The ſtones were all faſtened together with iron cramps, and the joints filled with melted lead. The quays on each ſide of the bridge were a hundred and ſixty ſtadia in length. She built two palaces, one at each end of the bridge, from whence ſhe had a view of the whole city. That at the weſt end was ſixty ſtadia in circumference, and was ſurrounded with high walls, on which were imprinted, while the bricks were ſoft, animals of all kinds, which were afterwards coloured after the life. But theſe were on an inner wall, whoſe circumference was perfectly round. There was likewiſe a third wall, adorned with figures, in relievo, in the ſame manner. Beſides this, ſhe turned the river to build a large ſtrong vault, at the bottom of its bed, through which ſhe could paſs from one palace to the other, when the river had reaſſumed its courſe. This vault was cloſed at each end with gates, which were ſubſiſting in the time of the Perſian monarchs.

In the middle of the city was the temple of Jupiter, called Belus by the Babylonians, which was of a prodigious height, and conſtructed with bricks and bitumen. From the top of this the Chaldeans made their diſcoveries in aſtronomy. The ſtatues of Jupiter, Juno, and Rhea, were of maſſy gold. That of Jupiter was forty feet high; it weighed one thouſand Babylonian talents, and that of Rhea, who was ſitting in a golden chariot, was of the ſame weight. Beſides theſe, there were many figures in maſſy ſilver, which were all taken away and deſtroyed by the Perſians.

In the citadel there were hanging gardens, ſaid to be built by a Syrian king. They were ſupported by pillars and arches, and the ſoil on the top was deep enough for the roots of large trees, of which it contained a great variety.

BACA, or BAZA, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, eighteen miles from Guadix, ſeated in a valley, called Hoya de Baza. It is encompaſſed with old walls, and has an old caſtle, half ruined. It may contain about four thouſand houſes, but has nothing remarkable, except the church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The land about it is well cultivated for half a league round, and is watered by the

little river Guadalantin. It is fertile in wheat, wine, honey, hemp, and flax. Long. 3. 6. W. Lat. 37. 18. N.

BACAIM, or BAZAIM, a handſome ſea-port town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Viſapour, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, ſubject to the Portugueſe. It is fifty miles ſouth of Daman, twenty north of Bombay, and two hundred north of Goa. Long. 73. 10. E. Lat. 19. 0. N.

BACAR, a rich and fertile province, in the dominions of the great mogul, bounded on the north by Jamba, on the weſt by Agra, on the eaſt by the Ganges, and on the ſouth by Sandbal. Its chief town is Becaner, which ſtands on the Ganges.

BACASSERAY, a city in the peninſula of the Crimea, in Little Tartary, and the ſeat of the Khan of the Crim Tartars. It contains upwards of two thouſand inhabitants, and is adorned with pleaſant gardens, orchards, and baths. Long. 35. 10. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

BACCARACH, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, formerly imperial and free; but it afterwards ſubmitted to the elector Palatine. It is famous for excellent wine, and is ſeated on the Rhine, eighteen miles weſt of Mentz. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 49. 57. N.

BACCARELLES (GILES) a famous painter at Antwerp, who excelled in landſcapes.

William Baccarelles, his brother, and ſeveral others of the ſame family, were alſo celebrated painters.

BACCHÆ, in antiquity, the prieſteſſes of Bacchus, who were alſo called Thyades, which ſignifies Furious, and Mænades, from their frantic behaviour at the feſtivals of this god, whoſe orgies they celebrated, covered with the ſkins of panthers and tygers, running all night, ſome with their hair looſe, and torches in their hands; others crowned with vine and ivy leaves, carrying a thyrſus or rod, incircled with ivy; making hideous lamentations, and attended by drummers and players on cymbals.

BACCHANALIA, in antiquity, feſtivals celebrated by the Greeks and Romans, in honour of Bacchus. The two moſt famous of which, were the Lenæus, from ληνὸς, which ſignifies a wine-preſs; this was a preparation for the other, and was held in the open fields, about autumn; the other feaſt was called Dionyſia, from one of the names of Bacchus; both theſe feaſts were accompanied with games, ſhews, and theatrical repreſentations, and at theſe times, particularly at the Lenæus, poets contended for the prize of poetry. Of thoſe who celebrated theſe feſtivals, ſome repreſented old Silenus riding on an aſs, others Pan, and others the ſatyrs, and in this manner publicly appeared night and day, counterfeiting drunkenneſs, dancing with the moſt laſcivious poſtures, and committing all kinds of licentiouſneſs and debauchery, running over the foreſts and mountains, with dreadful ſhrieks and howlings, crying *Evoe Bacche* or *Io Bacche*. Theſe rites were attended at Rome with ſuch abominable exceſſes and wickedneſs, that the ſenate was obliged to aboliſh them by a public decree.

BACCHINI (BENEDICT) a Benedictine monk, and one of the moſt learned men in his time, was born at Borgo San Domino, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1651, and wrote a great number of books, in Latin and Italian, the moſt conſiderable of which, is a Literary Journal, and a work, intitled, *De Siſtrorum Figuris ac Differentia, &c.* He died at Bologna, on the firſt of September, 1721, aged ſeventy.

BACCHUS, in Pagan mythology, the god of wine. He was the ſon of Jupiter and Semele. To prevent his being deſtroyed by fire, Jupiter took him, half formed, out of his mother's womb, and incloſing him in his thigh, kept him there till the full time of his birth. Some ſay, that the nymphs took care of his education; others ſay, that he was educated by the Hours; and others, by the Naiades. After this, Mercury carried him to Macris, the daughter of Ariſteus, who anointed his lips with honey; but Juno incenſed at his finding protection in Eubœa, a place ſacred to her, baniſhed him thence; when Macris fled with him into the country of the Phœnicians, and nouriſhed him in a cave. Others ſay, that Cadmus, Semele's father, diſcovering her crime, put her and the child into a wooden ark, which was carried by the tide to Oreata, a town of Laconia, where Semele being found dead, was buried with great pomp, and the infant nurſed by Ino, in a cave. During this perſecution, Bacchus being tired, fell aſleep, when an amphiſbena, or two headed ſerpent, bit his leg, but awaking, he killed it by ſtriking it with a vine twig. In his infancy, ſome Tyrrhenian pirates found him aſleep on the ſhore, and would have carried him away, when on a ſudden their maſts were encompaſſed with vines, and their oars with ivy; and the mariners themſelves, being ſeized with a ſudden diſtraction, leapt into the ſea, and were changed into dolphins. Bacchus, during the wars of the giants, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour in the form of a lion, at which time Jupiter, to encourage him, cried *Euhoe*, or Bravely done. Others ſay, that in this rebellion, the Titans cut the god to pieces; but that Pallas, taking his heart, while it was yet panting, carried it to Jupiter, who collected the limbs, and reanimated the body, after his ſoul had ſlept three nights with Proſerpine. In ſhort, Bacchus is ſaid to have gained great victories in the Indies, and to have taught men the art of planting the vine. As to the other adventures of this deity, ſee the articles ALCITHOE, PENTHEUS, &c.

Bacchus was repreſented by the ancients as a youth, naked, or only covered with a tyger's ſkin, with a ruddy face, wanton look, and effeminate air; he was crowned with ivy and vine-leaves, and bore in his hand a thyrſus, or javelin, incircled with the ſame leaves. He was painted ſitting in a a triumphal chariot, drawn ſometimes by lions, at others by leopards or tygers, accompanied by a troop of ſatyrs and wood-nymphs in frantic poſtures, and the proceſſion cloſed with old Silenus riding on an aſs.

The victims ſacrificed to Bacchus were the goat and ſwine, on account of thoſe animals being deſtructive to the vines, and the pye, from its chattering. The trees and plants uſed in his garlands were the vine, the fir, the ivy, and the oak, the herb rape-weed, and the flower narciſſus or daffodil.

Diodorus and Plutarch inform us, that Bacchus received his his origin from the Egyptians; and the abbé La Pluche obſerves, that thoſe people repreſented the antient ſtate of mankind, and the weakneſs and imperfection of agriculture, by an horus, or image of a child, with a ſerpent by its ſide, which was called by the name of Ben Semele, or the Child of the Repreſentation, which the Greeks, who had no idea of the true meaning of the figure, called the Son of Semele, and to heighten its honour, made Jupiter his father, or, according to the eaſtern ſtyle, produced him out of his thigh. In fine, if we read Horace's inimitable Ode to Bacchus with the leaſt attention, we cannot avoid perceiving, that, according to the ſentiments of that great poet, Bacchus meant no more than the improvement of the world by agriculture and planting the vine.

BACCHYLIDES, a famous Greek poet, a native of Julis in the iſle of Cea, and the laſt of the nine celebrated lyric poets of ancient Greece, lived about four hundred and fifty years before the Chriſtian æra. Hiero, king of Syracuſe, and the emperor Julian, had a particular eſteem for the writings of this poet, on account of the excellence of his maxims, and in particular of the following: "That chaſtity is the great-"eſt ornament of a virtuous life." Bacchylides compoſed hymns, odes, and epigrams, of which there are only a few fragments now remaining.

BACCIO, more known under the name of Brother Barthelemi de St. Marc, or Savigniano the Dominican Monk, was a monk of the order of St. Dominic, and one of the moſt celebrated painters of his time, and particularly excelled in colouring. He died on the eighth of October, 1517, aged forty-eight.

BACCIO, or BACCIUS, (ANDREW) a celebrated phyſician of the ſixteenth century, born at St. Elpidio, He practiſed phyſic at Rome with great reputation, and was firſt phyſician to pope Sixtus V. The moſt ſcarce and valuable of his works are, 1. *De Thermis.* 2. *De naturali Vinorum Hiſtoria.* 3. *De Venenis & Antidotis.* 4. *De Gemmis ac Lapidibus pretioſis.*

BACCIO See BALDINI.

BACHAUMONT. See CHAPELLE.

BACHIAM, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſt Indies, and one of the Moluccos, where the Dutch have a fort. It is ſeated a little to the ſouth of the line, produces cloves, and is ſaid to be very fruitful. Long. 125. 5. E.

BACHMUT, a fortified town of Ruſſia in Europe, in the diſtrict of Warnoneſh. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in a plain on its eaſtern bank, and is defended by a citadel.

BACHOVIUS (REINER) an able civilian, born at Cologne, in 1544. He enjoyed ſeveral conſiderable poſts at Leipſic; but being perſecuted for being a Calviniſt, was at laſt obliged to leave that city, when he found a kind protector in the elector Palatine, and executed ſeveral offices of profit and honour at Heidelberg, till his death, which happened on the 27th of February, 1614. He publiſhed a Commentary upon the Cathechiſm of the Palatinate.

BACHU, or BAKU, a city of the province of Shirvan, in Perſia, and the beſt haven in the Caſpian Sea. It is defended by a double wall, as alſo a ditch and redoubts, made by the Ruſſians, when they were maſters of the city. It had a ſumptuous caſtle; but it is reduced to a ruinous ſtate by the Ruſſians. There are ſtill the remains of many ſtately buildings; and one moſque in particular, which is very large, and has a ſtone cupola. Formerly many merchants reſided here, eſpecially Indians and Armenians, and uſed to export a great many bales of raw ſilk; but now that commerce is over. All the country is impregnated with ſalt and ſulphur, which render the water very unpleaſant, tho' wholeſome. The neighbourhood of this city ſupplies the contiguous countries with rock ſalt, brimſtone, and naptha; it

it is the only place thereabouts which produces saffron. The country abounds with hares, deer, and antelopes. Round Bachu are several lofty and craggy mountains, on which there are very strong watch-towers. Long. 49. 5. E. Lat. 40. 0. N.

BACHUISEN, an excellent painter, born at Embden, in 1631. His designs and pictures are highly esteemed, particularly his sea-pieces, in which he excelled; for one of these the burgomasters of Amsterdam, in 1665, paid him one thousand three hundred florins, and made a present of it to Lewis XIV. He died in 1709, aged seventy-eight.

BACKER (James) an excellent painter, born at Harlingen, in Friesland, chiefly succeeded in drawing portraits.

BACON (Roger) an English Franciscan friar, and a justly celebrated astronomer, chemist, and mathematician, was distinguished by the title of Doctor Mirabilis, on account of the penetration of his genius, and the extent of his learning. He was born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in the year 1214, and studied at Oxford, and afterwards in the university of Paris. In order to open the way to his improvement in the sciences, he endeavoured to make himself master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic languages; he then turned his thoughts to the mathematics, and was at great expence in procuring copies of the works of the ancients from different parts of the world; but at last laid them aside to penetrate into the recesses of nature by experiments, and by this means made many noble discoveries in astronomy, perspective, chemistry, physic, and the mechanical arts. He took notice of an error in the calendar, with regard to the quantity of the solar year, and, in 1267, proposed a plan for correcting it; he discovered and described the camera obscura, and all sorts of glasses that magnify or diminish objects, by bringing them nearer to the eye or removing them to a greater distance; the telescope also was known to him before it was discovered by Gallileo; and he himself made use of a telescope of his own invention in his astronomical observations. The honour of introducing chemistry into Europe was chiefly owing to him; and it is evident from his writings that he was acquainted with the composition and effects of gunpowder, tho' that discovery is supposed to have been of a much later date; for he tells us, "that thunder and "lightning may be produced by art; for sulphur, nitre, and "charcoal, which, when separate, have no sensible effect, "yet when mixed together in a due proportion, and closely "confined and fired, they yield a loud report." The improvements made by this great man were so far from being rewarded, that they exposed him to the most dreadful persecutions; he was suspected of magic, and, on that account, was many years confined in prison, where he was treated with great severity; and the childish tradition still subsists. that he formed a brazen head, which answered all the questions he proposed to it: however, by the interest of several noble persons, he was at last set at liberty, and returned to England. He died at Oxford, on the 11th of June, 1294, at eighty years of age, and was buried in the church of the Franciscans. He wrote a prodigious number of books, among which his *Opus Majus*, or Great Work, is still extant, an elegant edition of it being printed at London, in folio, in the year 1733. This work is, in some measure, a complete system of science, built upon free enquiry and useful experiments. It may not be improper to add, that the foibles of this great man were a fondness for judicial astrology, and his maintaining the possibility of transmuting the baser metals into gold.

Bacon (Robert) a learned English divine, and celebrated professor at the university of Oxford, distinguished himself by his preaching and writings: he composed a Glossary on the holy Scriptures, and several other works; and died in 1248.

Bacon (Sir Nicholas) lord keeper of the great seal in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at Chiselhurst, in Kent, in 1510, and educated at the university of Cambridge, after which he travelled into France, and on his return settled at Gray's Inn, where he soon distinguished himself by his proficiency in the study of the law. He was knighted on queen Elizabeth's coming to the throne; and on the 22d of December, 1558, the great seal of England, being taken from Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York, was delivered to him, with the title of lord keeper, and he was also made one of the queen's privy council. He had a considerable share in the settling of religion: as a statesman, he was remarkable for a clear head and deep counsels; but his great parts and high preferment were far from raising him in his own opinion, as appears from the modest answer he gave queen Elizabeth, when she told him his house at Redgrave was too little for him; "Not so, madam, returned he, "but your majesty has made me too great for my house." Towards the latter end of his life he grew very corpulent, which made queen Elizabeth say merrily, that "Sir Ni-"cholas's soul lodged well." To himself, however, this bulk was very cumbersome; for, after walking from Westminster-hall to the star-chamber, which was but a very little way, he was usually so much out of breath, that the lawyers forbore speaking at the bar till he recovered himself, and gave them notice of it by knocking with his staff. At length, after having held the great seal more than twenty years, this able statesman and faithful counsellor was suddenly removed from this life, as Mr. Mallet informs us, by the following accident: he was under the hands of the barber, and thinking the weather warm, had ordered a window before him to be thrown open, but fell asleep as the current of fresh air was blowing in upon him, and awaked some time after distempered all over: "Why, said he to the servant, did you suffer me to sleep thus exposed?" the fellow replied, that he durst not presume to disturb him: "Then, said the "lord keeper, by your civility I lose my life;" and so removed into his bed-chamber, where he died a few days after, on the 20th of February, 1578-9, equally lamented by the queen and her subjects.

Mr. Granger observes, that he was the first lord keeper that ranked as lord chancellor; and that he had much of that penetrating genius, solidity, and judgment, persuasive eloquence, and comprehensive knowledge of law and equity, which afterwards shone forth with so great a lustre in his son, who was as much inferior to his father in point of prudence and integrity, as his father was to him in literary accomplishments.

He was buried in St. Paul's church, on the 9th of March following, under a sumptuous monument erected by himself, on which was afterwards placed the following remarkable inscription.

Hic Nicolaum nè Baconum conditum,
Existima illum, tam diu Britannici
Regni secundum columen, exitium malis,
Bonis asylum; cæca quem non extulit
Ad hunc honorem sors, sed æquitas, fides,
Doctrina, pietas, unica et prudentia,
Neu morte raptum crede, quia unica brevi
Vita perennes emeruit duas: agit
Vitam secundam cœlites inter animus,
Fama implet orbem, vita quæ illi tertia est.
Hac positum in ara est corpus olim animi domus.
Ara dicata sempiternæ memoriæ.

Bacon (Anne) a lady distinguished by her piety, virtue, and learning, was the second daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, and was born about the year 1528. She had a very liberal education; she became eminent for her skill in the Greek, Latin, and Italian languages, and was appointed governess to king Edward VI. She was married to the above sir Nicholas Bacon, by whom she had two sons, Anthony and Francis, whose distinguished abilities were greatly improved by the tender care of so accomplished a mother. She translated, from the Italian into English, twenty-five sermons wrote by Bernardine Ochine, on predestination and election, and afterwards translated from the Latin, bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England. She survived her husband sir Nicholas, and is supposed to have died about the beginning of the reign of king James I. at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's.

Bacon (Francis) viscount St. Alban's, and high chancellor of England in the reign of king James I. the glory and ornament of his age and nation, was the son of the former, and was born at York-house, in the Strand, on the 22d of January, 1561. In his tender years his abilities were so remarkably conspicuous, that queen Elizabeth, whose peculiar felicity it was to make a right judgment of merit, was so charmed with his solidity and the gravity of his behaviour, that she would often call him her young lord keeper. He was educated at Trinity-college, Cambridge, and made such incredible progress in his studies, that before he was sixteen he had not only run through the whole circle of the liberal arts as they were then taught, but began to perceive those imperfections in the reigning philosophy, which he afterwards so effectually exposed, and thereby not only overturned that tyranny which prevented the progress of true knowledge, but laid the foundation of that free and useful philosophy, which has since opened a way to so many great and glorious discoveries. On his leaving the university, his father sent him to France, where, before he was nineteen years of age, he wrote a general view of the state of Europe; but sir Nicholas dying, he was obliged suddenly to return to England, when he applied himself to the study of the common law, at Gray's-inn, and, in 1588, was made one of the queen's counsel; but notwithstanding her majesty's early prepossession in his favour, he met with many obstacles to his preferment during her reign; for his enemies represented him as a man, who, by applying too much of his time in pursuit of other branches of knowledge, could not but neglect that of his profession; but his Maxims of Law and History of the Alienation Office, both of which works were written

written in this reign, though they were not publiſhed till after his deceaſe, ſufficiently ſhew the injuſtice of theſe repreſentations; he alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf, during the latter part of the queen's reign, in the houſe of commons, where he ſpoke often, and yet with ſuch wiſdom and eloquence, that his ſentiments were generally approved by that auguſt aſſembly. But notwithſtanding the little regard paid by the court to his merit, he ſerved the queen, as long as ſhe lived, with zeal and fidelity, and after her deceaſe compoſed a memorial on the happineſs of her reign, which did equal honour to her adminiſtrasion and the capacity of its author. Upon the acceſſion of king James, he was ſoon raiſed to conſiderable honours; for on the 23d of July, 1603, he was introduced to the king at Whitehall, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1611, he was conſtituted judge of the marſhal's court; in 1613, he was made attorney-general; in 1617, he was choſen lord keeper; and, in 1618, lord high chancellor of England; the ſame year he was was created baron of Verulam in the county of Hertford; and in January, 1621, was advanced to the dignity of viſ- St. Alban's; but he was ſoon after ſurpriſed by a dreadful reverſe of fortune; for that very year complaints being made to the houſe of commons of his lordſhip's having received ſeveral bribes, thoſe complaints were ſent up to the houſe of lords, and new ones being daily made of a like nature, things ſoon grew too high to be got over. The king was extremely affected, and even ſhed tears at the firſt news of this affair; and the lord chancellor had all the friendſhip and protection afforded him that was either in the power of the marquis of Buckingham, or even in the king his maſter, who actually in hopes of ſoftening things a little, procured a receſs of parliament; but this method having a quite contrary effect, his lordſhip, inſtead of entering into a long and formal defence, threw himſelf upon the mercy of the houſe, by an humble ſubmiſſion, which he drew up in writing, and prevailed upon the prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles I. to preſent to the houſe; and this confeſſion and ſubmiſſion he afterwards explained and confirmed, on which he was ſentenced to pay forty thouſand pounds, to be impriſoned in the Tower during the king's pleaſure, to be for ever incapable of any office or employment in the ſtate, and never to ſit in parliament, or come within the verge of the court. However, after a ſhort confinement in the Tower, he was diſcharged, and afterwards received a full pardon from the king; yet the fault which thus tarniſhed the glory of this great man, is ſaid to have principally proceeded from his indulgence to his ſervants, who made a corrupt uſe of it: however his failings hurt only his cotempararies, and were expiated by his ſufferings; but his other virtues, his knowledge, and, above all, his zeal for mankind, will be felt while there are men, and while they have gratitude; the name of ſir Francis Bacon, or lord Verulam, can never be mentioned but with admiration!

The honourable Mr. Walpole, ſpeaking of this great man, calls him the Prophet of Arts, which Newton was afterwards to reveal; and adds, that his genius and his works will be univerſally admired as long as ſcience exiſts.—"As "long as ingratitude and adulation are deſpicable, ſo long "ſhall we lament the depravity of this great man's heart.—"Alas! that he who could command immortal fame, "ſhould have ſtooped to the little ambition of power!"

His works, which are the glory of our nation, are collected together, and printed in four volumes folio; of theſe his *Novum Organum* is eſteemed the capital. In ſhort, the lord Verulam died at the earl of Arundel's houſe, at Highgate, on the 9th of April, 1626, and was privately buried in the chapel of St. Mary's church, within the precincts of Old Verulam, in the chancel of which church ſir Thomas Meautys, once his ſecretary, and afterwards clerk of the council, cauſed a neat monument of white marble to be erected, with his lordſhip's effigies ſitting in a contemplative poſture, under which is the following inſcription:

FRANCISCUS BACON,
Baro de Verulam, Sancti Albani vicecomes,
Seu notioribus titulis,
Scientiarum Lumen, Facundiæ Lex,
Sic ſedebat.
Qui poſtquam omnia naturalis ſapientiæ,
Et civilis arcana evolviſſet,
Naturæ decretum explevit,
Compoſita ſolvantur;
Anno Domini, M.DC.XXVI.
Ætatis LXVI.
Tanti viri
Mem.
THOMAS MEAUTYS,
Superſtitis cultor,
Defuncti admirator,
H. P.

In Engliſh thus:

FRANCIS BACON,
Baron of Verulam, Viſcount St. Alban's,
Or by more conſpicuous titles,
Of Sciences the Light, of Eloquence the Law,
Sat thus.
Who after all natural wiſdom
And ſecrets of civil life he had unfolded,
Nature's law fulfilled,
Let compounds be diſſolved;
In the year of our Lord, M.DC.XXVI.
Of his age, LXVI.
Of ſuch a man
That the memory might remain,
THOMAS MEAUTYS,
Living, his attendant,
Dead, his admirer,
Placed this monument.

BACON (ANTHONY) elder brother to the former, and eldeſt ſon of the lord keeper Bacon, was educated at home, and then ſent abroad for improvement. At his return, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his extraordinary abilities; but though he was deeply ſkilled in politics, and the beſt verſed in foreign affairs of any man in his time, yet he was reſerved in converſation, and remained contented with the reputation he acquired among the circle of his private acquaintance, and the intereſt he had with ſome perſons of the firſt quality, who valued and made uſe of his abilities. He had the misfortune to be ſo very lame, that he was unable to move about his room, on which account the earl of Eſſex, who relied much upon his advice, and conſulted him in affairs that required the greateſt ſecrecy, took him into his houſe, and made him a handſome allowance for his ſervices. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his endeavours to ſerve that unfortunate nobleman, when he moſt needed his aſſiſtance, and by a ſincere friendſhip to his brother, the lord Verulam, to whom he left his eſtate.

BACON (ſir NATHANIEL) knight of the bath, and an excellent painter, was a younger ſon of the lord keeper, and half-brother to the great ſir Francis. He travelled into Italy, and ſtudied painting there; but his manner and colouring approaches nearer to the ſtyle of the Flemiſh ſchool. Mr. Walpole obſerves, that at Culford, where he lived, are preſerved ſome of his works, and at Gorhambury, his father's ſeat, is a large picture by him in oil, of a cook-maid with dead fowl, admirably painted, with great nature, neatneſs, and luſtre of colouring. In the ſame houſe is a whole length of him, by himſelf, drawing on a paper; his ſword and pallet hung up, and a half-length of his mother by him.

BACONTHORP, BACONDORP, or BACON, (JOHN) ſurnamed the Reſolute Doctor, was one of the moſt learned men of his time. He was born at Baconthorp, a village in Norfolk, about the latter end of the ſeventeenth century, and became doctor of the Sorbonne, at Paris, and provincial of the Carmelites. He wrote many books, the moſt remarkable of which are Commentaries on all the Books of the Bible, and on St. Auſtin *De Civitate Dei*; and alſo Commentaries on the four books of Sentences. He died about the year 1346.

BACTRIA, a country formerly ſo called, which is now part of Uſbeck Tartary, and the Perſian province of Chorazan.

BACURIUS, or BATHURIUS, king of the Iberians. It is ſaid, that being ſurpriſed in hunting by a dreadful ſtorm, and a horrible darkneſs, which ſeparated him from all his followers, he had recourſe to the God of the Chriſtians, and promiſed to adore him alone, if he would deliver him from that danger; when immediately the ſtorm ceaſed, and the light returned. It is added, that Bacurius kept his promiſe, and about the year 327, was, in a manner, the apoſtle of his dominions.

BADAJOZ, a city of Spain, the capital of Eſtramadura, with a biſhop's ſee, is ſeated upon an eminence, on the ſouth bank of the river Guadiana. The houſes are well built, and the ſtreets are pretty large. The cathedral church is at the end of the great ſquare, which ſerves for a place of arms, where likewiſe the governor's palace is ſeated. This city is adorned with ſeveral handſome buildings, churches, convents, and a Jeſuits college. It is divided into two parts. It has a caſtle built and fortified after the modern manner, which covers it on the ſide of Portugal and Andaluſia. On the other ſide of the river it is defended by another caſtle, built on an eminence by the water ſide, near the corner where the river Chevera falls into the Guadiana, and ſerves particularly to defend the entrance of the bridge, which leads to the city. This bridge makes a fine appearance, for it is built with free ſtone, and conſiſts of thirty arches; it is ſeven hnndred paces long, fourteen broad, and perfectly ſtrait. Badajoz is ſurrounded with fine gar-

dens, fertile fields, vineyards, fig-trees, citron, orange, and olive-trees. The paſture land, beſides cattle, feeds a great number of ſheep, which yield exceeding fine wool. It is twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Elvas, one hundred north-by-weſt of Seville, and one hundred and ſeventy-five ſouth-by-weſt of Madrid. Long. 7. 3. W. Lat. 38. 35. N.

BADÆLONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the ſhore of the Mediterranean, ten miles eaſt of Barcelona. This is the place where the lord Peterborough landed in 1704, when with Charles, then king of Spain, he laid ſiege to Barcelona. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 41. 12. N.

BADASHKAN. See BOKIARIA.

BADEN (the County of) in Swiſſerland, has three cities, Baden, Keiſers-Stoul, and Klingnaw, beſides a town that paſſes for a city, namely, Zurzach. It is one of the fineſt countries in Swiſſerland, and is watered with three navigable rivers, the Limmet, Ruſs, and Are. The land is fruitful in corn and fruit, and there are places on the ſide of the Limmet which produce wine. It maintains a communication between the cantons of Zurick and Bern, being ſeated between their north extremities. It extends on the one ſide to the Are, as far as the place where it falls into the Rhine, and on the other ſide beyond the Rhine, where there are ſome villages which depend thereon.

BADEN, the capital of the above county, is an agreeable city, moderately large, ſeated on the ſide of the Limmet, in a plain between two high hills, the one on this ſide the river, the other beyond it. This city owes its riſe to its baths, which were famous before the Chriſtian æra. Several monuments of antiquity have been found here from time to time, particularly in 1420, when they were opening the large ſpring of the baths, they found ſtatues of the Heathen Gods, made of alabaſter; Roman coins, made of bronze, of Auguſtus, Veſpaſian, Decius, &c. and ſeveral medals of the Roman emperors, of gold, ſilver, copper, and bronze. There are two churches in Baden, one in the plain, which is collegiate, and makes a good appearance; the other is a monaſtery of the Capuchins, near the town-houſe. This laſt building ſerves not only for the aſſemblies of their own council, but alſo for thoſe of the cantons. The diet aſſembles there in a handſome room made for that purpoſe; the deputies of Zurick ſit at the bottom behind a table, as the moſt honourable place; the ambaſſadors of foreign powers are ſeated on one ſide to the right, and the deputies of the other cantons are ranged on each ſide the room.

The bailiff of Baden reſides in a caſtle, on the other ſide of the river, at the end of a handſome wooden bridge, which is covered in. Before this caſtle there is a ſtone pillar, erected in honour of the emperor Trajan, who paved a road in this country eighty-five Italian miles in length. The inhabitants are rigid Roman Catholics, and formerly behaved in a moſt inſolent manner to the Proteſtants, but they are now obliged by their maſters to be more ſubmiſſive.

The baths which are on each ſide the river are a quarter of a league from the city. Joining to the ſmall baths there is a village, and to the large a town, which may paſs for a ſecond Baden. It is ſeated on a hill, whoſe aſcent is ſteep. There the baths are brought into inns and private houſes, by means of pipes, which are about ſixty in all. There are alſo public baths in the middle of the town, from a ſpring which riſes in the ſtreet, where the poor bathe gratis; but they are expoſed quite naked to all that paſs by. All the baths are hot, and one to ſo great a degree as to ſcald the hand; and they are impregnated with a great deal of ſulphur, with ſome allum and nitre. They are uſeful for drinking as well as bathing, and are ſaid to cure all diſeaſes from a cold cauſe, head-achs, vertigoes, &c. They ſtrengthen the ſenſes, cure diſeaſes of the breaſt and bowels, aſthmas, and obſtructions. They are peculiarly excellent for womens diſeaſes. Long. 8. 25. E. Lat. 47. 27. N.

BADEN (the Margravate of) in the circle of Swabia, in Germany, is bounded by the palatinate of the Rhine on the north, by the Black Foreſt on the eaſt, by Swiſſerland on the ſouth, and by the Rhine, which divides it from Alſace on the eaſt, and is about ninety miles in length, from north to ſouth, but not above twenty in breadth, where it is wideſt. It is a very populous and fruitful country, abounding in corn and wine. Veniſon and wild fowl are ſo plentiful, that they are the common diet of the peaſants. The rivers that water this territory are the Rhine, Ens, Wirmbs, and Phints, which yield plenty of fiſh. They feed their hogs with cheſnuts, which make the bacon excellent. They have free-ſtone for building, and marble of all colours. They have ſome agate, and great quantities of hemp and flax for exportation. The chief towns are Baden, Durlach, Stolhafen, Raſtadt, Gerſbach, Pforſheim, and Hochberg.

BADEN, the chief city of the above margravate, has a caſtle that ſtands on the top of a hill, which is the reſidence of a prince. The town is ſeated among hills, on rocky uneven ground, which renders the ſtreets inconvenient and crooked. It is famous for its baths, the ſprings of which are ſaid to be above three hundred. Some of them are hot, and accounted to be very good in nervous caſes. They partake of ſalt, allum, and ſulphur. It is but a ſmall diſtance from the Rhine, three miles ſouth-eaſt of Raſtadt, twenty north-eaſt of Straſburgh, thirty ſouth of Spire, and forty north-weſt of Tubingen. Long. 9. 24. E. Lat 48. 50. N.

BADEN, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria, ſeated on the Little Suechat, is a neat little walled town, ſtanding in a plain not far from a ridge of hills, which run out from the mountain Cetius. It is much frequented by the people of Vienna, and the neighbouring parts, on account of its baths. The ſprings ſupply two convenient baths within the town, five without the walls, and one beyond the river. They are good for diſtempers of the head, the gout, dropſy, and moſt chronic diſtempers. It is obſervable that all theſe Badens take their name from the baths. It is ſixteen miles ſouth-weſt of Vienna. Long. 17. 10. E. Lat. 48. 0. N.

BADENNOCH, a ſhire in Scotland, having Inverneſs on the north, Murray on the eaſt, Athol on the ſouth, and Lochaber on the weſt. It is divided in two by the river Spey, and has no conſiderable town. It is a cold mountainous country, and has little to boaſt of with regard to its fruitfulneſs or natural productions.

BADEW (RICHARD DE) the original founder of Clare-Hall, in Cambridge, was deſcended from an honourable family, ſeated at Great Badew, or Badow, near Chelmsford, in Eſſex, where he was probably born, and was chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge in 1326.

BADIUS (JODOCUS, or JOSSE) ſurnamed ASCENSIUS, from his being born in the borough of Aſſche, near Bruſſels, in the year 1462, raiſed himſelf a conſiderable character by the number of books which he printed and commented upon. He ſet up a printing-houſe at Paris, and publiſhed a conſiderable number of claſſic authors, with his own explications and notes, and took the ſame pains with ſeveral modern authors, as Petrarch, Politian, Laurentius Valla, &c. and alſo publiſhed ſeveral books of his own compoſition, both in verſe and proſe.

BADIUS (CONRADE) the ſon of the former, was born at Paris, and ſettled at Geneva. He became a hearty Proteſtant, which he gave a proof of in his Alcoran of the Franciſcan Monks. He tranſlated the firſt book, and compiled the ſecond, and illuſtrated both of them with marginal notes, which were extremely ſatyrical. He was both a printer and author, and ſometimes amuſed himſelf with writing verſes.

BADUEL (CLAUDE) in Latin *Baduellus*, lived in the ſixteenth century. He wrote well in Latin, and was a good orator, a good father, and a good Chriſtian. He publiſhed at Geneva a Latin Tranſlation of ſeveral of John Calvin's ſermons, and the Acts of the Martyrs. He alſo wrote *Epiſtola Paræneticaad Paulum filium de vero Patrimonio & Hæreditate quam Chriſtiani Parentes ſuis Liberis debent relinquere*, and ſeveral other works.

BAEZA, a city of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſeated on a high hill, three miles from the river Guadalquivir. It has a kind of a univerſity, founded by John d' Avila. This city was taken from the Moors about the end of the fifteenth century. It is ſixteen miles north-eaſt of Jaen, ſeven ſouth-weſt of Ubeda, and three hundred and thirty ſouth of Madrid. Long. 3. 15. W. Lat. 37. 45. N.

There is another conſiderable town of the ſame name in the province of Los Quixos, in Peru, built in 1559. It is between the town of Quito and Sevilla del Oro.

BAFFIN's-BAY, a gulph in North-America, diſcovered by one Baffin, an Engliſhman, in attempting to find out a north-weſt paſſage into the ſouth ſea. It runs from ſixty-five to eighty degrees of north latitude.

BAFFO, a town in the iſland of Cyprus, with a fort built near ancient Paphos, of which there remain conſiderable ruins near the port, particularly ſome broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. It is a large and agreeable place, and there are tranſparent ſtones to the weſtward of it, which ſome have taken to be diamonds, but falſely. Long. 32. 30. E. Lat. 34. 50. N.

BAGDAD, a city of Aſia, in Irack Arabi, ſeated on the eaſtern banks of the river Tigris, by moſt authors very improperly called Babylon. This ſtood on the banks of the Euphrates, at a conſiderable diſtance, and is now ſo intirely ruined, that the remains are not to be found; thoſe taken by travellers to be ſuch, and the place of the Tower of Babel, are nothing but Arabian buildings demoliſhed in time of war.

The Arabians ſay that Bagdat was built by one of their caliphs, in the year 762, and the one hundred and twenty-fifth of the Hegira. It is two miles long, one broad, and five in circumference. The walls are built with brick, covered with earth, and ſtrengthened with large towers like baſ-

tions. The ditches are broad, and five or six fathom deep. There are four gates, three on the land ſide, and one towards the river, which is paſſed over by a bridge of boats, that are placed at the diſtance of a boat's length from each other; the number of them is about forty. The caſtle is within the city, near one of the gates, on the north ſide of the town, and is built with fine white free-ſtone, but now looks as if it were covered with earth. It is ſeated partly upon the river, and is ſurrounded by a ſingle wall. It has likewiſe ſmall towers, on which cannon are placed. The ditch is narrow, and about two or three fathom deep. On the weſt ſide of the river is an open town, which may be entered at any time of the night as well as in the day. This is called by ſome the Suburb of Bagdad, the houſes of which are miſerably built, as are alſo thoſe in the city itſelf, for they are but one ſtory high, and generally raiſed with earth. All the buildings that are good are owing to the Perſians. Some of the moſques are tolerably handſome, with large domes, covered with painted tiles, and there are bazars in ſtreets, covered over on the top, which are full of ſhops, where the merchants carry on their trade. There are ten caravanſeras, or public inns, only two of which are commodious.

The Turks have a garriſon here of ten thouſand men, which are doubled in time of war, with about two hundred pieces of cannon. There are likewiſe twelve thouſand militia, and yet Bagdad would be but thinly peopled, if great numbers did not reſort thither on account of trade, for which reaſon the Armenians and Jews take up near half the city. Some part of the year the air is here intolerably hot, and then the inhabitants lie on the tops of their houſes, which are terraſſed, in the night. The winter is ſo mild that the peaſants plough the land in December, at which time there are narciſſus, hyacinths, violets, &c. in full flower. There are very few trees or ſhrubs hereabouts, except liquorice, which is in great plenty. Nor is there cultivated land about Bagdad ſufficient to maintain it with proviſions; not but that part of Irack Arabi, that lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, formerly called Meſopotamia, is fruitful enough, but it wants a ſufficient number of inhabitants; and if it were not for the rivers, by which all ſorts of neceſſaries are brought to their doors, they would often be in a ſtarving condition.

The Mahommedan women are very richly dreſſed, and wear bracelets on their arms, and jewels in their ears. The Arabian women have the partition between their noſtrils bored, wherein they wear rings. Not far from this city there are ſprings of naptha, which they burn there inſtead of candles. There are three ſorts of Chriſtians among the inhabitants; Neſtorians, who have a church, Armenians, and Jacobites. The two laſt perform their devotion at a chapel, about a mile from Bagdad. Beſides the Jews that live in the city, there are many that come out of devotion, every year, to viſit the tomb of the prophet Ezechiel, which they believe to be about thirty miles from this place. This likewiſe is in the road for the caravans that come out of Perſia in pilgrimage to Mecca. Bagdad was brought under the dominion of the Turks in the year 1638, but not without the loſs of forty thouſand men. It is two hundred and fifty miles north of Baſra, one hundred and fifty ſouth of Moſul, and one hundred and twenty-five eaſt of Annah. Long. 43. 40. E. Lat. 33. 15. N.

BAGNAGAR, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the great mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Golconda, in the peninſula on this ſide of the Ganges. The inhabitants within the town are the better ſort; and the merchants, and meaner people, inhabit the ſuburbs, which are three miles long. It was the reſidence of the kings of Golconda, before it was taken by Aurengzebe. It was chiefly taken notice of for a magnificent reſervoir of water, round which a colonade was built, ſupported by arches. It is ſeated near the river Newa, ſeventy-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Solopore, and one hundred and fifty weſt of Maſulitapan. Long. 96. 0. E. Lat. 15. 30. N.

BAGNARA, a maritime town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Calabria, with the title of a duchy. It is ſeated eight miles ſouth of Palma. Long. 16. 18. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

BAGNAREA, a town of Italy, in St. Peter's Patrimony, and in the territory of Orvieto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a rivulet, five miles ſouth of Orvieto, and thirteen north of Viterbo. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 42. 36. N.

BAGNI (John Francis) lived in the ſeventeenth century, and was made cardinal by pope Urban VIII. in the year 1629. He was twice nuncio in France, and particularly interpoſed, in order to pacify the differences between the queen-mother and cardinal Richlieu. He died in the year 1641.

BAGNIERES, a town of France, in the county of Bigorre, in Gaſcony, ſo called from its mineral waters, which are very ſalutary. It is ſeated on the river Adour, ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Tarbe. Long. 0. 12. E. Lat. 43. 3. N.

BAGNILUCK, a city of Turky, in Europe, in Upper Boſnia, near a lake of the ſame name. It is ſixty miles ſouth-eaſt of Spoletto. Long. 18. 20. E. Lat. 44. N.

BAGNOLAS, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, near the river Ceſe, on the declivity of a hill. It is ſurrounded with new walls, and contains about nine hundred houſes, the greateſt part of which are ill built. There are three principal gates, and two ſmall ones. The ſtreets are narrow, but the great ſquare is one of the fineſt in Languedoc, it having piazzas all round. The pariſh church is an ordinary building. There are two ſprings that riſe in the middle of the town, the waters of which being received into a large baſon, are conveyed by a canal out of the town, and from thence to the lands about it. It is two hundred and forty-four miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris, and eight ſouth-weſt of Pont-Eſprit. Long. 4. 43. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

BAGNOLI, or Bagnioli, (Julius Cæsar) a celebrated Italian poet, born at Bagna Caballo, attached himſelf to Michael Peretti, who loaded him with wealth and honour. The moſt eſteemed of his works are, The Tragedy of the Aragonians, and The Judgment of Paris. He is cenſured for having weakened his writings, by taking too much pains in poliſhing them.

BAGOAS, an Egyptian eunuch, poiſoned Artaxerxes Ochus, and Arſes, kings of Perſia, but was at length put to death by order of Darius Codomanus, about three hundred and thirty-ſix years before Chriſt.

He ought not to be confounded with Bagoas, the Perſian eunuch, for whom Alexander the Great had a criminal paſſion, and who occaſioned the death of Arſines, a Perſian lord.

BAGOT (John) a French Jeſuit, a native of Rennes, wrote a work intitled *Apologeticus Fidei*, that made ſome noiſe. He died at Paris, on the 22d of Auguſt, 1664.

BAHAMA, one of the iſlands ſo called, by ſome termed the Luccaya Iſlands, is about fifty miles weſt of Florida, in North-America, and twenty-ſix weſt from Luccaya, between which there is a very dangerous channel, full of rocks and ſands. This iſland is about fifty miles in length, and ſixteen in breadth, but in many places much leſs. The air is good, and the ſoil rich, there being a great number of ſprings and brooks. The productions at preſent are Indian wheat, fowls, and a particular ſort of a rabbit; what they want beſides is brought from Carolina. It is of great ſervice to aſſiſt the ſhips that are forced that way by the wind and currents. The ſtreight lying between Florida and Luccaya, has a prodigious rapid current. The Spaniſh fleets paſs through it to go to the Havanna. This and ſome of the other iſles had formerly a great number of inhabitants, who were barbarouſly murdered by the Spaniards. They were afterwards a neſt of pirates, who have been ſince routed out, or reclaimed, and king George I. ſent a governor to take care of and improve them, particularly the iſland of Providence. Lat. 26. 45. N.

BAHREIN, or Baharein, a province in Arabia the Happy, on the weſtern ſide of the gulph of Perſia. It is fruitful in dates and wine. El Catif is the capital, and is ſubject to Perſia. On the coaſt lies the iſland Baharen, which is famous for a pearl fiſhery.

BAHUS, a ſtrong town of Sweden, and capital of a government of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a rock in a ſmall iſland, ten miles north of Gottenburg, and one hundred and fifty north of Copenhagen. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 57. 52. N.

BAJA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra de Lavoro. It was famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces in the time of the Romans, of which there are ſome ruins remaining; but it is now an inconſiderable place. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, twelve miles weſt of Naples. Long. 14. 45. E. Lat. 41. 6. N.

BAJAZET I. the fifth emperor of the Turks, ſucceeded his father Amurat I. in 1389, and was ſurnamed the Lightning, on account of the rapidity of his conqueſts. He cauſed Jacob, his eldeſt brother, to be ſtrangled, and was the firſt who introduced that barbarous cuſtom of the Ottoman princes putting their brothers to death on their acceſſion to the throne. In 1391, 1392, and 1393, he took from the Chriſtians Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Theſſaly, and deprived almoſt all the Aſiatic princes of their dominions. At length Sigiſmund, king of Hungary, propoſed a league againſt him, when France ſent a conſiderable number of forces, with two thouſand gentleman who went volunteers, with the Count de Nevers at their head. Theſe at firſt gained great advantages, but at length they were all either killed or taken priſoners, at the battle of Nicopolis, in 1395. After this ſucceſs, Bajazet went and laid ſiege to Conſtantinople, which was relieved by the marſhal De Boucicaut. The Aſiatic princes then implored the aſſiſtance of Tamerlain, king of the Tartars, who, after having ſubdued the Parthians, made all the Eaſt tremble. This prince gave Bajazet battle near Angoria, in 1402, took him priſoner, and ſhut him up in an iron cage; but

but this misfortune did not abate his pride. However, being at length weary of life, it is said that he dashed out his brains against the bars of his cage, in 1403, after a reign of fifteen years, and his being eight months in confinement. Others maintain, that Bajazet died of an apoplexy, on the 23d of March, 1413.

BAJAZET II. emperor of the Turks, succeeded his father Mahomet II. in 1481. Zezim, his younger brother, disputed the crown with him, but died in Italy in 1495. Bajazet took several places from the Venetians, but his armies were defeated in Egypt. At length, after a reign of thirteen years, he was obliged to yield up his crown to his son Selim, who afterwards caused him to be poisoned, in the year 1512.

BAIF (LAZARUS) abbot of Charroux and Grenetiere, master of requests, and counsellor of the parliament of Paris, was descended of an illustrious family, and was one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century. Francis I. who took a pleasure in advancing men of merit, sent him ambassador to Venice, in 1530, and intrusted him with several important commissions. He died in 1545. His principal works are, a Treatise, in Latin, on the Dresses of the Ancients; and another on the Art of Navigation, printed at Basil, in 1541.

BAIF (JOHN ANTHONY) a French poet, the son of the preceding, was born at Venice, in 1532, while his father was ambassador to that republic. After having studied the Greek and Latin languages, he applied himself to poetry, and wrote a great number of books, both in verse and prose. He attempted to write French verses, in imitation of those of the Greeks and Romans, but without success. His whole estate consisted in a house at Paris, where he formed a kind of musical academy, and had concerts, which all the people of quality, and even king Henry III. himself, frequently honoured with their presence. He died in 1592.

BAIKAL, a great lake of Siberia, in the Russian empire, three hundred miles long, but not above thirty broad, where widest. When frozen over, people travel upon it in the road to China; but they must be very sharp shod, otherwise they cannot stand upon the ice. This is sometimes two ells thick, and yet there are open places, which tempestuous winds will sometimes drive the horses and sledges to where they are swallowed up. The camels that travel over have a particular kind of shoes, sharp at the bottom, and the oxen have sharp irons struck through their hoofs, without which it would be impossible to pass along. The water is green, but fresh. This lake contains a great number of dog-fish, and multitudes of large sturgeons and jacks, some of which weigh two hundred pounds. The river Angara proceeds from this lake, and runs north-west. The most southerly part of the lake lies in fifty-two degrees of latitude, and the most northerly is fifty-five.

BAILE. See BALE and BAYLE.

BAILEUL, a town of France, in the earldom of Flanders, formerly very strong, but now an open town, without defence. It has been burnt five or six times by accident, and there are now only about five hundred and twenty houses. It is seven miles south-west of Ypres. Long. 2. 55. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

BAILLET (ADRIAN) a celebrated French critic, was born at Neuville, a village in Piccardy, June 13, 1649. He wrote, 1. Observations upon such Authors as had distinguished their Names. 2. *Jugemens des Sçavans*, nine volumes. 3. Of Children become celebrated by their Study, and their Writings. 4. Of Personal Satires, or an Historical and Critical Treatise of those Satires which bear the title of *Anti*. 5. An History of Holland. 6. The Lives of the Saints, three volumes, folio; and other works. He died January 21, 1706.

BAILLI (ROCH LE) more known by the name of La Riviere, a famous physician, born at Falaise, in Normandy. He followed the principles of Paracelsus, which exposed him to censure, and obliged him to write an apology. He published, in 1578, *Demonsterion, sive* 300 *Aphorismi, continentes Summam Doctrinæ Paracelsicæ*; and in 1580, a Treatise on the Plague. He wrote several other works, and died at Paris, on the 5th of November, 1605.

BAILLOU (WILLIAM DE) a physician of Paris, born at Perche. He wrote several works, and died in 1616, aged seventy-eight.

BAILY. See BAYLY.

BAINBRIDGE (JOHN) an eminent physician and astronomer, was born at Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire, in the year 1582, and educated at Emanuel college in Cambridge, where he took the degrees in arts, and applied himself to the study of physic, and the mathematics. He practised physic for some time, and afterwards removing to London, was chosen a fellow of the college of physicians. In 1619, he was appointed Savilian professor of astronomy, at Oxford, and in 1635, superior reader of Linacre's lecture. He wrote a great many books, particularly, 1. An astronomical Description of the late Comet, from the 18th of November, 1618, to the 16th of December following. 2. *Procli Sphæra*, and *Ptolomæi de Hypothesibus Planetarum*; to which he added, Ptolomy's *Canon Regnorum*. 3. *Canicularia*. 4. A Treatise on the Dog-Star, and the Canicular Days. These are all that have been printed; though he left many manuscripts, the most valuable of which are the following, preserved in the library of Trinity college, in Dublin, viz. 1. A Theory of the Sun. 2 A Theory of the Moon. 3. A Discourse concerning the Quantity of the Year. 4. Two volumes of Astronomical Observations; and nine or ten volumes of Miscellaneous Papers. He died November 3, 1643.

BAIUS, or BAY (MICHAEL DE) a famous doctor and chancellor of the university of Louvain, was born at Melin, in the territory of Aeth, in 1513. Having deviated from the common road in his explication of the Holy Scriptures, eighteen of his propositions were examined by the Sorbonne, who declared that fifteen of them were heretical, and the others false. Baius was some time after chosen to go to the council of Trent, but before he went, he published some of his works, and the rest at his return; on which Pius V. condemned seventy-six of his propositions, by a bull, dated the first of October, 1567, as heretical, erroneous, suspicious, rash, scandalous, and capable of offending pious ears. Notwithstanding this, he was no less commendable for his exemplary life, piety, and modesty, than for his genius and knowledge. Among his other works, there are some controversial pieces against several of the doctrines of Calvinism. He died September 16, 1589.

BAKER (DAVID) an English Benedictine monk, of whom Mr. Wood has given a very circumstantial account, and particularly of his miraculous conversion from Atheism to Christianity, was educated at Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college, in Oxford, and afterwards studied at the Temple, where his excellent natural abilities enabled him, in a short time, to make a great proficiency in the law. Soon after his conversion, he went to Italy, where he entered into the order of St. Benedict, having changed his name from David to Augustin. In the reign of James I. he was a considerable time resident in England, in the quality of a missionary, but being much given to retirement and abstraction, was thought, by some of his brethren, to be a very improper person for that office. He was for several years the spiritual director of the English Benedictine nuns, at Cambray. The latter part of his life he spent in London, where he died, in 1641. He is said to have been much employed in mental prayer, and was the author of several books relating to the exercises of a spiritual life. He wrote an exposition of the famous mystical book, intitled *Scala Perfectionis*, by Walter Hilton. These and the rest of his works that are extant, are said to be preserved in nine large volumes, in folio, manuscripts, in the monastery of English Benedictine nuns, at Cambray. He made large collections for an Ecclesiastical History of England, and other subjects of antiquity, in which he was assisted by the most eminent of our antiquaries. But these, which were in six folio volumes, are lost, as are also three large volumes of his Translations of the Works of spiritual Authors. None of his works were ever printed; but Hugh Cressy, in his Church History of Brittany, and other writers, have been much indebted to him.

BAKER (Sir RICHARD) author of the Chronicle of the Kings of England, was born at Sissinghurst, in Kent, about the year 1568. After going through the usual course of academical learning at Hart hall, in Oxford, he travelled into foreign parts, and upon his return home was created master of arts, and soon after, in 1603, received from king James I. the honour of knighthood. In 1620 he was high sheriff of Oxfordshire; but engaging to pay some of the debts of his wife's family, he was reduced to poverty, and obliged to betake himself for shelter to the Fleet prison, where he composed several books, among which, are; 1. Meditations and Disquisitions on the Lord's Prayer. 2. Meditations, &c. on several of the Psalms of David. 3. Meditations and Prayers upon the seven Days of the Week. 4. *Cato Variegatus*, or Cato's Moral Distichs varied, &c. Mr. Granger observes, that "his Chronicle of the Kings of England was ever "more esteemed by readers of a lower class, than by such "as had a critical knowledge of history. The language of "it was, in this reign, called polite, and it long maintained its reputation, especially among country gentlemen. The author seems to have been sometimes more "studious to please than to inform, and with that view to "have sacrificed even chronology itself to method." In 1658, Edward Philips, nephew to Milton, published a third edition of this work, with the addition of the reign of Charles I. It has been several times reprinted since, and is now carried as low as the reign of George I. Sir Richard also translated several works from the French and Italian,

and died very poor, in the Fleet priſon, on the 18th of February, 1645.

BAKER (Thomas) an eminent mathematician, was born at Ilton, in Somerſetſhire, about the year 1625, and entered at Magdelen-hall, Oxon, in 1640, after which he was vicar of Biſhop's-Nymmet, in Devonſhire, where he wrote The Geometrical Key, or the Gate of Equations unlocked, by which he gained a conſiderable reputation. A little before his death, the members of the Royal Society ſent him ſome mathematical queries, to which he returned ſo ſatisfactory an anſwer, that they preſented him a medal, with an inſcription full of honour and reſpect. He died at Biſhop's-Nymmet,, on the 5th of June, 1690.

BAKEWELL, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Monday. It is ſeated on the river Wye, on the north ſide of the Peak, and is a large town; for though it has only one church, it has ſeven chapels of eaſe. Its chief trade, which is very conſiderable, is in lead. Bakewell has five fairs, held on Eaſter-Monday, Whitſun-Monday, Auguſt 13, Monday after October 10, and Monday after November 22, for cattle and horſes. It is one hundred and fifty-two miles diſtant from London. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 55. 15. N.

BALA, a corporate town of Wales, in Merionethſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by bailiffs, &c. and is one hundred and ninety-five miles from London. Long. 3. 37. W. Lat. 52. 54. N.

BALAAM, the prophet whom Balak, king of the Moabites, ſent for to curſe the Iſraelites. He at firſt told the king's meſſengers that he would not go with them; but, upon a ſecond deputation, he ſet out in order to go to Balak. When he was upon his journey, an angel of the Lord, with a ſword in his hand, appeared in the midſt of the road before the prophet, who was mounted on an aſs, which miraculouſly ſpoke, and complained of the blows which the prophet gave him, and then the angel ordered Balaam to ſay nothing but what the Lord commanded. Balaam being arrived, bleſſed the people whom Balak had ordered him to curſe, on which the king being enraged, the prophet, in order to pacify him, and obtain the reward he expected, adviſed him to ſend the moſt beautiful of the Moabite young women into the camp of the Iſraelites, in order to corrupt the people of God, and draw down the diſpleaſure of heaven upon them; and Balak following this pernicious counſel, cauſed a great number of the children of Iſrael to fall into fornication and idolatry. Balaam was killed by the army of the Iſraelites, as he was returning to his country.

BALAGATE Mountains, a chain of mountains, which divides the Malabar coaſt from that of Coromandel, running almoſt the whole length of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. Some parts of them are covered with fine red earth, which is blown by the ſtrong weſt winds as far as the iſland of Ceylon; when the rays of the ſun are reflected from theſe mountains, they ſeem to be all on fire. They make ſurpriſing alterations in the ſeaſons; for on the north ſide of Cape Comorin, it is winter in May, June, July, Auguſt, and September, in which months it is ſummer on the ſouth ſide of the cape; on one ſide there are continual tempeſts, thunder, and lightning, while the other enjoys a conſtant ſerenity; when black clouds are gathered about the mountains, they are followed by ſudden rain, which cauſe the overflowing of the rivers, and choak them up with ſand, inſomuch that they are unnavigable for ſome time afterwards. Theſe mountains give name to a province; for many people were driven hither from the plains, where their habitations were all deſtroyed by Aurengezebe. The buildings and clothes of the inhabitants are ſcarce ſufficient to defend them from the weather, and they live upon rice, milk, roots, and herbs, with very little meat; they have likewiſe a ſort of ſmall arrac, but are never given to drunkenneſs, nor do they import foreign vices, for they never travel abroad.

BALAGUER, a city of Catalonia, in Spain, ſeated on the north bank of the river Segra, at the foot of a high mountain, on which there was formerly a fortreſs. The land about it is extremely fertile. It is thirteen miles north-eaſt of Lerida, thirty-three ſouth-weſt of Balbaſtro, forty north of Tarragona, and ſeventy-five north-weſt of Barcelona. Long. 0. 48. E. Lat. 41. 38. N.

BALAK, king of Moab, the ſon of Zippor, who ſent for Balaam, to curſe the people of God, was ſlain in battle by the Iſraelites, about the one thouſand four hundred and fifty firſt year before the Chriſtian æra. See Balaam.

BALBASTRO, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Vero, forty-four miles north-eaſt from Saragoſſa. Long. 0. 20. E. Lat. 41. 50. N.

BALBEC, a city of Aſia, in Syria, part of Turky in Aſia, being the ancient Heliopolis. It has a very agreeable ſituation, on the eaſt ſide of the valley of Bucca; it is quadrangular and ſurrounded with a good wall, adorned with towers at equal diſtances, and is about a mile and half in circuit; but the houſes are very mean, as they generally are in Turky. On the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the city are the noble ruins of an ancient Pagan temple, and of ſome other magnificent ſtructures, which, by joining to other buildings, they have converted them into a kind of caſtle. There are alſo the ruins of an old wall, made with ſtones of an incredible magnitude; for three, laid in the ſame rank, were together one hundred and eighty-three feet long; one was ſixty-three, and the two others ſixty each; all theſe were twelve feet deep, and as many broad, ſtanding twenty feet from the ground: the inhabitants ſay, this was the work of the devil. On the other ſide of the city, there is a plain full of marble tombs. The architecture of all theſe ruins is admirably fine, and would take up many days to conſider them thoroughly. It is twenty-eight miles north of Damaſcus. Long. 37. 30. E. Lat. 33. 25. N.

BALBINUS (Decimus Coelius) the Roman emperor, being choſen by the ſenate in 237, was maſſacred by the ſoldiers, who had a diſlike to ſuch emperors as were elected only by the ſenators. This prince was eloquent, and wrote pretty good verſes.

BALBUENA (Bernard de) one of the moſt celebrated Spaniſh poets, was a native of Valdepegnas, a village in the dioceſe of Toledo. Having received the degree of doctor at Salamanca, he was ſent into America, where he was made biſhop of Porto Rico, in 1620. He died in 1627, and left many excellent works.

BALBUS (Lucius Lucilius) ſcholar to Mutius Scævola, and preceptor to the famous Servius Sulpitius, was an excellent lawyer, and flouriſhed about the year of Rome 670, eighty-one years before the Chriſtian æra.

Balbus (Lucius Cornelius Theophanes) was born at Cadiz, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour in the war carried on by the Romans in Spain, againſt Sertorius and the Luſitanians, on which account Pompey gave him the privileges of a Roman citizen. He was conſul in the ſeven hundred and fourteenth year of Rome, and was the firſt foreigner on whom that dignity was conferred. He was the friend of Pompey, Cæſar, Craſſus, and Cicero.

There were many other illuſtrious Romans of the name of Balbus.

Balbus, Balbi, or Balbo (John) a Dominican friar, born at Genoa, flouriſhed in the thirteenth century, and is better known by the name of Joannes de Janua, or Joannes Januenſis. He underſtood Greek, which was a very uncommon qualification in that age, and more Latin than all his brother monks, and was no leſs eſteemed for his exemplary life than his learning. He compoſed ſeveral works.

BALCHEN (Sir John) a brave Engliſh admiral, was born on the 2d of February, 1669, and after receiving a ſuitable education, entered on board the royal navy, where he ſerved ſeveral years in inferior ſtations; but, in 1697, was appointed captain of the Virgin prize, and from thence forward was always conſidered as one of the moſt active commanders in the royal navy. He commanded the Shrewſbury in that memorable action near Sicily, in which the Spaniſh fleet was almoſt totally deſtroyed by that of Great Britain commanded by ſir George Byng. In 1728, he was made rear-admiral of the blue; and in 1731, commanded under ſir Charles Wager, when Don Carlos was placed on the throne of Naples. In 1734, he was made rear-admiral of the white; in 1739, was raiſed to the rank of vice-admiral of the red; in 1743, was appointed admiral of the white; and the next year governor of Greenwich hoſpital. Soon after ſir Charles Hardy having been ſent with a large convoy of ſtore-ſhips to admiral Matthews in the Mediterranean, who was in the utmoſt diſtreſs for proviſions and rigging, and ſir Charles being blocked up in the Tagus, the miniſtry in this extremity caſt their eyes upon admiral Balchen, who now ſailed with a large fleet for this important ſervice, with his flags hoiſted on board the Victory, the largeſt and fineſt ſhip in the royal navy, and having joined ſir Charles's ſquadron, convoyed him to Gibraltar, the French at his approach retiring into Cadiz. This ſervice being performed, ſir John Balchen proceed to cruize on the coaſt of Portugal, in hopes of coming up with ſome of the Breſt fleet; but being informed that the French had ſheltered themſelves under the fortifications of Cadiz, he continued his courſe for England; however on the 3d of October, 1744, being overtaken by a violent ſtorm which diſperſed the fleet, and the Victory being driven on the Caſkets, ſunk, and every perſon on board her periſhed. The whole nation ſhewed a generous concern for this terrible misfortune; and his late majeſty was pleaſed to ſettle a penſion of five hundred pounds per annum on the admiral's lady during her life; and to perpetuate his memory, a ſmall but elegant monument was erected for him in Weſtminſter-abey, in which his buſt is well executed in the fineſt marble: the enrichments, arms, and trophies are admirably wrought, and in the front is a fine baſſo relievo of a ſhip in a ſtorm.

BALDIVIA, or VALDIVIA, a ſea-port town of the province Chili, in South America, built by Baldivia, a Spaniſh general, who conquered Chili, about the year 1551. It is ſeated between the rivers Portrero and Callacalles, at their influx into the ſea. Long. 79. 5. W. Lat. 40. 5. S.

BALDOCK, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a markct on Thurſdays, and five fairs, on Wedneſday after St. Matthias, February 24, the laſt Thurſday in May, Auguſt 6, October 2, and December 11, all for cheeſe, houſhold-goods, and cattle. It is a long town, lying on the north road, and is ſeated between the hills, in a chalky ſoil, fit for corn, and is chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is nine miles weſt of Royſton, fifty-eight ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Oakham, and thirty-eight north-north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

BALDOCK (RALPH DE) biſhop of London in the reigns of Edward I. and II. was educated at Moreton-college, in Oxford, became archdeacon of Middleſex, and afterwards dean of St. Paul's; the ſee of London becoming vacant by the death of Richard de Graveſend, Baldock was unanimouſly choſen, September 20, 1304, and afterwards was made lord high chancellor of England. He had a very amiable character both for morals and learning, and deſerved well of his country for his writings, which were *Hiſtoria Anglica*, or An Hiſtory of the Britiſh Affairs down to his own Time; and A Collection of the Statutes and Conſtitutions of the Church of St. Paul. Biſhop Baldock died at Stepney, July 24, 1313.

BALDOCK (ROBERT DE) a canon of London and archdeacon of Middleſex, who lived about the ſame time as the former, and was in great favour with king Edward II. who made him his chancellor, and nominated him to the biſhopric of Norwich, into which he was elected in the year 1325; but ſoon after loſt his liberty and life by the inteſtine ſedition, which deprived king Edward of his crown; for being ſeized by the enraged populace, he was dragged to the priſon of Newgate, where he died in a moſt wretched condition.

BALDUIN, or BAUDOIN, (FREDERICK) a famous Lutheran divine, born at Dreſden, in 1572, taught divinity at Wirtemberg, aud died in 1627. He wrote a Commentary on St. Paul's Epiſtles, and a Treatiſe on Caſes of Conſcience.

BALDUS, a famous lawyer in the fourteenth century, was ſon to Francis Ubaldus, a phyſician of Perugia. The vivacity and ſubtilty of his genius acquired him great reputation; he gained a large fortune, and wrote many books. He died April 28, 1400, in a very ſhocking manner; for being extremely fond of a little dog, which he very often careſſed and kiſſed, the creature bit his lip as he was playing with him; and as he was mad, the ſubtile poiſon diſperſed itſelf over Baldus's whole body, and though for ſome time it had no ſenſible effect on his mind, yet at laſt it produced the dread of water, and the other fatal attendants of that diſeaſe. Baldus lived ſeventy-ſix years, and left two ſons, who were excellent civilians. Zenobius, the elder of them was biſhop of Tipherno.

BALDUS (JAMES) one of the beſt Latin poets that Germany produced in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Enſiſheim, in 1603, and turned Jeſuit in 1624. He taught rhetoric and polite learning; he was many years a preacher, and raiſed himſelf a prodigious reputation by his poems, which conſiſt of panegyrics, moral, devotional, and theatrical pieces, miſcellanies, odes, &c. He died at Neuburg, Auguſt 9, 1668. Several ſenators diſputed who ſhould have his pen, and it is ſaid, that he to whom it fell kept it in a ſilver caſe.

BALDUS (BERNARDIN) abbot of Guaſtalla, and one of the moſt learned men of his time, was born at Urbino, in 1553. While a ſtudent at Padua, he compoſed, 1. a work On the Engines of War, which ſpread his name beyond the Alps. He afterward wrote, 2. The Lives of the Mathematicians. 3. Commentaries upon the Mechanics of Ariſtotle. 4. *De novo Gnomonice*. 5. The Chaldee Paraphraſe of the Pentateuch, illuſtrated with a Commentary. 6. A Tranſlation from the Hebrew of the Books of Job and Lamentations, with notes; a poem in his mother tongue on the Art of Navigation; and began a prodigious work, intitled a Deſcription of the World, which he did not live to reduce into order. He died October 12, 1617.

BALDWIN, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. was born of obſcure parents at Exeter, where he had a liberal education. He firſt taught ſchool; but afterwards entering into holy orders, was made archdeacon of Exeter; but quitting that dignity, became a monk of the Ciſtertian order; from whence he was promoted to the ſee of Worceſter, and then to that of Canterbury; and on the 3d of September, 1190, performed the ceremony of crowning king Richard I. at Weſtminſter; but following that prince into the Holy Land, he died at the ſiege of Acres, or Ptolemais. He wrote ſeveral Latin tracts, viz. 1. Of the Sacrament of the Altar. 2. Faith recommended. 3. Of orthodox Opinions. 4. Of heretical Sects. 5. Of the Unity of Charity. 6. Of Love. 7. Of the Prieſthood of John Hircanus. 8. Of the Learning of Giraldus. 9. Thirty-three Sermons. 10. In Praiſe of Virginity, &c.

BALDWIN. See BAULDWIN.

BALE (JOHN) in Latin *Baleus* or *Balæus*, biſhop of Oſſory, in Ireland, was born in November, 1495, at Cove, a ſmall village in Suffolk. He was educated in the Romiſh religion; but afterwards, at the inſtigation of lord Wentworth, turned Proteſtant, which expoſed him to the perſecution of the Romiſh clergy, againſt which he was protected by lord Cromwell, but after his death was forced to retire into the Low Countries, where he wrote ſeveral pieces in the Engliſh language. He was recalled into England by king Edward, who nominated him to the ſee of Oſſory, where he underwent a variety of perſecutions from the popiſh party. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, he contented himſelf with a prebend in the cathedral church of Canterbury. He wrote the lives of the moſt eminent writers of Great Britain, in Latin, from Japheth, the ſon of Noah, through a ſeries of three thouſand ſix hundred and eighteen years, to the year of our Lord 1557; he alſo wrote a comedy or interlude of Johan Babtyſt's Preachynge in the Wilderneſſe, opening the Crafts of Hypocrytes, and a great number of tracts on different ſubjects. The intemperate zeal of this author, in his accounts of the papiſts, often carries him beyond the bounds of decency and candour. He died in November, 1563, aged ſixty-eight.

BALE. See BASIL.

BALES (PETER) the moſt famous maſter in the art of penmanſhip in his time, in our country, was born in the year 1547. He publiſhed the Writing-School-Maſter, in three Parts; the firſt teaching ſwift Writing, the ſecond true Writing, and the third fair Writing. His ſkill in his profeſſion made him taken notice of by the great; and it is ſaid, that he was even ſometimes employed by the ſecretaries of ſtate to counterfeit the hands of foreign miniſters.

BALESDENS (JOHN) advocate in the parliament of Paris and in the council, was born at Paris, and received into the French academy about the year 1647. He publiſhed ſeveral works, of which he was not the author, as, 1. *Elogia clarorum Virorum Joannis Papirii Maſſonis*, two volumes. 2. *Gregorii Turonenſis Opera pia, cum Vitis Patrum ſui Temporis* two volumes. 3. The Acts of the Conveyance of Dauphiny made over to the Crown of France. 4. A Treatiſe of *Aqua Vitæ*, by M. John Bronaut. 5. The Fables of Eſop, in French, corrected by himſelf; and other pieces. He lived till about the year 1676.

BALEY, or BAILEY, (WALTER) the author of ſeveral treatiſes, was born at Potſham, in Devonſhire, and educated at New College, in Oxford. He became proctor of the univerſity, and prebendary of Dutlingcote, or Dulcot, in the church of Wells, which preferment he reſigned, and, in 1563, took the degree of doctor of phyſic, and at laſt was appointed phyſician in ordinary to queen Elizabeth. He wrote, 1. A Diſcourſe of three Kinds of Pepper in common Uſe. 2. A brief Treatiſe on the Preſervation of the Eye-Sight. 3. Directions for Health, natural and artificial, with Medicines for all Diſeaſes of the Eye. 4. *Explicatio Galeni de Potu Convalaſcentium & Senum, & principue de noſtræ Alæ & Biriæ Paratione, &c.* i. e. An Explication of Galen on the Drink of thoſe who are recovered from a Fit of Sickneſs, and the Aged, and particularly concerning the Preparation of Engliſh Ale and Beer, &c. This piece is in manuſcript. He died March 3, 1592.

BALI, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, to the eaſt of Java, between which there is a ſtreight about a mile over, through which the ſhips ſometimes paſs to China. This iſland is populous, and abounds in rice and various kinds of fruits. The inhabitants are black and warlike. They ſay they have mines of gold, but that the king will not ſuffer them to be opened. Long. 115. 30. E. Lat. 9. 0. S.

BALIOL, or BALLIOL, (Sir JOHN DE) founder of Baliol-college, in Oxford, was the ſon of Hugh Baliol, of Bernard's caſtle, in the dioceſe of Durham, and was a perſon very eminent for his power and riches. During the conteſts and wars between king Henry III. and his barons, he firmly adhered to the king. In 1263, he began the foundation and endowment of Baliol-college, which was afterwards perfected by his widow. He died in the year 1269.

BALIOL, BALLIOL, or BOILLIOL, (JOHN) the brother of Alexander, king of Scotland, and competitor with Robert Bruce for that crown. The contending parties choſe Edward I. king of England, umpire, who engaging Baliol to ſwear fealty to him, gave him the crown, in 1292; but Baliol afterwards attempting to free himſelf from his ſubjection to England, a new war broke out, and Baliol being taken priſoner, was obliged by king Edward to make an abſolute ſurrender of his kingdom, and afterwards retiring into France, died there, in the year 1314.

BALISORE, a port town in India, on this ſide the Ganges, ſeated on the north-weſt part of the bay of Bengal. Long. 85. 20. E. Lat. 21. 30. N.

BALK, a city of Aſia, in the kingdom of that name, having Sarmacand on the north, Candahor on the ſouth, Korazon on the weſt, and Great Bokaria on the eaſt. Some make Balk a province of Great Bokaria. The city is the beſt in the whole diſtrict, is ſeated on the Behaſk, and is large, handſome, and populous, moſt of the buildings being of ſtone or brick. It is fortified with bulwarks of earth, and fenced without a ſtone wall. The caſtle is a large ſtructure, built almoſt wholly of marble, which is got out of the adjacent mountains. It is at preſent a place of very great trade. Moſt geographers call Great Bokaria the country of the Uſbecks. Balk is two hundred miles north of Candahar. Long. 65. 20. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

BALK. See BOKARIA.

BALL (JOHN) the author of ſeveral treatiſes in divinity, was born at Caſſington, or Cherſington, near Woodſtock in Oxfordſhire, in October, 1585, and was educated at Brazen-Noſe college, in Oxford. After this he was tutor to lord Cholmondeley's children, and at laſt was made curate of Whitmore, in Staffordſhire, where he lived upon a ſalary of about twenty pounds a year, and the profits of a little ſchool. He wrote a ſhort Treatiſe concerning all the Principal Grounds of the Chriſtian Religion; A Treatiſe of Faith, in two parts; A friendly Trial of the Grounds tending to Separation; A Treatiſe of the Covenant of Grace; Of the Power of Godlineſs; and ſeveral other pieces. He died October 20, 1640.

BALLENDEN, or BOLLENDEN, (Sir JOHN) an elegant Scottiſh writer of the ſixteenth century. He attained extraordinary preferment in the church, being made canon of Roſs, and archdeacon of Murray; he afterwards obtained the employment of clerk-regiſter, and was made one of the lords of ſeſſion. He zealouſly ſtrove to ſtop the progreſs of the Reformation. The work which gave him the higheſt reputation was his tranſlation of Hector Boëthius. He likewiſe wrote a poem, entitled Virtue and Vice, addreſſed to James V. and many other pieces, which are now buried in oblivion. He died at Rome in the year 1550.

BALLIN (CLAUDIUS) a celebrated goldſmith of Paris, who carried his art to a degree of perfection that greatly ſurpaſſed every thing done before his time. He was acquainted with the art of deſigning, and by this means knew how to imitate the moſt beautiful pieces of antiquity, to which he added graces, and the moſt admirable beauties from his own invention. The cardinal de Richlieu, and afterwards Mr. Colbert, employed him in ſeveral works, which were all ſingularly beautiful, and are proofs of his great genius, and elegant taſte. This excellent goldſmith died at Paris on the 22d of January, 1678, aged ſixty-three.

BALLISHANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donnegal. It ſtands on a river that runs out of Lough Ern into Donnegal Bay, where it has a harbour. It has a tolerable trade, and is pretty well inhabited, conſidering that this country is generally full of bogs, and great lakes and woods. It is ten miles ſouth of Donnegal, and one hundred and ten north-weſt of Dublin. Long. 8. 25. W. Lat. 54. 25. N.

BALMIS (ABRAHAM DE) a Jewiſh phyſician, born at Lecci, in the kingdom of Naples, flouriſhed at Venice in the beginning of the ſixteenth century. He wrote an Hebrew Grammar, which was printed in Hebrew and Latin; a book *De Demonſtratione*, and another *De Subſtantia Orbis*. He alſo tranſlated into Latin ſeveral commentaries of Averroes upon Ariſtotle, and ſome writings of Aven Pace.

BALSAMON (THEODORE) patriarch of Antioch, in the reign of the emperor Iſaac Angelus, and one of the moſt learned men of his time, lived in the twelfth century, and died about the year 1214. He writ notes on the Nemocanon of Photius, a collection of the decrees and conſtitutions of the church, and many other works.

BALSHAM, BEDESALE, or BELESALE, (HUGH DE) the tenth biſhop of Ely, and founder of St. Peter's college, otherwiſe Peter-houſe, in Cambridge, was at firſt a monk, and afterwards ſub-prior of the Benedictine monaſtery at Ely. He laid the foundation of St Peter's college, (the firſt college in the univerſity of Cambridge) A. D. 1259, the revenues of which have been ſince augmented by ſeveral benefactors. He died at Dodington, June 16, 1286.

BALTHASAR. See BELSHAZZAR.

BALTHASAR (CHRISTOPHER) a Frenchman of great learning and merit, in the ſixteenth century. He applied himſelf chiefly to the ſtudy of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which gave him a diſlike to the Romiſh religion, and a deſire to embrace that of the Proteſtants; and, therefore, to ſatisfy his conſcience, he left Auxerre, where he had a conſiderable poſt, and alſo an eſtate, relations, and friends, and went to Charenton, where he publicly joined the reformed church. He wrote a Latin Panegyric on Mr. Fouquet, which is extremely elegant, and ſome Diſſertations againſt Cardinal Baronius, which have never been publiſhed.

BALTIC SEA, a great gulph of the German ocean, included between the coaſts of Germany, Poland, Sweden, and Denmark. It forms ſeveral other gulphs, as, the Gulph of Bothnia, Finland, Livonia, and Dantzick, and flows into the ocean through a ſtrait called the Sound. It is the only place where yellow amber is found in any great quantity. It is frequently frozen three or four months in the year.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſeated on a head-land, which runs fifteen miles into the ſea, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Roſſe. Long. 9. 10. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

BALTUS (JOHN FRANCIS) a learned Jeſuit, born at Metz. After having filled ſeveral poſts in that ſociety, he was made library-keeper to the Jeſuits of Reims, and enjoyed it till his death, which happened on the 9th of March, 1743, in the ſeventy-ſeventh year of his age. He wrote an Anſwer to Fontenelle's Hiſtory of Oracles; The Chriſtian Religion proved from the Accompliſhment of Prophecies, and other works.

BALUE (JOHN) a famous cardinal, who, by his intrigues and crimes, aroſe to the higheſt dignities, under the reign of Lewis XI. king of France. He firſt ingratiated himſelf into the eſteem of John Juvenal, biſhop of Poictiers, and afterwards into that of John de Beauveau, biſhop of Angers. He was made biſhop of Evereux in 1465, biſhop of Angers in 1467, and the ſame year was made a cardinal by Paul II. He had ſuch an inclination to war, that he frequently reviewed the troops, dreſſed in his rochet and camail. But ſhewing the utmoſt ingratitude to his benefactors, and particularly to the king, whoſe ſecrets he betrayed to his enemies, he was thrown into priſon, where, notwithſtanding the ſolicitations of the pope, he continued above eleven years. However, cardinal Julian de la Rovere got him releaſed in 1480, after which he went to Rome, where he acquired great credit by his intrigues. He died at Ancona in 1491. The French writers ſay that he was groſsly ignorant, but by means of his impudence and audacity, was capable of undertaking any thing.

BALUZE (STEPHEN DE) one of the moſt learned men of the 17th century, was born at Tulles, in the year 1691, and raiſed himſelf by his merit to be library-keeper to Mr. Colbert, and afterwards profeſſor of canon law in the royal college, of which he was at length made director; but the Genealogical Hiſtory of the Houſe of Auvergne, which he publiſhed in 1708, was the cauſe of his diſgrace and baniſhment. He, however, returned ſome time after, and died at Paris, on the 28th of July, 1718, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Baluze wrote well in Latin, underſtood the canon law, was perfectly verſed in eccleſiaſtical and prophane hiſtory, and had read the fathers with the greateſt attention. He was of a mild, agreeable, generous, and communicative temper, freely aſſiſting by his advice, memoirs, and manuſcripts, thoſe who deſired it. His principal talent was that of collecting the manuſcripts of good authors, comparing them with the ſame works in print, and at length giving new editions, with very learned notes.

BALZAC (JOHN LEWIS GUEZ DE) was born at Angoulême, in the year 1595, and very early gained extraordinary reputation by his Letters, which were ſo admired, that cardinal Richelieu, to whom he wrote ſeveral times, did him the honour of anſwering them in a very obliging manner; and Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, deſired that he would write to her. Theſe letters, after they were printed, produced one of the moſt furious paper-wars between Balzac's friends and enemies, that ever was ſeen of the kind. He alſo wrote a work called *Ouvres Diverſes*, i. e. On various Subjects; The Prince; The Chriſtian Socrates, &c. All his works have been publiſhed in two volumes, folio. He died Feb. 18, 1654.

BAMBA, or WAMBA, king of the Viſigoths, in Spain, aſcended the throne in 642. He ſignalized himſelf by deſtroying an Arabian fleet, and died of a ſlow poiſon, after he had retired into a monaſtery, and reſigned the throne to Ervigus.

BAMBA, a province of Congo, in Africa. The inhabitants are of a jet black, and have been made a ſort of Chriſtians by the Portugueſe. The women are ſo modeſt as to cover their breaſts, contrary to the cuſtom of the reſt of the negroes. The elephants in this country are of a very monſtrous ſize, ſome of their teeth weighing upwards of two hundred pounds. The commanding prince is ſaid to be the moſt powerful of all the vaſſals of the king of Congo. Bamba is the capital of this province, and is at a diſtance from the ſea ſide.

BAMBERG, a city of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name, is ſeated at the confluence of the Main and Rednitz. It is pretty well built, and the ſtreets are wide. It has handſome churches: the cathedral in particular has a lofty ſteeple, and four noble ſpires. There are ſeveral convents for men and women, among

among them a fine Benedictine monaſtery, and a college of Jeſuits. There is likewiſe an univerſity, founded in 1585. The parts about the city are very agreeable, but in coming along the road from Nuremberg, there is a very diſagreeable ſight, for in a wood of fir-trees, for a quarter of a mile, you ſee nothing but wheels and gibbets. It is thirty miles north of Nuremberg, and two hundred and fifty north-weſt of Vienna. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

BAMBERG, a town in Bohemia, at the foot of a mountain, thirty miles ſouth of Glatz. Long. 16. 50. E. Lat. 49. 53. N.

BAMBOCCIO, whoſe real name was Peter Van Laer, was born in the city of Haerlem, in 1584, and was an excellent painter. Travelling to Italy, where he ſtaid a long time, the Italians gave him the name of Bamboccio, on account of his extraordinary figure, for his legs were long, his body ſhort, and his head ſunk into his ſhoulders; yet theſe defects were compenſated by the beauty of his mind, his good-nature and engaging manners hiding the diſagreeableneſs of his perſon. He chiefly ſtudied ſmall figures, yet was very induſtrious in the ſearch after every thing relating to his profeſſion, and was greatly eſteemed at Rome by the painters. He died at threeſcore years of age, by falling into a ditch, near the city of Haerlem, where he was drowned in 1644. His pictures are highly eſteemed.

BAMBRIDGE, or BAINBRIDGE, (CHRISTOPHER) archbiſhop of York, and cardinal prieſt, was born at Hilton, near Appleby, in Weſtmoreland, and, after various preferments, was advanced to the ſee of York in the year 1508 He was employed in ſeveral embaſſies, but chiefly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by that from king Henry VIII. to pope Julius II. who, in 1511, created him a cardinal, with the title of St. Praxede. This prelate died at Rome, July 14, 1514, being poiſoned by one of his domeſtics, in revenge for ſome blows he had given him.

BAMBURGH CASTLE, in Northumberland, ten miles north of Alnwick. It was built by Ida, firſt king of Northumberland, and then it was but a ſmall ſtructure. But being thought of importance to defend the northern parts againſt the incurſions of the Scots, it was made a place of great ſtrength, and was well garriſoned, and provided with ammunition. Its beauty was deſtroyed in the wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter; ſince which it has been decaying continually; however, the lord of the manor holds a court-leet and baron in a corner thereof. A great part of the tower and ſome of the walls are ſtill remaining, which are ſufficient to ſhow that it has been a caſtle of great ſtrength and beauty. The town to which this caſtle belongs was a ſmall ſtrong place, ſurrounded with walls; but it is now of ſo little account, that it has neither market nor fair, and the living is a curacy of little value.

BAMF, the capital town of the ſhire of Bamf, in the north-eaſt part of Scotland. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Doverne, but has no harbour, and conſequently no trade, except for corn and ſalmon. It is thirty-two miles north-weſt of Aberdeen, and one hundred and ten north of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 5. W. Lat. 57. 40. N.

BAMF, a ſhire of Scotland, bounded on the ſouth by Aberdeenſhire, on the north by the bay of Cromarty, on the weſt by Murray, and the eaſt by the German Ocean. It is thirty-two miles in length, and thirty in breadth. It contains part of Buchan, Strathdovern, Boyn, Euzy, Strathawin, and Balveny. It contains mountainous and arable lands, and the former yield graſs ſufficient to feed ſheep and cattle. There is a hill which abounds with whet-ſtones and hones, which are ſo plentiful, that ſome cover their houſes with them inſtead of ſlate. It ſends one member to parliament for the ſhire.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonſhire, with two fairs, on Whit-Tueſday and October 24, for cattle. It is ſeated in a bottom, ſurrounded with hills, and contains about one hundred houſes, with a large church. It is fourteen miles north-north-eaſt of Exeter, eighteen ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Minehead, and one hundred and ſixty-ſeven weſt-by-ſouth London. Long. 3. 40. W. Lat. 51. 5. N.

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays for ſellmongers wares, and a fair on Auguſt 26, for horſes and toys. The living is a vicarage, divided into three parts, which are ſeverally valued in the king's books, at 10l. each, making in the whole 30l. It is ten miles weſt of Oxford, and ſeventy weſt of London.

BANARA, or BANARES, a city of Aſia, in the empire of the mogul, and kingdom of Bengal. The houſes are very well built of brick and free-ſtone, and higher than in the other parts of India, but the ſtreets are very narrow. There are ſeveral caravanſeras, one of which is ſtrong and well built. In the middle of the court of theſe buildings there are two galleries, wherein they ſell ſtuffs, ſilks, and other merchandize. The city is ſeated to the north of the Ganges, which runs along the ſide of its walls. Here the Gentoos have one of their principal pagods, the moſt valuable part of which, in their opinion, is the gate, from which there are ſteps down to the river. On each ſide there are platforms and little dark rooms, ſome of which ſerve for the Bramins, and others for cook-rooms; for after the idolaters have waſhed their bodies, and performed other devotions, they go and dreſs their proviſions, leſt any unclean perſon ſhould touch them; beſides, they believe the drinking the waters of the Ganges waſhes away all their ſins. They carry away earthen bottles of this water, ſealed up; ſome of theſe are carried by the Bramins above a thouſand miles, when they either make preſents of them, or ſell them to the rich at a very great price. They drink it at the end of a feaſt as the moſt precious liquor in the world, and a ſmall cup or two of it is reckoned a great liberality.

The body of the pagod is built in the form of a croſs, and in the middle there is an high dome, which terminates in a ſpire. At the ends there are other towers, round which there are figures in relievo of all ſorts of animals. In the middle of the pagod, under the dome, is an idol, which ſhews only his face and neck; and near him is a figure, made up of the parts of different animals, in maſſy gold. But it would be endleſs to deſcribe all the decorations and riches that are to be found in this ſtructure; we ſhall only obſerve, that on the weſt ſide of the pagod there is a college, where the ſons of the richer ſort of people come for education, and are taught to read and write the learned language of the Bramins, which differs from the vulgar entirely. Near this is another pagod, which they viſit early in the morning, after having ſung and played on muſical inſtruments for half an hour. The idol is in the ſhape of a woman, with a boy like a Cupid, and their worſhip conſiſts in proſtrations and offerings, which laſt the Bramins take care of. Every pagod has a different idol, which they call gods and goddeſſes, each of which has a proper name. Theſe ſort of Indians make it a rule to go in pilgrimage to a pagod near the Ganges, once in their lives. Their great god they call Ram Ram, and theſe pilgrims carry an idol with them in proceſſion to make him a viſit.

About half a mile from the city, towards the north-weſt, there are ſeveral tombs of the Mahommedans, the fineſt of which are placed in the middle of a garden, incloſed with water. That of the king of Boutan is very magnificent. Long. 82. 30. E. Lat. 26. 20. N.

BANBURY, a borough town in Oxfordſhire, with a good market on Thurſdays. It ſtands on the weſt ſide of the rivery Charwell, and is large and well built, containing ſeveral good inns. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and ſix burgeſſes. Out of the aldermen they chooſe a chamberlain. It is twenty-three miles north of Coventry, and ſeventy-eight from London. It ſends one member to parliament. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 52. 5. N. The church is a rectory, rated at 22l. in the king's books; and Banbury hoſpital is a diſcharged living of 17l. a year. The fairs are on Thurſday after January 17, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on the firſt Thurſday in Lent for the ſame, and fiſh; June 13, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; Thurſday after October 20, for hogs, cheeſe, and hiring ſervants; Oct 29, for cheeſe, hops, and cattle.

BANCA, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, between Borneo and Sumatra, from which laſt it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. The Dutch have a fort there. Long. 105. 10. E. Lat. 25. S.

BANCOCK, a town of the kingdom of Siam, in Aſia, with a fort, which was once in poſſeſſion of the French, but they were driven from thence in 1688. The houſes are made with reeds or canes, and covered with palm leaves. They have little or no furniture, for the inhabitants are contented to ſit on the floor. They wear no other clothes but a cloth wrapped round their middle to cover their nakedneſs, for the whole country is very poor. Long. 101. 5. E. Lat. 13. 25. N.

BANCK (LAURENCE) profeſſor of civil law in the univerſity of Franeker, was born at Norcopin, in Sweden. He wrote the following books, 1. *De Tyrannide Papæ in Reges & Principes Chriſtianos.* 2. *Romæ triumphans, ſeu Inauguratio Innocentio X.* 3. *De Bancæ Ruptoribus.* 4. *De Duellis.* 5. *De Conſiliis & Conſiliariis Principum, &c.* He died October 13, 1662.

BANCROFT (RICHARD) archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the reign of king James I. was born at Farnworth, in Lancaſhire, in September, 1544. He was a rigid diſciplinarian, a learned controverſialiſt, an excellent preacher, and a great ſtateſman, but treated the diſſenters with great ſeverity. He died Nov 2, 1610.

BANCROFT (JOHN) biſhop of Oxford, in the reign of king Charles I. and nephew of the above archbiſhop, was born at Aſtell, or Eſtwell, a ſmall village between Whitney and Burford, in Oxfordſhire, and was advanced to the ſee of Oxford in 1632, upon the tranſlation of Dr. Corbet to that of Norwich. He died in 1640, leaving behind him, at leaſt among the Diſſenters, the character of a corrupt, unpreaching, popiſh prelate.

BANDA, the principal of the ſeven iſlands, called the Banda Iſlands, famous for producing nutmegs. The mace covers the nutmeg as the huſk covers a nut; but this muſt be underſtood with ſome diſtinction, for the nutmeg has three coats, the firſt is fleſhy, ſoft, and juicy, about a finger's breadth thick, of a reddiſh colour, with yellow and purple ſpots. When the fruit is ripe, this opens and diſcovers a reticular coat, which is the mace; under that is a ſhell, which contains the nutmeg. None of theſe iſlands are above twenty miles long. They have had ſeveral maſters, but they now belong to the Dutch. Long. 128. 5. E. Lat. 4. 30. S.

BANDER ABASSA, or GOMBROON. See GOMBROON.

BANDER CONGO, an open ſea-port, in the Perſian gulph, about a hundred miles weſt of Gombroon, but has now little or no trade. Long. 54. 50. E. Lat. 27. 0. N.

BANDORA, the capital of the iſland of Salſet, on the weſt coaſt of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It is ſubject to the Portugueſe, and is divided from Bombay by a narrow chanel. Long. 72. 30. E. Lat. 19. 0. N.

BANDINELLI (BACCIO) a painter and celebrated ſculptor, of Florence, born in the year 1487, was the diſciple of Gio Franciſco Ruſtici, and by the help of anatomy, joined with his other ſtudies, became a very excellent and correct deſigner; but was ſo unfortunate in colouring, that hearing Michael Angelo condemn it for being hard and unpleaſant, he never could be prevailed upon to make any farther uſe of his pencil, but always employed ſome other hand in colouring his deſigns. He however ſucceeded better in ſculpture, and was knighted by the emperor for a deſcent from the croſs, in mezzo relievo. He was likewiſe much in favour with Francis I. and acquired great reputation by ſeveral of his figures, and by abundance of drawings; though they are more admired for the truth of their out-lines and proportion, than for their being either graceful or genteel. He died in the year 1559, aged ſeventy-two.

BANDINUS, one of the moſt ancient ſchool divines. His works were printed in 1519.

BANGIUS (THOMAS) doctor and profeſſor of divinity, in the univerſity of Copenhagen, was born in the year 1600, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learned writings, which are, 1. His *Vindiciæ Lacorum Geneſ.* xlviii. 16. *Geneſ.* vi. 1. *Pſ.* xix. 1. 2. *Fontium Iſraelis trias, Jona, Michea, Ruth.* 3. *Exercitationes Glottologica ac Ortu Linguarum.* 4. *Exercitationes octo Literariæ Antiquitatis.* 5. *Obſervationum Philologicarum*; and ſeveral others. He died October 27, 1661.

BANGOR, a city of Wales, in Caernarvonſhire. It was formerly a large place, but is now a very mean town, but retains the name of a city, becauſe it is a biſhop's ſee. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the biſhop's palace, and a free-ſchool. The market day is on Fridays, and the fairs are on April 5, June 25, and October 28, all for cattle. It is two hundred and thirty-ſeven miles diſtant from London. Long. 4. 10. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

BANIANS, a Pagan people, ſpread all over the Eaſt Indies, but are moſt numerous in the province of Guzurat, where they may be diſtinguiſhed from the Mahomedans, by their dreſs; for they do not ſhave their heads, and have a yellow ſpot in their foreheads, made by the prieſt. Their women do not cover their faces, and their garments are quite open before, from their breaſts to their navels. They colour their teeth black, and think it a diſgrace to have white teeth, like dogs and monkies; yet are mighty fond of bracelets and jewels, for they cover their ears, in a manner, all over with pearls. Their garments are very ſlight and airy, agreeable to the heat of the climate. The children of both ſexes go quite naked till they are five years old. The men in thoſe parts, like the Jews in Europe, apply themſeves almoſt entirely to brokerage and trade. They can all write, and are very expert in accounts. They deal in every ſort of commodity, but proviſions of fleſh or fiſh, for as they eat no kind of animal food themſelves, they will not diſtribute it to others.

They are the moſt obſequious, humble, and patient people in the world. Whenever they quarrel, it never ariſes to blows or bloodſhed. The very killing of a fly with them is a crime. The horror they have for blood will never permit them to go to war; and their feeble vegetable diet, with the extreme heat of the ſun, which exhales their ſpirits, renders their conſtitutions weak and effeminate, producing a tractable diſpoſition, and a ſmooth regular deportment. They have as many different ſuperſtitions as they have trades or callings among them. The goldſmith, the merchant, the barber, and the taylor, have all different opinions, and different ceremonies of worſhip. And it is obſervable likewiſe, that every family has its own trade. The ſon muſt follow his father's profeſſion, and ſoon to the lateſt poſterity. For this reaſon all marriages are reſtrained to one ſect, and contracted only between perſons of the ſame perſuaſion and profeſſion. They marry their children at ſeven, eight, or nine years of age, and the girls ſeldom or never ſtay till twelve. When the wedding-day is come, the parents ſit in a hall round a fire, and cauſe the bridegroom and the bride to take three turns about it, during which the bramin or prieſt pronounces certain words, which ſerve for a nuptial benediction. The Banian widows are not permitted to take a ſecond huſband, but have their hair cut off, and their jewels taken away, which is the reaſon they are ſo ready to burn themſelves with the bodies of their dead huſbands. But the Mahomedans will not permit this to be practiſed ſo much as formerly, nor can they do it at all without leave from the governor. Thoſe widows that cannot bear a ſingle life, liſt among the dancers, and then they are free for every body. The men may marry again more than once, and even when the firſt wife is alive, if ſhe is barren. However, the firſt bears the ſway in the family.

As to the religion of the Banians, they believe in general that there is but one God, creator of the univerſe, and that there are ſubordinate deities, which are the objects of worſhip. Theſe our zealous or miſinformed travellers are pleaſed to call devils. But theſe Pagans never acknowledge a devil in the ſame ſenſe as the Chriſtians. Some of their images are deformed, and terrible to look upon, but they are not deſigned to repreſent any bad qualities in their ſuppoſed god. Beſides, they hope to obtain good by their proſtrations and offerings, not evil. Their many different idols in gold, ſilver, braſs, &c. have a ſtrange variety of ſhapes, and it would take up a volume to deſcribe them. Their pagods or temples are not only in towns, but upon the highways, in mountains and woods, where they keep lamps perpetually burning, and ſome of them have no other ornaments but fantaſtical paintings on the walls.

A principal part of their religion conſiſts in outward purifications, of which, bathing or waſhing is the principal. When they are upon a journey, and have no conveniency of a river, they will throw buckets of water on their heads, let the weather be ever ſo cold. They have extravagant opinions about the beginning of the world, affirming it to have been formed millions of years before Adam. They tell ſtrange ſtories of the metamorphoſes of their gods, and the wonderful revolutions that have been brought about by their means. They hold the tranſmigration of ſouls, and affirm they paſs into the bodies of beaſts. Thoſe that enter into the body of a cow are ſuppoſed to be moſt happy, and that the expiation of their ſins will be ſooner complete, than if they had animated any other beaſt. In ſhort, the creed of this ſort of people is more idle and extravagant than ſick men's dreams, and have more analogy with the conceptions of a Bedlamite, than with the writings of the ancient ſages of the Eaſt. The modern Bramins have books written in a dead language, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the productions of the ancient Brachmans, which, if true, muſt give us a very mean opinion of their wiſdom.

All the Banians are very ſuperſtitious, for they will not go out of their houſes till they have ſaid certain prayers, and if they meet an empty cart, an aſs, a dog, an ape, or a deer, at firſt when they go out, they will return to their houſes, and there is nothing to be done out of doors that day.

BANJAR, a river in the iſland of Borneo, in the Eaſt Indies, in the mouth of which there is a town, where the Eaſt India company have a factory.

BANIER (ANTHONY) a native of the dioceſe of Clermont, and member of the academy of belles lettres, at Paris, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing his Mythology of the Heathens, in four volumes, which has been tranſlated into Engliſh; and by his Tranſlation of Ovid's Metamorphoſes. He died at Paris, on the 19th of November, 1741, aged ſixty-nine.

BANISTER (JOHN) an eminent phyſician, who, in 1573, was licenſed by the univerſity of Oxford, and afterwards ſettled at Nottingham, where he had great practice, on account of his admirable ſkill in phyſic and ſurgery. He wrote, among ſeveral other works, one intitled, The Hiſtorie of Man, ſucked from the ſappe of the moſt approved anathomiſtes. In 1663, all his works were collected and printed in quarto.

BANISTER (RICHARD) a phyſician, who flouriſhed at the latter end of the ſixteenth and beginning of the ſeventeenth centuries. He wrote a treatiſe on a hundred and thirteen diſeaſes of the eyes and eye-lids, commonly called Baniſter's Breviary of the Eyes.

BANK, a ſhoal part of the ſea, which is generally of ſand; as the Banks of Newfoundland, famous for cod-fiſhing.

BANKES (Sir JOHN) lord chief juſtice of the common pleas, in the reign of king Charles I. was born at Keſwick, in Cumberland, in 1589, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and ſoon became eminent in that profeſſion. In 1634 he was knighted, and made attorney-general, and in 1640 was raiſed to the office of chief juſtice of the common pleas. He followed king Charles to York, and there, in 1642, ſigned the declaration of the lords and gentlemen then with his majeſty. The ſame year, the univer-

ſity of Oxford ſhewed their reſpect for him, by creating him doctor of laws, and his majeſty cauſed him to be ſworn of his privy council. In the ſummer circuit he loſt all his credit at Weſtminſter; for having declared from the bench at Saliſbury, that the actions of Eſſex, Manchester, and Waller, were treaſonable, and the commons voted him, and the reſt of the judges in that ſentiment, traitors. Mean while, lady Bankes, with her family, being at Corſſe-caſtle, in the iſle of Purbeck, in Dorſetſhire, gave an inſtance of female bravery that deſerves to be handed down to poſterity.

The friends of the parliament had already reduced all the ſea-coaſt, except Corſſe-caſtle, and were reſolved to reduce that likewiſe; when Sir John's lady, though ſhe had about her only her children, a few ſervants and tenants, and little hopes of relief, refuſed to ſurrender that fortreſs. Upon which, Sir W. Earl, and Thomas Trenchard, Eſq. who commanded the parliament forces, had recourſe to very rough meaſures: they thrice attempted the place by ſurpriſe, and were as often repulſed with loſs, though the firſt time lady Bankes had but five men in the place, and during the whole time her garriſon never exceeded forty. They then interdicted her the markets, and at length formally beſieged the fortreſs with a very conſiderable force, a train of artillery, and a great quantity of ammunition, which forced the little town dependant on the caſtle to ſurrender. The beſiegers now imagined the buſineſs done; when the lady, taking advantage of their remiſſneſs, procured a ſupply of proviſions and ammunition, which enabled her ſtill to hold out. At laſt, the earl of Carnarvon, with a conſiderable body of horſe and dragoons, came into the neighbourhood of Purbeck, when Sir W. Earl raiſed the ſiege, on the 3d of Auguſt, 1643, ſo precipitately, that he left his tents ſtanding, together with his ammunition and artillery, which all fell into the hands of lady Bankes's houſhold. Sir John was at this time at Oxford with the king, where he continued to diſcharge his duty as a privy counſellor, till the laſt day of his life, December 28, 1644.

BANKS (JOHN) a dramatic writer, was bred to the law, and belonged to the ſociety of Gray's Inn; but his genius being chiefly turned to tragedy, he wrote, 1. The Rival Kings. 2. The Deſtruction of Troy. 3. Virtue Betrayed, or Anna Bullen. 4. The Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Eſſex. 5. The Innocent Uſurper, or the Death of Lady Jane Grey; and 6. Cyrus the Great. Though his language has been cenſured as unharmonious, yet he is allowed to have conſiderable merit; for in all his plays he forcibly rouſes the paſſions, keeps the ſcene buſy, and never ſuffers his characters to languiſh. His Earl of Eſſex has been often acted, and never failed to affect the audience, and his Iſland Queens, or the Death of Mary Queen of Scots, though at firſt rejected, was ordered to be acted by queen Anne, when it met with great applauſe, and has often been ſucceſsfully revived.

BANNIER (JOHN) a celebrated Swediſh general, twice defeated the Saxons, beat the Imperialiſts, and died in 1641.

BANTAM, formerly the capital of a large kingdom, in the iſland of Java, in the Eaſt Indies, and a port-town of great trade. The Engliſh Eaſt India company had once a factory at this place, but the Dutch not only depoſed the king of Bantam, but expelled the Engliſh, in a time of full peace, and ſtill retain the poſſeſſion, both of the city and kingdom. However, they ſuffer one of the poſterity of the royal family to enjoy the title of king. This revolution happened in 1682, when they depoſed the old king, ſet his ſon on the throne, and then pretended to act by his authority. However, the natives bear no good-will to the Dutch, for if one of them goes a muſket-ſhot from the fort, it is five to one he never returns, for they are dextrous at throwing a lance, or ſhooting poiſoned darts through a wooden pipe or trunk; and the king always pretends the criminal cannot be found. The town ſtands about ſixty miles weſtward of Batavia, and the Dutch annually export from thence ten thouſand tons of pepper. We ſhall ſpeak particularly of the habits, cuſtoms, natural hiſtory, and religion of the inhabitants, when we come to treat of Java. Long. 105. 16. E. Lat. 6. 20. S.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſea, to which it gives its name, in the ſouth-weſt part of the kingdom. Long. 9. 15. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

BAPAUME, a city of France, in the Artois, ſeated in a dry country, without a river or ſpring, about thirteen miles ſouth-eaſt from Arras, and ninety-three north of Paris. It is fortified, and has two gates oppoſite each other. The ſtreets are regular, but very ill paved; and there are two ſquares, the one in the middle of the city, and the other under the caſtle. The laſt is more regular than the firſt, and the great ſtreets run into it, from the two gates. The circumference of the town is very irregular, and the fortifications conſiſt of ſeven baſtions, three of which ſurround the caſtle. It is encompaſſed with a ditch, and has ſeven half moons, each of which has its particular ditch, which communicates with the great one. The principal buildings are, the church of Notre Dame, the caſtle, and the town-houſe. Long. 3. 1. E. Lat. 50. 6. N.

BAR, in the ſea-language, is a bank of ſand, or a chain of rocks, at the mouth of a river, or at the entrance into a port, which cannot be got over but at high water.

BAR, a duchy of France, bounded on the eaſt by Lorrain, on the north by Luxembourg, on the weſt by Champagne, on the ſouth by the ſame country, and Franche Compte. It is croſſed by the river Meuſe from north to ſouth, and watered by ſeveral other rivers, which render it very fertile. It is divided into four bailiages, Baſſigni, Bar, St. Michael, and Clermont. The chief towns are, Bar le Duc, Clermont, St. Michael, Longuey, Pont a Mouſſon, and Stenay. In 1736 it was given to Staniſlaus, formerly king of Poland.

BAR, a ſtrong city of Podolia, in Poland, upon the river Kiow, ſixty five miles north-weſt from Kaminec, and fifty-five north-eaſt from Bracklaw. Long. 28. 30. E. Lat. 50. 6. N.

BAR LE DUC, the capital of the duchy of Bar, is ſeated on the declivity of a hill. It is divided into the Lower and the Higher Town; the Lower is watered by the rivulet Orney, which abounds with excellent trouts. The wines of Bar are excellent, and not inferior to Champagne for delicacy. It is forty miles weſt of Nancy, and two hundred and forty eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 30. E. Lat. 48. 35. N.

BAR SUR AUBE, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, where there are excellent wines. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, a hundred and four miles eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 48. 14. N.

BAR SUR SEINE, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, ſeated between a mountain, which covers it on the weſt, and the river Seine, which runs on the eaſt. It has three gates, and one pariſh church, a convent or two, and a ſmall hoſpital. It is twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Bar ſur Aube, and a hundred and four ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 4. 30. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

BARACOA, a town in the north-eaſt part of the iſland of Cuba, in North America, fifty miles north-eaſt of St. Jago de Cuba. Long. 76. 10. W. Lat. 21. 5. N.

BARANCA DE MALAMBA, a town of Terra Firma, in America, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good haven. It is a place of great trade, and is ſeated on the river Magdaleine, ſeventy-five miles north-eaſt of Carthagena, and twenty miles from the mouth of the river. Long. 75. 30. W. Lat. 11. 10. N.

BARANWAHR, a town of Lower Hungary, in a county of the ſame name, taken by the emperor of Germany from the Turks, in 1684. It is ſeated between Buda and Belgrade, on the rivulet Craſſo, which falls into the Danube, ſixteen miles north of Eſſeck. Long. 20. 5. E. Lat. 46. 0. N.

BARANZANO (REDEMPTUS) a Barnabite friar, was one of the firſt who, in the ſeventeenth century, ventured to depart from the Ariſtotelian way of philoſophiſing. He wrote a work, *De Novis Opinionibus Phyſicæ*, and according to La Mothe le Vayer, was one of the firſt wits of the age.

BARATIER (PHILIP) a prodigy of learning, was the ſon of Francis Baratier, miniſter of the French church at Schwobach, near Nuremburgh, where he was born, on the 10th of June, 1721. At three years of age he was capable of reading correctly. The French was his mother tongue, and he had learned ſome words of the German. His father began to talk Latin to him, and he began of himſelf to utter it at random. This manner of proceeding, under the ſhew of amuſement in walking with him, either abroad or at home, ſucceeded ſo well, that in leſs than a twelvemonth, the Latin became as familiar to him as the French and German, ſo that, when he was four years old, he ſpoke theſe three languages, without mixing or confounding them, talking French to his mother, Latin to his father, and German to the maid-ſervant and his play-fellows. About the middle of his fifth year, his father, by an imperceptible method, and an eaſy introduction, taught him Greek, with ſuch ſucceſs, that at the end of fifteen months, the child perfectly underſtood all the Greek hiſtorical books in the New Teſtament, and readily tranſlated them into Latin. His father, by the ſame method, conducted him to the knowledge of the Hebrew, which he began in October, 1726, when he was five years and eight months old, and was as little difficult to him as the former; and in a year's time he perfectly knew all the books of the Hebrew Code, without that confuſion of rules that makes learning a burthen to youth. His father perceiving him much delighted with the Hebrew, employed the three following years in cultivating that tongue; at the end of which, the young ſcholar was ſo expert in the Hebrew text, that he could not

only give at firſt ſight, from a Bible without points, the ſenſe of the original in Latin and French, but could tranſlate the Latin and French verſions into Hebrew. This, he not only performed with regard to the hiſtorical books, but even thoſe of Job, the Pſalms, Proverbs, and Iſaiah, which are known to be the moſt difficult. He afterwards ſtudied the rabbinical writers, which he carried on till his twelfth year, and at the ſame time became acquainted with the Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic, ſo far, as not only to read the Scripture, but other writings in thoſe languages. He alſo applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Greek fathers, and the councils of the four firſt ages of the church, which gave him a taſte for eccleſiaſtical antiquity and divinity. In June 1731, he was matriculated in the univerſity of Altorf, and at the meeting of the reformed French and German churches, of the circle of Franconia, at Chriſtian Erlang, in 1732, his father preſented him to that venerable aſſembly, who, aſtoniſhed at his amazing talents, admitted him to aſſiſt at their deliberations, though he was not quite eleven years old; and to preſerve the memory of ſo ſingular an event, they had it regiſtered in the Acts of the Synod. In 1734, the margrave of Brandenburg Anſpach granted our young ſcholar the privilege of whatever books he wanted, from the Anſpach library, with a penſion of fifty florins. The ſame year, a pair of globes falling into his hands, he contemplated them with ſuch earneſtneſs and pleaſure, that, by the aſſiſtance of a few books, he, in eight or ten days time, obtained ſo clear a notion of all the ancient and modern ſyſtems of geography, that about three months after, he formed a project for the diſcovery of the longitude, which he communicated to the Royal Society at London, and the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. His father being appointed by the late king of Pruſſia, miniſter of the French church at Stetin, in Pomerania, he, in 1735, viſited the univerſities of Jena, Leipſic, and Hall, in his way; and at the laſt mentioned univerſity, received the degree of maſter of arts. On his arrival at Berlin, the king of Pruſſia converſed with him very often, and he received particular marks of bounty from all the royal family. The queen, beſides a preſent in money, gave him what books he choſe, out of the library; and had his picture drawn. Even the Royal Academy at Berlin received him into their body. He had, from his infancy, a weak and delicate conſtitution, and being taken ill, prepared for death like a true Chriſtian hero and philoſopher, and died on the 5th of October, 1740, in the twentieth year of his age, after having publiſhed eleven different pieces, and left twenty-ſix manuſcripts on various ſubjects.

BARBA (St.) a virgin martyr of Nicomedia, in Aſia Minor, flouriſhed in the third century, in the reign of the emperor Maximinus. Dioſcorus, her father, was a rich Pagan, of an illuſtrious birth. Barba had a fine perſon, and a noble and delicate mind, which ſhe cultivated by the ſtudy of polite literature. The firſt uſe ſhe made of this learning, was ſearching into the knowledge of the Author of all Things, and deſpiſing the worſhip of idols. While ſhe was in this happy diſpoſition, ſhe learned, that a very wiſe and learned man, named Origen, made known, in the city of Alexandria, the One true God. Filled with joy at this news, ſhe privately wrote to that pious divine, to inſtruct her in the religion he preached. He immediately wrote an anſwer, and ſent it by a prieſt, named Valentine, who baptiſed her. In the mean time, Barba having attained the age of puberty, many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed young men of Nicomedia were deſirous of marrying her, and her father perſuaded her to make her choice; but this ſhe reſolutely oppoſed. A ſhort time after, having diſcourſed with her father on the Chriſtian religion, and having ſhewn, on different occaſions, marks of the greateſt contempt for Paganiſm, Dioſcorus was ſo enraged, that he cauſed her to be cruelly ſcourged, and complained of her to Martian, the prefect of the city; on which that magiſtrate had her to be brought before his tribunal, and threatened her with the moſt dreadful torments, if ſhe refuſed to ſacrifice to the gods. When Barba deſpiſing his menaces and his gods, he cauſed her to be torn with whips, and thrown into a dungeon, where ſhe lay, expecting the day of her laſt puniſhment. It is ſaid, that Barba being miraculouſly cured of her wounds, was again delivered to the executioner, who burnt her ſides with torches, and afflicted her delicate form with a thouſand other cruelties; but that nothing being able to ſhake her conſtancy, Dioſcorus, who was preſent, was ſo enraged, that he cut off his daughter's head with his own hand. It is alſo pretended, that this barbarous father, returning with Martian, and his attendants, the fire of heaven ſuddenly conſumed them ſo totally, that there was not even the leaſt remains of their aſhes.

BARBADILLO (Alphonso Jerome de Salas) a celebrated Spaniſh poet, born at Madrid, was diſtinguiſhed by his genius, his eloquence, and his learning, and was one of the poets who moſt contributed to perfect the Spaniſh tongue. His comedies are greatly admired. He died about the year 1630.

BARBADOES, an iſland of North America, the eaſtermoſt of the windward iſlands. It is thirty-two miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth. The air is very hot, and would be intolerably ſo, if it was not for the trade-wind, which conſtantly blows from the eaſt, except there chance to be a hurricane in July and Auguſt; but this they are not much ſubject to. It is a plain country, for which reaſon they have ſcarce any thing that can be called a river. The land was very fertile, but it is no wonder that length of time ſhould begin to wear it out for want of manure. The fields are always green, and they in ſome ſenſe enjoy a perpetual ſpring. The iſland produces ſugars, indigo, cotton-wool, ginger, and rum. Their fruits are oranges, ananas, or pine apples, citrons, limes, guavas, plantains, &c. It alſo produces a kind of petrolæum called Barbadoes tar, which riſes out of the earth, and is of great uſe in medicine. Barbadoes contains near twenty thouſand white inhabitants, and one hundred thouſand negroes. They receive moſt of their corn, cattle, fleſh, and ſalted fiſh, from the northern colonies, and their clothes and furniture from England. There are but few trees in this iſland, and therefore we ſhall defer ſpeaking of the production of this climate till we come to ſpeak of Jamaica. The capital is Bridge-Town, which ſee in its proper place.

BARBARA, wife to the emperor Sigiſmund, and the daughter of Herman, count of Cilia, in Hungary. She was remarkable for lewdneſs and atheiſm, and engaged in plots with ſeveral Bohemian lords, in order to drive Sigiſmund out of the kingdom; but he diſcovering this contrivance, condemned her to perpetual impriſonment. When he was dead ſhe was ſet at liberty, and as ſhe deſigned to marry again, ſomebody repreſented to her the example of the turtle-dove, who continues ſingle after the death of her mate. "If you will propoſe to me, ſaid ſhe, the example of birds, "propoſe that of pigeons and ſparrows." She grew old at Grats, in Bohemia, without renouncing her debaucheries, and died there about the year 1451.

BARBARINO, a town of Tuſcany, in Italy, ſeated on the river Sieve, at the foot of Mount Appennine, ſixteen miles north of Florence. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

BARBARO (Francis) a noble Venetian, greatly famed in the fifteenth century. He had not only a fund of learning, but was very eloquent; he was no leſs a ſtateſman than a man of letters, and this he ſhewed in all the public employments with which he was intruſted, and eſpecially in his government of Breſcia; the vigilance, reſolution, activity, and other great virtues he diſcovered in defence of that city, when beſieged for three years together by the forces of the Duke of Milan, can never be ſufficiently admired. He died in the year 1454.

Barbaro (Hermolaus) grandſon of the preceding, and one of the moſt learned men of the fifteenth century, was born at Venice, May 21, 1454. He was an author at eighteen years of age, and notwithſtanding the public employments with which he was very early entruſted, and being ſent on embaſſies to the emperor, the king of the Romans, and the pope, he cultivated polite learning, and publiſhed ſeveral works, among which is, A Treatiſe on the Agreement of Aſtronomy with Phyſics, and undertook the moſt difficult tranſlations, as Themiſtius upon Ariſtotle, and that of Dioſcorides, whoſe text he corrected, and added a learned Commentary. He corrected above five thouſand paſſages in Pliny, and reſtored three hundred in Pomponius Mela. He had alſo an extraordinary facility in making verſes, and it is ſaid that he compoſed above twelve thouſand. Pope Innocent VIII. to whom he was ſent ambaſſador, nominated him to the patriarchate of Aquileia, but the ſenate of Venice, diſpleaſed at his accepting of it without their permiſſion, forbad his taking advantage of the pope's nomination, under the penalty of the confiſcation of all his goods. His father being unable to cauſe this decree to be revoked, died of grief, and Hermolaus, who would not renounce the patriarchate, died at Rome, in a kind of exile, in the year 1493.

Barbaro (Daniel) grand-nephew of the preceding, lived in the ſixteenth century, and procured himſelf a great reputation by his learning. He publiſhed a Commentary upon the Five Fragments of Porphyrius; A Commentary upon the Three Books of Ariſtotle's Rhetoric, which had been tranſlated into Latin by Hermolaus Barbaro; and to him we are obliged for the edition of Speron Sperone's Dialogues.

Barbaro (Daniel) of the ſame family with the preceding, was patriarch of Aquileia, and famous for his learning. He was ambaſſador from Venice to England, and was one of the father's of the Council of Trent, where he acted with great zeal for the intereſt of the pope. He wrote, 1. A Commentary upon Vitruvius. 2. *Catena Græcorum Patrum in quinquaginta Pſalmos Latine verſa.* 3. *La Prattica della Perſpettiva.* He died in 1569, at forty-one years of age.

BARBAROSSA, a famous pirate, and king of Algiers in the ſixteenth century. His true name was Horuc, and he received that of Barbaroſſa from the red colour of his beard. He was the ſon of a potter in the iſle of Leſbos, and both he and his brother Hayradin, being prompted by a reſtleſs and enterprizing ſpirit, forſook their father's trade, and joined a crew of pirates, among whom they ſoon diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their valour and activity, and becoming maſters of a ſmall brigantine, obtained ſuch ſucceſs, that they aſſembled a fleet of twelve gallies, beſides many veſſels of ſmaller force, of which Barbaroſſa was admiral, and his brother the ſecond in command. They called themſelves the Friends of the Sea, and the Enemies of all who ſail upon it; and their names ſoon became terrible, from the ſtreights of the Dardanelles to thoſe of Gibraltar. As they frequently carried their prizes into the ports of Barbary, and enriched the inhabitants with the ſale of their booty, they became welcome gueſts in every place at which they touched. While they were in this proſperous ſituation, Eutemi, king of Algiers, having frequently attempted, in vain, to take a fort built by the Spaniſh governors of Oran, not far from his capital, applied to Barbaroſſa, whoſe valour the Africans conſidered as irreſiſtible. The active corſair gladly accepted of the invitation, and leaving his brother Hayradin with the fleet, marched at the head of five thouſand men to Algiers, where he was joyfully received. His forces gave him the command of the town, and ſecretly murdering the monarch whom he had come to aſſiſt, he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed king of Algiers in his ſtead. The authority he had thus baſely uſurped he endeavoured to eſtabliſh by an unbounded liberality to thoſe who favoured his promotion, and a no leſs unbounded cruelty towards all whom he had any reaſon to diſtruſt. He now attacked the neighbouring king of Tremexen, and having vanquiſhed him in battle, added his dominions to thoſe of Algiers. At the ſame time he continued to infeſt the coaſts of Spain and Italy, with fleets that reſembled the armaments of a great monarch, rather than the light ſquadrons of a corſair. The devaſtations which theſe committed obliged the emperor Charles V. king of Spain, in the year 1518, to furniſh the marqueſs de Comares, governor of Oran, with troops ſufficient to attack him. That officer, aſſiſted by the dethroned king of Tremecen, executed the commiſſion with ſuch ſpirit, that Babaroſſa's troops being beat in ſeveral engagements, he ſhut himſelf up in Tremecen, which he defended to the laſt extremity; but being at laſt overtaken in attempting to make his eſcape, was ſlain fighting with the moſt obſtinate valour.

BARBAROSSA II. the brother of the former, aſſumed the ſceptre of Algiers with the ſame ambition, abilities, and cruelty. His original name, as has been already intimated, was Hayradin, and he enjoyed greater ſucceſs than his brother. His reign being undiſturbed by the arms of the Spaniards, he regulated, with admirable prudence, the interior government of his kingdom, carried on his naval operations with great vigour, and extended his conqueſts on the continent of Africa. But perceiving that the Moors and Arabs ſubmitted to his government with the utmoſt impatience, and apprehending that his depredations would at length draw upon him the arms of the Chriſtians, he put his dominions under the protection of the Grand Seignior, and received from him a body of Turkiſh ſoldiers, ſufficient for his ſecurity, both againſt his domeſtic and foreign enemies, and at length Solyman offered him the command of the Turkiſh fleet againſt Andrew Doria, the greateſt ſea officer of that age. Proud of this diſtinction, Barbaroſſa, in 1535, repaired to Conſtantinople, where, mingling the arts of a courtier with the boldneſs of a corſair, he gained the entire confidence both of the ſultan and his vizier, and communicated to them a ſcheme he had formed of making himſelf maſter of Tunis, then the moſt flouriſhing kingdom on the coaſt of Africa.

His hopes of ſucceſs were founded on the inteſtine diviſions in the kingdom of Tunis. Mahmed, the laſt king, leaving thirty-four ſons by different wives, named Muley-Haſeen, one of the youngeſt, his ſucceſſor, who firſt poiſoned his father, in order to prevent his changing his mind, and then put to death all his brothers whom he could get into his power. Alraſchid, one of the eldeſt, eſcaping, found a retreat among the wandering Arabs, and, by their aſſiſtance, made ſeveral attempts to recover the throne, which of right belonged to him; but theſe proving unſucceſsful, and the Arabs being ready to deliver him to his mercileſs brother, he fled to Algiers, and implored the protection of Barbaroſſa, who received him with every poſſible demonſtration of friendſhip and reſpect. Being at that time ready to ſet ſail for Conſtantinople, he eagerly perſuaded Alraſchid to accompany him thither, promiſing him effectual aſſiſtance from Solyman, whom he repreſented to be the moſt generous, as well as the moſt powerful monarch in the world. But no ſooner were they arrived at Conſtantinople, than the falſe corſair laid before the ſultan his plan for conquering Tunis, and annexing it to the Turkiſh empire, by making uſe of the name of this exiled prince. Solyman approved of this perfidious propoſal. A powerful fleet and numerous army were ſoon aſſembled, at the ſight of which the credulous Alraſchid flattered himſelf that he ſhould ſoon enter his capital in triumph: but juſt as this unhappy prince was going to embark, he was arreſted by the ſultan's order, ſhut up in the ſeraglio, and was never heard of more.

Barbaroſſa ſailed from Conſtantinople with a fleet of two hundred and fifty veſſels, and appearing before Tunis, landed his men, pretending that he came to aſſert the right of Alraſchid, whom he left ſick aboard the admiral galley. The fort of Goletta, which commands the bay, ſoon fell into his hands, and the inhabitants of Tunis, weary of Muley Haſeen's government, took arms, and declared for Alraſchid with ſuch zeal, that the tyrant fled, leaving all his treaſures behind him. The gates were immediately ſet open to Barbaroſſa, but when Alraſchid himſelf did not appear, and when, inſtead of his name, that of Solyman alone was heard among the acclamations of the Turkiſh ſoldiers, the people of Tunis began to ſuſpect the corſair's treachery; and their ſuſpicions being ſoon converted into certainty, they, with the utmoſt fury, ran to arms, and ſurrounded the citadel, in which was Barbaroſſa; but he having foreſeen ſuch a revolution, was prepared for it, and turning againſt them, the artillery on the ramparts, by one briſk diſcharge of it, and of his ſmall arms, he diſperſed the numerous aſſailants, forced them to acknowledge Solyman as their ſovereign, and to ſubmit to himſelf as his viceroy. He firſt put the kingdom in a proper poſture of defence, ſtrengthened the citadel which commands the town, and fortifying the Goletta in a regular manner, made it the principal ſtation for his fleet, and his great arſenal both for military and naval ſtores. He now carried on his depredations againſt the Chriſtian ſtates with greater violence than ever. All Chriſtendom ſeemed to expect that the emperor Charles V. at that time the greateſt and moſt fortunate prince in Europe, would put an end to this odious ſpecies of oppreſſion. At the ſame time Muley Haſeen, the exiled king of Tunis, finding that none of the Mahommetan princes in Africa were willing to aſſiſt him in recovering his throne, applied to Charles, who being equally deſirous of delivering his dominions from the dangerous neighbourhood of Barbaroſſa, of appearing as the protector of an unfortunate prince, and of acquiring the glory annexed in that age to every expedition againſt the Mahometans, prepared for invading Tunis. In the mean time Barbaroſſa hearing of the emperor's immenſe armament, called in all his corſairs, drew from Algiers what forces could be ſpared, and diſpatching meſſengers to all the African princes, to inform them that this Chriſtian prince was coming to extirpate the Mahometan faith, twenty thouſand horſe, together with a vaſt body of foot, ſoon aſſembled at Tunis.

On the 16th of July, 1535, the emperor ſet ſail, with a fleet conſiſting of near five hundred veſſels, with about thirty thouſand regular troops on board, and landed within ſight of Tunis, and, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, reduced the Goletta, and became maſter of Barbaroſſa's fleet, conſiſting of eighty-ſeven gallies and galliots, together with his arſenal, and three hundred cannon, moſtly braſs, which were planted on the ramparts, a prodigious number in thoſe days. Barbaroſſa was ſtill maſter of Tunis, in which city were ten thouſand Chriſtian ſlaves, whom he ſhut up in the citadel, and ordered them to be maſſacred without mercy, before he left the city, in order to come to a battle with the emperor. But the barbarity of this propoſal was rejected by the officers, and he conſented to ſpare their lives. Charles marched towards Tunis, and the Moors and Arabs, emboldened by their vaſt ſuperiority in numbers, attacked the emperor, but were ſoon routed, and flying back to the city, found it in the utmoſt confuſion, the Chriſtian ſlaves having knocked off their fetters, and overpowered the Turkiſh garriſon, turned the artillery of the fort againſt their former maſters. Barbaroſſa fled to Bona, and the ſoldiers ruſhing into the town, began to kill and plunder without diſtinction, and above thirty thouſand of the innocent inhabitants periſhed on that unhappy day, and ten thouſand were carried away as ſlaves. Muley Haſeen took poſſeſſion of a throne ſurrounded with carnage, and the emperor lamented the blind fury of his troops, which had ſtained the luſtre of his victory, and there was only one ſpectacle that afforded him any ſatisfaction; ten thouſand Chriſtian ſlaves, among whom were ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, met him as he entered the town, and falling on their knees, thanked and bleſſed him as their deliverer. Theſe he took on board; and having engaged Muley Haſeen to conclude a treaty, in which he promiſed to do homage to the emperor, to releaſe all the Chriſtian ſlaves in his dominions, and never more keep any of the emperor's ſubjects in ſervitude, he ſet ſail and returned to Europe. Barbaroſſa

baroſſa afterwards returned to Algiers, and at length died, by drinking to exceſs, in 1547, at eighty years of age.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, bounded on the eaſt by Egypt, on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth by Biledulgerid, Mount Atlas, and the Deſert of Barca, and on the north by the Mediterranean Sea. It is near two thouſand miles long, and ſeven hundred and twenty in ſome parts, but not half that breadth in others. It is ſituated between ſeven and forty-four degrees of longitude, and twenty-five and thirty-ſeven degrees of latitude. This country, though mountainous and woodland, is the fineſt in the north part of Africa, for the ſoil is fertile, and produces all the fruits which grow in Spain, Italy, and the ſouth parts of France. They have likewiſe a great quantity of dates, Indian corn, and cotton. The ſheep have large tails, generally weighing twenty-five pounds each. Their horſes, called Barbs, are very much admired for their beauty and ſtrength. They have a great number of camels, and ſome elephants; there are likewiſe lions, leopards, tygers, panthers, buffaloes, and monkies. They export barbs, cotton, and linen cloth, corn, dried fruit, figs, raiſins, dates, Turky and Morocco leather, and coral.

The chief rivers are the Ghir, the Ziz, and the Dras. The chief mountains are the Atlas, which gives its name to the Atlantic or Weſtern Ocean, and runs parallel to the coaſt at ſome diſtance, the whole length of Barbary.

Barbary is divided into four great countries or ſtates, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, which lie along the Mediterranean Sea, and the Ocean, from weſt to eaſt. The The original inhabitants of Barbary are the Moors, who dwell chiefly in Morocco and about Mount Atlas. In the firſt century after Mahommed, the Arabs over-ran all Barbary, and now inhabit the plains. Another ſort of inhabitants are the Turks, who, in the ſixteenth century, made themſelves maſters of the coaſts and towns of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The languages ſpoken here are the Mooriſh, which is a dialect of the ancient Punic, or Hebrew; the Arabic ſpoken by the Arabs; the Turkiſh by the Turks; the Gemic, or Lingua Franca, which is a corruption of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe, and is ſpoken on the coaſts; and the Famacette, a perfect jargon.

With regard to the government, Morocco has princes of its own, of the race of Mahommed; hence they are called ſharif, or noble, and they prefix the title of muley to their name: we call them emperors. Algiers is governed by a prince called the dey, under whom each of the provinces is governed by a bey, which is the title of the ſovereigns of Tripoli and Tunis. Theſe laſt three may be ſaid to be republics of ſoldiers, under the government of the Turks.

BARBARY (the deſart of) called by ſome the Sarrah, is bounded on the north by Barbary, on the eaſt by part of Egypt and Nubia, on the ſouth by Negroland and Guinea, and on the weſt by the Weſtern Ocean. It is ſeated between thirty minutes, and forty-five degrees thirty minutes of longitude, and between fifteen and twenty-ſeven degrees of latitude; it is about two thouſand five hundred and twenty miles long from weſt to eaſt, and about ſeven hundred and twenty broad from north to ſouth in ſome parts, but in others not half ſo much. This deſart is barren, ſandy, and hot, but agrees well enough with the natives, though the caravans are often reduced to great extremities in croſſing this country to and from Negroland. There are few rivers or mountains of note; the moſt remarkable are the mountains along the ſea-coaſt, and the river St. Antony, which falls into the ocean to the ſouth of cape Blanco; there are alſo the lakes of Kayer and Kayde, on the borders of Guinea. The country is divided into five parts, on account of the different tribes that inhabit it, Sanhaga, Swenziga, Twarga, Lamptun, Berdoa, and Levata, lie one after another from weſt to eaſt. A geographer, who has travelled through theſe parts, gives the following account of the people. They have no rule nor legal form of government; their dreſs is a piece of coarſe cloth, which covers a ſmall part of their bodies; they have a ſmall turban of black cloth on their heads, and their principal men wear a ſhort gown of blue cotton, which reaches down to their knees, with wide ſleeves; they ride on dromedaries or camels, between the two boſſes, or between the boſs and the neck; they uſe no ſtirrups nor ſpurs, but prick the beaſt with a goad; the dromedaries uſed for riding have the griſtles of their noſes bored, through which they run a leathern ſtrap, and uſe it inſtead of a bridle. Inſtead of beds, they have mats made of reeds and canes; and their tents are of cloth made with camels-hair, or fibres of the date-tree; they have no bread, nor any kind of grain, but are nouriſhed chiefly with camel's-milk in the morning; and at night they eat fleſh, when they can get it boiled in milk; they have no plates, trenchers, knives, nor forks, but take a piece in their hand, and eat it like a piece of bread; they eat the broth in the hollow of their hands inſtead of ſpoons; while they have milk, they can ſhift without water, which they ſometimes do for ſeveral weeks together, when water is hard to come at; the camels alſo live without water, when they have no graſs to feed on. The men ſpend their whole time in hunting and robbing, and ſtay but a few days in a place, that is, while the graſs laſts. Though they have no legal government, yet each party has a chief, whom they honour and obey as their king. They are illiterate, and have no acquaintance with arts and ſciences. Their women are well featured, plump, and finely ſhaped, but their ſkins are of a dark colour. When a ſtranger happens to come among them, they are civil enough; but as for the caravans that paſs through their territories, they demand coarſe cloth to the value of a ducat. The princes entertain their gueſts with camels-fleſh, oſtriches, and ſuch other game as the wilderneſs affords, as alſo with cakes made of millet and the leſſer Guinea corn, with plenty of dates and milk; however, they look upon corn and bread as a foreign luxury, and therefore eat none of it themſelves, but only keep it for ſtrangers.

BARBATIUS (ANDREW) a celebrated civilian of the fifteenth century, was born at Noto, or, according to others, at Meſſina. He was profeſſor of civil law at Bologna; he wrote ſeveral works, and died in 1482.

BARBAY (PETER) a famous profeſſor of philoſophy at the college of Beauvais, at Paris, was a native of Abbeville. He printed a Courſe of Philoſophy, and died on the 2d of September, 1664.

BARBAZAN (ARNOLD WILLIAM) chamberlain to king Charles VII. and general of the armies of that prince was, on account of his glorious actions, called the Knight without Reproach. He conquered the Chevalier de l'Eſcales in the famous ſingle combat fought in 1404, at the head of the armies of England and France. He defended Melun againſt the Engliſh, and died, in 1432, of the wounds he had received at the battle of Belleville, near Nancy. His body was carried to St. Denys, and buried amongſt thoſe of the kings of France.

BARBERINI (FRANCIS) one of the moſt excellent poets of his age, was born at Barberino, in Tuſcany, in the year 1264. As his mother was of Florence, he ſettled in that city, where his profeſſion of the law, but eſpecially the beauty of his poetry, raiſed him a very conſiderable character. The greateſt part of his works are loſt; but that which is intitled the Precepts of Love, which is a moral poem calculated to inſtruct thoſe in their duty who have a regard for glory, virtue, and eternity, has had a better fate.

BARBERINO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Florentino. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, on the river Sieva. It is twelve miles ſouth of Florence. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

BARBEYRAC (JOHN) a native of Beſiers, and profeſſor of civil law and hiſtory at Lauſanne, and afterwards at Groningen, known by his tranſlantions of Puffendorf's two celebrated works, Grotius's Treatiſe *De Jure Belli & Pacis*, and ſeveral of Tillotſon's Sermons; by his being the author of a Treatiſe on the Morals of the Fathers, and a Defence of the Dutch Eaſt India Company, &c. His works were printed at Amſterdam, in 1739, in folio.

BARBIER D'ANCOUR (JOHN) a native of Langres, was advocate in the parliament of Paris, and one of the beſt French writers in the ſeventeenth century. He was preceptor to one of Mr. Colbert's ſons, and comptroller of the king's buildings, and, in 1683, was received into the French academy in the room of Mezeray. He wrote ſeveral works, but that which is moſt known is intitled the Sentiments of Cleanthes on the Converſations of Ariſteus and Eugenius, two volumes, duodecimo, which is a delicate and ingenious criticiſm againſt father Bohours; his Ointment for a Burn is a ſatire of about one thouſand eight hundred verſes, in favour of the Janſeniſts. He died in 1694.

BARBIER (MARY ANNE) a lady diſtinguiſhed by her knowledge in polite literature, was born at Orleans, and ſettled at Paris. She publiſhed ſeveral tragedies, and ſome operas, in which ſhe is ſuppoſed to have been aſſiſted by the abbé Pellegrin. She died in an advanced age, in the year 1742.

BARBOSA (ARIUS) born at Aviero, in Portugal, was one of the principal reſtorers of learning in Spain. He ſtudied under Angelus Politian, afterwards taught twenty years at Salamanca, and was at length preceptor to the princes Alphonſo and Henry, the ſons of Emanuel, king of Portugal. He died in 1540. We have ſeveral of his works in proſe and verſe.

BARBOSA (PETER) a celebrated lawyer, and chancellor of Portugal, in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Viana, a ſmall town in Portugal, and died in 1596. He wrote ſeveral works, which are eſteemed.

BARBOSA (EMANUEL) a famous Portugueſe lawyer, born at Guimaraens, was advocate to the king of Portugal, and died in 1638, aged ninety. He wrote *De Poteſtate Epiſcopi*, and other works.

BARBOSA (AUGUSTIN) the ſon of the preceding, and a famous lawyer, was treaſurer of Guimaraens, where he was born.

born. He ſtudied at Rome, and at length went to Madrid, where Philip IV. in the year 1648, nominated him to the biſhopric of Urgento, in the territory of Otranto; but he died in the year following. He wrote a conſiderable number of works, among which are, 1. *Remiſſiones Doctorum ſuper varia Loca Concilii Tridentini.* 2. *De Officio Epiſcopi, &c.*

BARBUDA, one of the Britiſh Caribbee iſlands, ſeated forty-five miles eaſt of Antego, and is about twenty miles long and twelve broad. The inhabitants apply themſelves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and the ſupplying the neighbouring iſlands. It is the property of the Codrington family, who have a great number of negroes, and have given large benefactions to have them inſtructed in the Chriſtian religion. Long. 61. 3. W. Lat. 18. 5. N.

BARCA, a country of Africa, formerly a kingdom, but now ſubject to the Turks, who keep a ſangiac here, under the baſha of Tripoli. It is bounded on the ſouth by the Sarrah, or the deſart of Barbary, on the eaſt by Egypt, on the weſt by Tripoli, and on the north by the Mediterranean Sea. It is a rocky, barren, deſart country at the beſt; but that part of it next the ſea has the moſt inhabitants, and contains the beſt land. The ſouth part has moveable ſands, inſomuch that a ſtrong wind will ſometimes bury whole caravans. It is famous for the temple of Jupiter Ammon, formerly ſituated here. This part is inhabited by Arabs, as well as by Bereberies, or the natural Africans. They are all Mohammedans, and thieves as well by neceſſity as inclination. The modern geographers make Barca a part of Tripoli, becauſe it is ſubject to the ſame government.

BARCELONA, a city of Spain, and the capital of Catalonia. It was formerly but a ſmall place, and was taken from the Moors, in 801, by Charlemagne, but is now one of the largeſt, richeſt, and moſt beautiful cities of Spain, ſituated by the ſea-ſide, of a form between a ſquare and an oval; it is ſurrounded with a good brick wall, round which is another, with fourteen baſtions, horn-works, ramparts, and ditches; the ramparts are high, broad, and ſpacious, inſomuch that an hundred coaches may be ſeen every evening driving thereon for pleaſure. The city is divided into two parts, the Old and the New, which are ſeparated from each other by a wall and a large ditch; the ſtreets are handſome, well paved with large ſtones, wide, and very clean. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, is a biſhop's ſee, has a fine univerſity, a mint, a good port, and is adorned with handſome buildings. The court of inquiſition, which the inhabitants look upon as an advantage, is the worſt thing that can belong to any place. The remarkable buildings are the cathedral, which is large, handſome, and adorned with two high towers, the church of the Virgin Mary, the palace of the biſhop, that of the inquiſition, and ſeveral religious houſes; add to theſe the palace of the viceroy; the arſenal, which contains arms for a thouſand men; the exchange, where the merchants meet; the terſana, where they build the gallies; the palace where the nobility of the country meet, called La Caſa de la Deputation; this laſt is built with fine large free-ſtone, and adorned with columns of marble; in this there is a large hall, with a gilt cieling, and a handſome portico, wherein perſons may either walk or ſit; the hall is adorned with the portraits of all the counts of Barcelona. There are ſeveral fine ſquares, particularly that of St. Michael, into which all the great ſtreets run. The port is wide, ſpacious, deep, and ſafe, defended on the one ſide by a great mole, and on the other ſheltered from the weſt wind by two mountains, that advance into the ſea, and form a kind of promontory; the mole is ſeven hundred and fifty paces long, with a quay, at the end of which is a light-houſe, and a ſmall fort. One of the mountains, called Mount Joy, is very high, and riſes in the middle of the plain near the city; it is covered with gardens, vineyards, groves of trees, and has a ſtrong fort for the defence of the city; this mountain being a rock, yields an inexhauſtible quarry of fine hard free-ſtone. Barcelona is a place of great trade, on account of the conveniency of its harbour; and it has a manufacture of knives greatly eſteemed in Spain, as alſo of blankets, beſides glaſs-houſes. The inhabitants are diligent, and equally fit for labour and trade; they are alſo very civil to ſtrangers. The women are well ſhaped, and as handſome as any in Spain; they are briſk and lively in their converſation, and more free and unreſtrained in their behaviour than in other parts of Spain.

Barcelona was beſieged and taken by the French, in 1697, and by king Charles, afterwards emperor of Germany, in September, 1705. In 1706, it was inveſted by Philip V. with a numerous army, when the ſiege was raiſed by ſir John Leak, and the French and Spaniards retiring precipitately, left all their cannon, ammunition, tents, baggage, and wounded men behind them. It remained in king Charles's poſſeſſion till 1712, when they ſet up for an independent ſtate, but was brought under ſubjection to Philip, in 1714. The country about it is very pleaſant and fruitful, well watered by ſprings and rivulets, and thick ſet with villages. It is three hundred miles eaſt from Madrid, one hundred and forty eaſt of Saragoſſa, and one hundred and eighty north-eaſt of Valencia. Long. 2. 5. E. Lat. 41. 26. N.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in Dauphiné, capital of the valley of Barcelonetta. It belonged to the duke of Savoy, but was ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712. It is fifty miles ſouth-eaſt of Embrun, and fifty north of Nice. Long. 6. 40. E. Lat. 44. 26. N.

BARCELOR, a town in the kingdom of Canara, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Eaſt-Indies. It ſtands on the banks of a broad river, four miles from the ſea. The country abounds in rice, and has in many places two crops in a year, which is owing to lakes at the foot of the mountain Galii, the waters of which, being confined by ſluices, is let out at convenient times to water the rice-fields. The Dutch have a factory here, which is kept only to buy rice for their garriſons on the Malabar coaſt. It ſtands about a mile from the river's mouth, and is defended by a caſtle on the north ſide, ſo that none can go in or out without leave. The Portugueſe likewiſe get ſupplies of rice at this place for Goa. Long. 74. 15. E. Lat. 13. 45 N. See CANARA.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, with the title of a duchy, is ſeated on the river Cavado, and has a handſome bridge. Long. 7. 0. W. Lat. 41. 20. N.

BARCLAY, BARCLEY, BARKLAY, or DE BARKLAY, (ALEXANDER) an elegant writer in the ſixteenth century. It is diſputed whether he was born in England or Scotland, however, he was educated at Oriel-college, in Oxford, and afterwards became a monk of Ely; after this he was made doctor of divinity, and was preſented to the vicarage of St. Matthew, at Wokey in Worceſterſhire, and alſo to the vicarage of Baddow Magna, in the county of Eſſex. He was a polite writer, a great refiner of the Engliſh tongue, and left behind him many teſtimonies of his wit and learning; among which are, 1. His Eclogues on the Miſeries of Courtiers. 2. A Treatiſe againſt Skelton. 3. The Life of St. Catherine. 4. The Life of St. Margaret. 5. The Life of St. Ethelreda. 6. Five Eclogues from the Latin of Mantuan. 7. The Bucolic of Codrus. 8. The Caſtle of Labour; and, 9. *Navis ſtultifera*, or The Ship of Fools. He lived to a very advanced age, and died in 1552.

BARCLAY (WILLIAM) a learned civilian in the ſixteenth century, was born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, but being unable to make his fortune at that court, went to France, ſtudied law at Bourges, and was at length profeſſor of civil law at Pontamouſſon, counſellor of ſtate, and maſter of the requeſts in Lorrain; but ſome ill offices being done him with the duke of Lorrain, he returned to England, in 1603, where king James offered him a place in his council, with a very good penſion, on condition that he would embrace the religion of the church of England; but not being able to comply with this condition, he returned to France, and accepted of a profeſſorſhip in civil law, in the univerſity of Angers, where he died in 1605. The moſt famous of his works are his Treatiſe on the Power of the Pope, and that on the Power of Kings.

BARCLAY (JOHN) the ſon of the former, was born at Pontamouſſon, in 1582. He came with his father into England, in 1603, and publiſhed a poem on king James's coronation, to whom he dedicated the firſt part of his Euphormio. That prince was ſo well pleaſed with theſe performances, that he was deſirous of retaining him; but his father took him with him to France. After his father's death, he returned into England, where he publiſhed his *Icon animarum*, and other works. He afterwards returned to France, and from thence went to Rome, where he died in 1621. His principal works are, 1. Argenis. 2. A Collection of Poems. 3. *Satyricon Euphormionis*, &c. His proſe is more eſteemed than his poetry. He ſtrove to imitate Petronius, and diſcovers in all his works much wit and genius.

BARCLAY (ROBERT) one of the moſt eminent writers among the Quakers, was the ſon of colonel David Barclay; he was born at Edinburgh, in the year 1648, and educated under an uncle of his at Paris, where he became accompliſhed in moſt branches of learning. He returned to Scotland about the year 1664; in 1666, the colonel, his father, embraced the opinions of the Quakers, and the next year he embraced them himſelf, and became diſtinguiſhed for the zeal and abilities he employed in their defence. He travelled with the famous Mr. William Penn, through the greateſt part of England, Holland, and Germany, and was every where received with the higheſt reſpect; for though both his converſation and behaviour were ſuitable to his principles, yet there was ſuch livelineſs and ſpirit in his diſcourſe, and ſuch ſerenity and chearfulneſs in his deportment, as rendered him extremely agreeable to all ſorts of people. The great buſineſs of his life was doing good, and promoting what he thought to be the knowledge of God. He publiſhed ſeveral works, the moſt famous of which is his Apology for the Quakers, which he wrote in Latin, and afterwards tranſ-

lated into Engliſh, and dedicated to king Charles II. this work has been alſo tranſlated into High and Low Dutch, French, and Spaniſh. Mr. Barclay lived up to what he profeſſed, and having paſſed through life without the leaſt imputation on his integrity, died at Ury, on the 3d of October, 1690.

BARCOCHEBAS, or rather BARCOCHAB, a Jewiſh impoſtor, whoſe real name was Akiba, but he took that of Barcochab, which ſignifies the Son of a Star, in alluſion to the prophecy of Balaam, "There ſhall a ſtar ariſe out of Jacob." He proclaimed himſelf the Meſſiah, and talking of nothing but wars, victories, and triumphs, made his countrymen riſe againſt the Romans, by which means he was the author of a thouſand diſorders; he ravaged many places, took a great number of fortreſſes, and maſſacred an infinite multitude of people, and particularly the Chriſtians. Rufus, the governor of Judea, being unable to quell this ſedition, the emperor Adrian ſent Julius Severus, a celebrated captain, who was recalled from Britain, to undertake this expedition. This general, inſtead of coming to an engagement with theſe Jews, cut off their proviſions, ſet upon them ſeparately, and at laſt reduced the whole affair to the ſiege of Bitter, a city which the impoſtor had choſen for his place of arms and the ſeat of his empire. As a vaſt number of Jews had thrown themſelves into that city, they defended it for a long time, and were at laſt reduced by famine to terrible extremities; and at its being taken Barcochebas was killed. By this war, the whole Jewiſh nation was almoſt extirpated, and thoſe who were left were ſold at ſeveral fairs at the price of horſes, and what could not be ſold were ſent into Egypt, when many periſhed by ſhipwrecks and famine, or were killed by the Pagans. Adrian alſo publiſhed an edict, forbidding the Jews to ſet foot in Jeruſalem, on pain of death.

BARCOS (MARTIN DE) abbot of St. Cyran, was born at Bayonne, and wrote ſeveral books, among which are, The Grandeur of the Roman Church, eſtabliſhed on the Authority of St. Peter and St. Paul; and, A Cenſure of the Prædeſtinatus of father Sirmond. He died in 1678.

BARDAS, the brother of the empreſs Theodora, and uncle of the famous Photius, is ſaid to have had no other good quality beſides that of loving the ſciences and polite literature, which he eſtabliſhed in the Eaſtern empire; for he was treacherous, cruel, and ambitious. In the year 856 he aſſaſſinated Theoctiſtes, general of the emperor Michael's forces, and obtained his poſt. At length he cauſed the diſgrace of the empreſs Theodora, and St. Ignatius, patriarch of Conſtantinople, reproaching him for his vices, he had him depoſed in 858, in order to make room for Photius. Bardas was aſſaſſinated by Baſilius the Macedonian, in 866.

BARDE (JOHN DE LA) marquis of Marolles upon the Seine, counſellor of ſtate, and ambaſſador from France to Switzerland, under the reign of Lewis XIV. He was a perſon of great reputation for his abilities and the elegance of his ſtyle. He wrote in Latin the Hiſtory of France, from the death of Lewis XIII. to the year 1652, and of this hiſtory he made a French Tranſlation: he alſo publiſhed a book of Controverſy, in Latin, againſt the opinions of Proteſtants, in relation to the Euchariſt. He died in the year 1692, in the ninety-firſt year of his age.

BARKHAM, or BARCHAM, (JOHN) a very learned divine and antiquarian, was born in the city of Exeter, about the year 1572, and educated at Oxford, after which he enjoyed ſeveral livings in the church, and was created doctor of divinity. He had great ſkill and knowledge in moſt parts of uſeful learning, being an exact hiſtorian, a good herald, an able divine, an excellent antiquarian, and well acquainted with coins and medals, of which he had the beſt collection of any clergyman in his time. He wrote ſeveral pieces, but never put his name to any. He died March 25, 1642.

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburgh, ſeated on the river Ilmenau, ſeven miles north of the city of Lunenburg. It was formerly a large city, but is now a ſmall town. It is ſubject to Hanover. Long. 10. 6 E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

BARDT, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, with a caſtle and a harbour. It is near the Baltick ſea, and is ſubject to Sweden. It is eighteen miles eaſt of Stralſund, and thirty north-eaſt of Roſtock. Long. 13. 20. E. Lat. 54. 23 N.

BAREGE, a village in the county of Bigorre, famous for its baths, is about thirteen miles ſouth of Banguieres. There are here four baths of different degrees of heat; the firſt is called the Great Bath, and conſiſts of two ſprings of limpid water, over the vapours of which, if you put ſilver it firſt becomes black, and then red. This effect is ſooner produced by putting it into the water. This bath is the hotteſt; all the reſt are of the ſame quality, but in a leſs degree. The water will neither ferment with acids nor alkalies, nor yet produces any change in ſyrup of violets.

BAREITH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the margravate of Culembach, with a college. It belongs to a prince of the Houſe of Brandenburg, who takes the titles of margrave of Brandenburg-Bareith. It is fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Culembach, and thirteen eaſt of Bamberg. Long. 11. 50. E. Lat. 50. 0. N.

BARENT (DITERIC) an excellent painter, was born at Amſterdam, and was the ſon of a very indifferent painter. He ſtudied in Italy, and became the favourite diſciple of Titian, with whom he lived a long time, but at length returned to Amſterdam, where he performed many extraordinary pieces, and died in 1582, at forty-eight years of age.

BARFLEUR, a town of Normandy, was formerly one of the beſt port towns of France, but the harbour is now choaked up with ſand. It is one hundred and ſeventy-eight miles north-weſt of Paris, and twelve miles eaſt of Cherburg. Long. 1. 6. W. Lat. 49. 40. N.

BARI, a handſome rich town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, capital of the territory of Bari, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It ſtands on the Gulph of Venice, and is well fortified. It had a good port before it was ruined by the Venetians. It is twenty-five miles eaſt-by-north from Naples. Long. 17. 40. E. Lat. 41. 31. N.

BARI, a territory of Italy, is bounded on the north by the Capitanata, on the north-weſt by the Ulterior Principato, on the ſouth by the Baſilicata, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Terra d' Otranto, and on the north-eaſt by the Gulph of Venice. It has no conſiderable river, except the Offanto, which divides it from the Capitanata. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fruitful in corn, oil, almonds, and ſaffron. The principal towns are Bari the capital, Frani, Andria, Ravo, Bilonto, Converſano, Monopoli, Poligniano, Barletta, and Malfetto. The two firſt are archiepiſcopal, and the reſt epiſcopal.

BARKHAMPSTEAD, or BERKHAMPSTEAD, a town in Hertfordſhire, formerly of more note than it is at preſent. It conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, and had a market, which is now come to nothing. It had a caſtle, of which there is now very little remaining, it being long ſince demoliſhed. On Shrove-Monday and Whit-Monday there are ſmall fairs for cattle, and on St. James's-day another for cheeſe. Its market is on Saturdays. The living is a rectory, rated at 21l. a year in the king's books. It is nine miles north of Dunſtable, eleven weſt of St. Albans, and twenty-ſix north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 35. W. Lat. 51. 49. N.

BARKING, a fiſhing town in Eſſex, nine miles eaſt of London, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on October 22, for horſes. The living is a vicarage, rated at 19l. 8s. 11d. in the king's books. Long. 0. 13. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

BARKLEY, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, one hundred and eleven miles weſt from London, and fourteen ſouth-weſt of Glouceſter. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 51. 40. N. Barkley has a fair on May 14, for cattle and pigs.

BARLÆUS (JASPER) profeſſor of philoſophy at Amſterdam, and one of the beſt Latin poets of the age in which he lived, was born at Antwerp, in the year 1584. His father, who was of the Proteſtant religion, flying to Holland as ſoon as the duke of Parma had made himſelf maſter of that city. He ſtudied eight years at Leyden, and was afterwards made ſub-principal, and at length profeſſor of logic in that univerſity; but intereſting himſelf in the diſputes of the Arminians, he loſt his profeſſorſhip as ſoon as the oppoſite party prevailed in the ſynod of Dort. He then applied himſelf to phyſic, and in two years took his doctor's degrees at Caen; but in 1631 the magiſtrates of Amſterdam having erected a ſeminary, offered him the profeſſorſhip of philoſophy, which he accepted, and diſcharged with great honour till his death, which happened on the 14th of January, 1648. We have a volume of Orations, which he pronounced on ſeveral occaſions, and are valued for their ſtyle, and the ſtrokes of wit with which they abound; but poetry was his chief excellence, and there was ſcarce any thing great happened while he lived, but he made a pompous elogy upon it. He alſo publiſhed ſeveral ſharp pieces of controverſy againſt the adverſaries of Arminius, which made him ever after conſidered as a favourer of the Arminians. He ſhewed his abilities in hiſtory by his relation of what paſſed in Baſil during the government of Count Maurice of Naſſau. His Letters were publiſhed in two volumes, but not till after his death, which happened on the 14th of January, 1648.

BARLÆUS (LAMBERT) brother to the preceding, was born at Bommel, in Guelderland, in the year 1595, and became profeſſor of Greek in the univerſity of Leyden. He publiſhed the Timon of Lucian, with notes, and wrote a Commentary upon the Theogony of Heſiod, which was not printed till after his death.

BARLETTA (GABRIEL) a Dominican monk, born at Barletto, in the kingdom of Naples, diſtinguiſhed himſelf about

about the end of the fifteen century, by a manner of preaching much more proper for a buffoon than a miniſter of the Goſpel. Theſe ſermons were printed in two vols. octavo, in the year 1571.

BARLETTA, a town of Naples, and in the territory of Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, twenty-five miles weſt of Bari, and one hundred miles eaſt-by-north of Naples. Long. 16. 32. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

BARLOW (WILLIAM) a learned biſhop in the ſixteenth century, was at firſt a monk in the Auguſtin monaſtery of St. Oſyth, in Eſſex, whence he was raiſed to the biſhoprick of St. Aſaph, and from thence to St. David's, and, in 1547, to Bath and Wells; but in the reign of queen Mary he was deprived of his biſhoprick, and impriſoned in the Fleet, but having the happineſs to eſcape from thence, he was, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, advanced to the biſhoprick of Chicheſter. He writ Chriſtian Homilies; a work intitled Coſmography; and was one of the biſhops who compiled The godly and pious Inſtitution of a Chriſtian Man, commonly called The Biſhop's Book. He died in Auguſt, 1568.

BARLOW (WILLIAM) ſon of the former, was born in Pembrokeſhire, and, after ſeveral preferments in the church, was, in 1614, made archdeacon of Saliſbury. He was the firſt who wrote on the nature and properties of the loadſtone; the firſt that made the inclinatory inſtrument tranſparent, and to be uſed hanging with glaſs on both ſides; the firſt that ſhewed the right way of touching magnetical needles; the firſt that invented the piercing and cementing of loadſtones; and the firſt who ſhewed the reaſons why a loadſtone being double capped, muſt take up ſo great a weight. He wrote The Navigator's Supply; The Magnetical Advertiſement; and, A brief Diſcovery of the idle Animadverſions of Mark Ridley, M. D. upon a Treatiſe, entitled, Magnetical Advertiſement. This ingenious gentleman died May 25, 1625.

BARLOW (THOMAS) biſhop of Lincoln, in the reign of king Charles II. was born at Langhill, in the pariſh of Orton, in Weſtmoreland, in the year 1607. He was educated at Oxford, and, after ſeveral preferments in the church, was raiſed to the ſee of Lincoln, upon the death of Dr. Fuller, in the year 1675. Mr. Granger obſerves, that "this "learned prelate, whom nature deſigned for a ſcholar, and "who acted in conformity with the bent of nature, was, "perhaps, as great a maſter of the learned languages, and "of the works of the celebrated authors who have written "in thoſe languages, as any man of his age. The greateſt "part of his writings, of which Mr. Wood has given us a "catalogue, are againſt Popery, and his conduct, for ſome "time, like that of other Calviniſts, appeared to be in direct oppoſition to the church of Rome. But after James "aſcended the throne, he ſeemed to approach much nearer "to popery than he ever did before. He ſent the king an "addreſs of thanks for his declaration for liberty of conſcience, and is ſaid to have written reaſons for reading "that declaration. His compliances were much the ſame "after the Revolution. His moderation, to call it by the "ſofteſt name, was very great, indeed ſo great, as to bring "the firmneſs of his character in queſtion. But caſuiſtry, "which was his moſt diſtinguiſhed talent, not only reconciles ſeeming contradictions, but has alſo been known "to admit contradictions themſelves. He was, abſtracted "from this laxity of principles, a very great and worthy "man." Among his works are, 1. The Caſe of Toleration in Matters of Religion. 2. A Letter concerning the Canon Law allowing the whipping of Heretics. 3. The Rights of the Biſhops to judge in capital Caſes in Parliament He died at Buckden, in Huntingdonſhire, on the 8th of October, 1691, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

BARLOW (FRANCIS) an eminent Engliſh painter, was born in Lincolnſhire, and on his coming to London was placed with one Shepherd, a limner; but his genius leading him wholly to drawing of birds, fiſh, and other animals, he arrived at ſuch perfection, that had his colouring been equal to the drawing, he might have excelled all that went before him. Hence the prints, from his works, do him more honour than the works themſelves, they being engraved by Holler and Faithorn. There are ſix books of animals from his drawings, and he painted ſome cielings with birds for noblemen and gentlemen in the country. Notwithſtanding Mr. Barlow's excellency in his way, and his having a conſiderable ſum of money left him, he died poor in the year 1702.

BARNABAS, an apoſtle, one of the firſt preachers of the Goſpel, was of the tribe of Levi, and born in the iſle of Cyprus. It is ſaid that he went to Jeruſalem, and ſtudied with St. Paul under Gamaliel. On his having embraced the Chriſtian faith, he ſold a piece of land which he poſſeſſed, and laid the price of it at the feet of the apoſtles. He was afterwards declared the apoſtle of the Gentiles with St. Paul, travelled with him, and went with St. Mark into the iſle of Cyprus. It is ſaid by the church of Rome, that he ſuffered martyrdom, after having founded the church of Milan, and that his body was found in 488, with the Goſpel of St. Mark on his breaſt. An epiſtle attributed to him was publiſhed by Dom Luc d' Achery, in 1645.

BARNARD, or BERNARD, (JOHN) the ſon of John Barnard, gent. was born at Caſtor, in Lincolnſhire, and educated at Cambridge; after ſeveral preferments in the church, he was made a prebendary of the church of Lincoln. He wrote *Cenſura Clerior*, againſt ſcandalous miniſters, not fit to be reſtored to church livings; the Life of Dr. Heylyn, and a few other works. He died at Newark, Auguſt 17, 1683.

BARNES (ROBERT) profeſſor of divinity, and chaplain to Henry VIII. by whom he was employed in carrying on a correſpondence with the princes of Germany; he was ſent ſeveral times to thoſe courts, and, among other negotiations, was the firſt who was employed in the project of the marriage with Anne of Cleves. He was a hearty Lutheran, which he did not conceal in his ſermons, but openly attacked what biſhop Gardiner had advanced againſt Luther, for which he was obliged to ſign articles, and make a public recantation in the pulpit, which was done in ſuch a manner, that a complaint was made that in one part of his ſermon he very ſubtilly maintained what he had retracted in the other: upon which, by the king's command, he was ſent to the Tower, which he never came out of, but to ſuffer death in the midſt of the flames, for he was condemned as an heretic by the parliament, without being ſuffered to make his defence. He wrote the Articles of his Faith, and a Hiſtory of the Popes.

BARNES (JOHN) in Latin *Barneſius*, an Engliſh Benedictine monk, was one of thoſe Roman Catholics who, after the example of Eraſmus, and a great many others, have made a profeſſion all their life of the Romiſh religion, tho' they obſerved in it an infinite number of abuſes, which they paſſionately wiſhed to ſee reformed. He wrote a book againſt Mental Reſervations, and another intitled *Catholica Romanus Pacificus*, at which the court of Rome was extremely diſpleaſed. This unhappy man, whoſe morals were unexceptionable, was at Paris, when, on the 5th of December, 1626, he was ſeized, ſtripped of the habit of his order, and carried away into Flanders, bound on horſeback. After this he was ſent to Rome, where he continued in the priſon of the Inquiſition till he was removed into that of the Lunatics, where he ended his days.

BARNES (JOSHUA) profeſſor of the Greek language at Cambridge, was born at London, January 10, 1654, and had his education in grammar learning in Chriſt's Hoſpital, from whence he was ſent to Emanuel college, in Cambridge. In the year 1700, when he had publiſhed many of his works, Mrs. Maſon, of Hemmingford, in Huntingdonſhire, a widow lady of between forty and fifty, with a jointure of two hundred pounds per annum, who had been for ſome time a great admirer of him, came to Cambridge, and deſired leave to ſettle one hundred pounds a year upon him, after her death, which he politely refuſed, unleſs ſhe would likewiſe condeſcend to make him happy with her perſon, which was not very engaging. The lady was too obliging to refuſe any thing to Joſhua, for whom ſhe ſaid the ſun ſtood ſtill, and they were accordingly married. He wrote a great many books, among which are Sacred Poems; The Life of Oliver Cromwell, the Tyrant; an Engliſh Poem; ſeveral dramatic pieces, viz. Xerxes, Pythias and Damon, Holofernes, &c. Gerenia, or a new Diſcovery of a little Sort of People called Pigmies; A poetical Paraphraſe on the Hiſtory of Eſther, in Greek verſe, with a Latin tranſlation; The Life of Edward III. editions of Euripides, Anacreon, and Homer's Iliad and Odyſſey, with notes, and a Latin tranſlation. Beſides theſe, he wrote many others, that were never publiſhed. He wrote with greater eaſe in Greek than even in Engliſh, and yet is generally allowed not to have underſtood the delicacies of that language. He was of ſuch a humane diſpoſition, and ſo unacquainted with the world, that he has given his only coat to a vagrant begging at his door. This excellent man died on the 3d of Auguſt, 1712, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

BARNET CHIPPING (or HIGH BARNET) a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Mondays, chiefly for hogs. It is a great thorough-fare, half a mile in length, and has ſeveral good inns. Here was fought a bloody battle between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in which Edward IV. gained a victory over the Lancaſtrians. The fairs are July 24 and 25, for toys; Auguſt 24, 25, and 26, for Engliſh, Welſh, and Scotch cattle; October 18 and 19, for horſes, cows, and cheeſe. It is near twelve miles north-weſt of London. It is in the pariſh of Eaſt Barnet, to which it has a chapel of eaſe.

BARNET (EAST) two miles eaſt of the former, in the ſame county, is a rectory rated at 22l. 2s. 8d. in the king's books.

BARNEVELDT (JOHN ODEN) advocate-general, and one of the moſt celebrated miniſters of the ſtates of Holland; had long the chief adminiſtration of affairs, and was of ſervice to his country by his negotiations, his embaſſies, and his dexterity in the management of public buſineſs. He however oppoſed Maurice, prince of Orange, and his party, and in the diſpute which aroſe between Arminius and Gomar, on the ſubjects of predeſtination and grace, Barneveldt declared for the firſt, and the prince of Orange for the laſt. This prince cauſed the ſynod of Dort to be convened when the Arminians were condemned. At length, Barneveldt being charged with a deſign to deliver up the United Provinces to the Spaniards, was apprehended, and beheaded in 1618, in the ſeventy-third year of his age.

BARNSLEY, or BLACK BARNSLEY, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. It has a market on Wedneſdays; and fairs, held on the laſt Wedneſday in February, preceding the 28th; if Wedneſday be the 28th, it is held the Wedneſday before; ſo that it can never be later than the 27th, or ſooner than the 21ſt, and is a great fair for horned cattle and ſwine. May 12, ditto. October 10, ditto, and cheeſe and gooſe-pies. It is five furlongs in length, and is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and either does, or did carry on a trade in wire. The living is only a curacy. It is thirty miles ſouth-weſt from York, and a hundred and ſeventy-ſix north-by-weſt from London. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 53. 35. N.

BARNSTAPLE, a corporation and port-town, in Devonſhire, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and twelve burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament. It is a neat populous town, and is ſeated on the river Taw, between hills, in the form of a ſemi-circle. On the ſouth ſide there is a handſome ſtone bridge, of ſeventeen arches, and on the north the ruins of a caſtle. It is thirty-nine miles north of Exeter, and a hundred and ninety-four weſt of London. The living is a diſcharged vicarage of forty-ſeven pounds a year. Long. 4. 5. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

BARO, or BARON (PETER) profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of Cambridge, in the ſixteenth century, was born at Eſtampes, in France, and educated in the univerſity of Bourges, where he was admitted a licentiate in the law; but being of the Proteſtant religion, was obliged to leave his native country to avoid perſecution, and withdrawing to England, was kindly entertained by lord Burleigh. He afterwards ſettled at Cambridge, and by the recommendation of his noble patron, was, in 1574, choſen lady Margaret's profeſſor there. For ſome years he quietly enjoyed his profeſſorſhip; but there was at laſt raiſed a reſtleſs faction againſt him, by his oppoſing the doctrine of abſolute predeſtination, which rendered his place ſo uneaſy to him, that he choſe to leave the univerſity, and to ſettle in London. He wrote, 1. *In Jonam Prophetam Prælectiones* xxxix. 2. *De Præſtantia & Dignitate Divinæ Legis*, and other pieces. He died in London, about the year 1600.

BAROCCI (FREDERICO) a graceful, judicious, and ſkilful painter, was born at Urbino, and went to Rome in his youth, where he painted ſeveral things in freſco, for pope Paul III. and then returned to Urbino, where he lived the reſt of his days. He drew a prodigious number of portraits and hiſtory-pieces. His genius particularly led him to religious ſubjects. One may perceive in his works a great inclination towards Correggio's manner; but though he deſigned more correctly, his out-lines are neither ſo natural, nor in ſo grand a guſto as Correggio's. He drew his Madona after his ſiſter, and the infant Chriſt after one of her children. He etched ſeveral of his pieces himſelf, and died at Urbino in 1612, aged eighty-four.

BAROCHE, a town in the dominions of the great mogul, in the province of Cambaya. It is a walled town, ſeated on a riſing ground, on the banks of the river Nerdaba, and was formerly a place of great trade. It is now inhabited by weavers, and ſuch mechanics as manufacture cotton cloth; and the baſtas made here are the beſt in all India, becauſe they have the beſt cotton in the world. The Engliſh and Dutch formerly had factories here, which are now abandoned. It is ſixty miles north of Surat. Long. 72. 5. E. Lat. 22. 15. N.

BARON (BONAVENTURE) whoſe true name was Fitz-Gerald, was deſcended from a branch of the Fitz-Geralds, of Burnchurch, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland. He was a Franciſcan friar, and prælector of divinity, at the college of St. Iſidore, in Rome; and was particularly famous for the purity of his Latin ſtyle. He wrote, 1. *Orationes Panegyricæ Sacro-Prophanæ decem.* 2. *Theologica*, ſix volumes. 3. *Curſus Philoſophicus.* 4. *Opuſcula varia Herbipoli*; and other works. He died at Rome, March 18, 1696.

BARON (VINCENT) a monk, of the order of St. Dominic, born at Martres, in Gaſcony, in 1622, was eſteemed for ſeveral books which he publiſhed, among which, is a Treatiſe on Moral Theology, two volumes, octavo, and Chriſtian Ethics, two volumes, octavo, &c.

BARON (MICHAEL) an excellent comedian, of Paris, was the ſon of Michael Baron, another comedian, who was a native of Iſſoudun. He died at Paris, on the 22d of December, 1729, aged ſeventy-ſeven. He wrote ſome poems, and ſeveral theatrical pieces, which are printed together in two volumes, duodecimo.

BARONI (ADRIANA BASILE) baronneſs of Pian-Caretta, a lady of diſtinguiſhed merit, was born at Mantua, and was ſo celebrated for her beauty, that ſhe was called The Fair Adriana: but ſhe was no leſs diſtinguiſhed by her wit, the charms of her voice, and the grace with which ſhe ſung, and was ſo much admired, that a great number of ingenious men compoſed verſes in her praiſe, of which a collection was printed in 1623, under the title of *Teatro delle Glorie d'Adriana Baſile.* She was the wife of Muzio, by whom ſhe had two daughters, who were like her great muſicians, eſpecially Leonara, the ſubject of the following article.

BARONI (LEONORA) the daughter of the former, was born at Naples, and ſpent the greateſt part of her life at Rome. She had leſs beauty than her mother, but excelled her in her profound ſkill in muſic, the fineneſs of her voice, and her excellent manner of ſinging. Theſe talents were accompanied with a fine genius, a happy facility in writing Italian poetry, and an irreproachable conduct. She was, like her mother, celebrated by the wits, who ſtrove to excel each other in recording her praiſes; and in 1639 there was publiſhed, at Bracciano, a collection of Latin, Greek, Italian, Spaniſh, and French poems made upon her, under this title, *Applauſi Poetici alle Glorie della Signora Leonora Baroni.*

BARONIUS (DOMINIC) a prieſt and preacher of Florence, in the ſixteenth century, who wrote very ſtrongly againſt the church of Rome, and concurred with the Vaudois in Piedmont, to maintain the orthodox faith. He compoſed a maſs according to his own fancy, which he thought a proper expedient for reconciling the differences of the two religions: but the reformed rejected his projects.

BARONIUS (CÆSAR) a learned cardinal, born at Sora, a town of Naples, in 1538. He finiſhed his ſtudies at Rome, under Philip of Neri, founder of the Congregation of the Oratory. Some time after, being made prieſt, he went to eſtabliſh that new order, in the church of St. John the Baptiſt, where he continued till the year 1576, when he was ſent to Santa Maria's, in Vallicella. In the year 1573 he was appointed ſuperior of his order; ſoon after, pope Clement VIII. choſe him his confeſſor, and in 1576, created him cardinal. Upon the death of that pope, in 1605, he was nigh being choſen to the pontificate, he having thirty-one voices; but the Spaniſh faction hindered his election, becauſe he had aſſerted, in his Annals, that the crown of Spain founded its claim to Sicily on falſe evidence. He was a man of great piety and learning, and a ſtrenuous advocate for the Romiſh church. He beſtowed great labour in clearing up eccleſiaſtical hiſtory; and his application to ſtudy was ſo intenſe, as to occaſion ſuch a weakneſs in his ſtomach, that towards the end of his life, he could hardly digeſt any nouriſhment, and had ſuch a loathing of food, that it was a pain to him to ſit down to table. He died on the 30th of June, 1605, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age. He wrote ſeveral works, the principal of which is his *Annales Eccleſiaſtici*, in twelve volumes, folio, which has been abridged by ſeveral perſons, particularly by Henry Spondæus, Bzovius, and Ludovico Aurelio.

BARRAUX, a fortreſs of Savoy, and in Dauphiné, belonging to France. It ſtands at the entrance of the valley of Greſivaudan, and was built by a duke of Savoy, in 1597. It was taken by the French in 1598, who have kept it ever ſince. It is ſeated on the river Iſer, eight miles eaſt of Chambery, twenty north-eaſt of Grenoble, and five weſt of Montmelian. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

BARRAY, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, which is five miles in length, and three in breadth, being rocky on the eaſt ſide, and having arable land on the weſt. There is plenty of cod and ling near this iſland; and ſeveral ſmall ſhips from Orkney come hither in ſummer, and return laden with theſe fiſh. Long. 6. 30. W. Lat. 56. 55. N.

BARRE (FRANCIS POULLAIN DE LA) an ingenious author, in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Paris, in 1647, and in 1680 became curate of Flamingre, in the dioceſe of Laon; but having embraced the proteſtant religion, and dreading leſt he ſhould be thrown in priſon for the ſentiments he had expreſſed both in his ſermons and in converſation, he went to Paris, and from thence retired to Geneva, where he married, and taught the French language to the foreign nobility; and was at length declared a citizen, and had one of the firſt claſſes in the college of Geneva. He died in that city, in 1723. He wrote ſeveral works,

works, among which, is a Treatiſe on the Equality of the two Sexes; and a Treatiſe on the Education of the Ladies, with reſpect to the Conduct of the Mind in the Study of the Sciences and Manners.

BARREME (Francis) a celebrated arithmetician, who died at Paris, in 1703, after his having publiſhed ſeveral treatiſes on Arithmetic, that are much eſteemed.

BARRINGTON (John Shute, Lord Viſcount) was the youngeſt ſon of Mr. Shute, merchant, and wholeſale linen-draper, of London. He ſtudied the law in the Inner Temple, and in 1708, was made a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, from which he was removed by queen Anne, in 1711. In that reign, John Wildman, Eſq. adopted him for his ſon; and though he was no relation, ſettled his large eſtate upon him, and ſome years after, he had another conſiderable eſtate left him by Francis Barrington, Eſq. who had married his firſt couſin, who died without iſſue. On which occaſion he obtained an act of parliament to aſſume the name, and bear the arms of Barrington. On the acceſſion of king George I. he was choſen repreſentative in parliament for Berwick upon Tweed, without a bribe, which circumſtance is inſcribed on his monument; and in 1720, he was created baron Barrington, of Newcaſtle, and viſcount Barrington, of Ardglaſs. He died at his ſeat at Bachet, in Berkſhire, after a ſhort illneſs of ſeven hours, on the 14th of December, 1734, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age. He wrote, 1. *Miſcellanea Sacra*, two volumes. 2. An Eſſay on the Diſpenſations of God to mankind.

BARROS (John) a celebrated Portugueſe hiſtorian, born at Viſco, in 1496. He was educated at the court of king Emanuel, among the princes of the blood, and made a great progreſs in Greek and Latin. The infant John, to whom he attached himſelf, and became his preceptor, having ſucceeded the king his father in 1521, Barros obtained a place in this prince's houſhold, and in 1522, was made governor of St. George del Mina, on the coaſt of Guinea. Three years after, the king having recalled him to court, made him treaſurer of the Indies, and this poſt inſpired him with the thought of writing his hiſtory, for which purpoſe he retired to Pompas, where he died, in 1570. His Hiſtory of Aſia and the Indies is divided into decades, the firſt of which he publiſhed in 1552, the ſecond in 1553, and the third in 1563; but the fourth decade was not publiſhed till the year 1615, when it appeared, by order of king Philip III. who had the manuſcript purchaſed of the heirs of John Barros. This hiſtory is in Portugueſe: Poſſevin and M. de Thou extol it highly, but the Sieur de la Boulave le Goux is of different ſentiments. Several authors have continued this hiſtory, ſo that we have at preſent twelve decades. He left many other works, ſome of which have been printed, and others remain in manuſcript.

BARROW (Isaac) biſhop of St. Aſaph, in the reign of king Charles II. was the ſon of Iſaac Barrow, of Spiney-abbey, in Cambridgeſhire, and uncle of the famous Dr. Iſaac Barrow. In 1663 he was conſecrated biſhop of the Iſle of Man, and was the year following appointed governor of that iſland, which office he diſcharged with great reputation, all the time he held that ſee, and ſome time after his tranſlation to that of St. Aſaph. While he enjoyed that poſt, he collected, from pious perſons, one thouſand and eighty-one pounds, with which he purchaſed, of the earl of Derby, all the impropriations in the iſland, and ſettled them upon the clergy, in proportion to their ſeveral wants. He obliged them all likewiſe to teach ſchool in their reſpective pariſhes, and allowed thirty pounds per annum for a free-ſchool, and fifty pounds per annum for academical learning. He died June 24, 1680, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age.

Barrow (Isaac) an eminent mathematician and divine, of the laſt century, was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Barrow, a linen-draper, in London, where he was born, in 1630. He was at firſt placed at the charter-houſe ſchool, for two or three years, where his behaviour afforded but little hopes of ſucceſs, in the profeſſion of a ſcholar, he being fond of fighting, and promoting it among his ſchool-fellows; but being removed from thence, his diſpoſition took a happier turn; and having ſoon made a great progreſs in learning, he was admitted a penſioner of Peter houſe, in Cambridge. He now applied himſelf with great diligence to the ſtudy of all parts of literature, eſpecially to that of natural philoſophy. He afterwards turned his thoughts to the profeſſion of phyſic, and made a conſiderable progreſs in anatomy, botany, and chemiſtry; after this he ſtudied chronology, aſtronomy, and geometry. He then travelled into France and Italy, and in a voyage from Leghorn to Smyrna, gave a proof of his bravery; for the ſhip being attacked by an Algerine pirate, he ſtaid upon deck, and with the greateſt intrepidity, fought till the pirate, perceiving the ſtout reſiſtance the ſhip made, ſteered off and left her. It may not be improper to give here, another inſtance of his remarkable intrepidity and ſcrupuloſity. He was once at a gentleman's houſe in the country, where the neceſſary was at the end of a long garden, and conſequently at a great diſtance from the room where he lodged: as he was going to it before day, for he was a very early riſer, a fierce maſtiff, who uſed to be chained up all day, and let looſe at night for the ſecurity of the houſe, perceiving a ſtrange perſon in the garden at that unſeaſonable time, ſet upon him with great fury. The doctor catched him by the throat, threw him, and lay upon him, and whilſt he kept him down, conſidered what he ſhould do in that exigence; once he had a mind to kill him, but he altered this reſolution, upon recollecting that this would be unjuſt, ſince the dog did only his duty, and he himſelf was in fault for rambling out of his room before it was light. At length he called out ſo loud, that he was heard by ſome of the houſe, who came preſently out, and freed both the doctor and the dog from the danger they were both in. Dr. Barrow was for ſome time Greek profeſſor in the univerſity of Cambridge, and profeſſor of geometry in Greſham college. He was afterwards maſter of Trinity college, and vice-chancellor of the univerſity. The doctor's works were very numerous, and ſuch as do honour to the Engliſh nation: theſe are, 1. Euclid's Elements. 2. Euclid's *Data*. 3. Optical Letters, read in the public ſchool of Cambridge. 4. Thirteen Geometrical Lectures. 5. The Works of Archimedes, the four Books of Apollonius's Conic Sections, and Theodoſius's Spherics, explained in a new Method. 6. A Lecture, in which Archimedes's Theorems of the Sphere and Cylinder are inveſtigated, and briefly demonſtrated. 7. Mathematical Lectures, read in the public ſchools of the univerſity of Cambridge: the above were all printed in Latin; and as to his Engliſh works, they are printed together in four volumes, folio.

The doctor was remarkable for negligence in his dreſs, which ſometimes expoſed him to inconveniences, where he was not known; and for the length of his ſermons, which, though they were admired by all good judges, on account of the excellent ſenſe, of which they are full, muſt be conſidered rather as entire treatiſes, than diſcourſes fit to be delivered from the pulpit; for it was not unuſual for him to be three hours in preaching one diſcourſe. Apprehenſive that we have ſcarcely done juſtice to the character of this great man, we ſhall here inſert an abſtract of that given of him by the reverend and learned Mr. J. Granger, which will be a proper concluſion of this article. "The name of "Dr. Barrow, ſays he, will ever be illuſtrious for a ſtrength "of mind, and a compaſs of knowledge that did honour to "his country. He was unrivalled in mathematical learn-"ing, and eſpecially in the ſublime geometry, in which he "has been excelled only by one man, and that man was "his pupil, the great Sir Iſaac Newton. The ſame ge-"nius that ſeemed to be born only to bring hidden truths "to light, to riſe to the heights or deſcend to the depths "of ſcience, would ſometimes amuſe itſelf in the flowery "paths of poetry, and he compoſed verſes both in Greek "and Latin. He at length gave himſelf up entirely to di-"vinity, and particularly to the moſt uſeful part of it, that "which has a tendency to make men wiſer and better. He "has, in his excellent Sermons on the Creed, ſolved every "difficulty, and removed every obſtacle that oppoſed itſelf "to our faith, and made divine revelation as clear as the "demonſtrations in his own Euclid. In his Sermons he "knew not how to leave off writing till he had exhauſted "his ſubject; and his admirable Diſcourſe on the Duty "and Reward of Bounty to the Poor, took him up three "hours and a half in preaching. This excellent perſon, "who was a bright example of Chriſtian virtue, as well "as a prodigy of learning, died on the 4th of May, 1677, "in the forty-ſeventh year of his age." and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a monument, adorned with his buſt, was ſoon after erected, by the contribution of his friends.

BARRY (Girald) better known by the name of Giraldus Cambrenſis, i. e. Girald of Wales, was born near Pembroke, in South Wales, about the year 1146, and was deſcended of a noble family, which he often obſerves in his works; for though he was a man of learning and addreſs, theſe qualities were tarniſhed by an exceſſive vanity, and his ſtyle is ſo puerile and affected, ſo diffuſe and full of quibbles, and gingling conceits, that it can by no means pleaſe men of taſte. He was offered ſeveral Welſh biſhoprics, which he refuſed to accept; though he longed for that of St. David's, which he could not obtain. He wrote a great many books in Latin; as 1. His own Life. 2. A Chronology in Metre. 3. Coſmography, embelliſhed with pentameter Verſes. 4 The Mirror of the Church. 5. A Collection of Pieces, or various Epiſtles, collected by himſelf. 6. The Lives of St. Ædelbert, St. David, St. Caradac, St. Remigius, and St. Hugo. 7. A Topography of Wales, and 8. A compendious Deſcription of both the Land and Cuſtoms of the Nation, &c.

BARRY (GERAT) a gentleman, deſcended from the noble family of Barrymore, in Ireland. He ſerved many years with reputation as an inferior officer in the armies of the king of Spain, in Germany and the Low Countries; but roſe no higher than to the office of a captain of foot. He wrote a book, intitled, a Diſcourſe of Military Diſcipline, which he printed at Bruſſels, in 1634. We have no account when he died.

BART (JOHN) a native of Dunkirk, who, from being a common fiſherman, aroſe to be commodore of a ſquadron. He was tall and robuſt, with a fierce and ſavage air. The chevalier de Fourbin introduced him at court, in 1691, where he was well received; though his clumſy appearance made the courtiers ſay, "There goes the chevalier Fourbin, leading his bear." He was however well ſkilled in navigation, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery on ſeveral extraordinary occaſions: he frequently gained great advantages over the Engliſh and Dutch, and died on the 27th of April, 1702, aged fifty-one.

BARTAS (WILLIAM DE SALUSTE DU) a French poet, who lived in the ſixteenth century. He was employed by Henry IV. of France, in England, Denmark, and Scotland, and commanded a troop of horſe in Gaſcony, under the marechal de Martignan. He was a Calviniſt, and died in 1590, aged forty-ſix. He wrote a great number of poems, the moſt famous of which are, 1. The Week, or the Creation of the World, in ſeven books. 2. The Poem of Judith; and 3. The Battle of Ivry, gained by Henry IV. in 1590. Du Bartas wrote in a bombaſt ſtyle.

BARTHE (PAUL DE LA) lord of Thermes, marſhal of France, and one of the greateſt commanders in the ſixteenth century, was more known by the name of marſhal de Thermes He was born at Conſeran, of a noble and ancient family; but it had few of the advantages of fortune. He ſignalized himſelf under the reigns of Francis I. Henry II. and Francis II. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars of Italy, from the year 1528, and contributed greatly to the victory of Ceriſoles, in 1544, where he fought bravely in the quality of colonel-general of the light-horſe, and was made priſoner, two horſes being killed under him; but the duke d'Enguien, who commanded the army, obtained his releaſe, by giving in exchange Raymond de Cardonna, Charles de Gonzagues, and colonel Aliſprand Madrucci, which proved the high eſteem to which he had ariſen. In 1547, he took the marquiſate of Saluces, and the caſtle of Ravel, one of the ſtrongeſt places in Piedmont. Two years after, he was ſent to command in Scotland, when he took ſeveral places, and oppoſed the Engliſh with ſuch ſucceſs, that they were obliged to conſent to a peace. Being at Rome in 1550, in quality of ambaſſador to pope Julius III. to bring about a peace with the Farneſes, and not being able to obtain any thing of that pope, he commanded the French troops in Italy, where he obtained great advantages, eſpecially in the iſland of Corſica, and continued to ſignalize himſelf till the year 1558, when he was made marſhal of France. He took Dunkirk the ſame year, but loſt the battle of Gravelines, where he was wounded and taken priſoner, on the 14th of July. He recovered his liberty at the peace of Chateau-Cambreſis, in 1559, and afterwards ſerved againſt the French proteſtants. He died at Paris, on the 6th of May, 1562, without leaving any poſterity.

BARTHIUS (GASPAR) one of the moſt learned men, and moſt copious writers of his age, was born at Cuſtrin, in Brandenbourg, the 22d of June, 1587. He became learned ſo early, that his childhood was admired by great men, and he wrote ſeveral books before he had a beard. He had a prodigious facility in making verſes, and publiſhed a great number of them. Bale obſerves, that all his writings riſe to ſuch a prodigious bulk, that one can ſcarce conceive a ſingle man could be capable of executing ſuch a great variety of things: but he loſt a great many of his manuſcripts by a fire which burnt his houſe. Some of the moſt famous of his works that have been printed are, 1. His *Adverſaria*, a large volume in folio; the ſecond and third volumes of which he left in manuſcript. 2. A Tranſlation of Æneas Gazæus. 3. A large volume of Notes upon Claudian, in quarto; and 4. Three large volumes upon Statius, &c. He died at Leipſic, in 1658, aged ſeventy-one.

BARTHOLINUS (CASPAR) a learned phyſician and anatomiſt, in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Malmoe, a town in the province of Schonen, which then belonged to Denmark. At three years of age he had ſuch a quick capacity, that in fourteen days he learned to read, and in his thirteenth year he compoſed Greek and Latin orations, and pronounced them in public When he was about eighteen, he went to the univerſity of Copenhagen, and afterwards ſtudied at Roſtock and Wirtemberg, at which laſt place he applied himſelf with ſuch aſſiduity to philoſophy and divinity, that he always roſe before break of day, and went to bed very late. Bartholinus now began his travels, and having gone through part of Germany, Flanders, and Holland, came to England, from whence he returned to Germany, and proceeded to Italy, neglecting no opportunity of improving himſelf at the different univerſities to which he came, and every where receiving marks of reſpect; particularly at Naples he was offered the profeſſorſhip of anatomy, which he declined; and at Sedan, in France, the Greek profeſſorſhip, which he alſo declined. Having travelled as far as the frontiers of Spain, he returned to Italy, in order to perfect himſelf in the practice of medicine; and from thence removed to Baſil, where he had ſtudied phyſic ſome time before, and here, in 1610, he received his doctor's degree in medicine. Returning to Copenhagen, he was in 1613 choſen profeſſor of phyſic in that univerſity, which he enjoyed eleven years, when falling into a dangerous illneſs, he made a vow, that if it ſhould pleaſe God to reſtore him, he would ſolely apply himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity. He recovered and kept his word, and ſoon after obtained the profeſſorſhip of divinity, and the canonry of Roſchild. He died on the 13th of July, 1629, after having wrote ſeveral ſmall works, chiefly on metaphyſics, logic, and rhetoric.

BARTHOLINUS (THOMAS) a celebrated phyſician, was the ſon of the former, and was born at Copenhagen, on the 20th of October, 1616. After ſtudying ſome years in his own country, he in 1637 went to Leyden, where he ſtudied phyſic during three years; he then travelled into France, and reſided two years at Paris and Montpellier, in order to improve himſelf under the famous phyſicians of thoſe univerſities; afterwards going to Italy, he continued three years at Padua, and at length went to Baſil, where he obtained the degree of doctor of philoſophy; ſoon after he returned to Copenhagen, where, in 1647, he was appointed profeſſor of the mathematics, and the next year was nominated to the anatomical chair, an employment better ſuited to his genius and inclination, which he diſcharged with great aſſiduity for thirteen years, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by making ſeveral diſcoveries with reſpect to the lacteal veins and lymphatic veſſels; but his cloſe application having rendered his conſtitution very infirm, he, in 1661, reſigned his chair; but the king of Denmark allowed him the the title of honorary profeſſor. He now retired to a little eſtate he had purchaſed at Hageſted, near Copenhagen, where he hoped to have ſpent the remainder of his days in peace and tranquillity; but his houſe being burnt in 1670, his library, with with all his books and manuſcripts, was deſtroyed. In conſideration of this loſs the king appointed him his phyſician, with a handſome ſalary, and exempted his land from all taxes; the univerſity of Copenhagen alſo appointed him their librarian; and, in 1675, the king did him the honour to give him a ſeat in the grand council of Denmark. He wrote, 1. *Anatomia Caſpari Bartholini Parentis novis Obſervationibus primum locupletata*, octavo. 2. *De Monſtris in Natura & Medicina*, quarto. 3. *De Armillis Veterum, præſertim Danorum Schedion*, octavo; and ſeveral other works. This great man died on the 4th of December, 1680.

BARTHOLOMOEUS ALBICI, a monk of the order of St. Francis, lived in the fourteenth century. He was born at Piſa, and rendered himſelf famous by his book on the Conformity of St. Francis to Jeſus Chriſt, in which he blaſphemouſly raiſes the actions of that patriarch of the monks not only above thoſe of all other ſaints, but pretends that they were equal to thoſe of the Son of God.

BARTHOLOMEW, that is, the Son of Him who ſuſpends the Waters, was one of the apoſtles. He is ſaid to be the ſame as Nathaniel; that he preached the goſpel in the Eaſt Indies, in Æthiopia, and Lycaonia; and that he ſuffered martyrdom in Armenia, where he was flead alive. Euſebius relates, that Pantænus going into the Indies, found there the Goſpel of St. Matthew, written in Hebrew, which had been left there by St. Bartholomew; but this fact is uncertain.

BARTHOLOMEW of the Martyrs, a pious and learned Dominican monk, born at Liſbon, in 1514. He was preceptor to Don Antonio, the nephew of John III. king of Portugal; and the queen having nominated him to the archbiſhopric of Braga, he was conſecrated in 1559; but at length having obtained his diſmiſſion from that archbiſhopric from Gregory III. he retired to Vienna, where he died in 1590, aged ſeventy-ſix. He wrote *Stimulus Paſtorum*, and ſeveral other works, all of which have been printed together in two volumes folio.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.) a ſmall iſland in North America, and one of the Caribbees, belonging to the French. It is about twenty-four miles in compaſs, and has a good haven. Long. 62. 15. W. Lat. 18. 6. N.

BARTOLOCCI (JULIUS) a learned monk, and profeſſor of Hebrew at Rome, was born at Celeno, in 1613, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing an excellent *Bibliotheca Rabbin.* in four volumes folio, a continuation of which was performed by Imbonati his diſciple. He died in 1687.

BAR-

BARTOLOMEO (FRANCISCO) a celebrated painter, born at Savignano, a village ten miles from Florence, in the year 1469, was the diſciple of Coſimo Roſſelli, but was much more beholden to the works of Leonardo da Vinci for his extraordinary ſkill in painting. He was well verſed in the fundamentals of deſign, and had ſo many other laudable qualities, that Raphael, after quitting the ſchool of Perugino, applied to this maſter, and under him ſtudied the rules of perſpective, with the art of managing and uniting his colours. In the year 1500, he turned Dominican friar, and ſome time after was ſent by his ſuperiors to the convent of St. Martin, in Florence. He painted both portraits and hiſtories; but his ſcrupulous conſcience would hardly ever ſuffer him to draw naked figures, though no body underſtood them better. He was the firſt who invented and made uſe of a layman. He died in 1517, aged forty-eight.

BARTON (ELIZABETH) vulgarly called the Holy Maid of Kent, a noted impoſtor raiſed up by the miniſter of Aldrington in Kent, and other prieſts, to ſupport the Romiſh church under its tottering condition, in the reign of king Hen y VIII. She was ſervant to one Thomas Knob of Aldrington, and had been long troubled with convulſions that diſtorted her mouth and limbs in an extraordinary manner, and threw her body into the ſtrangeſt agitations. The continuance of this diſtemper at laſt ſo diſpoſed her body, that when ſhe recovered, ſhe could throw it into the ſame diſtortions. Maſters, the miniſter of Aldrington, with ſeveral monks and friars, thought her a proper tool to anſwer their purpoſes; they perſuaded her to pretend that what ſhe ſaid and did was by a ſupernatural impulſe, and taught her to act her part to the higheſt degree of perfection; ſhe would lie as it were in a trance for ſome time, and then coming to herſelf, after many ſtrange geſticulations, would break out into devout ejaculations, hymns, and prayers; ſometimes delivering herſelf in ſet ſpeeches, ſometimes in uncouth monkiſh rhymes, pretending that ſhe had been honoured with viſions, heard heavenly voices, and the moſt raviſhing melody, and had been favoured with revelations, declaiming againſt the wickedneſs of the times, againſt hereſy and innovations, exhorting the people to frequent the church, to hear maſſes, to uſe frequent confeſſion, and to pray to our Lady and all the ſaints. Her artful management of this affair, together with her pretended piety, virtue, and auſterity of life, not only deceived the vulgar, but ſeveral learned men, as ſir Thomas Moore, Fiſher biſhop of Rocheſter, and Warham archbiſhop of Canterbury, the latter of whom appointed commiſſioners to examine her. She was now inſtructed to ſay in her counterfeit trances, that the bleſſed Virgin had appeared to her, and that ſhe ſhould never recover till ſhe went to viſit her image, in a famous chapel dedicated to her at Court at Strete. Thither ſhe at length went, attended by above three thouſand people, and ſeveral perſons of quality of both ſexes; ſhe then fell into trances, and uttered many things in honour of the ſaints and the Popiſh religion, after which it was given out, that by the interceſſion of our Lady ſhe was miraculouſly recovered of her diſtemper. She was then, by the archbiſhop's order, put into the nunnery of St. Sepulchre's, Canterbury, where ſhe pretended to have frequent viſions and inſpirations, and alſo to work miracles for all ſuch as would make a good profitable vow to our Lady of Court at Strete. The prieſts now reaped great gains by her, and the deſign of the contrivance being anſwered, ſhe went on for ſome years, and ſeveral books were written on her ſanctity of life, viſions, revelations, and prophecies. Emboldened by this great ſucceſs, ſhe at laſt, by the advice of her aſſociates, publicly declared, that God had revealed to her, that in caſe the king went on with the divorce of queen Catherine of Arragon, and married another wife while ſhe was living, he ſhould not be king of England a month longer, but ſhould die a villain's death. This coming to the ears of the biſhop of Rocheſter, and others who adhered to the queen's intereſt, they had frequent meetings with her and her accomplices, and ſeveral methods were taken to draw the people from their allegiance. At length, this affair being no longer a ſecret, the king, who had hitherto deſpiſed it, ordered that the maid and her accomplices ſhould be brought into the ſtar-chamber, where there was a numerous appearance of lords, &c. and being cloſely examined, they all confeſſed the whole to be a contrivance and impoſture; for which they were all ſentenced to read their public recantations on a ſcaffold erected at St. Paul's Croſs, and were ſome time after executed at Tyburn, when the nun made a ſhort ſpeech, in which ſhe voluntarily acknowledged her crime and the juſtice of her ſentence.

BARTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a good market on Saturday, and a fair on June 13, for ſheep. It is ſeated on the ſouthern ſhore of the Humber, thirty-five miles from Lincoln. There is horſe-ferry from hence over to Hull in Yorkſhire.

BARUCH, the prophet, was the ſon of Nerias, and of a diſtinguiſhed family; but his high birth did not hinder him from becoming the diſciple and ſecretary of Jeremiah, and expoſing himſelf to the ſame dangers as that prophet. Several learned authors ſuppoſe that Baruch accompanied Saraias, his brother, to Babylon; and that he wrote the book which bears his name, the following year, which was the fifth of the captivity of Jechonias, who had been ſucceeded by Sedecias; but other interpreters believe, that the book of Baruch was not written till the fifth year after the ruin of Jeruſalem; for that city being beſieged a third time by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, Jeremiah and Baruch were put in priſon; but after the deſtruction of the city, Nebuzaradan having reſtored them to liberty, according to Joſephus, Baruch went into Egypt with Jeremiah, where the latter died. After the death of that prophet, Baruch retired to Babylon, where he wrote the book which bears his name, and read it before Jechonias and the numerous captives, in the fifth year after the Chaldeans had taken Jeruſalem and burnt it. The frequent Hebraiſms found in this book ſufficiently prove that it was originally written in Hebrew; but the original Hebrew is loſt, and we have only the Greek verſion; however, neither the Jews nor the Proteſtants acknowledge this book to be canonical.

RARUTH, an ancient town of Turky in Syria, where there is a Chriſtian church of the Neſtorian perſuaſion. It is inconſiderable now to what it was formerly, though it is ſeated in a fine fertile ſoil, twenty miles north-eaſt of Seyda, and forty-two eaſt of Balbec. Long. 34. 20. E. Lat. 33. 30 N.

BARWICK (JOHN) dean of St. Paul's, was born at Wetherſtock, in Weſtmoreland, on the 20th of April, 1612, and in 1631, was admitted into St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he was choſen fellow. He was principally concerned in ſending the plate of that college to king Charles I. and with ſome others wrote the complaint of the univerſity publiſhed by Royſton. On being driven with ſome others, from the univerſity, he came to London, and was the means of bringing back ſir Thomas Middleton and colonel Pope to their allegiance. Under the cover of paſſports of commerce procured from the rebels, he ſent meſſages and money to the royaliſts; and by the help of old women, perſonating ſtrollers, conveyed letters to and from the king. He was alſo often ſent by his majeſty to his friends in London. He aſſiſted Mr. Lacy in his confinement, and concealed ſir Marmaduke Langdale, after his eſcape from priſon, till he had an opportunity of leaving the kingdom; and was afterwards ſo afflicted at the king's death, that he fell into a dangerous illneſs. Having ſhewn himſelf a ſteady friend to the royal cauſe, king Charles II. offered him the ſee of Carliſle, which he refuſed, that it might not appear that his former loyalty was the effect of ambition. In 1661, he was made dean of St. Paul's, and the ſame year was choſen prolocutor of the convocation; but died on the 22d of October, 1664.

BARWICK (PETER) an eminent phyſician, was brother to the former, and born at Wetherſtock, in Weſtmoreland, in 1619. In 1637, he went to St. John's college, Cambridge, and was afterwards nominated to a fellowſhip in that college by the biſhop of Ely. In 1655, he was created doctor of phyſic, and two years after marrying the widow of an eminent merchant, who was a near relation to archbiſhop Laud, he ſettled in London, where he ſoon gained a very great reputation for his ſkill in his profeſſion, and in 1660, was made one of the phyſicians in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1666, being compelled by the fire of London to quit his houſe, where he had remained all the time of the plague, he took another near Weſtminſter abbey, for the ſake of being near that cathedral, to which he conſtantly reſorted at ſix o'clock prayers. In 1694, growing quite blind, and being frequently afflicted with the ſtone, he gave over practice, and dedicated the remainder of his life to the ſervice of God and the converſation of a few intimate friends. He died on the 4th of September, 1705, at eighty-ſix years of age. He wrote, 1. A Defence of Dr. Harvey's Diſcovery of the Circulation of the Blood. 2. The Life of the dean his brother. 3. A Defence of Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ againſt Dr. Walker.

BASARTSCHICK, a conſiderable town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania. It is pretty well built, and the ſtreets are clean and broad. It has a great trade, and is ſeated on the river Meritz; here are alſo ſeveral baths. Long. 24. 40. E. Lat. 41. 49. N.

BASCHI (MATTHEW) a Franciſcan monk, a native of the duchy of Spoletto, and the founder of the order of Capuchins, died at Venice, in 1552. His congregation had been approved by pope Clement VII. in 1528.

BASIER, or BASIRE, (ISAAC) a learned and active divine, born in the iſle of Jerſey, in the year 1607. He aroſe to be chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I. was inſtalled prebendary of Durham, and in 1644, was collated to the archdeaconry of Northumberland, with the rectory of Howick; but being ſequeſtered, plundered, and forced to fly, he repaired

paired to king Charles at Oxford, and on the ſurrender of that city to the parliament, went to propagate the doctrines of the church of England in the Eaſt, among the Greeks, Arabians, and Copties; but on the reſtoration of king Charles II. was recalled to England, reſtored to his preferments and dignities, and made chaplain in ordinary to the king. He wrote *De & Eccleſiæ ſacrum*, or Sacrilege condemned by St. Paul; the Hiſtory of the Engliſh and Scots Preſbytery; and other works. He died Oct. 12, 1676, in the ſixty-ninth year of his age.

BASIL, the capital of the canton of the ſame name, in Swiſſerland, and the principal city in all that country, with regard to its antiquity, beauty, extent, and riches, ſtands on the banks of the Rhine at a place where this river having run from eaſt to weſt turns towards the north. Baſil is divided into two parts by the Rhine, which are joined together by a handſome bridge. The leaſt of the two is on the ſide of Germany. There are here two hundred and twenty ſtreets, ſix market places, forty-ſix fine fountains, thirty-one mills, whereof twenty-one are for grinding corn, and ſix for making paper. That part on the other ſide is ſeven thouſand five hundred paces in circumference, has nine or ten churches, and ſeven or eight convents, which ſerve for other uſes than to maintain monks and nuns. The ſmaller part of the city is about three miles in compaſs, and has three convents, and as many fine churches, beſides the pariſh church. Baſil, taken all together, is, from the cleanneſs and neatneſs of its ſtreets, the beauty of its civil and religious buildings, public and private, a very fine city. The religion profeſſed at Baſil, as well as in the reſt of the canton, is the Proteſtant. The cathedral or minſter is a very ſtately building, with two ſteeples or towers on each ſide the grand portico. Within there is a fine marble altar, a beautiful font, and very handſome organ loft, painted by Hans Holbein.

Behind the cathedral, on the borders of the Rhine, they have raiſed a magnificent terras, ſupported on the outſide with walls of a prodigious height. From hence there is a delicious proſpect along the Rhine, and into the neighbouring fields. The church of St. Peter is at the extremity of the city, and is remarkable for the fine ſquare behind it, which extends to the walls of the city. It is adorned with fountains, and one hundred and forty-four linden-trees and elms. This is the common place for walking in the cool of the evening, though in the heat of the day the trees yield a delightful ſhade. On the ſide of this ſquare ſtands the arſenal, which is well furniſhed with warlike ammunition and artillery. The church of the Dominicans ſerves for the French, and againſt its walls, in the church-yard, is a famous painting of Holbein's, called the Dance of Death; the deſign is ſo grand, that ſeveral painters have come to ſtudy it; but being almoſt effaced by time, it has been mended, or rather marred, by other painters.

The town-houſe is not far from the cathedral, and is adorned with ſeveral paintings, chiefly by Holbein; particularly, there is one by him in the great council-hall. in eight compartments, repreſenting the paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, for which a very great ſum has been offered. On the outſide of the town-houſe is a painting in freſco of the laſt judgment, where the devils are repreſented as thruſting the damned into hell. Next to the town-houſe, the moſt remarkable ſight is the univerſity, founded in 1459, which has educated a great number of famous men, and is now reſorted to by a great number of ſtrangers of all ranks. There is nothing remarkable in the colleges but the public library, which is very handſome, and has a great number of curious manuſcripts, and twenty pictures by Hans Holbein.

The bridge over the Rhine is of wood, and two hundred and fifty paces in length, over which they paſs into the Leſſer City, which is walled like the former. The pariſh church is here a fine ſtructure, and the chartreuſe is ſo built, that every monk had his cell and his garden. The city of Baſil is very populous, but it may be more ſo; for on the ſouth ſide there is a large piece of land, which is taken up with gardens. It is fortified in the modern way, with baſtions and other works. Long. 7. 36. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

The Canton of Baſil is a pleaſant, rich, and fruitful country, producing every neceſſary of life, particularly excellent corn and good wine, eſpecially about Baſil; for here the fields are level, and reach to the extremity of Mount Jura. This country is divided into ſeven baillages, Farnſberg, Homberg, Munchenſtein, Walleburgh, Ramſtein, Ricchey, and Liechtſtall.

BASIL (St.) the Great, one of the moſt learned and eloquent doctors of the church, was born at Cæſarea, in Cappadocia, about the year 328, and went to finiſh his ſtudies at Athens, where he contracted a ſtrict friendſhip with St. Gregory Nazianzen. Some years after his return he retired for a time into ſolitude, and was the founder of the monaſtic life in Pontus and Cappadocia. Being elected biſhop of Cæſaria in 369, the emperor Valens reſolved to prevail upon him to embrace the doctrine of Arius, and to communicate with Eudoxius, and for that purpoſe ſent Modeſtus, his præfectus prætorio, to him; but his arguments, perſuaſions, and threatnings, were ineffectual. St. Baſil afterwards endeavoured to unite the eaſtern and weſtern churches, that were then at variance about Meletius and Paulinus, two biſhops of Antioch, but this too was without effect. He erected a biſhoprick at Zazima, and gave it to his friend, St. Gregory Nazianzen. He wrote againſt Apollinarius and Euſtathus, and died in 379. The beſt edition of his works is that of Father Garnier, printed in Greek and Latin, in three volumes, folio.

St. Baſil's ſtyle is pure and elegant, his expreſſions grand and ſublime, his thoughts noble and full of majeſty; and Eraſmus places him among the greateſt orators of antiquity.

BASILICATA, a territory of Naples, in Italy, bounded on the north by the Otranto, Bari, and the Capitanata, on the weſt by the Principato, and a ſmall part of the Tuſcan Sea, on the ſouth by Calabria, and on the eaſt by the gulph of Taranto. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, the principal of which are the Brandano, Baſiento, Agri, and Sino; but as it is almoſt all occupied by the Appenine mountains, it is neither very populous nor fertile; however, it produces enough to maintain its inhabitants, and has a ſmall quantity of cotton. The principal towns are Cirenza, the capital, Meſi, Turſi, Rapollo, Muro, Lavello, Tracarico, Monte Peloſe, and Venoſa, which are all epiſcopal ſees.

BASILIGOROD, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Muſcovite Tartary, ſeated on the ſide of the river Wolga, at its confluence with the Sura.

BASILIDES, a native of Alexandria, and the diſciple of Simon Magus, lived in the ſecond century, and died under the emperor Adrian, about the year 130.

BASILIUS, ſurnamed the Macedonian, emperor of the Greeks. He was a common ſoldier, and of an obſcure family in Macedonia, and yet raiſed himſelf to the throne; for having pleaſed the emperor Michael by his addreſs in the management of his horſes, he became his firſt equery, and then his great chamberlain. He at length aſſaſſinated the famous Bardas, and was aſſociated to the empire in 866. He murdered the emperor Michael in 867, held the eighth general council at Conſtantinople, depoſed the patriarch Photius, but in 878 reſtored him to the patriarchate, and declared againſt the popes, who refuſed to admit him into their communion. He carried on a ſucceſsful war in the Eaſt, and took ſeveral towns in Sicily from the Saracens. He died in 886. Under his reign the Ruſſians embraced Chriſtianity, and the doctrine of the Greek church.

He ought not to be confounded with Baſilius the Young, who ſucceeded Zemiſcus in 975, and, after a reign of fifty years, died in 1025.

BASINA, the wife of Childeric, king of France, and the mother of the great Clovis. She had been married to a king of Thuringia, when Childeric, having exaſperated his people by his debaucheries, was obliged to fly from his dominions, and came to the court of her huſband, who received him with the greateſt kindneſs. Baſina was a princeſs of extraordinary beauty, and Childeric in return for the favours he received from the king, made her the ſubject of his gallantry, debauched her, and engaged her affections ſo ſtrongly, that being recalled eight years after, ſhe left her huſband and followed him. Childeric, on ſeeing her at his court, aſked the occaſion of her journey, when ſhe plainly told him, that it was for her love of him, and that if ſhe had known any prince beyond the ſea more proper for her, ſhe would have gone in ſearch of him. Childeric was pleaſed with this ſpeech and married her.

BASINGE (JOHN) more commonly known by the name of Baſingſtochius, or Baſingſtoke, a perſon of diſtinguiſhed learning in the thirteenth century, was born at Baſingſtoke, in Hampſhire, and having ſtudied at Oxford and Paris, went to Athens, where he bought a great number of Greek manuſcripts, and at his return to England introduced here the uſe of the Greek numeral figures. On account of his uncommon merit, he was preferred to the archdeaconry of London, and not long after to that of Leiceſter. He took all proper methods to inſpire youth with the love of learning, and particularly to promote the ſtudy of the Greek language. He died in 1252, under the reign of Henry III. He wrote a Greek Grammar, a Latin Tranſlation of a Harmony of the Goſpels, &c.

BASINGSTOKE (RICHARD). See WHYTE or VITUS.

BASINGSTOKE, a town of Hampſhire, is governed by a mayor, a recorder, ſeven aldermen, ſeven burgeſſes, &c. It is ſixteen miles north-eaſt from Wincheſter, and forty-eight ſouth-weſt from London. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 51. 20. N. It has a diſcharged vicarage of 49l. a year. It has a market on Wedneſdays; and two fairs, held on Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, for pedlary, and Oct. 10, for hiring ſervants and cattle.

BASKARIA,

BASKARIA, a country of Muſcovite Tartary, bordered on the north by the Tartars of Tumen, and on the eaſt by thoſe of Baribinſkoi, and by the territories of Abli; on the ſouth by the mountains of Sortora, and on the weſt by the duchy of Bulgaria.

BASKERVILE (Sir SIMON) an excellent ſcholar, and eminent phyſician, in the reigns of king James I. and king Charles I. was born at Exeter, in 1573, educated at Oxford, and, in 1606, was choſen ſenior proctor of that univerſity, when he applied himſelf wholly to the ſtudy of phyſic, and became an eminent proficient. After this he came to London, when his great reputation introducing him to the knowledge of the court, he was choſen phyſician to king James I. and afterwards to king Charles I. who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He died July 5, 1641, aged ſixty-eight.

BASNAGAR, a city of Aſia, and capital of Golconda, in the dominions of the great mogul. It is ſaid to be large, well built, and inhabited only by people of fortune, except in the ſuburbs called Erengabad, which is taken up by tradeſmen, merchants, and the lower rank of people, who in the day-time come to trade in the city. It is ſeated on the river Nerva, in a plain, ſurrounded with little hills. The city and ſuburbs are about five miles in length. The river waſhes the walls of the city on the ſouth-weſt ſide, and paſſing along, falls into the gulph of Bengal, near Maſlipatan. The entrance is over a large bridge, and within the city there are broad handſome ſtreets, but they are ſandy, and on that account very troubleſome in hot weather. There are three fine moſques in the ſuburbs, which ſerve inſtead of caravanſeras for ſtrangers, and in the neighbourhood are ſeveral pagods.

BASNAGE (BENJAMIN) the ſon of the learned N. Baſnage, miniſter of the church of Carenton, in Normandy, was born in 1580, became miniſter of Carenton, and, in 1637, was choſen moderator to the national ſynod of Alençon. He wrote ſome controverſial works, and a Treatiſe on the Church, which was much eſteemed. He died in 1652.

BASNAGE (HENRY) the ſon of the former, and one of the moſt eloquent advocates in the parliament of Roan, was born in 1615. He publiſhed the Common Law of Normandy, with very large commentaries, and a Treatiſe on Mortgages. He died at Roan in 1695, in the eighty-firſt year of his age.

He ought not to be confounded with Henry Baſnage de Beauval, his ſon, who wrote The Hiſtory of the Works of the Learned, and publiſhed an edition of Furitier. This laſt gentleman died at the Hague in 1710, aged fifty-three.

BASNAGE (JAMES) a learned and accompliſhed author, and paſtor of the Walloon church at the Hague, was born at Roan, in Normandy, Auguſt 8, 1653. He was the ſon of the advocate, and had a politeneſs ſeldom to be met with among learned men. He correſponded by letter with ſeveral princes, lords, and miniſters of ſtate, both Catholic and Proteſtant, and with a great many learned men in England, France, Germany, and Italy; he was affable and eaſy in his behaviour, and always ready to uſe his intereſt in favour of the unfortunate; and the works he wrote, which are moſtly in French, ſpread his reputation almoſt all over Europe: among theſe are, 1. The Hiſtory of the Religion of the Reformed Churches. 2. Jewiſh Antiquities. 3. The Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament; and many others. He died September 22, 1723.

BASNAGE (SAMUEL) born at Flottemanville, was the grandſon of Benjamin Baſnage above mentioned. He was a Proteſtant miniſter at Bayeux, and afterwards at Zutphen. He publiſhed, in 1706, *Annales Politico-Eccleſiaſtici*, in three volumes, folio. He alſo wrote a Latin Critique on Baronius's Annals.

BASNET (EDWARD) dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and privy counſellor to king Henry VIII. and king Edward VI. ſignalized himſelf on the following occaſion. In 1539 O'Neal and O'Daniel, with ſome Iriſh chieftains, or heads of clans, made terrible ravages in the county of Meath, by burning towns and villages, as far as mount Tara, before the country was able to oppoſe them; at length the lord deputy Grey, attended by ſeveral of the nobility and gentry, and the citizens of Dublin and Drogheda, marched out to ſuppreſs them: dean Baſnet, laying aſide his ſacerdotal habit, attended them, and in the engagement which followed, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage and conduct; the rebels were routed, and the king was pleaſed to reward the dean by a grant to him and his heirs of the caſtle, town, lands, and rectory of Kilternan, in the county of Dublin, to hold in capite by the ſervice of one knight's fee for ever. He died in the firſt year of the reign of queen Mary.

BASQUES, a ſmall territory of France, towards the Pyrenean mountains. It comprehends Labour, Lower Navarre, and the diſtrict of Soule.

BASRAH, by ſome called Balſera, and by others Baſſora, or Buſſerah, a ſea-port town in Turky, in Aſia, ſtands on the ſide of the river Shat el Arab, which is formed by the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, in Irac Arabi. The compaſs of this city is a mile and a half, in which there are about ten thouſand houſes, all built of brick, dried in the ſun, as well as the caſtle, walls, and other public ſtructures. The houſes are low and flat-roofed, after the Turkiſh manner. It is about ſeventy miles from the Perſian Gulph, which is called by ſome the Gulph of Baſrah. The port is very good and ſafe, and ſince the deſtruction of Ormus, a great number of veſſels come thither loaded with merchandize from the Indies. The ſituation of Baſrah is ſo advantageous, that it might be made one of the fineſt cities in the world, and might be able to carry on a trade with the greateſt part of the earth.

There is great plenty of grapes in the territory of Baſrah, and yet they make neither wine nor brandy; but the Carmelite monks, by ſeeing the baſha, are allowed to make both. The baſha of Baſrah is not changed every three years, but is in ſome ſort hereditary; for by preſents the ſon procures the grand ſeignior's leave to continue in the ſame poſt. He lets his ordinary revenues to one that farms it, except the cuſtom-houſe, which he keeps in his own hands. He likewiſe gets a great deal of money from the Perſians, who all paſs this way in their pilgrimage to Mecca, and ſells them camels when they want them, at his own price. If he allows them a guard of three hundred horſe to eſcort them to Mecca, and back again to Baſrah, they pay him thirty ſequins each.

The inhabitants of Baſrah are Arabs, with ſome Perſians and Indians. The laſt have two pagods in this place. There are no other Chriſtians that have a church but the Carmelites, and this ſerves for the Armenians and the Neſtorians, who make uſe of it occaſionally when they come to this city. Neither the Portugueſe, the Dutch, nor the Engliſh, make any ſtay at this place when their trade is over, and the wind is fair. The city is under very good regulations, without intrenching on the liberties of the inhabitants, inſomuch that a ſtranger may walk thro' the ſtreets in the night with the greateſt ſafety. Beſides merchants that come by ſea from the Indies, here may be ſeen at the ſame time ſome from Aleppo, Cairo, Damaſcus, Conſtantinople, and Smyrna, to purchaſe the merchandizes that come from the Indies, wherewith they load young camels, that are bought upon the ſpot; for the Arabs bring them here to ſell, and drive a great trade with thoſe animals. Thoſe that come from Diarbekir, Mouſſul, Bagdad, and other places near the Tigris, carry their goods back up that river, but with great trouble and expence, for the voyage from Baſrah to Bagdad takes up two months.

All the country, from the junction of the two rivers to the ſea, is covered with date trees, which brings them much riches, for they export ten thouſand tuns of dates yearly. However, they are ſo cheap, that you may buy one hundred and ſixty pounds for two ſhillings and three pence. They have very fine horſes, that will travel for thirty hours together, without eating or drinking. The principal judge here is a cadi, who is appointed by the baſha.

Beſides the Chriſtians above mentioned, there is a particular ſect, called the Chriſtians of St. John, who are pretty numerous, and formerly lived on the ſide of the river Jordan, till they were driven away by the Mahommedans when they conquered Paleſtine; after which they ſubmitted to the patriarch of Bagdad, but ſeparated from him about two hundred and ſixty years ago, and came to live in the towns about Baſrah, for the conveniency of water, for they will not live where there is no river. They call themſelves the diſciples of St. John the Baptiſt, from whom they pretend to have received their faith, their books, and their cuſtoms. Every year they have a feſtival, which continues five days, when they all, great and little, flock to the biſhops to be baptiſed, which is always in a river, and on a Sunday. When an infant is to be baptiſed, they carry him to church, and when the biſhop has read certain forms of prayer, they take him to the river, where all the company goes in up to their knees, and after other prayers, he ſprinkles the child three times, ſaying each time, "In the name of the Lord, the "firſt and the laſt of the world and of paradiſe, the moſt "high Creator of all things." Then the biſhop reads ſomething more, while the godfather dips the child in the water; this done, they attend the child home, where there is generally a feaſt. They know nothing of the Trinity, but ſay with the Mahommedans, that Jeſus Chriſt is the ſpirit and word of God. They ſay likewiſe that the angel Gabriel is the ſon of God, begotten of light, and yet they will not admit the eternal generation of Chriſt. However, they allow he was made fleſh to deliver us from the guilt of ſin; that he was conceived without the help of a man, of a pure virgin, by the means of the water of a certain ſpring, which ſhe drank. They believe that he was crucified by the Jews,

that he roſe again the third day, and that his ſoul aſcended into heaven while his body remained on earth: but yet affirm that it was not he himſelf that ſuffered, but a phantom in his room.

The ſacramental bread is made with meal, wine, and oil, the better to repreſent the body and blood of Chriſt. They ſay the oil is added to repreſent the grace that is communicated by the ſacrament, and to put them in mind of the love that is due both to God and man. They make their wine with raiſins, as we do here in England. Inſtead of conſecrating the elements, they make long prayers, at the ſame time bleſſing the bread and wine, in memory of Jeſus Chriſt, without mentioning his body and blood. After which the prieſt takes part of the bread himſelf, and diſtributes the reſt to his aſſiſtants. Their biſhops and prieſts are in ſome ſenſe hereditary; however, they are conſecrated with faſtings and prayers: they marry in the ſame manner as the laity, only they are reſtrained to marrying virgins. They all wear long hair, and a ſmall croſs worked with a needle. At a wedding there is an aſſembly of the friends of both parties at the biſhop's, who goes to the intended bride, and demands whether ſhe is a virgin or not; if the anſwer is in the affirmative, he makes her confirm it with an oath, and then returns to his aſſiſtants. But not content with this, he cauſes her to be examined by his wife and other women; then he makes his wife give her report upon oath; if all be right, the whole company goes down to the river, where the biſhop baptiſes the couple with the uſual ceremonies. Then they return home, and the biſhop conſults a book for a fortunate hour to perform the ceremony in, with which he acquaints the company, who acquieſces in his determination. But if after the ſearch the biſhop's wife declares all is not right, if the man is willing to proceed any farther, he muſt apply to a prieſt, for the biſhop will have nothing more to do in the affair; and yet they all believe it a great ſin to marry any but a virgin, and yet are forced to comply, otherwiſe the couple to be married will turn Mahommedans: however, theſe Chriſtians may be married by their conſcientious prieſts to more wives than one.

But to return to Baſrah. It ſtands ſo low, that it would be in danger of being drowned without the dyke they have made by the ſide of the ſea with free-ſtone, above three miles in length, which is very ſtrong, and the ſtones are cloſely united. The river diſcharges itſelf through four or five channels into the Perſian Gulph, but none of them are navigable for ſhips of burthen, but that which trades to Baſrah. It abounds with fiſh, but there is none good but a ſhad, of the ſize of a herring. There is great plenty of ſwans, geeſe, ducks, teal, widgeons, and curlews. The fields abound with patridges of ſeveral kinds, plover, ſnipes, pigeons, and larks. They have likewiſe birds of prey, as eagles, hawks, kites, crows, black and white; and it is remarkable that thoſe of the ſame colour keep together, and will not ſuffer any ſtragglers of the contrary colour to come among them.

There are abundance of ſmall turtle in the river, but they remain unmoleſted, becauſe the Mahommedans, as well as the Jews, are forbid to eat ſhell-fiſh. They have ſeveral ſorts of wild beaſts, and their wild ſwine eat exceeding well, though they are not fat. The peaſants, who dare not eat any themſelves, invite the Chriſtians to come and kill them, becauſe they make ſad havock with their corn and roots. They have plenty of black cattle, wild and tame, and good milk, but bad cheeſe, and no butter; inſtead of which laſt they uſe the fat of the tails of their ſheep. Coffee and ſmoaking always go together, and are uſed both by the ladies and gentlemen. In the Deſert of Arabia, which is very near Baſrah, there are wild camels, horſes, aſſes, goats, lions, leopards, panthers, and jackals, which they hunt on horſeback, with ſwords and lances, and on foot with fowling-pieces. They have plenty of pomegranates, peaches, nectarines, apricots, quinces, olives, apples, pears, and grapes; but the moſt common and uſeful of all their fruits are the dates, which ſupport and maintain many millions of people, who make them their daily food; and what is remarkable, from hence to the river Indus, or Sinde, they live upon nothing elſe but dates and dried fiſh. Long. 47. 10. E. Lat. 30. 1. N.

BASS, an inacceſſible rock and fort, on the coaſt of Eaſt Lothian, in Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Forth, forty-five miles from Edinburgh. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 56. 3. N.

BASSAIM, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Viſapour, on the coaſt of Malabar. It is fortified, and belongs to the crown of Portugal. It ſtands on a ſmall iſland, ſeparated from the continent by a rivulet. Its walls are pretty high, and about two miles in circumference. It contains three or four churches, ſome convents and monaſteries, with a college and hoſpital, beſides a little citadel in the middle. The trade might be enlarged if moſt of its riches did not lie buried in the churches, or in the hands of indolent country gentlemen, who ſpend their days in eaſe and luxury, without regarding the poverty and calamity of their country. There is an inlet between the town and the iſland of Salſet, which is about half a league diſtant; it ſerves for a harbour for ſmall ſhipping only. The governor is called General of the North, having Diu, Daman, and Chaul, under him, with all their territories. Long. 72. 5. E. Lat. 19. 30. N.

BASSANO (Giacomo da Ponte da) an excellent Italian painter, thus called from the place of his birth. He was born in the year 1510, at Baſſano, a village belonging to the republic of Venice, and was inſtructed by Francis, his father, in the firſt principles of his art, and by the works of Titian and Parmeſan; but above all by the attentive ſtudy of nature, for which purpoſe he lived chiefly in the country, where he principally applied himſelf to painting of landſcapes and animals. He alſo became well acquainted with hiſtory and polite literature, which furniſhed him with excellent ſubjects. He has likewiſe drawn ſeveral night-pieces, but is ſaid to have found great difficulty in repreſenting feet and hands, and for this reaſon theſe are generally hid in his pictures. Annibal Carrache going to ſee Baſſano, was ſo deceived by a book painted on the wall, that he went to lay hold of it. Baſſano was fond of muſic, and uſed alſo to amuſe himſelf with gardening; and it is ſaid, that among the plants he reared, he often intermingled the figures of ſerpents and other animals, drawn ſo much to the life, that the ſpectator could hardly fail of being deceived. The works of this painter are ſpread all over Europe, many of them were purchaſed by Titian, and there are ſeveral in the French king's cabinet, the royal palace, and the Hotel de Toulouſe. He died in 1592, aged eighty-two, leaving four ſons, of whom Francis and Leander were alſo diſtinguiſhed painters.

BASSANTIN (James) a Scots aſtronomer in the ſixteenth century, was the ſon of the laird of Baſſantin in the Mers, and born ſome time in the reign of king James IV. He was ſent while young to the univerſity of Glaſgow, where, inſtead of applying himſelf to words, he arrived at a ſurpriſing knowledge (for that time) in almoſt all the branches of the mathematics; and afterwards, in order to improve himſelf in this kind of knowledge, went to France, and travelled thro' the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany; he was, however, ſtrongly tinctured with the ſuperſtition of the times, in relation to aſtrology. He wrote *Aſtronomia Jacobi Baſſantini Scoti*, i. e. The Aſtronomy of James Baſſantin, a Scot: *Paraphraſe de l'Aſtrolabe*, i. e. An Explanation of the Aſtrolabe; and ſeveral other works. He died in 1568.

BASSET (Fulk) biſhop of London in the reign of king Henry III. was brother to Gilbert Baſſet, one of the barons, and was elected to the ſee of London in the year 1241. In 1250 he began to have a warm diſpute with archbiſhop Boniface, concerning the right of metropolitan viſitation, but, after a long conteſt, thought it beſt to ſubmit. He however ſucceeded better in the oppoſition he made to Ruſtand, the pope's legate. The king and the pope had agreed, with their joint force, to ſqueeze a large ſum of money out of the Engliſh clergy, and to ſhare the plunder: to this end Ruſtand, the pope's legate, ſummoned a council at London, in October, 1255, in which he produced a commiſſion from the pope, to demand a certain ſum of them: upon which the biſhop of London, riſing up, ſaid, "Before "I will ſubmit to ſuch ſervitude, injury, and intolerable "oppreſſion, I will loſe my head." The reſt of the prelates being animated by Baſſet's reſolution, it was unanimouſly decreed, that the pope's demand ſhould not be complied with, nor any regard paid to Ruſtan's authority or cenſures. The legate carried his complaint to the king, who, ſending for the biſhop of London, uſed him very roughly, and threatened him with the ſevereſt papal cenſures. To which Baſſet replied, "The king and the pope, though they cannot juſtly, yet, as being ſtronger than me, may force my biſhoprick from me; they may take away the mitre, but the helmet will remain." This ſteadineſs, and the decree of the council, quite diſconcerted the ſcheme. He died of the plague in 1259.

Basset (Peter) a gentleman of a good family, was chamberlain, or gentleman of the privy-chamber, to king Henry V. a conſtant attendant on that brave prince, and an eye-witneſs of moſt of his glorious actions both at home and abroad; all which he particularly deſcribed in a volume intitled, The Actes of King Henry V. which remains in M.S. in the College of Heralds. This author flouriſhed about the year 1430, in the reign of king Henry VI.

BASSE Terre, the capital of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's. See Christopher's.

BASSEVILLE, a town of North America, in the iſland of Martinico, with a very good harbour. It was built by the French.

BASSI (Angelo). See Politian.

BASSIGNANA, a village of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Po and Tanaro, famous for a battle that was fought near it, on November 25, 1745.

BASSIGNI, a ſmall territory of France, partly in Champagne, and partly in Barrois, of which Chomonte is the capital. It is extremely fertile in all things neceſſary for life, and has plenty of wood.

BASSOLIS (JOHN) a learned divine, of the order of St. Francis, lived in the fourteenth century, and obtained the name of Doctor Ordinatiſſimus. He wrote a Commentary on the Sentences.

BASSOMPIERRE (FRANCIS DE) colonel of the Swiſs, and marſhal of France, was born in Lorrain, of an ancient and noble family, in the year 1579. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour and conduct; but, in 1631, was thrown into the Baſtile, by the king's order, from whence he was not diſcharged till after the death of the cardinal de Richelieu. He wrote his Memoirs while he was in priſon: we have alſo his Account of his Embaſſies, and Remarks on the Hiſtory of Lewis XIII. compoſed by Dupleix.

BASTA (NICHOLAS) an Epirote by nation, was an excellent officer of the cavalry in the ſervice of the Spaniards, in the Low Countries, where he ſerved under the duke of Alva, in the year 1567. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the defeat of La Noue, before Engelmunſter, in 1580.

BASTA (GEORGE) a famous general, born in a village called la Rocca, near Tarentum. The duke of Parma made him commiſſary general of horſe, in the year 1580, and there was no conſiderable enterprize in which he did not give him a principal ſhare. The nobleſt theatre of his actions was in Tranſilvania and Hungary; he gained a ſignal victory in 1601 over Sigiſmund Battori, who had procured himſelf to be choſen prince of Tranſilvania; on the ſide of the Imperialiſts ſcarce was there three hundred men killed, though Sigiſmund loſt above ten thouſand, one hundred and ten colours, forty pieces of cannon, and the whole baggage of his army. This great general wrote a work intiled, *Maeſtro di Campo Generale*; and another intitled, *Governo della Cavalleria leggiera.*

BASTARD (THOMAS) a clergyman and a poet, was born at Blandford, in Dorſetſhire, and educated at New college, in Oxford, of which he was choſen perpetual fellow, in the year 1588, but indulging his talent for ſatire, he was expelled the college for a libel. He was afterwards chaplain to Thomas, earl of Suffolk, lord treaſurer of England, through whoſe intereſt he became vicar of Beer-Regis, and rector of Amour, or Harmer, in his native county. He had great natural endowments, was well ſkilled in the learned languages, and was alſo a celebrated poet, and in his latter years an excellent preacher. He publiſhed ſeveral ſermons. Towards the latter end of his life he grew diſordered in his ſenſes, and being thrown into priſon for debt, he there died in a very mean and obſcure condition, April the 19th, 1618.

BASTIA, the capital city of Corſica, an iſland of the Mediterranean, with a good port, a ſtrong caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. Long. 9. 42. E. Lat. 42. 35. N.

BASTIA, a maritime town of Turky, in Europe, over-againſt the iſland of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamon. Long. 10. 35. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

BASTIMENTOS, ſmall iſlands near Terra Firma, in North America, lying a little to the eaſtward of Porto Bello. One of them has a ſpring of excellent water; they are inhabited by Indians.

BASTION OF FRANCE, a place in Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, to the north-eaſt of Bona. It is conſiderable for the fiſhing of coral, and for corn, leather, wax, and horſes. The French are ſettled there.

BASTOGNACK, a ſmall town of the Low Countries, in the duchy of Luxemburg, twenty miles north-eaſt of the city of Luxemburg. Long. 6. 0. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

BASTON (ROBERT) a Carmelite monk, and afterwards prior of the convent of that order at Scarborough, and alſo poet laureat and public orator at Oxford, flouriſhed in the fourteenth century. King Edward I. in his expedition into Scotland in 1304, took Robert Baſton with him, in order to celebrate his victories over the Scots; but our poet being taken priſoner, was obliged, by torments, to change his note, and ſing the ſucceſſes of Robert Bruce. He wrote ſeveral books in Latin, on the Wars of Scotland, the Luxury of Prieſts, Synodical Sermons, &c. and alſo a volume of Tragedies and Comedies, in Engliſh. He died about the year 1310.

BASTWICK (JOHN) a phyſician whoſe writings and puniſhment made a great noiſe in the laſt century, was born at Writtle, in Eſſex, in the year 1593, and was entered in Emanuel college, Cambridge, in 1614. On his leaving the univerſity, he travelled abroad for nine years, and then ſettled at Colcheſter, where he practiſed phyſic, and wrote two books in Latin againſt Popery, a treatiſe called *Elenchus Religionis Papiſticæ*, with *Flagellum Pontificis & Epiſcoporum*, i. e. a Confutation of Popery, and a Scourge for the Latian Biſhops. Though, in his epiſtle to the reader, he declared that he intended nothing againſt ſuch biſhops as acknowledged their authority from kings and emperors, our Engliſh prelates imagining that ſome things in theſe books were levelled at them, the author was called before the high commiſſion-court, and fined one thouſand pounds, ſentenced to be excommunicated, debarred his practiſe of phyſic, his books to be burnt, to pay coſts of ſuit, and to remain in priſon till he made a recantation. In purſuance of this ſentence he lay two years in the Gate-houſe, where he wrote *Apologeticus ad Præſules Anglicanos, &c.* An Apology for Himſelf, addreſſed to the Biſhops; and another book called the *Letany*, in which he taxed the biſhops with an inclination to popery, and exclaimed againſt the ſeverity and injuſtice of the high-commiſſion's proceedings againſt him. Upon this an information was exhibited againſt him, and in the end, he was ſentenced to pay a fine of five thouſand pounds, to ſtand in the pillory in the Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, and there to loſe his ears, and to ſuffer perpetual impriſonment in a remote place of the kingdom. This ſentence was executed; and he was ſent to Launceſton-caſtle, in Cornwall, and was afterwards removed to St. Mary's caſtle, in the iſle of Scilly; but upon the meeting of the parliament, in 1640, a petition was ſigned by his wife and friends, who were not allowed to come near him, that the juſtice and rigour of his ſentence might be reviewed and conſidered; upon which, warrants were ſent to the governors of the ſeveral caſtles, to bring him to London. Baſtwick landed at Dover, and was every where received by vaſt numbers of people with acclamations of joy, and when he came to Southwark, he was met by great crowds of the citizens of London, with boughs and flowers in their hands, and conducted by them to his lodgings in the city. On the 21ſt of February following, the houſe of commons declared, that the ſeveral proceedings againſt him were illegal, unjuſt, and againſt the liberty of the ſubject: that the ſentence paſſed upon him be reverſed, his fine remitted, and he reſtored to his profeſſion; and that, for reparation of his loſſes, he ought to have five thouſand pounds out of the eſtates of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the high-commiſſioners, and thoſe lords who voted againſt him in the ſtar-chamber: but the enſuing confuſion of the times prevented the payment of the money. See the articles BURTON and PRYNNE.

BATA, a town of Africa, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Congo; the land about it is fruitful in corn.

BATAVIA, the fineſt town in all the Eaſt Indies, is ſituated in the iſland of Java, and is the capital of all the Dutch Eaſt India ſettlements. The ſtreets are long and broad, all drawn by a line, with two rows of trees, always green, and which at all times afford a refreſhing ſhade when the ſun ſhines. Moſt of the ſtreets are thirty feet broad, and on both ſides near the houſes paved with bricks. The buildings are all well contrived, moſt of the private houſes having handſome gardens, well planted with fruit-trees, and enjoying all the uſual conveniences. There are eight principal ſtreets, of which Princes-ſtreet is the chief. It begins at the point of the caſtle, and runs in a ſtraight line to the town houſe. This is on the eaſtern ſide of the river that runs through the town. The weſtern bank of the river is planted with pleaſant trees, and adorned with houſes, all in a ſtraight line, as far as the Dieſt-gate. There are fourteen ſtreets with canals in the middle, which they call Grachts; of theſe the Tigreſgracht is the moſt ſtately, and the moſt pleaſant, both for the goodneſs of the buildings, and the beauty of the trees. The canal is lined and edged with ſtone, over which are four ſtone bridges, ſuſtained by as many high ſtone arches; beſides which, there is a wooden bridge at one end. There are fifty-ſix bridges in all, beſides the draw-bridges which are over the canals without the walls.

Among the public buildings, the church called the Croſs church is the chief. It is built all of ſtone, and has a ſteeple in the middle, finely adorned with iron work; this church has a great deal of fine carving, and excellent workmanſhip, both within and without. The town-houſe ſtands very near the centre of the city, in a ſpacious ſquare. It is two ſtories high, and built with brick. The great gate is in the middle of the ſtructure, and has pillars of the Corinthian order, which ſupport a ſtone balcony or gallery. The windows are large, glazed, and defended on the out-ſide with iron-work. In this houſe a court of juſtice is kept, and the ſenators meet; as alſo the maſters of the hoſpitals, the overſeers of other places, and the court for the direction of military affairs within the city. The officers of juſtice live in a court, incloſed with a high wall, and a double row of ſtone pillars. There is likewiſe an hoſpital for the ſick, where they are maintained till they are cured. All the people

people neceſſary for ſuch a place have diſtinct apartments. There is a ſpin-houſe, where the common women are ſet to work; it has windows only on one ſide, and they are ſo contrived, that the women can neither ſee nor be ſeen, but when the maſter pleaſes. The Chineſe hoſpital is for the ſick and aged of that nation; and they have alſo an hoſpital for orphans. There are ſeveral ſtructures which properly belong to the Eaſt India company, wherein the artificers are lodged, and their goods, ſtores, and rice laid up. They have particular markets for fiſh, rice, fleſh, fowls, and fruit. The caſtle is of a quadrangular form, with two baſtions that front the city. The weſt ſide of the river waſhes the walls of the caſtle, which is incloſed by part of the city, and lies open on that ſide. The two other baſtions face the ſea, and all the baſtions, as well as the curtains, are faced with white ſtone, from the bottom to the top. The ditch is very broad and deep, and is incloſed with a quickſet hedge. In this caſtle the governor of all their dominions in the Indies reſides, and all the members of the council dwelling at Batavia; as alſo the head factors, and other neceſſary officers belonging to the company. The palace of the governor ſurpaſſes all the reſt. Long. 105. 5. E. Lat. 6. 10. S.

The land which ſurrounds the city is all well cultivated with rice, ſugar-canes, gardens, orchards, country-houſes, wharfs, and ſugar-mills, which are all of great conſequence to this city. There are likewiſe four gun-powder mills, a corn-mill, a ſaw-mill, and a paper-mill. There are forts at certain diſtances from the city, to keep the barbarous inhabitants in awe, that the reſt may manage their buſineſs with ſecurity. The inhabitants of Batavia are either citizens or ſervants of the company, and are of divers nations; but the Dutch exceed the reſt, both in riches and dignity, and enjoy the places of honour and profit. The Chineſe were always looked upon as the moſt induſtrious of all the Eaſtern nations, but in 1740 the Dutch pretended they had entered into a conſpiracy, and for that reaſon maſſacred twenty or thirty thouſand of them. However, they let their wives and children ſurvive. They deal in fiſh, manage the rice, ſugar-canes, and corn-fields. They dreſs in their own faſhion, in a gown with wide ſleeves, of callicoe or ſilk, according to their abilities.

The Malayans live chiefly on fiſh, and have a governor of their own at Batavia. The more common ſort wear light callicoes and ſilks, but the women of faſhion wear ſtriped and flowered ſilks, with their black hair behind in a knot; but the men wear a piece of cloth about their heads. There are a few merchants among them. Their houſes are very mean, being only covered with leaves, and planted round with cocoa-trees. They are continually chewing betel, and ſmoaking tobacco through a ſugar-cane.

The Moors or Mahomedans live almoſt in the ſame manner as the Malayans. A few of them drive a little pedling trade with coral and glaſs beads, in the ſtreets. They are dreſſed in the Turkiſh manner.

The Amboyneſe inhabit a particular part of the ſuburbs, near the Chineſe burying-ground, and near it their governor has a ſtately houſe, in their own faſhion. They are chiefly carpenters, and build houſes with bamboo-canes, in a dexterous manner. They have a terrible aſpect, are very courageous, and wear their black hair very long. Their weapons are ſcymeters, with oval targets to ward off blows. The men wear a piece of callicoe wrapt ſeveral times about their heads, both ends of which hang down, and are adorned with flowers and other figures. The women have only a piece of callicoe wrapt about their middle, and another round their ſhoulders, their arms being left bare. Their houſes are made of wooden planks, carved with leaves, and are indifferently high built. The men dreſs like the Moors.

The Javaneſe live in houſes of bamboo-canes, ſome of which are neatly built, and covered with the twigs of cocoa-trees. Some maintain themſelves by tilling the ground and planting rice, and others by building boats, uſed by the inhabitants for carrying their commodities to the city. They alſo go a-fiſhing in boats of the figure of a half moon, which are ſo ſwift that they call them the flying proes. The Javaneſe men go almoſt naked, having nothing but a piece of cloth wrapt about them from the middle to the knees. Some wear a kind of a ſaſh or ſcarf, whereto they faſten their ſwords. The Javaneſe women enjoy as much freedom as thoſe of Europe. They are extremely amorous, and as ſome ſay, conſtant to their gallants. On the upper part of their bodies they wear a waiſtcoat, which is open before to ſhew their breaſts. Below this they wrap a piece of ſilk or cotton, two or three times about them. As they wear no ſhifts, there is always a bare ſpace between their wrapper and their waiſtcoat, which diſcovers a tawny ſkin, which would not be very tempting in our parts of the world. Some Europeans pretend they are greatly to be admired for their fine features, exquiſite ſhape, and extraordinary neatneſs, for they waſh often, and keep their bodies very clean. Beſides, they have a languiſhing air, ſprightly eyes, and an agreeable laugh; but if their gallant is inconſtant, they ſeldom fail to poiſon him.

The Topaſſers are a mixture of various Indian nations, and will accommodate themſelves to the religion and cuſtoms of thoſe they live among. They live both within and without the city; and the chief of them being merchants, live in ſtately houſes, and traffic in their own veſſels to the neighbouring iſlands. The reſt till the ground, and cultivate gardens; they have a few artificers among them, beſides ſchool-maſters to teach their children to read and write. They imitate the dreſs of the Dutch, only their breeches are like ſailors trowſers. Their women are clad like other Indian women. Their houſes are built with ſtone, covered with tiles, and arched in a handſome manner. Before their houſes they plant all manner of Indian fruits and flowers. On the back ſide they keep hogs and poultry for ſale.

The Macaſſar ſoldiers have poiſoned arrows, which they ſhoot through trunks, and are always fatal when they draw blood. The Timoreſe ſoldiers have ſwords of ſandal wood, with which, as they ſay, they can cut a man through the middle. They are a barbarous people, and were formerly Pagans, but now moſt of them are turned Mahomedans, and ſome Roman Catholics. The Bougiſſes wear only a piece of ſtuff round their middles. The women go half naked, like moſt other Indians. The men are good ſoldiers, and have ſcymeters, arrows, and ſhields for their arms. Their king has a palace in the city, on the brink of the river, with pleaſant walks, flower-gardens, and a moſt delightful vineyard.

Thus we ſee that at Batavia there is a collection of various nations, among which the chief artificers are the Dutch, who likewiſe keep the principal public-houſes, in which arrack is ſold. Some are cooks, and others get a livelihood by ſelling a ſort of beer made with ſugar.

The government is the ſame as in the United Provinces, and conſiſts of ſix peculiar colleges, or councils. The firſt is compoſed of the members of the council of the Indies, in which all affairs of ſtate are tranſacted, and the grievances of the people redreſſed. The ſecond conſiſting of nine perſons, beſides the preſident, manage every thing relating to the revenue and treaſury. The third is compoſed of aldermen or ſenators, choſen out of the principal inhabitants, who determine cauſes between the citizens. The fourth is made up of the overſeers of the hoſpitals, and their buſineſs is to take care of poor orphans. The fifth council is to determine matters of leſs moment. They grant licenſes for marriages; and will not permit a man to marry before twenty-one, nor a maid before eighteen, nor yet muſt a Chriſtian marry with a Pagan or Mahomedan. The ſixth is the council of war, where matters are determined relating to military affairs. But matters of conſequence are referred to the ſenators.

The eccleſiaſtical government is adminiſtred by the clergy, church-wardens, and overſeers, of the poor, who aſſemble in the veſtry of the church, upon the ſummons of the preſident, and is choſen every month.

The grounds about Batavia, and indeed all the iſland of Java, are extremely fertile; European plants grow ſtronger and larger than in their native ſoils, and ſeeds brought from diſtant parts produce herbs, plants, and fruit to great perfection; the vines, which flouriſh all the year round, are in great plenty, and yield excellent grapes, each bunch weighing about a pound.

The plants proper to theſe parts are the fokky, which yields a fruit like a pear near a yard long, and of the thickneſs of a man's arm; the rind is thin, but ſo ſmooth and bright it may ſerve for a looking-glaſs. The leaves are green, but rough, and covered with a ſort of hair. They eat this boiled with wine and pepper, and it reſembles artichoke bottoms. The jamboe is a ſort of a plum, or rather ſloe, which, on account of its aſtringency, is uſed in an inflammation of the throat and the bloody-flux. The Chineſe cubebs, ſo called becauſe they are exported to China in great plenty, are ſmaller than pepper, and grow on a tree like an apple-tree. The Javaneſe boil them before they export them, that they may not grow in other places. It is a ſort of a ſpice that is good to attenuate phlegm, and expel wind; it is a great provocative, and good in women's cold diſeaſes. Aſſa fœtida is much uſed by the Indians in their ſauces. It is the concreted juice of the root hin, or hingiſh. The cardamoms grow in the woods and are well known with us. Mouli bebek, or duck's beak, is an ever-green; the leaves ſteeped in vinegar are uſed againſt St. Anthony's fire. Benzoin, or benjamin, is got out of a ſhrub, by making an inciſion in the bark. The pyzang banana, or Indian figs, grow in ſix months time to the height of thirty feet, and four in circumference, but the trunk is ſo ſoft, you may cut it like a cabbage ſtalk. The leaves are from five to ſeven feet long, and a foot and a half broad. The fruit is like a cucumber, and is gathered while green, but being hung up in the houſe, turns yellow in a few days time. The rind

rind is thin, and peels off readily. They grow in cluſters, ſometimes two hundred together. Some fry them in butter, and others dry them in the ſun, and then they have a pleaſant taſte. Some uſe the leaves inſtead of diſhes, or to wrap up goods, and others inſtead of napkins.

Bamboos grow all over Batavia. They are ſtrait canes or reeds, which ſeem to be cloven at the top. They grow in the water, and bear flowers like white lilies, which have a moſt agreeable ſmell. The jakka or nanka is one of the largeſt fruit-trees in the Indies, for it will grow up to the height of an oak. The leaves are blue beneath, but green above, and leſs than the leaves of the cherry-tree. It has no flowers, for the fruit grows out of the ſtem and branches, one of which ſometimes weighs nine or ten pounds, and is a foot and a half long. It has the look of a large melon above, but below like a pine-apple. It has a thick rind, and is covered with a ſort of down. The kernels are incloſed in a yellow pulp, and are larger than dates. This fruit is luſcious, but will not digeſt. The kernels are eaten boiled with a little ſalt inſtead of rice. The mangoes grow on trees as big as a large oak. The fruit is larger than a plum, and is of an orange colour when ripe. Theſe, when pickled, taſte like olives, and when preſerved with ſugar, are uſed as a ſweet-meat. The manges-tanges are reckoned the beſt of the Indian fruits; they ſeem to be of the pomegranate kind, and are purple without, but white within. The pulp is cooling, exceeding pleaſant, and very wholeſome. The rind is of a quality like that of a pomegranate. Betel is uſed all over the Indies, and the leaves at a diſtance look like thoſe of black-pepper. They are ſix inches broad, and as many long. The plant runs up about any thing like hops, and thrives beſt in ſhady places. They continually chew a leaf of this with oyſter-ſhell-lime, and a nut called areka. However, it is apt to make the head dizzy. They pretend this mixture is of vaſt advantage to the teeth and gums, but it ſeems to be ill calculated for that purpoſe. But be that as it will, it is a preſent at all viſits.

The quadrupeds peculiar to theſe parts, are firſt, the lynx, a creature of the ſize of a large dog, and ſeems to partake of the nature both of a dog and a cat. He is of a brown colour, checkered with red, with black ſtreaks. His tail is very ſhort, and his ears black. The ſucotario is as big as a large ox, with a ſnout like a hog, two long rough ears, and the cleft of the eyes perpendicular. On the ſide of the head near the eyes there are two long horns, which have the appearance of elephants teeth, but they are not ſo thick; it feeds upon herbage, and is ſeldom taken. The Macaſſar fox has a prodigious long buſhy tail, which ſtands upright, with flat feet, long claws, and ſhort ears. Monkies are pretty well known all over England, they live in the woods, and feed on fruits. Some are green, with a long beard and large eye-brows, and ſome have long buſhy tails, for which reaſon many take them to be of the fox kind. Others carry their long tails quite upright, and others again have pale faces, for which reaſon the Dutch call them death's heads. The Suri monkies are ſhaped like a ſquirrel, with ſhort round ears, large eyes, and large buſhy tails, wherewith they can cover their whole bodies. They leap from tree to tree as if they flew. Some are of the ſize of rats, and are very miſchievous; but thoſe called ſanguins, of the ſame bigneſs, with a black face, hands, and ears, are very diverting. The ant-bear or piſmire-eater is of ſeveral ſorts, one is of the ſize of a young hog, another leſs, and a third like a cat; they have all heads like a pig, with a long ſharp ſnout, ſmall ears, and are of the colour of a fox. The porcupines grunt like hogs, and are covered with ſharp pointed quills. Some are of the ſize of a large dog, but ſomewhat longer, and ſhorter legged. They are generally brown, with a great tuft on the head, and a mouth like a hare; the two fore feet are like thoſe of a deer, and behind like a bear. The quills are a foot long, which they lay cloſe to their bodies, unleſs they are vexed; but when this is the caſe, they ſtand erect, and the creature can ſhoot them off ſo as to wound man or beaſt.

The ſheep are about the ſize of ours, but ſome have wattles below the throat like ſome of our hogs, others have exceeding long ears, and others have tails from twenty to thirty pounds weight, which are like a lump of fat; ſome have hair like goats, and others have wool like ours. The goats are not ſo large as the ſheep; ſome are pied, with long hair, others have very long ears, with horns ſtanding upright on their heads, and in ſome places they bring three or four kids at a time. The buffaloes are more bulky and ſtronger than an ox, and their horns lie cloſe to their heads. When they are tamed they work like oxen. They guide them by putting a chain through their noſtrils. Their milk is very good. There are oxen brought to Batavia from Surat not much bigger than large dogs, theſe are put into ſmall carts to draw children, and any other things not too heavy.

There are many birds in theſe parts not to be found in Europe, ſuch as the emeu, called by the Dutch the caſuaris. He is about five feet high, and carries his head and neck quite upright. The head is ſmall in proportion to the body, and is of a dark blew colour; on the fore part of the neck are two red teats or bags, and from the middle of the bill to the crown of the head grows a hard yellow ſubſtance, like a cockle-ſhell, and they have two noſtrils at the end of the bill. The feet are long and thick, covered with a yellowiſh rind, but without ſpurs. The feet are thick and knobby, with three long horny claws. They are covered all over with plumes of a dark red mixed with black. In their motion they rather run than fly, for they can ſcarce raiſe themſelves from the ground. They are very greedy, and ſwallow any thing, but all incongruous ſubſtances come away unchanged. Their proper food is herbage, and their ſtrength lies in their legs and feet, with which they will kick very violently. They lay greeniſh eggs among the ſhrubs, which are not larger than thoſe of a hen; but they are ſpotted with a dark green. The inhabitants eat the yolk. Their bats are very extraordinary, for in bulk and ſhape they reſemble a cat. The hair is red, except on the back, where it is black. The wings are two ſkins, reaching from the fore to the hind feet. In Java there are cormorants, like a gooſe, but much bigger; underneath the bill there is a large bag, wherein to keep the fiſh, which they can contract or extend at pleaſure. They ſwallow oyſters with the ſhells, and keep them in the bags till they open, and then they throw them up and take out the oyſter. The lory is a bird of the ſize of a parrot, but of a much finer colour. The breaſt is yellow, the wings green, the head black and ſhining, with a yellow bill. They are very tame, and will talk to admiration, for which reaſon they fetch a great price. The cockatoos, ſo called from their note, which they will repeat in the ſame tone of voice in which you ſpeak to them; for if you whiſper, they will whiſper too; ſometimes they are three quarters of a yard long, blew on the back, and yellow under the belly. Another kind are white all over, except a yellow tuft on the head. There are ſome birds of the ſize of magpies, which will mimic a man's voice exceeding well. They are of a bluiſh colour, marked with dark blue ſpots and ſtreaks. The head is black, and as ſmooth as velvet, with a yellow tuft on the top. There are ſeveral other birds, but as they bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe in our parts of the world, we need not mention them in particular.

They have curious large butterflies, ſome as big as the palm of the hand, painted with various colours, and with two ſmall feathers on the head. They have ſcorpions of a prodigious ſize. They ſkulk and lurk in all parts of a houſe, and therefore great care muſt be taken to avoid them. They have centipedes five or ſix inches long, and as thick as a man's finger, of a ruddy colour, and compoſed of many joints. Their bite occaſions violent pains, and is cured like that of the ſcorpion's ſting, with oils. They have ſerpents of various kinds, one of which has large ſhining ſcales and eyes, and in the day time may be ſeen at a great diſtance. They have harmleſs ſnakes that frequent houſes, and live upon flies, ants, and other inſects. They have likewiſe flying ſnakes, or more properly lizards, for they have four legs and a tail, and have wings like a bat, with which they fly from tree to tree, twenty or thirty paces diſtant. They are quite harmleſs, and live as the former. This is all of the dragon kind there is any authentic account of. There are fire-flies, which ſhine in the dark: and horſe-flies about two inches broad; they are a pernicious inſect, and ſting moſt furiouſly.

BATACALA, a ſmall kingdom of the Eaſt Indies, on the coaſt of Malabar. It had a very large town of the ſame name, ſtanding on a little river, about four miles from the ſea. There is now nothing left worth taking notice of, but ten or eleven ſmall pagods, covered with copper and ſtone. The country produces a good deal of pepper; and the Engliſh had a factory here, who were all murdered by the natives, becauſe an Engliſh bull-dog had killed a conſecrated cow.

BATE, in Latin *Bateus*, (JOHN) prior of the monaſtery of Carmelites at York, in the fifteenth century, was born in Northumberland, and educated at York, whence he removed to Oxford, where he finiſhed his ſtudies. He was an eminent philoſopher, and was particularly remarkable for his ſkill in the Greek tongue. He wrote the following treatiſes: 1. On the Conſtruction of the Parts of Speech. 2. On Pophyry's *Univerſalia*. 3. On Ariſtotle's Predicaments. 4. On Porretanus's ſix Principles. 5. On the Aſſumption of the Virgin. 6. A Courſe of Sermons for the Year. 7. A Preface to the Bible; and other works. He died January 26, 1429.

BATE (GEORGE) an eminent phyſician, was born at Maid's-Morton, near Buckingham, in the year 1608. He was principal phyſician to king Charles I. and afterwards to Oliver Cromwell. At the Reſtoration, he ingratiated himſelf with the royal party, by means of a report induſtriouſly

triouſly by his friends, that he had ſecretly, by a doſe, haſtened the uſurper's death, upon which he was made principal phyſician to king Charles II. and fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote, in Latin, An Account of the late Commotions in England, together with a ſhort Narrative of the regal and parliamentary Privileges, and ſome other pieces. He died April 19, 1669.

There was another George Bate, who wrote a work intitled The Lives, Actions, and Execution of the prime Actors and principal Contrivers of that horrid Murther of our late pious and ſacred king Charles I.

BATECALO, a city of Aſia, in the eaſtern part of the iſland of Ceylon, and the capital of the kingdom of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Batecalo, and has a fort at the mouth of the river, where there is a haven. The Dutch poſſeſs the beſt part of the country, having driven the Portugueſe from thence. Long. 81. 3. E. Lat. 8. 2. N.

BATECUMBE, or BADECUMBE, (WILLIAM) an eminent mathematician, who, according to Pits, flouriſhed about the year 1420, in the reign of Henry V. He wrote the following mathematical works: 1. *De Sphæræ concavæ Fabrica & Uſu*, i. e. Of the Formation and Uſe of the concave Sphere. 2. *De Sphæra ſolida*, i. e. Of the ſolid Sphere 3. *De Operatione Aſtrolabii*, i. e. Of the Uſe of the Aſtrolabe. 4. *Concluſiones Sophiæ*, i. e. Philoſophical Concluſions.

BATEMAN (WILLIAM) biſhop of Norwich in the fourteenth century, and the founder of Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, was born at Norwich, and ſtudied at Cambridge. The biſhoprick of Norwich was conferred upon him by the pope on the 23d of January, 1343; and, in 1347, he founded Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, for the ſtudy of the civil and canon law. He was a perſon of great wiſdom, eloquence, and fine addreſs, and was often employed by the king and parliament in affairs of the higheſt importance; and particularly was at the head of ſeveral embaſſies ſent to determine the great differences between the crowns of England and France.

BATES (WILLIAM) D.D. in Latin *Bateſius*, an eminent Preſbyterian divine, born in November, 1625. He was admitted in Emanuel college, Cambridge, and from thence removed to King's college, in 1644. He was one of the commiſſioners, at the conference in the Savoy, for reviewing the public liturgy, and was concerned in drawing up the Exceptions againſt the Common Prayer; however, ſoon after the Reſtoration, he was appointed chaplain to king Charles II. and became miniſter of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, but was depived of that benefice for nonconformity. Dr. Bates bore a good and amiable character, and was honoured with the friendſhip of the lord keeper Bridgman, the lord chancellor Finch, the earl of Nottingham, and archbiſhop Tillotſon. He was offered, at the Reſtoration, the deanery of Litchfield, which he refuſed. He publiſhed Select Lives of illuſtrious and pious Perſons, in Latin; and ſince his death all his works, except his Select Lives, have been printed in one volume in folio. He died in July 14, 1699, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age.

BATH, a city of Somerſetſhire, ſeated on the river Avon, in a valley beſet with hills. It is not a large place, having but one pariſh-church beſides the cathedral or abbey; however, of late it has had many elegant buildings erected for the reception of perſons of quality, who reſort every ſeaſon to drink or bathe in the waters; there is likewiſe a magnificent hoſpital, built by the contributions of the nobility and gentry, for the benefit of the poor, who come from all parts to be cured of various diſeaſes. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, common council, &c. and has two markets, on Wedneſday and Saturday; it has two fairs, held on February 3 and June 29, for cattle. There is a bridge over the Avon, which waſhes it on the ſouth and eaſt ſides, which river, not many years ſince, was made navigable to Briſtol. It is much enlarged ſince the walls were built, which are ſaid to be very ancient; there are four gates, namely, the north, weſt, and ſouth, the fourth leads only to the river; of theſe the weſt gate is beſt, being a handſome ſtone building; without the walls there is a handſome ſquare, with a fine chapel, and an obeliſk in the centre ſeventy feet high. The ſtone of which the houſes are built is moſtly dug out of quarries on Carlton-Down, and is conveyed down a ſteep hill by a curious contrivance of the late Mr. Allen. The grove near the church is now called Orange-ſquare; over the market houſe is the town-hall, which is a large ſtone building, ſupported by twenty-one ſtone pillars. In 1740, they began to build another new ſquare in the gardens adjoining to the public walks on the ſouth ſide of the city, near the Avon, which is the chief ornament of the city.

The two ſeaſons for drinking Bath waters are the ſpring and fall; the ſpring begins with April and ends with June; the fall with September, and terminates at December: the ſpring ſeaſon is the beſt for health, and the fall for pleaſure. The common charge for bathing is two ſhillings a time; that is, a ſhilling for the chair, ſix-pence for linen, and ſix-pence to the guide. There is an officer here put in by the mayor, whoſe buſineſs it is to maintain order and prevent miſchief. There is here a conſtant round of diverſions of almoſt every kind.

The hot ſprings of this city exhale a kind of a miſt, which is not of a very agreeable ſmell, on account of the ſulphureous particles wherewith they abound. The quantity of water they yield is much the ſame, whether the weather be rainy or dry. That called the Croſs Bath is of a gentle moderate warmth, for which reaſon a perſon may ſtay much longer in it than in the reſt. It is incloſed with a wall, on the ſides of which are ſeats, and at the end galleries for muſick and the ſpectators, under which are ſlips, or ranges of ſmall dreſſing-rooms, one of which ranges are for the gentlemen, and the other for the ladies, who being dreſſed in linen habits, go both together into the water, the men keeping on one ſide, and the women on the other. This baths fills in ſixteen hours. The Hot Bath, ſo called from its being hotter than the Croſs Bath, is fifty-eight feet and a half diſtant from the former. This bath has a well, which not only ſupplies its own pump with water, but that of the Croſs Bath, by means of pipes.

The King's Bath, which is much larger, is ſupplied with a great many ſlips or dreſſing-places, ſome of which belong to the women. They both bathe in linen drawers and ſhifts. In this there is a ſpring ſo hot, they are forced to turn moſt of it away, for fear of making the bath too warm; however, the heat of the hotteſt ſpring is not ſufficient to boil an egg. The Queen's Bath has no ſpring of its own, but is ſupplied by water from the King's Bath. There is alſo a bath for thoſe that are ſuppoſed to have the leproſy, or a ſimilar cutaneous diſeaſe. This is made by the overflowing of the Croſs-Bath, and the poor that bathe in it are maintained by the contribution of the wealthy, who come to uſe the waters.

With regard to the effects of drinking the waters, it is obſervable, that they paſs off by urine, without the addition of ſalts. The mud, applied as a poultice, is good for white ſwellings, contractions of the limbs, and defluxions on, or flatulent tumours of the joints, or rather when the ſynovia of the joints is coagulated, and they begin to grow ſtiff. It is alſo good for ſcald heads, or ſuch as are over-run with ſcurf or dry ſcales, by letting it lie on it till it is dry, and then waſhing it with Bath water. This practice muſt be continued for ſome time. The Croſs Bath will prey on ſilver, all of them on iron, but none on braſs.

The Bath water certainly acts like a ſaponaceous fluid, mixt with ſulphureous particles, which penetrate through the pores of the ſkin, and tend to diſſolve the viſcid coheſions of the blood and humours; beſides, it ſoftens the rigid fibres, relaxes the coats of the veſſels, and renders them more ſoft and yielding, to which the heat of the water does not a little contribute; for this, by rarifying the humours, diſtends the minuteſt veſſels, and renders the circulation eaſy and free: therefore we can hardly meet with a more powerful deobſtruent, or a more ready way to cure many chronic diſeaſes

Hence we find that bathing yields great relief in gouty caſes, provided it be managed in a proper manner; for in this caſe the ſtay in the bath muſt be ſhort, and the heat moderate, therwiſe it will be attended with feveriſh ſymptoms, by tranſlating the gouty matter to the blood; therefore after the firſt bathing, it will be proper to ſtay till the patient falls into a ſpontaneous fetid ſweat, attended with turbid urine. Bathing can never be proper in a fit of the gout, becauſe this is an effort of nature to give relief; and therefore, if in this caſe the gouty matter is driven back to the noble parts, it will produce terrible ſymptoms, as all phyſicians muſt have obſerved; and then the only thing that can be done will be by recalling it back to the foot as ſoon as poſſible. In this and all other diſeaſes the body ſhould be prepared for bathing, and a proper regimen ſhould be obſerved during the uſe of it; and therefore thoſe who make uſe of this remedy ſhould take the advice of a phyſician reſiding on the ſpot, who muſt be the beſt judge of the proper uſe of theſe ſalutary waters. However, we may obſerve, in general, that the head ſhould never be dipt, unleſs when affected with eruptions, and then laſt of all.

Pumping the Bath water on the parts affected has been found to be of ſingular uſe in many caſes, ſuch as pains in the head, deafneſs, the hip-gout, palſy of a limb, and local decays of the muſcular parts. At firſt pumping was uſed in the bath, but this was found inconvenient, becauſe bathing does not agree with all diſorders. Pumping is particularly ſerviceable in old pains and aches, when the pores of the ſkin are ſhut up, and when cold phlegmatic humours are fixed on any part, as alſo in ſprains and relaxations of the membranous and tendinous parts.

Bath water, taken inwardly, ſtrengthens the ſtomach, invigorates the blood, helps digeſtion, and conſequently be-

ſtows freſh vigour on the vital parts; beſides, by ſubtilizing the humours, it cauſes the recremental parts of the blood to paſs off freely, by their proper outlets, and ſo cruſhes many diſeaſes in the bud, eſpecially by promoting inſenſible perſpiration, ſo neceſſary to the enjoyment of uninterrupted health. Hence it is good in the gout in the ſtomach and bowels, as well as other diſorders of the inteſtines, and to prevent a return of a fit of the gout. Some baths are more particularly appropriated to particular diſeaſes. Thus the King's Bath is moſt proper for relaxed bowels, looſeneſs, wind, gouty cholics, morning reachings, and want of appetite. It ſhould be drank in a morning, beginning with ſmall quantities: but if it renders the patient coſtive, recourſe muſt be had to the Hot Bath, or at leaſt ſome laxative ſhould be taken along with it. But the Croſs Bath is more opening than either, as well as more cooling, and may be ſafely drank when other ſprings are hurtful. Gouty perſons, whoſe lungs are tender, may let the more active particles of the water of the Croſs Bath fly off, and drink it at home, with a ſpoonful of milk in each glaſs, which will render it ſafe; for ſometimes, ſuch perſons drinking theſe waters at the pump immediately, have found inflammatory diſorders in their lungs, occaſioned by the too great irritation of the more active particles, contained in the water. Bath is twelve miles eaſt of Briſtol, and one hundred and eight weſt of London. Long. 2. 30 W. Lat 51. 27. N.

BATHA, or BACHIA, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the Danube, five miles from its confluence with the Drave. It is eighteen miles eaſt of Eſſeck, and ſeventy miles north-weſt of Belgrade. Long. 20. 40. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

BATHE (HENRY DE) chief juſtice of the king's bench, in the reign of Henry III. was a younger brother of an ancient family of that name, probably born at the ſeat of that family, called Bathe-houſe, in Devonſhire. In 1251, when he was an itinerant juſtice for ſeveral counties, he was charged with being guilty of the baſeſt corruption, and it is ſaid, that in one circuit alone he got land of inheritance to the value of two hundred pounds per annum. He was alſo charged with treaſon, and other crimes: but what appears moſt remarkable is, that the king was preſent at his trial, and ſeeing that Bathe was likely to be acquitted, he mounted his throne, and with his own mouth made proclamation, that whoſoever ſhould kill Henry de Bathe, ſhould have the royal pardon for him and his heirs; after which ſpeech he flung out of the room in a great paſſion. Means were, however, afterwards found for reſtoring him to the king's favour, ſo that he eſtabliſhed him again in the ſame ſeat of judicature, and made him chief juſtice of the king's bench, which he enjoyed till the time of his death.

BATHURST (RALPH) M. D. an eminent phyſician, poet, and divine, born in the year 1620. He ſtudied divinity in Trinity college, Oxford, but the times of confuſion coming on, he changed the courſe of his ſtudies, and applied himſelf to phyſic. He took a doctor's degree in that faculty, in which he roſe to ſuch eminence, that he was, in the time of the uſurpation, appointed phyſician to the ſtate. Upon the Reſtoration he quitted his profeſſion of phyſic, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and preſident of his college; and having entered into holy orders, he was made chaplain to the king, and afterwards dean of Wells. Soon after he ſerved the office of vice-chancellor of Oxford, and was nominated by king William and queen Mary to the ſee of Briſtol, which he refuſed to accept. His learning and talents were various. He was an orator, a philoſopher, and a poet: he poſſeſſed an inexhauſtible fund of wit, and was a facetious companion at eighty years of age. Ridicule was the weapon with which he uſed to correct the delinquents of his college, and he was ſo abſolute a maſter of it, that he had it always at hand. His poetical pieces in the Muſæ Anglicanæ are excellent in their kind. He wrote ſeveral poems, both in Engliſh and Latin, and died June 14, 1704, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

BATHYLLUS, a youth of Samos, paſſionately beloved by Anacreon, who often mentions him in his verſes.

BATHYLLUS, of Alexandria, a freed-man of Mecænas. He and Pylades diſtinguiſhed themſelves by being the inventors of a method of repreſenting all kinds of theatrical pieces by dancing; this new method was called the Italic, and contained the tragic, the comic, and the ſatyric; each of them kept ſcholars, who perpetuated their maſter's name; for the followers of Bathyllus, who excelled in the comic part, called themſelves Bathylli, and thoſe of Pylades, who excelled in the tragic, called themſelves Pyladæ.

BATHYLLUS, a Latin poet, cotemporary with Virgil.

BATILDA, queen of France, a lady famous for her wiſdom and piety, married Clovis III. and governed the kingdom during the minority of her ſon Clotaire II. She founded the abbeys of Chelles and Corbie, took the habit of a nun in the firſt of them, and died there about the year 685.

BATMANSON (JOHN) a perſon of great piety and learning, was firſt a monk, and afterwards prior of the Carthuſian monaſtery, or Charter-houſe, in the ſuburbs of London. He wrote two Latin Treatiſes againſt Luther, which he afterwards retracted, and alſo publiſhed the following books in Latin, viz. 1. Commentaries on the Proverbs of Solomon, and on the Canticles. 2. An Enquiry whether there was only one Magdalen, againſt Faber Stapulenſis. 3. Inſtructions for Youth. 4. Of the Contempt of the World. 5. A Homily on Luke ii. 42. He died November 16, 1531.

BATTAGLIA (DALLE) an excellent painter, who received this name from the fine battle-pieces, in which he excelled. His real name was Michael Angelo Gerquozzi. He was born at Rome, in the year 1600, and bred up in the ſchool of Antonio Salviati, a Bologneſe. Beſides his great ſkill in painting battles, he was very ſucceſsful in all ſorts of figures, and painted fruit better than any maſter in his time. He died at Rome in the year 1660, in the ſixtieth year of his age.

BATTEL, a town in Suſſex, five miles north-weſt of Haſtings, and fifty-ſeven eaſt-by-ſouth from London, with a market on Thurſdays. It has two fairs, the one on Whit-Monday, and the other on November 22, for cattle and pedlars wares. The living is a vicarage, rated at 24l. 13s. 4d. in the king's books. The incumbent is called Dean of Battle. It was formerly called Epiton, and is the place where William the Conqueror vanquiſhed king Harold, on October 14, 1066. William, in memory of this victory, erected an abbey, calling it Battle Abbey; and if a criminal could but reach this abbey, he was diſmiſſed from thence, and was afterwards in no danger of puniſhment for his paſt faults. The market day was on a Sunday, but it was changed to Thurſday by act of parliament. The abbey was a large and noble ſtructure, as may be judged by the gateway, which is ſtill entire, as well as from the other remains. Soon after its diſſolution the lord viſcount Montacute built a ſtately pile on the ſouth ſide, which is now become ruinous. It was purchaſed not very long ſince by ſir Thomas Webſter, Bart. This abbey was honoured with the mitre, and was valued at 881l. according to Dugdale, but by Speed at 987l. Long. 0. 35. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

BATTERSEA, a large village in Surry, four miles ſouth-weſt of London, noted for aſparagus, and was the ſeat of the late lord viſcount Bolingbroke. The living is a vicarage, valued at 13l. 15s. 2d. in the king's books.

BATTICALO, a town on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Eaſt-Indies. Long. 92. 50. Lat. 14. 8.

BATTISTA (FRANCO) a celebrated painter, born at Venice, was one of the diſciples of Michael Angelo, whoſe manner he followed ſo cloſely, that in the correctneſs of his out-lines, he ſurpaſſed moſt of the maſters of his time. His paintings are pretty numerous, and diſperſed all over Italy, and other parts of Europe; but his colouring being very dry, they are not much more eſteemed than the prints etched by his hand. He died in 1561.

BATTORI (STEPHEN) one of the greateſt kings that have reigned in Poland, complained of the government of that kingdom, in which he found a great number of defects. He was elected in 1575, and dying in 1587, was ſucceeded by Sigiſmund III.

BATTUS, the ſon of Polymneſtes, derived his origin from Uphemes, one of the Argonauts who accompanied Jaſon to Colchis. Battus was thus named from his ſtammering, his true name being Ariſtotalas. By order of the oracle of Delphos, he ſet out from the iſland of Theræ, where he was born, now called Santorini, with a colony, and landed in Lybia, where he founded the city of Cyrene, in the ſpot where was born Ariſteus, the ſon of Apollo and Cyrene.

BATTUS, in fabulous hiſtory, an herdſman, who ſeeing Mercury ſteal a drove of cattle from Apollo, to conceal the theft Mercury gave him a milk-white heifer; but ſoon after, aſſuming the ſpeech and habit of a peaſant, aſked if he had ſeen his ſtray bullocks and heifers paſs that way, and promiſed, that if he would aſſiſt him in finding them, he ſhould have a bullock and heifer for his pains. Upon this, the clown haſtily told him where they were, when Mercury, to revenge his perfidy, turned him into a touch-ſtone.

BAVARIA, a duchy and electorate in Germany. It is the largeſt and moſt conſiderable part of the Circle of Bavaria, and is bounded on the north by the palatinate of Bavaria, Bohemia, and the duchy of Neuburg, on the weſt by Suabia, on the ſouth by Tyrol, and on the eaſt by the archbiſhoprick of Saltſburg, the biſhoprick of Paſſaw, and Auſtria. This electorate may be about one hundred and twenty miles from eaſt to weſt, and one hundred and five from north to ſouth. It is watered by a great number of rivers, whereof the principal are the Inn, the Iſer, and the Lech. It contains thirty-five cities, ninety-four market towns, eight biſhopricks, ſeventy-five convents, one thouſand noblemens and gentlemen's ſeats, eleven thouſand and ſeventy-four villages,

villages, and twenty-eight thouſand ſeven hundred and nine churches. The air is healthy and temperate; the ſoil, tho' over-run with woods and mountains, produces a little wine, ſome corn, and good paſtures. There are likewiſe ſome mines; however, it is not rich, becauſe it has very little trade. It was raiſed to the dignity of an electorate in 1623. This electorate is divided into two general parts, High Bavaria, on the weſt, which comprehends the governments of Munich and Ingolſtadt: Lower Bavaria, on the eaſt, which contains the governments of Straubing, Landſhut, and Burckauſen.

The Upper Palatinate, or the Palatinate of Bavaria, is bounded on the north by Franconia and Bohemia; the firſt bounds it likewiſe on the weſt, and the latter on the eaſt; on the ſouth it is terminated by the duchies of Neuburg, Bavaria, and the biſhoprick of Paſſaw. It is about eighty miles long, and the ſame in breadth. It is well peopled, and the ſoil is fertile, but it has little trade. The principal places are Amberg, the capital, and Hochſtett, famous for the duke of Marlborough's victory over the French, in 1704. Beſides theſe, it has ſome ſmall territories in the Circle of Bavaria, and ſome ſmall abbies.

BAVARIA (the Circle of) conſiſts of three capital provinces; the electorate of Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate, and the the archbiſhoprick of Saltſburg.

BAVAY, a little town of the province of Hainault, in French Flanders, which has been often ruined in the wars of the Low Countries. It is twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Mons, and ten eaſt of Valenciennes. Long. 3. 45. E. Lat 50. 25. N.

BAUCIS, in fabulous hiſtory, the name of a poor old woman of Phrygia, where ſhe lived in a cottage with Philemon her huſband. Jupiter and Mercury, travelling over Phrygia, were well received by them, and though they were refuſed entertainment by all the country, theſe poor people treated them with all the hoſpitality in their power. Theſe divinities therefore rewarded their humanity by preſerving them from a deluge, and changing their cottage into a temple, where they were to officiate as prieſt and prieſteſs. They there ſpent their lives in the greateſt harmony, and when grown very old, were changed into trees at the gate of the temple.

BAUDELOT (CHARLES CÆSAR) a learned advocate in the parliament of Paris, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in ancient monuments, and was received into the academy of Belles Lettres in 1705. He wrote a Treatiſe on the Advantages of Travelling, many Letters and Diſſertations on Medals, &c. and died in 1722, aged ſeventy-four.

BAUDERON (BRICE) a French phyſician, born at Parei, in the county of Charlois, flouriſhed about the cloſe of the ſixteenth, and beginning of the ſeventh century. He ſettled at Macon, practiſed phyſic there a long time, and publiſhed a Pharmacopœia in French, and a work, intitled, *Praxis in duos Tractatus diſtincta, &c.*

BAUDIER (MICHAEL) a gentleman of Languedoc, lived in the reign of Lewis XIII. and publiſhed ſeveral books, which procured him the character of a copious and laborious author; among which are, 1. An Inventory of the General Hiſtory of the Turks. 2. The Hiſtory of the Seraglio. 3. That of the Religion of the Turks. 4. That of the Court of the King of China. 5. The Life of Cardinal Ximenes, &c.

BAUDIUS (DOMINIC) profeſſor of hiſtory in the univerſity of Leyden, was born at Liſle, April 8, 1561. He ſtudied in ſeveral univerſities, and in 1585 followed the ambaſſador of the States General to England, where he became acquainted with ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, and particularly with the illuſtrious ſir Philip Sydney. After this, he was ten years in France. In 1602 he was made profeſſor of eloquence at Leyden, and in 1611 the States divided between him and Meurſius the office of hiſtoriographer. He wrote the Hiſtory of the Truce, was a great Latin poet, and publiſhed a number of his Letters. He died at Leyden, Auguſt 22, 1613.

BAUDOUIN (FRANCIS) in Latin *Balduinus*, a famous civilian, born at Arras, January 1. 1520. He was profeſſor of civil law, firſt at Bourges, then at Heidelberg, then at Doway, then at Angers, &c. and died in the college of Arras, at Paris, October 24, 1573. He had a ſharp conteſt with Calvin. He wrote a Treatiſe of the Methods of attaining a good Reformation with Regard to Religion; a Commentary upon the Laws of the Twelve Tables, &c. and other works.

BAUDRAND (MICHAEL ANTHONY) a celebrated geographer, born at Paris, July 18, 1633. He travelled into ſeveral countries, and then applied himſelf to the reviſal of Ferrarius's Geographical Dictionary, which he enlarged by one-half. He wrote. 1. Notes to Papirius Maſſo's Deſcription of the Rivers of France. 2. A Geographical and Hiſtorical Dictionary. 3. Chriſtian Geography, or an Account of the Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks of the whole World, and made ſeveral maps. He died at Paris, May 29, 1700.

BAUDRICOURT (JOHN DE) marſhal of France, and governor of Burgundy, contributed greatly to the victory of St. Aubin de Cormier, in 1488. He followed Charles VIII. to the conqueſt of the kingdom of Naples, in 1495, and died at his return, in 1499.

BAVERE (JOHN WILLIAM) an excellent painter, who was born at Straſburg, and died at Vienna, in Auſtria, in 1640.

BAUGE, a town of France, in Breſſe, pleaſantly ſeated on a fruitful hill, with the title of a marquiſate. It is three miles from Macon. Long. 4. 54. E. Lat 46. 20. N.

BAUHIN (JOHN) one of the greateſt botaniſts that ever lived, was born about the middle of the ſixteenth century. He took his doctor's degree in phyſic, in 1562, and afterwards became principal phyſician to Frederick, duke of Wirtemberg. The moſt conſiderable of his works is his Univerſal Hiſtory of Plants.

BAUHIN (CASPAR, or GASPAR) younger brother to the preceding, was born at Baſil, January 17, 1550, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in anatomy and botany. In 1580 he was choſen firſt profeſſor of theſe ſciences, at Baſil, and in 1614, was made firſt profeſſor of phyſic, and firſt phyſician of that city, which he held till his death, which happened in Auguſt, 1623, at the age of ſixty-three. He wrote, 1. Anatomical Inſtitutions, 2. a work intitled, *Prodromus Theatri Botanici*, and other works.

BAULDWIN, or BALDWIN, the name of two of the Latin emperors of Conſtantinople, of ſeveral kings of Jeruſalem, and of many counts of Flanders and Hainault.

BAUME (NICHOLAS AUGUSTUS DE LA) marquiſs of Montrevel, and marſhal of France, was the ſon of Ferdinand de la Baume, count of Montrevel. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral battles and ſieges, and died at Paris, on the 11th of October, 1716, aged ſeventy.

BAUME (St.) a mountain of France, in Provence, between Aix, Marſeilles, and Toulon. It is pretended Mary Magdalene died here, upon which account it is much frequented.

BAUME LES NONES, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a rich nunnery, ſeated on the river Doux, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Beſançon. Five miles from this town there is a famous cavern, whoſe entrance is twenty paces wide, and after deſcending three hundred paces, a gate of a grotto is ſeen, twice as large as a city gate. It is thirty-five paces deep, ſixty wide, and is covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which, water continually drops. There is alſo a ſmall brook which is frozen in ſummer, but not in winter, and at the bottom there are ſtones that perfectly reſemble candied citron-peel. When the peaſants perceive a miſt proceeding from the mouth of the cave, they are certain it will rain the next day. Long. 6. 20. E. Lat. 47. 12. N.

BAUMEN, or BAUMAN, a cave of Germany, in Lower Saxony, about a mile from Wermigerode, and eighteen from Goſlar. The entrance through a rock is ſo narrow, that not above one perſon can paſs at a time. There are ſeveral paths in it, which the peaſants have diſturbed in ſearching for the bones of animals, which they ſell for unicorn's horns. Some think it reaches as far as Goſlar; but be that as it will, it is certain that ſkeletons of men have been found there, of the common ſize, who are ſuppoſed to have been loſt in the turnings and windings. Not far from the entrance there is a brook that falls from a rock, whoſe water is good for the ſtone. The water that drops from the top turns into a ſtone, or ſpar, as is common in vaſt cavities. When reduced to powder, it heals the wounds of animals.

BAUR (WILLIAM) an eminent Flemiſh painter, was born at Straſburg, and was the diſciple of Brendel. He was ſome time at Rome, where his ſtudies were wholly employed about architecture and landſcapes, which prevented his ſtudying the antique. He painted ſmall figures in diſtemper, on vellum. His pencil was light, and his general expreſſions and compoſitions, beautiful, even to ſublime. He himſelf etched Ovid's Metamorphoſes from his own deſigns, which make a volume. Several of his deſigns of ſubjects taken from the holy Scriptures and other hiſtories, were graved by Melchior Kuſſel, and make another volume of prints. He died at Vienna, in 1640.

BAUSK, or BAUTKO, a ſmall, but important town, in the duchy of Courland, and on the frontiers of Poland, with a ſtrong caſtle built on a rock. It was taken by the Swedes, in 1625, and by the Ruſſians in 1705, after a bloody battle between them and the Swedes. It is ſeated on the river Muſza, fifteen miles eaſt of Mittaw. Long. 24. 44. E. Lat. 56. 30. N.

BAUTZEN, a town of Germany, and the capital of Luſatia, ſeated on the river Sprey, thirty-five miles north-eaſt of Dreſden, and forty miles eaſt of Meiſſen. It is ſubject to the

the elector of Saxony. Long. 14. 42. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

BAWTRY, a pleaſant town in Yorkſhire, in the road from London to York, is ſituated upon the bank of the river Idle, is well provided with inns, and has a conſiderable trade in grind-ſtones, mill ſtones, lead, and iron, which are conveyed hither by the river from Derbyſhire. It has a market on Saturdays, and its fairs are on Holy Thurſday, and November the 22d, for horſes and cattle. It is a rectory, rated at 6l. 6s. 8d. in the king's books. It is ſeven miles ſouth of Doncaſter, and a hundred and fifty-three north-by-weſt of London.

BAXTER (Richard) an eminent divine among the Nonconformiſts, was born at Rowton, in Shropſhire, November 12, 1615, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his exemplary life, his pacific and moderate principles, and his numerous writings. He had a congregation at Kidderminſter, and after the Reſtoration became one of the king's chaplains in ordinary; preached before him once, had frequent acceſs to his royal perſon, and was offered the biſhopric of Hereford, by the lord chancellor Clarendon, which he refuſed to accept: after this he was ſeveral times arreſted, fined, and thrown in priſon, for preſuming to preach to a body of diſſenters, though he was honoured with the friendſhip of ſome of the greateſt and beſt men in the kingdom, as the duke of Landerdale, the earl of Balcarras, lord chief juſtice Hales, Dr. Tillotſon, &c. Among his moſt famous works, were 1. his Saints Everlaſting Reſt, and 2. his Call to the Unconverted, of which laſt twenty thouſand were ſold in one year; and it was tranſlated not only into all the European languages, but into the Indian tongue. 3. his Poor Man's Family Book. 4. Dying Thoughts; and 5. his Paraphraſe on the New Teſtament. His practical works have been printed in four volumes, folio. He died December 8, 1691, and was interred in Chriſt-church, whither his corpſe was attended by a numerous company of perſons, of different ranks, and many clergymen of the eſtabliſhed church. Few men have wrote more books, and few have had more written againſt them; for he compoſed above a hundred and forty-five tracts, and above ſixty anſwers were at different times made to him. The former, however, it ſhould ſeem, were greatly preferable to the latter, ſince Dr. Barrow, an excellent judge, ſays, that "his practical writ-"ings were never mended; his controverſial ſeldom con-"futed."

Baxter (William) nephew and heir to the former, was an eminent ſchool-maſter and critic. He was born at Llanlugany, in Shropſhire, in the year 1650, and it is remarkable, that at the age of eighteen, when he firſt went to ſchool, he knew not one letter, nor underſtood one word of any language but Welſh: but he ſo well improved his time, that he became a perſon of great and extenſive knowledge. His genius led him chiefly to the ſtudy of antiquities and philology, in which he compoſed ſeveral books. The firſt he publiſhed was a Grammar, in 1679, intitled *De Analogia ſeu Arte Latinæ Linguæ Commentariolus:* he alſo publiſhed a new and correct edition of Anacreon, with Notes; an edition of Horace; a Dictionary of the Britiſh Antiquities, in Latin, and ſeveral other books. He was a great maſter of the antient Britiſh and Iriſh tongues, was particularly ſkilled in the Latin and Greek, and in the northern and eaſtern languages. He died May 31, 1723, after being above twenty years maſter of Mercer's ſchool, in London.

BAYA, or Baja, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Bath, is ſituated near the Danube, ſixty-five miles north-eaſt of Buda, and forty-five north-weſt of Eſſeck. Long. 19. 30. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

BAYARD (Peter du Terrail de) one of the braveſt, moſt prudent, and moſt virtuous captains of his time, was deſcended from an ancient and noble family in Dauphiné. He was with Charles VIII. at the conqueſt of the kingdom of Naples; where he gave remarkable proofs of his valour, eſpecially at the battle of Fornoue. He was dangerouſly wounded at the taking of the city of Breſcia, and there reſtored to the daughters of his hoſt two thouſand piſtoles, which their mother had directed them to give him, in order to prevent the houſe from being plundered. An action that has been celebrated by many hiſtorians. At his return to France he was made lieutenant-general of Dauphiné. He fought by the ſide of Francis I. at the battle of Marignan, and that prince afterwards inſiſted on being knighted by his hand, after the manner of the ancient knights. The chevalier Bayard defended Meziers during ſix weeks, againſt Charles the Fifth's army: but in 1524 was ſhot at the retreat of Rebec, when cauſing himſelf to be laid under a tree, he ordered thoſe about him to place him with his face towards the enemy, "For," ſaid he, "as I have "never turned my back upon an enemy, I would not be-"gin to do it at the end of my life." He died ſoon after, aged forty-eight.

BAYER (Theophilus Sigefroi) a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed learning, in the eighteenth century, was the grandſon of John Beyer, an able mathematician. He was born on the 16th of January, 1694, and ſtudied at Koningſberg. He learned many languages, and even the Chineſe. He at length went to Dantzick, Berlin, Hall, Leipſic, and ſeveral other cities of Germany; every where obtaining ſome uſeful knowledge, and acquiring the eſteem of the learned. On his return to Koningſberg, in 1717, he was made librarian. He was invited to Peterſburg in 1726, where he was made profeſſor of the Greek and Roman antiquities. He wrote a great number of learned and curious Diſſertations, and ſome other works that are highly eſteemed, particularly his *Muſæum Sinicum*, printed in octavo, in 1730. He died at Peterſburg, on the 21ſt of February, 1738.

BAYEUX, a city of France, in Normandy, capital of Beſſin, with a biſhop's ſee and a caſtle. There are twenty-ſeven pariſhes in the city and ſuburbs; three monaſteries, and four nunneries. The Jeſuits have a college in this city, and the miſſion of St. Lazarus a ſeminary. The cathedral church is the largeſt and beſt built in all the provinces: Its portico and three ſteeples deſerve the attention of the curious. It is ſeated on the little river Aur, four miles from the ſea, eighteen north-weſt of Caen, ſeventy-five weſt of Rouen, and a hundred and forty-ſix weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 33. W. Lat. 49. 16. N.

BAYLE (Peter) author of the Hiſtorical and Critical Dictionary, was born November 18, 1687, at Carla, a village in the county of Foix, in France, where his father John Bayle was a proteſtant miniſter. In 1666 he went to the proteſtant univerſity at Puylaureus, where he ſtudied with the greateſt application; and in 1669, removed to the univerſity of Toulouſe, whither the proteſtants at that time frequently ſent their children to ſtudy, under the Jeſuits; but here, to the great grief of his father, he embraced the Romiſh religion; however, being ſoon ſenſible of his error, he left that univerſity, and went to ſtudy at Geneva. After which he was choſen profeſſor of philoſophy at Sedan; but that proteſtant univerſity being ſuppreſſed by Lewis XIV. in 1681, he was obliged to leave that city, and was ſoon after choſen profeſſor of philoſophy and hiſtory at Rotterdam, with a ſalary of about forty-five pounds a year. Mr. Bayle was extremely affected with the perſecution of the proteſtants in France, and the abrogation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. Upon this dreadful occaſion he wrote, in French, a pamphlet entitled "What is to be underſtood by France's being entirely Catholic under the Reign of Lewis the Great;" and ſome time after, a Philoſophical Commentary upon the Words "Compel them to come in." In 1690 he had a very troubleſome diſpute with Mr. Jurieu, who at laſt ſucceeded in his deſign of procuring Mr. Bayle to be removed from his profeſſorſhip at Rotterdam, of which he was deprived in 1693. This misfortune gave Mr. Bayle little or no pain, and therefore, as he was far from being poor, and was not at all avaricious, he did not give himſelf any trouble to obtain another preferment.

Mr. Bayle wrote a prodigious number of books, which gained him great reputation, and made him known to the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of that age, particularly to Chriſtina, queen of Sweden; the princeſs Sophia, electoreſs dowager of Hanover, and her daughter the electoreſs of Brandenburg, afterwards queen of Pruſſia. The moſt known of all his works, is his Hiſtorical and Critical Dictionary. He died on the 28th of December, 1706, in the ſixtieth year of his age.

BAYLY (Lewis) biſhop of Bangor, in the reign of king James I. and author of the Practice of Piety, was born at Caermarthen in Wales, and educated at Oxford. He was promoted to the ſee of Bangor in 1606, and died in the beginning of the year 1632.

Bayly (Thomas) doctor of divinity, and ſon of Dr. Lewis Bayly, biſhop of Bangor, was educated at Cambridge, and in 1638, was preſented by king Charles I. to the ſubdeanery of Wells. In 1644 he retired among the other loyal miniſters to Oxford, and in 1646 was with the marquiſs of Worceſter, in Ragland-caſtle, and, after its being ſurrendered to the parliament, travelled into France, but returning after the king's death, was committed priſoner to Newgate, on account of ſome of his books which had given offence: he however ſoon made his eſcape into Holland, where he embraced the Romiſh religion, ſettled at Douay, and at laſt went to Italy, where he died obſcurely in an hoſpital. He wrote, 1. *Certamen Religioſum*; or, A Conference between king Charles I. and Henry, late marquiſs of Worceſter, concerning Religion. 2. The royal Charter granted unto Kings by God himſelf. 3. *Herba Parietis*; or "the Wall-flower, as it grows out of the Stone-"chamber belonging to the Metropolitan Priſon; being an "Hiſtory which is partly True, partly Romantic, morally "Divine, &c." and ſeveral other pieces.

BAYNARD (Anne) a lady diſtinguiſhed by her piety and her learning, was the only child of Dr. Edward Baynard, fellow of the college of phyſicians, at London, and was born at Preſton, in Lancaſhire. Her father obſerving that ſhe had a ſprightly and elegant genius, gave her a very liberal education, and ſhe became well ſkilled in the learned languages, and in philoſophy; yet was diſtinguiſhed by her humility, and the greateſt propriety of behaviour. Her words were few, well choſen, and expreſſive. She was naturally of a ſtoical diſpoſition, and never ſpoke of thoſe philoſophers without a manifeſt pleaſure. She had a great contempt for the gaities of life, and always expreſſed the higheſt veneration for the ſacred name of God, making it the buſineſs of her life to promote his honour and glory; the great end of her ſtudies being to encounter atheiſts and libertines, which ſhe has done in ſome ſevere ſatyrs written in the Latin tongue. She died at Barnes, in Surry, on the 12th of June, 1697.

BAYNES (Sir Thomas) an eminent phyſician and profeſſor of muſic, at Greſham-college, in London, was born about the year 1622, and educated at Chriſt's college, Cambridge. He ſpent great part of his life in Italy; and his friend ſir John Finch being appointed embaſſador extraordinary to the grand ſeignor, in the year 1672, he attended him as his phyſician, and before he ſet out, received the honour of knighthood. He died at Conſtantinople, in 1681. Sir John and he jointly left four thouſand pounds to Chriſt's college, Cambridge, where they were both educated.

BAYONNE, a city of Gaſcony, in France; is ſeated near the mouth of the river Adour, which forms a good harbour. It is moderately large, and of great importance. It is divided into three parts. The great town is on this ſide the river Nive: the little town is between the Nive and the Adour; and the ſuburb of Saint Eſprit is beyond this laſt river. Both the former are ſurrounded with an old wall, and a dry ditch, and there is a ſmall caſtle in each. That of Great Bayonne is flanked with four round towers, and is the place where the governor reſides. The new caſtle is flanked with four towers, in the form of baſtions. The firſt incloſure is covered with another, compoſed of eight baſtions, with a great horn-work, and a half moon, all which are encompaſſed with a ditch, and a covered way. There is a communication between the city and the ſuburb, by a bridge, and the ſuburb is well fortified. The citadel is ſeated beyond the Adour, on the ſide of the ſuburb abovementioned. The public buildings have nothing remarkable; it is the only city of the kingdom that has the advantage of two rivers, wherein the tide ebbs and flows. The river Nive is deeper than the Adour, but leſs rapid, by which means ſhips come up into the middle of the city. There are two bridges over this river, by which the old and new town communicate with each other. The trade of this town is the more conſiderable, on account of its neighbourhood to Spain, and the great quantity of wines which are brought hither from the adjacent country. The Dutch carry off a great number of pipes in exchange for ſpices and other commodities, which they bring thither. The inhabitants have the privilege of guarding two of their three gates, and the third is kept by the king. This city is ſeated two miles and a half from the ſea, twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Dax, forty-two north of Pampalune, forty weſt of Pau, and three hundred and twenty-five ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 43. 30. N.

Bayonne, a maritime city of Spain, in Galicia, with a very commodious port. It ſtands in a very fruitful country, and there is a great quantity of excellent fiſh on the coaſt. It is ſixty miles ſouth of Compoſtella, and thirty-five north-weſt of Braga. Long. 9. 30. W. Lat. 43. 3. N.

BAZAS, a town of France, the capital of the Bazadois, in Gaſcony, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a rock, ſeven miles from the river Garonne, thirty-eight north-weſt of Condom, thirty-five ſouth-eaſt of Bourdeaux, and three hundred and forty-ſix ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 30 W. Lat. 44. 20. N.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on a hill, in the road from London to Oxford, and has ſeveral good inns, though not above a hundred houſes. Its fairs are on February 13, and on Holy Thurſday, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is twenty-ſeven miles weſt-north-weſt of London, and twenty-eight eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of Oxford. It is a rectory, valued at 26 l. 2 s. 8 d. in the king's books. Long. 0. 25. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

BEALE (Mary) particularly diſtinguiſhed by her ſkill in painting, was the daughter of Mr. Craddock, miniſter of Waltham upon Thames, and learned the rudiments of her art from Sir Peter Lely. She painted in oil, water-colours, and crayons, and had much buſineſs; her portraits were in the Italian ſtyle, which ſhe acquired by copying pictures and drawings from Sir Peter Lely's, and the royal collections. Her maſter, ſays Mr. Walpole, was ſuppoſed to have had a tender attachment to her; but as he was reſerved in communicating to her all the reſources of his pencil, it probably was a galant, rather than a ſucceſsful one. Dr. Woodfall wrote ſeveral pieces to her honour, under the name of Beleſia. Mrs. Beale died in Pall-mall, on the 28th of December, 1697, aged ſixty-five. Her paintings have much nature, but the colouring is ſtiff and heavy.

BEAR ALSTON, a poor town in Devonſhire, which however is a borough by preſcription, and ſends two members to parliament. The portreeve is the returning officer, who is choſen yearly at the lord's court. It is only a hamlet; the pariſh church is at Bear-Ferrers, and is built in the form of a croſs, having a body with two ailes, but the tower is low and ordinary. Bear-Ferrers is a rectory, valued at 24 l. 1 s. in the king's books. It is two hundred and twelve miles weſt-by-ſouth from London, and eight north of Plymouth. Long. 4. 30. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

BEARN, a province of France, is bounded on the eaſt by Bigorre, on the ſouth by the mountains of Arragon, on the weſt by Soule, and part of Navarre; and on the north by Gaſcony and Armagnac. This country is forty miles in length, and thirty in breadth. It is mountainous and dry, and yet the plains are fertile. They ſow a little wheat and rye, and a great deal of maillioc, a ſort of corn brought from the Indies, which the people live upon. They have likewiſe ſome flax. On the hills there are a great many vineyards, the wine of which is in ſome places excellent. In the mountains of Moneins there are mines of lead, copper, and iron, with a great number of fir-trees, fit for maſts for ſhipping, as well as boards. In the valley of Oſſaw there are mineral waters, which are good for the head and ſtomach. There are two principal rivers of this country, called the Gave Bearnois, and the Gave d'Oleron. The Gave Bearnois has its ſource in the mountains of Barege, in Bigorre, runs by the city of Nay, and falls into the Adour. The Gave d'Oleron is compoſed of the Oſſau and the Aſpe. The firſt deſcends with great rapidity from the mountains of Oſſau, and runs to Oleron. The Gave of the Aſpe has its ſource in the Pyrenean mountains, paſſes through the valley of Aſpe, then runs to the city of Oleron, and joins the former. Thus united, they afterwards meet with the Gave of Bearnois, and at laſt fall into the Adour as above. Theſe rivers are full of fiſh, but are too rapid for boats. The trout, ſalmon, pike, and ſalmon-trout are excellent. At Sallies there is a ſpring of ſalt water, wherewith they make ſalt. There is a mountain in this county called the Pic de Midi, from whence the two ſeas may be ſeen, and alſo the mountains of Caſtile.

The Bearnois are robuſt, laborious, ſober, and lively; but without ſincerity, and are greatly attached to their own intereſt. Many of theſe people go into Spain to till the ground, to mow the hay, and reap the corn, and bring back a great deal of ready money. By theſe means the Bearnois are rendered tolerably happy. The towns in Bearn are Pau, the capital city, Leſcar, Nay, Ortez, Sauveterre, Navarreins, Saillies, Oleron, Monein, Morlas, and Lambeye.

BEAT (St.) a town of France, in the county of Comminges, at the confluence of the Garonne and the Pique. It is ſeated between two mountains, which are cloſe to the town on each ſide. This is a very bad ſituation, but all the houſes are built with marble, becauſe they have no other materials. The priory is a very handſome church. It is five miles ſouth of St. Bertrand. Long. 1. 6. W. Lat. 42. 50. N.

BEATON, Beton, or rather Bethune (David) archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, cardinal, and primate of Scotland, was nephew to archbiſhop Beaton his predeceſſor, and was born in 1494. Soon after his promotion to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Glaſgow, he diſcovered a warm and perſecuting ſpirit againſt thoſe who oppoſed the Romiſh religion, and it is ſaid, that he preſented the king a roll of three hundred and ſixty of the chief nobility and barons, as ſuſpected of hereſy, the firſt perſon in this liſt being the earl of Arran: but a ſtop was for ſome time put to his bloody deſigns, by the death of the king. And as this happened when the king had none near him but the cardinal, it gave him an opportunity of forging a will for him, or at leaſt afforded a pretence for ſuggeſting that he forged it, which occaſioned its being ſet aſide, though he cauſed it to be ſolemnly proclaimed over the croſs at Edinburgh, in order to eſtabliſh the regency in himſelf, the earls of Argyl, Huntley, and Arran; by which means he was entirely excluded from the government, and before the cloſe of the year 1542, the earl of Arran was declared ſole regent during the minority of queen Mary, who was then but a few days old. The cardinal was however ſoon after made chancellor, and appointed by the pope legate à latere. He then reſumed his ſcheme of perſecution, and having ſeized Mr. George Wiſhart, the moſt famous proteſtant preacher in Scotland, had him tried and burnt at the ſtake, as an obſtinate heretic. But ſome time after, the cardinal having diſobliged Mr. Norman, the eldeſt ſon of the earl of Rothes, that gentleman, with his uncle

uncle Mr. John Leſley, one of the cardinals moſt violent enemies, and a few other gentlemen, ſurpriſed the caſtle of St. Andrew's, on the 24th of April, 1546, before the cardinal was ſtirring, ſeized the porter, called up the ſervants, and turned them, to the number of fifty, out at the gate, as they did above an hundred workmen, employed in repairing the caſtle, and then knocking at the cardinal's door, obliged him to open it, by threatning to ſet it on fire, they then ruſhed in with their drawn ſwords, and inſtantly murdered him. The cardinal left ſix children by Mrs. Mary Ogilby his concubine.

BEATON, BETON, or rather BETHUNE (JAMES) archbiſhop of Glaſgow, and nephew to the former, was a prelate of great prudence, learning, and moderation. He was raiſed to the archbiſhopric of Glaſgow in 1552, but the proteſtants carrying every thing before them with great violence, he retired into France in the year 1560, with the treaſures and records of his archiepiſcopal ſee; but immediately after his departure, the proteſtants ſeized on the revenues of his archbiſhopric, and proceeded againſt his perſon. His return being thus in a manner rendered impracticable, the queen, in 1561, declared him her embaſſador to the moſt Chriſtian king, which he enjoyed till his death, which happened April 24, 1603.

BEATRIX, empreſs of Germany, was the daughter of Renaud, count of Burgundy, and was married to the emperor Frederic, in 1156. That princeſs having heard the beauty and magnificence of the city of Milan highly extolled, was deſirous of ſeeing that celebrated city; but her curioſity coſt her dear; for the people being enraged againſt the emperor Frederic, who had deprived them of their ancient privileges, diſcharged their reſentment on the innocent Beatrix, whom they ſeized, placed upon an aſs with her face to the tail, which they made her hold in her hand, inſtead of a bridle, and in this ſituation lead her through all the ſtreets of the city, in the midſt of the ſhouts and inſults of the people. The emperor, tranſported with rage, ſpeedily revenged this outrage. In 1163 he beſieged Milan, took it, and ſparing only the churches, deſtroyed even its very foundations, and cauſed the place on which it ſtood to be ſowed with ſalt. All the citizens who were taken had the ignominious puniſhment of being obliged, on pain of death, to draw out with their teeth a fig put into the backſide of the aſs on which the empreſs had rode; but many choſe death rather than ſubmit to it.

BEAUCAIRE DE PEGUILLON (FRANCIS) in Latin, *Belcarius Peguilio*, biſhop of Metz, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning. He was born in 1514, and was preceptor to cardinal Charles, of Lorrain, who reſigned to him the biſhopric of Metz, which Beaucaire, in his turn, afterwards reſigned to cardinal Lewis of Lorrain. He wrote, in Latin, a Hiſtory of his own Time, which is much eſteemed, and a Treatiſe on the Children who die in the Womb of their Mother, againſt the Calviniſts. He died in 1591.

BEAUCE, a country of France, whoſe bounds are not well determined. Formerly it contained all the country between the Iſle of France, Normandy, Brittany, and the river Loire. But now what they call Beauce, is ſurrounded by Proper Orleanois, Blaſoiſe, Perche, and the Iſle of France. It is covered with trees, meadows, water, and vineyards, and conſiſts in large plains, very fruitful in corn, whence it has been called the Granary of France.

BEAUCHAMP (THOMAS DE) earl of Warwick, diſtinguiſhed by his bravery and conduct, was the eldeſt ſon of Guy, earl of Warwick, and was born in the year 1313. In his ſeventeenth year he took up his hereditary offices of ſheriff of Worceſterſhire, and chamberlain of the exchequer; and before he was twenty, king Edward III. made him governor of Guernſey, and the ſmall iſlands adjacent. He attended that prince in his wars in Scotland and France, and did great ſervice in the famous ſea-fight, in 1340. In the eighteenth of Edward III. he was conſtituted ſheriff of Warwick and Leiceſterſhire for life, and the ſame year was created earl marſhal of England. He commanded the van of the Engliſh army, and afterwards, for the great ſervice he performed at the ſiege of Calais, had a thouſand marks a year granted him during life. After this, he was preſent in the famous battle of Poictiers, where the king of France was taken priſoner, and where our earl fought ſo long, that his hand was extremely galled with uſing his ſword and poll-axe; but he had the good fortune to take priſoner William de Melun, archbiſhop of Seinz, for whom he received a ranſom of eight thouſand pounds. He attended Edward the Black Prince in ſeveral other campaigns; and in 1360 paſſed through France with a train of ſix hundred horſe, in his paſſage to the Eaſt, where he made war againſt the infidels for three years, and at his return into England, brought with him the ſon of the prince of Lithuania, who was chriſtened at London by the name of Thomas, the earl being his godfather. This noble earl, and his brother John, were two of the firſt knights of the garter, and he continued in the exerciſe of his military virtues, till his deceaſe in 1369, when he commanded the king's army in France, and died there of the plague.

BEAUCHAMP (RICHARD) earl of Warwick, and one of the moſt conſiderable perſons of the age in which he lived, was grandſon of the former; he was born at the manor-houſe of Salwarpe, in the county of Worceſter, on the 28th of January, 1381, and was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399. In 1404 he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the rebellion raiſed by Owen Glendower, whoſe ſtandard he took in open battle. He alſo gained great honour at the famous battle of Shrewſbury. In 1408 he obtained a licence from king Henry IV. to viſit the holy ſepulchre at Jeruſalem, in purſuance of a vow he had made. In his way thither, and in his return, he was received by many ſovereign princes with great reſpect, and ſignalized himſelf by his bravery and ſucceſs in ſeveral tournaments. He was conſtituted lord high ſteward at the coronation of king Henry V. and in the year 1415 was declared captain of Calais. He reduced to the king's obedience ſeveral towns and caſtles in France; for which ſervices the king created him earl of Aumarl, or Albemarle. King Henry afterwards ſent him to the king of France, attended by a thouſand men, to treat of a marriage between him and the princeſs Catherine, that king's daughter, but the dauphin being ſenſible that this marriage was intended to defeat his ſucceſſion, ſent a body of five thouſand men, under the command of the earl's of Vendôme and Lymoſin, to obſtruct his paſſage, to whom the earl gave battle, in which both thoſe noblemen were killed, one of them falling by the earl of Warwick's own hand, and about two thouſand of their troops were either ſlain or taken priſoners. He then proceeded on his embaſſy, in which, notwithſtanding the difficulties he had to ſtruggle with, he happily ſucceeded. But as many places in France had declared for the dauphin, it was thought requiſite to take the ſtrongeſt of them, which was Melun, in order to ſet an example to the reſt; and this place, which the French imagined impregnable, the earl took in fourteen weeks and four days. King Henry V. dying, committed to the earl of Warwick the tutelage of his ſon, then an infant. He was afterwards made captain of Calais, which being beſieged by Philip, duke of Burgundy, it was ſo gallantly defended, that the duke was forced to riſe from before it. In ſhort, on the death of the duke of Bedford, he was made regent of France for king Henry VI. which great and difficult poſt he enjoyed for the four laſt years of his life, and died in the caſtle of Roan, on the 30th of April, 1439.

BEAUCHAMP (HENRY DE) ſon to the former, was born at Henley caſtle, in Worceſterſhire, on the 22d of March, 1424. He offered his ſervice for the defence of Normandy before he was quite nineteen years of age; the king made him duke of Warwick, and heaped many favours and honours upon him, and at length even made him king of the Iſle of Wight, placing the crown upon his head with his own hands; but as this was the higheſt honour the king could beſtow, ſo it proved the laſt favour the duke could receive, for he was taken off in the flower of his age, at Henley caſtle, on the 11th of June, 1445, leaving no other iſſue but one daughter,

For other famous earls of Warwick, ſee NEVIL.

BEAUCHAMP (JOHN DE) baron of Kidderminſter, in the reign of king Richard II. and the firſt baron created by patent, was the ſon of ſir Richard Beauchamp, of Holt, in Worceſterſhire, was born in 1320, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral engagements in France and Flanders, during the reign of Edward III. and attended that king's ſon, John, duke of Lancaſter, in his expedition into Spain. By his long and faithful ſervices to the crown, he raiſed his credit at court, and after receiving repeated teſtimonies of the favour of Richard II. was advanced to be ſteward of the king's houſhold, received a grant of all the lands and manors belonging to the priory of Deerhurſt, in Glouceſterſhire, and obtained the title of baron; but the king's army being defeated in 1388, by the duke of Glouceſter, and other powerful lords, they forced him to ſummon a parliament, when, among other noble perſons then called to an account for their paſt behaviour, the lord Beauchamp was one, who was removed from his office of high treaſurer, and condemned and executed for high treaſon, upon Tower-hill, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age.

BEAUCHAMP (WILLIAM DE) lord Bergavenny, was the younger ſon of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and ſeems to have made his firſt campaign in 1366, under the famous John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a glorious manner on ſeveral important occaſions. He was captain of Calais, and of the caſtles of Pembroke and Kilgaran, in Wales, when he behaved in a manner that deſerves for ever to be remembered. Among other baſe ſchemes put into the head of king Richard II. by his favourites, one was to retire to France; when the duke of Glouceſter and the other lords were marching to London

London with an army, and there purchaſe the aſſiſtance of that monarch, by giving up to him moſt of the fortreſſes he held in that realm. But when all things were ready at home for carrying this dark deſign into execution, and the young prince ſent orders to this lord to quit his command, and tranſmit certain letters to the court of France, he boldly refuſed both, and declared, with reſpect to the former, that he was intruſted with that important fortreſs by the advice and conſent of the nobility, and, without their conſent, would not render up his command. As for the letters, (gueſſing at their contents) inſtead of ſending them to Paris, he tranſmitted them to the duke of Glouceſter, in England. He even went ſtill farther, for when John de la Pole, brother to Suffolk, the great favourite, came with the king's orders to take from him the command of Calais, he not only refuſed to yield it into his hands, but ſeized him, and carried him over priſoner to England. This entirely ruined the ſcheme, and the king was ſo incenſed againſt the lord Bergavenny, that, immediately after his arrival, he cauſed him to be arreſted, and committed to cloſe cuſtody; but ſoon after, either thro' fear or choice, ordered him to be ſet at liberty. This noble lord died about the year 1411.

BEAUCHATEAU (Francis Matthew Chatelet de) a French poet, was the ſon of a comedian, and was born at Paris in 1645. He diſcovered, from his infancy, ſuch an extraordinary genius for poetry and polite literature, that the queen, the mother of Lewis XIV. cardinal Mazarin, Seguier, the chancellor, and perſons of the firſt rank at court, took great pleaſure in converſing with him, and in making him exert his abilities. He was but eleven years old when he publiſhed a collection of his Poems, intitled, *La Lyre du june Appollon, ou la Muſe naiſſante du petit Beauchâteau*, in which he makes an elogium on the moſt illuſtrious perſons of his time. Two years after he came to England, where Cromwell detained him ſome time, from hence he went into Perſia, and it is not known what became of him after.

BEAVER (John) otherwiſe named Bever, and in Latin *Fiber*, *Fiberius*, *Caſtor*, and *Caſtorius*, was a Benedictine monk in Weſtminſter abbey, and flouriſhed about the beginning of the fourteenth century. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the hiſtory and antiquities of England, and among other things wrote a Chronicle of the Britiſh and Engliſh Affairs, from the coming-in of Brute to his own time, which remains in manuſcript in the Cottonian library.

BEAUCLERK (Aubrey, lord) a brave but unfortunate commander, was the youngeſt ſon of Charles, duke of St. Alban's, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. He went early to ſea, and had the command of a ſhip given him in 1731. In 1740 he was ſent upon the famous expedition to Carthagena, under the command of admiral Vernon, in the Prince Frederick man of war, which, with three others, were ordered to cannonade the caſtle of Boccachica. One of theſe being obliged to quit her ſtation, the Prince Frederick was expoſed, not only to the fire from the caſtle, but to that of Fort St. Joſeph, and to two ſhips that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he bravely ſuſtained for many hours that day, and part of the next. As he was giving his commands upon deck, both his legs were ſhot off; but ſuch was his magninimity, that he would not ſuffer his wounds to be dreſſed till he had communicated his orders to his firſt lieutenant, which were to fight till the laſt extremity. Soon after he gave ſome directions about his private affairs, and then reſigned his ſoul with the dignity of a hero and a chriſtian. Thus was this brave commander taken off, in the thirty-firſt year of his age. He was equalled by few in politeneſs, modeſty, candour, and benevolence. He married the widow of colonel Francis Alexander, a daughter of ſir Henry Newton, knt. envoy extraordinary to the court of Florence and Genoa. Soon after his death a monument was erected to his memory in Weſtminſter abbey, adorned with arms, trophies, and naval enſigns, and in an oval niche, on a beautiful pyramid of dove-coloured marble, is a fine buſt of this young hero; on this pyramid is an hiſtorical inſcription to the above purpoſe, and over it the following lines.

"Whilſt Britain boaſts her empire o'er the deep,
"This marble ſhall compel the brave to weep;
"As men, as Britons, and as ſoldiers, mourn:
"'Tis dauntleſs, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk's urn.
"Sweet were his manners, as his ſoul was great,
"And ripe his worth, tho' immature his fate;
"Each tender grace that joy and love inſpires,
"Living he mingled with his martial fires;
"Dying he bid Britannia's thunder roar,
"And Spain ſtill felt him, when he breath'd no more."

BEAUFORT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a caſtle near the river Authion. It contains two pariſhes, and a convent of Recolets, and yet has but eighty-three houſes. It carries on a great trade in corn. It is fifteen miles eaſt of Angers, forty weſt of Tours, and one hundred and fifty-eight ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 3. W. Lat. 47. 26. N.

Beaufort, a ſtrong town in Savoy, on the river Oron, thirteen miles north of Montiers. Long. 6. 48. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

Beaufort, was at firſt the ſurname, and became afterwards the title of a noble family, which hath produced ſeveral eminent perſons of both ſexes. It was taken from the caſtle of Beaufort, in Anjou, which came to the houſe of Lancaſter, by Blanche of Artois, queen of Navarre, and wife to Edmund Crouch-back, ſecond ſon of king Henry III. and firſt earl of Lancaſter. The children to whom that ſurname was firſt given, were, John, Henry, Thomas, and Joan, the natural iſſue of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, fourth ſon of king Edward III. but they were legitimated by act of parliament, bearing date Feb 9, 1396-7.

Beaufort (John) eldeſt ſon of John of Gaunt, was born in Beaufort caſtle, in Anjou, in 1394, and was advanced to the honour of earl of Somerſet, in 1396-7, and the ſame year was created marquis of Dorſet. He was afterwards raiſed to ſeveral places of great truſt; but being one of thoſe lords who, in 1397, impeached Thomas, duke of Glouceſter, &c. of high treaſon, he and the reſt of thoſe lords were adjudged in the firſt parliament of Henry IV. to loſe their titles, and the eſtates that had been given them, at or ſince the laſt parliament, belonging to any of thoſe they had impeached. But ſoon ingratiating himſelf with the new king, he was conſtituted by him chamberlain of England for life, and was afterwards conſtituted admiral of the king's whole fleet. He died on the 21ſt of April, 1410.

Beaufort (Henry) biſhop of Wincheſter, and cardinal prieſt, was brother to the former. He ſtudied for ſome time at Oxford, but had his education chiefly at Aix la Chapelle, where he applied himſelf to the civil and common law. He was made biſhop of Lincoln in 1397, aud of Wincheſter in 1404, when he was alſo lord high chancellor of England, and ambaſſador in France. In 1404 pope Martin V. gave him a cardinal's hat, and ſome time after ſent him as his legate into Germany. In 1431 he crowed Henry VI. king of England, in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris, and was one of that prince's guardians during his minority; but there were perpetual jealouſies and quarrels between him and the protector Humphrey, duke of Glouceſter, which ended in the ruin and death of the latter, who was murdered in the Tower; but the cardinal being ſuddenly taken ill, did not ſurvive him a month, he dying June 11, 1447. He had the character of an ambitious, haughty, and turbulent prelate: he, however, left at his death immenſe ſums to charitable uſes.

Beaufort (Joan) queen of Scotland, was the eldeſt daughter of John Beaufort, earl of Somerſet, ſon to John of Gaunt. In February, 1423, ſhe was married, with great ſolemnity, in the church of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, to James I. king of Scotland, who had been priſoner in England ever ſince the 30th of March, 1404, and in March, 1423, ſet out with the king, her huſband, for Scotland, being attended as far as Berwick by her father, and her uncle, cardinal Beaufort. She diſtinguiſhed herſelf by the noble reſolution with which ſhe endeavoured to preſerve the life of the king her huſband, at the hazard of her own: for in the year 1437, receiving information of a conſpiracy formed againſt him, ſhe rode poſt to Roxborough to inform him of it, but all in vain; for ſoon after ſome ruffians ruſhed into the room, when ſhe ſhrouded the king from the aſſaſſins, and could not be drawn from him till ſhe had received two wounds. She afterwards married James Stewart, called the Black Knight, ſon to the lord of Lorne, and died in the year 1446.

Beaufort (Margaret) the foundreſs of Chriſt's and St. John's colleges, in Cambridge, was born at Blatſhoe, in Bedfordſhire, in the year 1441. About the fifteenth year of her age ſhe was married to Edmund of Haddam, earl of Richmond, by whom ſhe had a ſon, named Henry, who was afterwards king, by the title of Henry VII. Her ſecond huſband was ſir Henry Stafford, ſecond ſon to Henry, duke of Buckingham, and he dying about the year 1481, ſhe married Thomas, lord Stanley, afterwards earl of Derby, who died in 1504.

Her whole life was filled up with acts of beneficence. She eſtabliſhed in her life-time many noble foundations, among which were the colleges above mentioned, the firſt founded in 1505, for one maſter, twelve fellows, and forty-ſeven ſcholars; the laſt in the year 1508, for a maſter, and fifty fellows and ſcholars: but this being juſt begun, or rather only deſigned, before her deceaſe, was completed by her executors She died June 29, 1509, in the firſt year of her grandſon king Henry VIII's reign.

BEAUJEU, a town of France, in Beaujolois, with an old caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Ardieres, at the foot of a mountain, thirteen miles ſouth-weſt of Macon. Long. 4. 40. E. Lat. 46. 9. N.

BEAUJOLOIS, a little territory of France, bounded on the ſouth by Proper Lyonois, on the weſt by Forez, on the north by Burgundy, and on the eaſt by the principality of Dombes and part of Breſſe. The principal places are Ville Franche, the capital, Belle Ville, and Beaujeu. It is about twenty-five miles in length, and twenty in breadth. This country is very fruitful, eſpecially about Ville Franche.

BEAULIEU, the name of two ſmall towns in France; one of which is in Touraine, ſeated on the river Indre, with the title of a barony, and a Benedictine abbey; the other is in Turenne, on the river Dordogne, with alſo a Benedictine abbey.

BEAULIEU (LEWIS LE BLANC, ſieur DE) miniſter and profeſſor of divinity at Sedan, in the ſeventeenth century, rendered himſelf famous by his learning and virtue. He had a great number of theſes in divinity maintained under his direction, which, after his death, were collected into one volume, and printed in England. Some of his ſermons have alſo been printed. He died in 1675, aged ſixty-one.

BEAUMANOIR (JOHN DE) marquis of Lavardin, and marſhal of France, more known by the name of Marſhal de Lavardin, was the ſon of Charles de Beaumanoir, lord of Lavardin. He was educated at the court of Henry IV. while that prince was only king of Navarre, and, in 1569, was in the Proteſtant army, at the ſiege of Poitiers. He was made colonel of the French infantry in 1580, and had the command of the army in 1586. The king rewarded his ſervices by giving him the government of Maine, with the collar of his orders, and alſo made him marſhal of France, and erected his eſtate of Lavardin into a marquiſate. The marſhal de Lavardin commanded the army in Burgundy in 1602, and was ſent to England in 1612, in the capacity of ambaſſador extraordinary. He died at Paris in 1614.

The marſhal had been educated in the Proteſtant religion, but turned Papiſt after the death of his father, who was a rigid Calviniſt.

BEAUMARIS, a town of the iſle of Angleſea, in Wales, with two markets, viz. Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 13, Holy Thurſday, September 19, and December 19, for cattle. It was fortified with a caſtle by Edward I. which was never quite finiſhed. The town is well built, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, two bailiffs, and twenty-one common-council men. Here the county goal is kept, and the general and quarter ſeſſions. It is fifty-nine miles weſt-by-north of Cheſter, eighty north-weſt of Shrewſbury, and two hundred and forty-two north-weſt of London. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

BEAUMONT, a village of Swiſſerland, in the territory of Vaud. It is ſeated between the river Ord and Mount Jura, and is the chief of a ſmall government, which depends on the canton of Bern.

BEAUMONT SUR OISE, a town of the iſle of France, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, twenty miles north of Paris. Long. 2. 29, E. Lat. 49. 9. N.

BEAUMONT, a town of the Low Countries, in Hainault, between the Sambre and the Meuſe. It had a caſtle, but king William blew it up in 1691. It is ten miles eaſt of Maubeuge. Long. 4. 1. E. Lat. 50. 12. N.

BEAUMONT LE ROGER, a town of France, in Upper Normandy. It is an open place, and conſiſts only of one ſtreet, and has one pariſh church. It had a caſtle, built on a rock, but it is now deſtroyed. It is eight miles from Bernay, and five from Harcourt. Long. 0. 56. E. Lat. 49. 2. N.

BEAUMONT LE VICOMTE, a town of France, in Maine, ſeated on the river Sarte, between Alençon and Mans. It is ſixteen miles diſtant from the former, and ten from the latter. Long. 0. 10. E. Lat. 48. 12. N.

BEAUMONT (FRANCIS DE) baron Des Adreti, was one of the noblemen of France, whoſe courage and military actions were moſt celebrated in the religious wars under the reign of Charles IX. He ſided with the Proteſtants againſt the duke of Guiſe, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the moſt glorious victories; but theſe he ſullied by his cruelty. At laſt, being worked upon by the promiſes and threats of the oppoſite party, his conduct became ſuſpected by the prince of Conde and the admiral, on which his perſon was ſecured, on the 16th of January, 1563, and he was not freed from his confinement till the treaty of peace, which was concluded the ſame year; after which he returned to the popiſh religion, and took up arms againſt the other, but without any ſucceſs or glory. He died Feb. 2, 1586.

BEAUMONT (LEWIS) biſhop of Durham in the reign of king Edward II. was deſcended from the royal blood of the kings of France and Sicily. He was made treaſurer of Saliſbury in the year 1294, and from thence advanced to the ſee of Durham, in 1317. It was with difficulty that pope John XXII. conſented to his conſecration, for which he made him pay ſo large a ſum, that he was never able entirely to diſcharge the debt it involved him in. As he was on the road to Durham, accompanied by two cardinals, in order to be inſtalled, they were attacked by a party of Scots, who, having plundered their baggage, ſuffered the cardinals to proceed, but carried the biſhop and his brother Henry priſoners to Mitteford caſtle, and obliged them to pay a large ſum of money for their ranſom, towards which the prior of Durham was obliged to ſell the habits, plate, and jewels of the church. He died Sept. 24. 1333.

BEAUMONT (ſir JOHN) the elder brother of Mr. Francis Beaumont, the famous dramatic poet, was born in the year 1582, and, in 1626, had the dignity of a baronet conferred upon him by king Charles I. In his youth he applied himſelf to the Muſes with good ſucceſs, and wrote The Crown of Thorns, a poem, in eight books; Tranſlations from the Latin Poets; and ſeveral poems on religious and political ſubjects, as, On the Feſtivals; On the Bleſſed Trinity; A Dialogue between the World, a Pilgrim, and Virtue; Of the miſerable State of Man; Of Sickneſs, &c. He died in 1628. His poetic genius was celebrated by Ben Johnſon, Michael Drayton, and others.

BEAUMONT (FRANCIS) a celebrated dramatic poet, who, in concert with Mr. Fletcher, wrote a great number of plays, was the ſon of Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of the common-pleas, and was born at Grace Dieu, in Leiceſterſhire, about the year 1585 or 1586, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards admitted a ſtudent in the Inner Temple; but it appears probable that his fondneſs for the muſes would not ſuffer him to apply his thoughts to the ſtudy of the laws, in the knowledge of which he made no great proficiency. He died in March, 1615, before he was thirty years of age, and was buried in the entrance of St. Benedict's chapel, within St. Peter's Weſtminſter.

Mr. Beaumont, beſides the plays in which he was jointly concerned with Mr. Fletcher, wrote a ſmall dramatic piece, intitled, A Maſque of Gray's Inn Gentlemen, and the Inner Temple; with ſeveral poems printed together, in octavo. It has been already ſaid that Beaumont and Fletcher generally wrote in conjunction. The former was remarkable for the accuracy of his judgment, and the latter for the force of his imagination; and indeed Beaumont was eſteemed ſo accurate a judge of plays, that Ben Johnſon, while he lived, ſubmitted all his writings to his cenſure.

BEAUMONT (JOSEPH) D. D. an eminent divine and poet in the laſt century, ſucceeded Dr. Pearſon in the maſterſhip of Jeſus college, in Cambridge, and was, within two years after, appointed maſter of Peter-houſe. In 1672 he was preferred to the chair of regius profeſſor of divinity, in which he ſat many years with great reputation. He wrote Pſyche or Love's Myſtery, in twenty-four cantos, diſplaying the Intercourſe between Chriſt and the Soul. This allegorical poem had its admirers in the laſt century. He alſo wrote Obſervations upon the Apology of Dr. Henry More, and, in 1749, a conſiderable number of his poems were publiſhed by ſubſcription, with the Life of the Author prefixed. He died in 1699, in the eighty fourth year of his age.

BEAUNE, a fortified town of Burgundy, in France, ſeated between Autun, Chalons, and Dijon, eight miles from the river Saone, in an agreeable fruitful country; its wines have a very high reputation. The collegiate church is one of the moſt celebrated in all France. The great altar is adorned with a table enriched with jewels. The organs are agreeably placed on a piece of architecture, which is the admiration of the curious. It has ſeveral other churches and convents. The church of the Chartreux is handſome, and is adorned with ſtatues and paintings. The hoſpital of Beaune is one of the fineſt buildings of this kind in France, and the celebrated abbey of Citeaux, which is in its territory, is a great curioſity. Its incloſure is very large, and all things are made therein that ſerve for the neceſſities and ornaments of life. The church is in the Gothic taſte, adorned with a great number of paintings, which are generally copies of the fineſt at Rome; beſides, there are a great number of baſſo relievos, and other curious pieces of workmanſhip. The refectory is a handſome ſtructure, after the Gothic manner. Beaune is ſixteen miles north of Chalon ſur Saone, thirteen eaſt of Arnay-le-duc, thirty ſouth of Dijon, and twenty-three north-eaſt of Autun. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 47. 2. N.

BEAUPORT, or PORTO HERMOSO, a fort and harbour of St. Domingo, in the Weſt-Indies, and one of the Caribbee Iſlands; it is on the ſouth ſide, and to the weſt of the town of St. Domingo.

BEAUQUAIRE, a town of France, in Languedoc, ſeated on the banks of the Rhone. It is chiefly remarkable for its fair, which is the greateſt in all France. The collegiate church is the chief, and has its front adorned with Gothic figures. It is ten miles eaſt of Niſmes, ten north of Arles, thirteen ſouth-weſt of Avignon, and three hundred and ſeventy-five ſouth-and-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 42. E. Lat. 43. 49. N.

BEAUSOBRE (Isaac de) a learned miniſter of the Reformed religion, was born at Niort. He retired into Holland, and from thence to Berlin, where he was made chaplain to the king of Pruſſia, and counſellor of the Royal Conſiſtory. He wrote a Defence of the Doctrines of the Reformation; a Tranſlation of the New Teſtament into French, with notes, in two vols. quarto; and ſeveral other works. He died in 1738, aged ſeventy nine.

BEAUVAIS, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, ſeated on the river Teſcou, eight miles eaſt of Montaulau. Long. 1. 43. E. Lat. 44. 2. N.

Beauvais, a city of France, capital of Beauvoiſis, in the government of the iſle of France, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Therin, and is a very agreeable town, indifferently well built. It is ſurrounded with ditches, filled with water from the river Therin, part of which is of great uſe to the manufacturers of ſtuffs eſtabliſhed here. The ſtreets are fine and large, but the houſes are all built with wood. Strangers admire the market-place, which is the fineſt and the largeſt in the kingdom; the biſhop's palace, which is ſtrong and well built; and the choir of St. Peter's church, which is a ſtupendous ſtructure. Beſides this, there are ſix collegiate churches, thirteen pariſh churches, as alſo eccleſiaſtical houſes, monaſteries, and abbeys. This city is famous for fine tapeſtry. It is thirty miles ſouth of Amiens, thirty-eight eaſt of Rouen, and forty-three north of Paris. Long. 2. 15. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

BEC, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Roan, ſeated on a tongue of land, at the confluence of two rivers, with a rich, large, and handſome Benedictine abbey. It is eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Rouen or Roan. Long. 0. 52. E. Lat 49. 12. N.

BECANER, a town of India, capital of the territory of Becar, ſeated on the river Ganges, two hundred miles north-eaſt of Agra, and one hundred and eighty miles eaſt of Delli. Long. 83. 5. E. Lat. 27. 40. N.

BECCAFIUMI (Dominico) a celebrated painter in the ſixteenth century, born at Sienna. It is ſaid that while he was very young, and attending his father's ſheep, Laurenzo Beccafiumi, a gentleman of Sienna, found him near a river, drawing figures on the ſand, on which he aſked him of his father, and, when he was in his ſervice, ſent him to a painter to learn to draw, and that afterwards, in remembrance of his benefactor, he changed his real name, which was Macherino, for that of Beccafiumi. He firſt copied ſome pieces of Perugino, and then went to Rome, where he ſtudied the works of Raphael and Michael Angelo; after which he returned to Sienna, did ſeveral pictures in oil and diſtemper, and ſome conſiderable pieces in freſco; but what chiefly ſupported his reputation for a long time, was his work of the Pavement of the great Church in Sienna. He engraved ſeveral of his deſigns in wood, was a good ſculptor and founder, of which he gave ſufficient proofs at Genoa, whither he went towards the latter end of his life; and having given many inſtances of his ability and induſtry, died there in the year 1549, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, thirteen miles ſouth of Tabor, and twenty north of Budeweis. Long. 15 5. E. Lat. 49 14. N.

BECCLES, a town in Suffolk, with a good market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Aſcenſion-day, St. Peter, June 29, and October 2, for petty chapmen, as alſo on July 15, for toys. It is a large town, with a handſome church, and a tall bulky ſteeple ſeated on an eminence ſome diſtance from the church. Here the ſeſſions for the liberty of Blithing are commonly held. It is fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Yarmouth, thirty-nine north-north eaſt of Ipſwich, and one hundred and nine north-eaſt of London. Long. 4. 30. E. Lat. 52. 38. N.

BECHER (John Joachim) a celebrated chemiſt, was born at Spires, in 1645. He was connected with the moſt learned men in Europe; and the emperor, the electors of Mentz and Bavaria, and other perſons of high rank, furniſhed him with the means of making experiments in mathematics, natural philoſophy, medicine, and chemiſtry. As his thoughts were very judicious and uncommon, with reſpect to oeconomy and to increaſing the revenues of a ſtate, he was invited to Vienna, where he contributed greatly to the eſtabliſhment of ſeveral manufactures, a chamber of commerce, and an India company; but the jealouſy of ſome of the miniſters occaſioned his diſgrace and ruin. He was not leſs unhappy at Mentz, Munich, and Wurtzburg, which determined him to go to Haerlem, where he invented a machine for working a great quantity of ſilk in a little time, and with few hands; but new misfortunes made him come to England, and he died at London, in 1685. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. *Phyſica Subterranea*, which was reprinted at Leipſic, in 1703, and in 1739, in octavo, with a ſmall treatiſe, by M. Stahl, intitled *Specimen Becherianum*. 2. *Experimentum chymicum novum*, octavo. 3. *Character pro Notitia Linguarum univerſali*. 4. *Inſtitutiones Chymicæ, ſeu Manuductio ad Philoſophiam Hermeticam*, quarto. 5. *Inſtitutiones Chymica prodromæ*, duodecimo. 6. *Experimentum novum ac curioſum de Minera arenaria perpetua, &c.*

BECKER (Daniel) a learned phyſician, born at Koningſberg, was firſt phyſician to the elector of Brandenburg. He publiſhed *Commentarius de Theriaca*, and other works, and died at Koningſberg, in 1670, aged forty-three.

BECKET (St. Thomas) archbiſhop of Canterbury in the reign of king Henry II. famous for his martyrdom and miracles, was the ſon of Gilbert, a merchant of London, and Maud, or Matilda, a Saracen lady. He was born in London, in 1119, educated at Oxford, then at Paris, and afterwards ſtudied the civil law at Bononia, in Italy. Upon his return to England, he was made archdeacon of Canterbury, provoſt of Beverley, and prebendary of Lincoln and St. Paul's; and his patron, Theobald, archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſo effectually recommended him to king Henry II. that, in 1158, he was made high chancellor, and preceptor to the young prince Henry. Becket now laid aſide the eccleſiaſtical habit, affecting the dreſs and manners of a courtier, and at the ſame time diſcharged the duties of his ſtation, ſo as to give entire ſatisfaction. In the character of chancellor, he made a campaign with king Henry in his expedition into France, in 1159, having in his own pay twelve hundred horſe, and in his retinue ſeven hundred knights or gentlemen, who were always forward in action, and commanded at the ſieges of ſeveral ſtrong places. In 1160, he was ſent by the king to Paris, to treat of a marriage between prince Henry, who was then but ſeven years old, and the king of France's daughter, then no more than three, in which negotiation Becket ſucceeded, and returned with the young princeſs to England. He had not, however, been much above four years chancellor, when archbiſhop Theobald dying, the king advanced him to the ſee of Canterbury; but ſoon after his conſecration, he, to the ſurpriſe and vexation of the king, reſigned the office of chancellor, and immediately exchanged the gaiety and luxury of a courtier for the gravity and auſterities of a monk. At the ſame time, he began vigorouſly to exert himſelf in defence of the pretended rights and privileges of the church, by proſecuting ſome of the nobility and others, for lands and poſſeſſions, he maintained, they had uſurped from the ſee of Canterbury, and even laid claim to the cuſtody of the caſtle and tower of Rocheſter, then in the hands of the crown; and as he proceeded with the greateſt turbulence and obſtinacy, he alienated from himſelf the minds of the king and nobility, and ſoon came to an open rupture with them; for the king reſolving to ſubject eccleſiaſtics guilty of murder, felony, and other crimes, to the judgment of the civil courts, met with violent oppoſition from the archbiſhop. This affront of a ſubject raiſed by the king's favour could not be digeſted by a prince ſo jealous of his prerogative as king Henry; he therefore called a ſynod of the biſhops at Weſtminſter, which broke up without any effect; but at length, having gained over ſeveral of the biſhops, Becket was prevailed on to acquieſce, when, to bind the clergy the more ſtrongly, the king ſummoned a parliament at Clarendon, where the ancient cuſtoms and prerogatives of the crown were reduced to writing. In this inſtrument, which was afterwards called the Conſtitution of Clarendon, it was declared, that the king being ſupreme, both the clergy and laity owed obedience to him and to the laws of the land, and were not ſubject to any foreign juriſdiction, in any caſe whatſoever, and particularly that no appeals ſhould be made to the pope. Theſe being reduced to ſeveral articles, Becket was at length prevailed upon to ſign and ſwear to the obſervance of them; but ſoon breaking his oath, and growing more troubleſome than before, the king demanded the public money he had ſquandered away; upon which he fled in diſguiſe to a monaſtery in Flanders, and from thence went to France, where he iſſued out excommunications againſt various perſons who had oppoſed or violated the ſuppoſed rights of the church. This however only ſerved to exaſperate men's minds againſt him, and the king was ſo provoked at his excommunicating ſeveral of his great officers and immediate attendants, that he baniſhed all his relations. However, the king of France by his entreaties, and the pope by his perſuaſions and threats, at laſt brought about a reconciliation, and Becket returned to England, after an abſence of ſeven years. The king had a ſhort time before cauſed his ſon prince Henry to be crowned at Weſtminſter, by the archbiſhop of York; on which Becket had prevailed on the pope to ſuſpend the archbiſhop, and excommunicate the biſhops who had aſſiſted him. Becket, therefore, almoſt as ſoon as he arrived, received an order from the young king to abſolve the ſuſpended and excommunicated biſhops; but refuſing to comply, the archbiſhop of York, and the biſhops of London and Saliſbury, immediately carried their complaints

plaints to the old king, who was then in Normandy, and was ſo highly exaſperated at this freſh inſtance of his obſtinacy, that he could not forbear exclaiming with great warmth, "That he was very unfortunate to have maintained ſo many cowardly and ungrateful men in his court, none of whom would revenge him of the injuries he had ſuſtained from one turbulent prieſt." Theſe words were heard by four gentlemen of the court, who immediately formed a deſign againſt the archbiſhop's life, which they executed in the cathedral church at Canterbury, on the 29th of November, 1171. Upon this, all divine offices ceaſed in the church of Canterbury for one year wanting nine days, at the end of which, by order of the pope, it was conſecrated anew. Two years after, Becket was canonized; and the ſame year, a particular collect was appointed to be read in all the churches of the province of Canterbury, for expiating the guilt of his murder. The next year, king Henry returning from France, went to Canterbury, where he did penance as a teſtimony of his grief for the murder. When he came within ſight of the church where the archbiſhop was buried, he alighted off his horſe, and walked barefoot, in the habit of a pilgrim, till he came to Becket's tomb, where, after he had proſtrated himſelf and prayed for a conſiderable time, he ſubmitted to be ſcourged by the monks, and paſſed all that day and night without any refreſhment, kneeling upon the bare ſtones; which done, he beſtowed great benefactions upon the church of Canterbury. In 1221, Becket's body was taken up, fifty years after his murder, in the preſence of king Henry III. and a great concourſe of the nobility and others, and depoſited in a rich ſhrine, erected at the expence of Stephen Langton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, which was ſoon viſited from all parts, and enriched with the moſt coſtly gifts and offerings; and the miracles ſaid to be wrought at his tomb were ſo numerous, that Gervaſe of Canterbury tells us, there were two large volumes of them kept in that church; though, forty-eight years after his deceaſe, the doctors of the univerſity of Paris had a warm diſpute, whether he was ſaved or damned.

"He was, ſays the lord Lyttelton, a man of great talents, of elevated thoughts, and of invincible courage; but of a moſt violent and turbulent ſpirit; exceſſively paſſionate, haughty, and vain-glorious; in his reſolutions inflexible, in his reſentments implacable: it cannot be denied, that he was guilty of a wilful and premeditated perjury; that he oppoſed the neceſſary courſe of public juſtice, and acted in defiance of the laws of his country, laws which he had moſt ſolemnly acknowledged and confirmed; nor is it leſs evident, that during the heat of this diſpute, he was in the higheſt degree ungrateful to a very kind maſter, whoſe confidence in him had been boundleſs, and who, from a private condition, had advanced him to be the ſecond man in his kingdom."

BECKINGTON (Thomas) biſhop of Bath and Wells, was born in Somerſetſhire, towards the end of the fourteenth century, and educated at New college, Oxford. After his obtaining ſeveral preferments in the church, he was made tutor to king Henry VI. when writing in oppoſition to the ſalique law, in which he ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the right of the kings of England to the crown of France, he arrived to ſuch a degree of eſteem and favour with that prince, that he was made ſecretary of ſtate, keeper of the privy-ſeal, and at laſt biſhop of Bath and Wells. He performed many works of munificence and charity, and was ſo generous a patron of all learned and ingenious men, that he was called the Mecænas of the age. He died at Wells, January 14, 1464-5.

BECSANGIL, a province of Aſia, in Natolia, bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the weſt by the ſea of Marmora, on the ſouth by Proper Natolia, and on the eaſt by the province of Bolli. It was anciently called Bithynia, and the principal town is Burſa.

BEDA, or Bede, an Engliſh monk, in the eighth century, well known to the world by the name of Venerable Bede, and one of the beſt writers of his time, was born in the biſhopric of Durham, in the year 672 or in 673. At the age of nineteen, he was ordained deacon; and in 702, being then thirty, he was ordained prieſt. His amazing diligence and application, his comprehenſive genius, his extenſive and various learning, rendered him ſo remarkable, that his fame ſpread over the continent, and pope Sergius wrote, in very preſſing terms, to his abbot Ceolfrid, to ſend him to Rome, where he wanted to conſult him upon many important ſubjects; but notwithſtanding this honourable invitation, Bede remained in his own cell, purſuing his ſtudies, without ever going to Rome. He wrote a great variety of books, and particularly an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, intitled *Eccleſiaſticæ Hiſtoriæ Gentis Anglorum Libri quinque*, by all which he obtained ſo eſtabliſhed a reputation, that he was conſulted by the greateſt prelates of that age. His works have been collected and printed in eight volumes folio. A monk, who gives a particular account of his death, ſays, that it happened on the 26th of May, 735.

BEDALL, a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſday, and four fairs, viz. on Eaſter-Tueſday, Whit-Tueſday, and July 5 and 6, for horned cattle, horſes, leather, pewter, braſs, tin, millenery goods, and ſheep; and October 10 and 11, for horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, and leather; and on the Tueſday ſe'nnight before Chriſtmas, for horned cattle and ſheep. It is a rectory rated at 89l. 4s. 9d. in the king's books, and is worth five hundred pounds a year. A Roman cauſeway paſſes through this town, and thence to Richmond, Barnard's-Caſtle, &c. The parts adjacent are noted for hunting and road-horſes. It is thirty miles north-weſt from York, and two hundred and twenty north-by-weſt from London. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

BEDARIEUX, or Bec d'Arieux, a town of France, in Languedoc, ſeated on the river Orbe, twenty miles north of Beſiers. Long. 3. 24. E. Lat. 43. 29. N.

BEDAS, a people in the iſland of Ceylon, who inhabit a large foreſt near the ſea, and in the north-eaſt part of the iſland. They are ſavages, but are very ſkilful in ſhooting with a bow. They have neither towns nor villages, and live upon hunting, and the honey which they find in the foreſt in plenty.

BEDE. See Beda.

BEDELL (William) biſhop of Kilmore, in Ireland, and one of the moſt famous prelates in that kingdom, during the laſt century, was born in the year 1570, at Black-Notley, in Eſſex, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He attended ſir Henry Wotton, ambaſſador to the ſtate of Venice, as his chaplain, and ſtaid there eight years, where, by the aſſiſtance of the famous rabbi Leo, he improved himſelf in the knowledge of the Hebrew language. In 1629, he was advanced to the ſee of Kilmore and Ardagh, where he reformed many capital and enormous abuſes. At the breaking out of the bloody rebellion in 1641, the biſhop did not at firſt feel the violence of its effects; but afterwards, refuſing to deliver up the many Proteſtants who had fled to him for protection, he was carried priſoner with them to the caſtle of Cloughboughter; however, after three weeks confinement, he was exchanged for ſome of the principal rebels, but died ſoon after.

BEDER, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in the dominions of the great mogul, ninety-three miles north of Golconda, near as much eaſt of Viſapour, and one hundred and fifty ſouth of Aurengabad. Long. 95. 10. W. Lat. 16. 50.

BEDERICK (Henry) a celebrated preacher in the fourteenth century, was a monk of the order of St. Auguſtin, at Clare, and ſurnamed De Bury, from his being born at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk. He was remarkable for his integrity, prudence, and dexterity, in the management of affairs, on which account he was choſen provincial of his order throughout England. He wrote, 1. Lectures upon the Maſter of the Sentences, 2. Theological Queſtions. 3. Sermons upon the Bleſſed Virgin. 4. A Courſe of Sermons for the year, and other pieces.

BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordſhire, is divided by the river Ouſe as it were into two towns, which are joined by a ſtone bridge, that has two gates to ſtop the paſſage when neceſſary. The market, on the ſouth ſide, is on Tueſday for live cattle; and on Saturday, on the north ſide, for corn. The ſituation is low, and the houſes not extraordinary; and there is one ſtreet, which runs the whole length of the town, which is ſeven furlongs, and excels all the reſt. It has five churches, St. Peter's, St. Cuthbert's, and St. Paul's, on the north ſide of the river; and St. John's, and St. Mary's on the ſouth. It had a caſtle, but the ſpot where it ſtood is turned into a bowling-green. Bedford is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, a recorder, twelve aldermen, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and three ſerjeants. It ſends two members to Parliament, and gives the title of duke to the noble family of the Ruſſels. It has ſix fairs, viz. on the firſt Tueſday in Lent, April 21, July 5, Auguſt 21, October 11, and December 19, all for cattle of every kind. A great part of Bedford priory is ſtill ſtanding in good repair, it being converted into private uſes, and now belongs to the lord Aſhburnham. It is fifty-two miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Oxford, twenty-eight weſt-ſouth-weſt from Cambridge, and fifty-two north-by-weſt from London. Long. 0. 20. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

Bedford (John, duke of) the third ſon of Henry IV. king of England, and regent of France in the minority of his nephew, Henry VI. He was wiſe, judicious, maſter of his paſſions, and of a genius ſuperior to all employed by him, and was equally diſtinguiſhed by the ſolidity of his judgment, his penetration, and his valour. To all theſe qualities he added a majeſtic ſtateline's, which became his birth and high rank both in France and England, but never carried it farther than was neceſſary to command a due reſpect and regard for his perſon and authority. He defeated the French fleet near Southampton, took Crotoi, entered Paris with his troops, defeated the army commanded by the duke

duke of Alençon, and made all France tremble; but his good fortune was at length forced to yield to that of Joan of Arc, an enthuſiaſtic viſionary, who cauſed the Engliſh to raiſe the ſiege of Orleans, and ſoon after to evacuate their conqueſts in France. He died on the 14th of September, 1435. It is ſaid, that Charles VIII. king of France, viewing his tomb at Rouen, ſome of the gentlemen in his retinue adviſed him to deſtroy it; but he anſwered, "Let the "dead now reſt in peace, who when living made all France "tremble."

BEDFORD, earls of. See RUSSEL, &c

BEDFORDSHIRE, is twenty-four miles long, and ſixteen broad, and is bounded on the north by Northamptonſhire and Huntingdonſhire, on the eaſt by Cambridgeſhire, on the weſt by Buckinghamſhire, and on the ſouth by Hertfordſhire. The chief river is the Ouſe. The air is temperate, clear, and healthy, and the ſoil fruitful, eſpecially on the north ſide of the Ouſe. The commodities it produces are fuller's earth, cattle, veniſon, fowls, timber, woad, wheat, and barley; the chief manufactures are bone-lace and ſtraw hats; the principal towns are, Bedford, the county town, Dunſtable, Woburn, Ampthill, Leighton, Luton, Shefford, Biggleſwade, and Potton. The noblemens ſeats are Woburn-abbey, belonging to the duke of Bedford, near the town of the ſame name; Wreſt-houſe, ſix miles ſouth of Bedford, belonging to the ſame nobleman; Ampthill is now the duke of Bedford's; Luton-Hoo, belonging to lord Bute; Bletſoe, to lord St. John; Hawnes, to lord Granville; and Bromhall to lord Trevor. This county ſends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Bedford. It is in the Norfolk circuit, and dioceſe of Lincoln; it is divided into nine hundreds, which contain five hundred and fifty villages, one hundred and ſixteen pariſhes, twelve thouſand, one hundred, and ſeventy houſes, and it was formerly computed to contain upwards of ſixty thouſand inhabitants; the number of acres are ſaid to be two hundred and ſixty thouſand.

BEDWIN, a town in Wiltſhire, is a borough by preſcription, and has a market on Tueſday. The church is a ſtately fabrick, built with flints, in the form of a croſs. It is governed by a portreeve, who is choſen yearly by a jury of the court-leet; the portreeve chooſes a bailiff and other officers. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeventy-two miles from London. Long. 1. 12. W. Lat. 51. 25. N.

BEDWINS, a people of Arabia, that live in tents, and tranſport themſelves from one place to another, for the convenience of paſture; they are divided into tribes, and ſubdivided into families, the chiefs of whom are called ſkeiks, that is to ſay, princes of a tribe. All their riches conſiſt in camels, horſes, goats, and ſheep. There are a great number of theſe Arabs in all Arabia; but thoſe are moſt properly called Bedwins that inhabit the mountains which lie to the eaſt of Mecca and Medina. They are great robbers, and, when they can, pillage the caravans which come from theſe cities. They live on milk, and cakes made with flour, butter, and honey. Their arms are lances or half-pikes, ſabres, and long daggers; they make no uſe of fire-arms, but have bucklers covered with ſheep-ſkins. They are a ſort of Mohammedans; but all their ceremonies conſiſt in ſaying a few prayers, or rather in repeating the word *Biſmallah* pretty often, which ſignifies, In the name of God. See ARABIA.

BEFORT, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of France, and capital of Suntgaw, in Alſace. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, in 1648. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, ten miles north-eaſt of Belliard, and twenty-eight weſt of Baſil, or Baſle. Long. 6. 2. E. Lat. 47. 38. N. There is not above one hundred houſes in this town, and ſeven hundred inhabitants; but it is important, on account of the great road by this place to Alſace from Franche Compté. The fortifications were greatly augmented by Lewis XIV.

BEGER (LAURENCE) a learned antiquarian, was born at Heidelberg, in 1653; and after the death of Charles-Lewis and Charles, electors palatine, to whom he was librarian, he became counſellor and keeper of the library and medals of Frederic-William, which he held during the remainder of his life. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. Conſiderations on Marriage, by Daphnæus Arcuanus: he wrote this to authoriſe polygamy, at the deſire of the elector Charles-Lewis, who, being diſguſted at his wife, reſolved to marry the baroneſs de Degenfeld; but at length Beger refuted his own work, to recover the good opinion of the elector Charles, who had ſucceeded his father; but this refutation has never been publiſhed. 2. *Theſaurus ex Theſauro Palatino ſelectus, ſive Gemmæ, &c.* in folio 3. *Specilegium Antiquitatis, ſive Faſciculi variarum Antiquitatum, &c.* folio. 4. *Theſaurus Reg. Elect. Brandenburgicus ſelectus, ſive Gemmæ, numiſmata, &c.* three volumes folio. He died in 1705.

BEGIA, or BEGGIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated in a territory abounding in corn. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, twenty-five miles weſt of Tunis. Long. 19. 30. E. Lat. 37. 0. N.

BEGLERBEG is an officer in Turky, and one of the principal of the empire, and ſignifying lord of lords. The grand ſeignor gives enſigns to each of theſe, to ſhew their quality and their juriſdiction over ſeveral ſangiacs or particular governors, as well begs, agas, and other officers. Some of theſe are maintained by the places they preſide over, and others have ſalaries paid out of the treaſury. Baſha has nearly the ſame ſignification.

BEGON (MICHAEL) born at Blois, in 1638, was the ſon of the marquis de Seignelai, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his probity and merit, at firſt in the diſcharge of the principal poſts of the law, and afterwards in the navy. In 1682, he was intendant of the French iſlands in America; in 1685, he was intendant of the gallies; and at the time of his death, which happened in 1710, was intendant of Rochfort and Rochelle. Never was any man more diſintereſted, more attentive to fulfil the duties of his poſt, more zealous in promoting the good of the public, or more univerſally beloved and eſteemed by the people; he was paſſionately fond of the ſciences, and intereſted himſelf in the progreſs of the arts and the glory of his country; he had a very choice library, with a rich cabinet of medals, ancient monuments, and curioſities. On the titles of moſt his books was written *Michaelis Begon & amicorum.* The perſon who had the care of his library obſerving to him, that by giving the uſe of it to every body, he loſt his books, "I had much "rather, he replied, loſe a book, than ſeem to diſtruſt an "honeſt man."

BEHN (APHARA) a celebrated poeteſs, born in the reign of king Charles I. Mr. Johnſon, her father, being appointed lieut. general of Surinam, and ſix and thirty iſlands, ſet ſail for the Weſt Indies with his whole family, when our poeteſs was very young; he however died at ſea, but his family arrived at Surinam, where our poeteſs became acquainted with the ſtory and perſon of Oroonoko, the American prince, whoſe adventures ſhe has ſo feelingly related. After her return to England, ſhe was married to Mr. Behn, a merchant of London, of Dutch extraction. King Charles II. to whom ſhe had given an entertaining and juſt account of the colony of Surinam, thought her a proper perſon to be intruſted with the management of ſome important affairs during the Dutch war, which occaſioned her going into Flanders, where, by her intrigues in love and politics, ſhe diſcovered the deſign, formed by the Dutch, of ſailing up the river Thames, and burning the Engliſh ſhips in the harbour, which ſhe communicated to the court of England; but her intelligence, though well grounded, as appeared by the event, being only laughed at and ſlighted, ſhe laid aſide all farther thoughts of ſtate affairs. She publiſhed three volumes of Miſcellany Poems, two volumes of Hiſtories and Novels, and tranſlated into Engliſh Fontenelle's Hiſtory of Oracles and Plurality of Worlds, &c. She died April 16, 1689, and was interred in the cloiſters of Weſtminſter abbey.

BEJA, an ancient town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is ſeated in a very agreeable plain, fruitful in all things, eſpecially excellent wine. The town has three gates remaining, which are of Roman architecture; and a great many Roman antiquities are dug out of the earth. It has a good caſtle for its defence. It is thirty-three miles ſouth of Evora, and ſixty-three ſouth-by-eaſt of Liſbon. It was taken from the Moors in 1162. Long. 7. 20. W. Lat. 37. 58. N.

BEJAR, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, famous for its baths. It is ſeated in an agreeable valley, ſurrounded with high mountains, whoſe tops are always covered with ſnow. There are foreſts near, which are full of game, and watered with fine ſprings. The dukes of Bejar have a handſome palace here. Near it is a lake of excellent fiſh, and particularly trouts: they pretend, that it makes ſuch a noiſe before a ſtorm, that it may be heard fifteen miles off. Long. 6. 45. W. Lat. 40. 2. N.

BEICHLINGEN, a city of Thuringia, in the circle of Upper Saxony, fifteen miles north of Weimar, and forty-two weſt of Leipſic. Long. 11. 50. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

BEIER (HARTMAN) a famous divine, born at Franckfort on the Maine, was the diſciple and friend of Luther. He wrote, among other works, a Commentary on the Bible, and died in 1577, aged ſixty-one.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the north by Tra-los-Montes and Entre-Douro, and Minho; on the ſouth by Eſtramadura of Portugal; on the eaſt by Eſtramadura of Spain; and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean. It is in length, from the north-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt, from Feyra near the ſea to Salvaterra near the river Elia, one hundred and thirty-five miles; and in breadth, from Lamego to Mirando, ſixty five.

This

This province is watered with ſeveral conſiderable rivers, which render the ſoil fruitful. The Douro is at one end, the Vouga and the Mondego run acroſs it; the Zezera, the Ponſul, the Aravil, and the Elia. The laſt three fall into the Tajo. The chief towns are Lamego, Feyra, Aveiro, Coimbra, Veſeu, Guarda, and Idanha. This province is very agreeable, and fruitful in every thing neceſſary for life. It produces a great quantity of fruit, wheat enough for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants, millet and rye in abundance, and excellent wine in ſeveral places: and it has a kind of apples, called by the Portugueſe verdeais, becauſe they continue in perfection all the year. There is a great quantity of cheſnuts, which ſerve to maintain the poor when there is a ſcarcity of corn. The mountains are rich in fine paſtures, which maintain a great number of ſheep.

BEIRLINCK (LAWRENCE) archbiſhop of Anvers, wrote a work in Latin, intitled, The great Theatre of Human Life, and many other works. He died in 1627, aged forty-nine.

BEK, BEC, or BEAC (ANTHONY) biſhop of Durham in the reigns of Edward I. and II. was advanced from the archdeaconry of Durham to the biſhoprick of that city, in the room of Robert de Inſula. He is ſaid to have been the richeſt biſhop (if we except Wolſey) that ever held the ſee of Durham; for, beſides the revenue of his biſhoprick, he had a temporal eſtate of five thouſand marks per annum; part of which, we are told, he gained by unjuſtly converting to his own uſe an eſtate which he held in truſt for the natural ſon of the baron of Veſcey. In 1305, he had the title of patriarch of Jeruſalem conferred on him by the pope, and about the ſame time received from the king a grant of the principality of the Iſle of Man. He was of a martial diſpoſition, magnificent and expenſive, extremely active, and remarkably chaſte. He died at Eltham, March 3, 1310.

BEK, or BEEK (ANTHONY) biſhop of Norwich, in the reign of Edward III. rendered himſelf remarkable by his oppoſition to archbiſhop Winchelſea, on that prelate's intending to viſit the dioceſe and chapter of Norwich. He was advanced to that ſee by the pope's collation in 1337, and was at laſt poiſoned by one of his own domeſtics.

BEK (DAVID) a celebrated portrait painter, born at Delft, in Holland, practiſed firſt under Van Dyk, and other celebrated maſters. His ſkill in his profeſſion, added to his polite behaviour, procured him the eſteem of almoſt all the courts of Europe. He was in great favour with Charles I. king of England, and taught the principles of drawing to the two princes, Charles and James: after which, he was in the ſervice of the kings of France and Denmark; and next went to Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, who not only gave him rich preſents, but made him firſt gentleman of her bed-chamber, and ſent him to Italy, Spain, France, England, Denmark, and to all the courts of Germany, to draw the portraits of the different kings and princes, which not only made him very famous, but we are told he was preſented with nine gold chains, and a number of medals, from thoſe princes. It is ſaid, that when he was upon a journey in Germany, he was ſeized with a fit of illneſs, and at length every body about him thinking him dead, they undreſſed him, and laid him upon ſome ſtraw in a room where two of his ſervants were drinking. Upon which, one of them propoſed, that as he had no averſion to wine when living, he would give him ſome now he was dead, and accordingly held the glaſs to his lips, when the ſmell of the wine putting his ſpirits in motion, he ſipped ſome of it. The ſervant, though greatly amazed, ſtill held the glaſs to his mouth, and he again ſipped, and thus came by degrees to himſelf. He lived ſeveral years after, and died at the Hague, in 1656.

BEKINSAU (JOHN) author of a book intitled *De Supremo & abſoluto Regis Imperio*, was born at Broadchalke, in Wiltſhire, and educated at New college, Oxford. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his extraordinary ſkill in the Greek language, and was highly eſteemed by the moſt learned men of the nation, particularly the famous antiquary and hiſtorian John Leland, who has beſtowed an encomium on him. He died December 20, 1559, aged about ſixty-three.

BEKKER (BALTHAZAR) one of the moſt famous Dutch divines, and author of the celebrated book, intitled, The World Bewitched, an ingenious piece, againſt the vulgar notion of ſpirits; was born in the year 1634, at Warthuiſen, a village in the province of Groningen. In 1665 he took his degree of doctor of divinity, at Franeker, and the next year was choſen one of the miniſters of that city. Beſides the book already mentioned, he publiſhed ſeveral Catechiſms; an Enquiry concerning Comets, and other pieces. He died June 11, 1698.

BEL, in the heathen mythology, ſee BAAL.

BEL (MATTHIAS) was born in Hungary, and became a Lutheran miniſter at Preſburg, and hiſtoriographer to the emperor Charles VI. He is celebrated for writing ſeveral good works, and particularly for his excellent Hiſtory of Hungary, which was ſo much admired, that the emperor ſent him letters of nobility; and notwithſtanding his being a Lutheran, the pope, in 1736, ſent him his picture, and many large gold medals. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the academies of Berlin and Peterſburg, and died in 1749, at ſixty-ſix years of age.

BELCASTRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the gulph of Quillac, eight miles from the ſea, five miles ſouth of St. Severino, and eighty north-weſt of Reggio. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 39. 6. N.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, ſeated upon the Rio de Aguas, in a plain fruitful in grain, oil, ſaffron, and wine. It is twenty miles from Saragoſſa. Long. 0. 35. W. Lat. 41. 19. N.

BELCHOE, a town of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, and county of Fermanagh, ſeated on Lough Nilly, eighteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Ballyſhannon. Long. 6. 6. W. Lat. 54. 2. N.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the Tajo, about a mile from Liſbon, to the north of the river, deſigned to defend the entrance to that city; and there all the ſhips that ſail up the river muſt bring-to. Here they inter the kings and queens of Portugal.

BELESME, a town of France, in Le Perche, ten miles ſouth of Mortagne, ten miles north-weſt of Nogent le Rotrou, and ninety weſt-by-ſouth of Paris.

BELESTAT, a town of France, in Languedoc, in the county of Foix, remarkable for a ſpring, which, it is pretended, ebbs and flows twelve times in twenty-four hours, as exactly as a clock.

BELEZERO, or BIELO-OZERO, the capital of the province of Bielo-Ozerſkoi, in Ruſſia, ſeated on the ſouth-eaſt ſhore of the White Lake, one hundred and fifty miles north-eaſt of Peterſburg, and one hundred north-eaſt of Novorogod. Long. 36. 10. E. Lat. 61. 50. N.

BELFAST, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It is ſeated at the bottom of Carrickfergus bay, and is the chief town and port in this part of Ireland, as well for beauty and the number of its inhabitants, as for its wealth, trade, and ſhipping. There is a very long ſtone bridge over the river; and ſhips come up to Curmoil road, where there is a ſafe commodious harbour, below the town, with a good depth of water. It drives a conſiderable trade with Glaſgow; the inhabitants are Scots, and under the ſame church-government. Long. 6. 15. W. Lat. 54. 38. N.

BELGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Donets. Long. 18. 5. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

BELGOROD, a ſtrong town of Turky, in Europe, and in Beſſarabia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Nieſter, on the Black Sea, eighty miles ſouth-eaſt of Bender.

BELGRADE, a city of Turky, in Europe, and capital of Servia, ſeated at the confluence of the Save and the Danube. The Danube is very rapid near this city, and its waters look whitiſh. This city is built on a hill, and was once large, ſtrong, and populous; it was ſurrounded with a double wall, flanked with a great number of towers, and had a caſtle ſituated on a riſing ground, and built with ſquare ſtones. The ſuburbs are very extenſive, and reſorted to by Turkiſh, Jewiſh, Greek, Hungarian, and Sclavonian merchants. The ſtreets where the greateſt trade is carried on is covered with wood, to ſhelter the dealers from the ſun and rain. The rivers render it very convenient for commerce, and as the Danube falls into the Black Sea, the trade is eaſily extended to diſtant countries, which renders it the ſtaple town in theſe parts: and as that river runs up to Vienna, they ſend goods from thence with a great deal of eaſe. The Armenians have a church here, and the Jews a ſynagogue, both theſe being employed as factors; the ſhops are but ſmall, and the ſellers ſit on tables, diſpoſing of their commodities out of a window; for the buyers never go on the inſide. The richeſt merchandize are expoſed to ſale in two bezeſteins or bazars, built croſs-wiſe. There are two exchanges, built with ſtone, and ſupported with pillars, not unlike the Royal Exchange at London. There is likewiſe a caravanſera or public inn, and a college for young ſtudents. It has been taken backwards and forwards by the Turks and Imperialiſts ſeveral times; but was ceded to the Turks, in 1739, and the fine fortifications demoliſhed. It is three hundred and forty miles ſouth-eaſt of Vienna, three hundred ſouth-eaſt of Preſburg, ſixty ſouth of Temeſwaer, and four hundred and fifty north-weſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 21. 2. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

BELGRADO, a town of the Venetian territories, in Italy, and in Friuli. It ſtands near the river Tajamento, between the city of Udina and that of Concordia, it being twelve miles from each. Long. 13. 5. E. Lat. 46. 0. N.

BELGRAVE (RICHARD) a Carmelite friar, who flouriſhed in the year 1320, under the reign of king Edward II. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his great ſkill in the Ariſtotelian philoſophy,

philoſophy, and ſchool divinity. He was born at the village of Belgrave, near Leiceſter, and educated in the univerſity of Cambridge. He wrote, among other works, Theological Determinations whether the Divine Eſſence could be ſeen.

BELIDES, in fabulous hiſtory, the fifty daughters of Dananus, the ſon of Belus, who were alſo called Danaïdes. Danaus quarrelling with his brother Ægyptus, the latter propoſed a reconciliation, by marrying his fifty ſons to their couſin germans the Belides; to this Danaus conſented; but being told by an oracle, that he ſhould be diſpoſſeſſed of his kingdom by a ſon-in-law, he directed his fifty daughters to kill their huſbands on the firſt night of their marriage. This advice they all of them followed, except Hypermneſtra, who ſuffered her huſband Lyncæus to eſcape, who afterwards dethroned Danaus. For this unnatural crime, the reſt of the Belides were puniſhed in Tartarus, by being condemned to the endleſs labour of pouring water into a veſſel full of holes.

BELING (Richard) the ſon of Sir Henry Beling, knight, was born at Belingſtown, in the county of Dublin, in the year 1613. His natural inclination leading him to arms, he engaged in the rebellion of 1641, and though but about twenty-eight years of age, was then an officer of conſiderable rank. He afterwards became a leading member in the ſupreme council of the confederated Roman Catholics, at Kilkenny, to which he was ſecretary, and was ſent ambaſſador to the pope, to crave aid for the ſupport of their cauſe. He brought back with him the pope's nuncio, who, contrary to his promiſe, ſplit the party into factions, on which, Mr. Beling endeavoured to oppoſe his meaſures, by which he obtained the favour of the marquiſs of Ormond, who intruſted him with many negotiations, both before and after the Reſtoration. When the parliament army had ſubdued the Iriſh, he retired to France, where he employed himſelf in writing ſeveral books in Latin, and particularly an Account of the Tranſactions in Ireland during the Time of the Rebellion. He died at Dublin, in 1677.

BELISARIUS, general of the emperor Juſtinian's armies, and one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed commanders of his time. In the year 529 he marched againſt Cabades, king of Perſia, and in 532 obliged him to conclude a treaty of peace. The next year he commanded a fleet of five hundred veſſels, fitted out for the conqueſt of Africa; he then took Carthage, and in the year 534 defeated Gilimer, who had uſurped the crown of the Vandals; took him priſoner, and brought him to Conſtantinople, where he received the honour of a triumph. Thus Africa became reunited to the empire. Juſtinian then reſolving to deliver Italy from the tyranny of the Goths, ſent Beliſarius into Sicily, where he took Catanea, Syracuſe, Palermo, &c. The next year he beſieged Naples, appeared with an army before Rome, and was received into that city. The Goths having put to death Theodatus, their king, Vitiges placed himſelf on the throne, and went to beſiege Rome; but was taken, with his whole family, two years after at Ravenna, when Beliſarius conducted them to Conſtantinople, and refuſed the crown which was offered him by the Goths. Some time after, Tortilla being choſen king of the Goths, ravaged Italy, took Rome, and in 546, plundered and diſmantled the city; on which, Beliſarius returned to Rome, and rebuilt its walls. At length he was recalled into the Eaſt, againſt the Perſians, and in 558 drove back the Huns, who had made an irruption into the empire. It is ſaid, that in 561, this great man being accuſed of conſpiring againſt Juſtinian, that prince ordered his eyes to be put out; and that he was forced to beg about the ſtreets of Conſtantinople; but others ſay, that he was reſtored to his dignities, and died in peace at Conſtantinople, in 565.

BELLAC, a town of France, in la Marche, on the little river Unicon. It contains about ſeven hundred and ſeventy houſes, and three thouſand inhabitants. It is twenty miles north of Limoges. Long. 1. 14. E. Lat. 46. 4. N.

BELLARMIN (Robert) a famous cardinal, and one of the beſt controverſial writers of the Romiſh church, was born at Monte Pulciano, in Tuſcany, in the year 1542, and entered himſelf among the Jeſuits in 1560. He taught divinity at Louvain, and lived ſeven years in the Low Countries; but returning to Italy, he read lectures on controverſies at Rome, and in 1599 was honoured with a cardinal's hat. It is reported, that they were obliged to force him by the threats of an anathema to accept of that dignity. Three years after he had the archbiſhopric of Capua given him, which he reſigned in 1605. He died on the 17th of September, 1621, at ſeventy-eight years of age. His works are printed in four volumes, folio. And it may be truly ſaid of him, that no author ever defended the cauſe of the Romiſh church in general, and that of the pope in particular, to more advantage

BELLAY (William du) lord of Langei, the ſon of Lewis du Bellay, was born about the year 1498, at Glatigni, in France. He was an excellent captain, and an able negotiator; his pen was alſo as uſeful as his tongue and his ſword. He was of great ſervice to Francis I. both by his valour and his abilities, and was one of the principal ſprings which led ſome of the univerſities of France to give their judgment agreeable to the deſires of Henry VIII. when that prince wanted to divorce his wife, that he might have the liberty of marrying Anne Bullen. He wrote, in Latin, an Hiſtory of his own Times, which he afterwards, at the king's deſire, tranſlated into French.

Bellay (John du) the younger brother of the preceding, was a man of great abilities. He concurred with his brother in promoting the deſires of Henry VIII. and decoying the proteſtants of Germany to give their opinions in favour of the divorce of Catharine of Arragon, in order to ſerve Francis I. whoſe affairs required, that the correſpondence between the emperor and England ſhould be broken off at any price. He was archbiſhop of Paris in the year 1534, when he was ſent to Rome, to ſoften matters with regard to the king of England. He was promoted to the dignity of a cardinal by pope Paul III. in the year 1535, and died at Rome in 1560. He wrote ſome poems and other works, in Latin.

Bellay, a city of France, capital of Bugey, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the Rhone, eighteen leagues north-eaſt of Chamberry, forty eaſt of Lyons, forty ſouth-weſt of Geneva, and two hundred and fifty ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 50. E. Lat. 45. 43. N.

BELLE (Stephen de la) a celebrated engraver, born at Florence, who improved himſelf by imitating the deſigns of Callot, and died in 1664, after his being loaded with honours by the grand duke.

BELLEAU (Remi) a French poet, of the ſixteenth century, was born at Nogent le Retrou. He tranſlated the Odes of Anacreon into French verſe, and wrote a Commentary upon the ſecond Part of the amorous Poems of Peter Ronſard. His Paſtorals are in the greateſt eſteem. He alſo wrote an excellent Poem on the Nature and Difference of precious Stones. He died in 1577, in the fiftieth year of his age.

BELLEFOREST (Francis de) a French poet, and voluminous author, born in the province of Guienne, in 1530. He wrote French verſes to pleaſe the ladies, and afterwards ſupported his family by writing books on whatever ſubject was propoſed to him by the bookſellers, according to the taſte of the public. It is ſaid of him, that he had moulds in which he caſt new books with great readineſs. He died at Paris, January 1, 1583.

BELLEGARDE (Roger de St. Lary, lord of) after having ſignaliſed himſelf in many campaigns, was, in 1574, made marſhal of France by Henry III. and received ſuch a ſwift ſucceſſion of obligations from that prince, that he was called The Torrent of Favour; but his credit did not laſt long, which obliged him to retire into Piedmont, where he rendered himſelf maſter of the marquiſate of Saluces, and drove out the governor. That affair made a great noiſe at court; however, queen Catharine de Medicis, going to Lyons in 1579, pretended to be ſatisfied with the marſhal's reaſons, and confirmed him in the government of Saluces, which ſhe could not take from him. He died in 1579. He ought not to be confounded with Roger de Bellegrade, duke and peer of France, who received many favours and honourable employments from Henry III. Henry IV. and Lewis XIII.

Bellegarde (John Baptist Morvan de) known by the multitude of his tranſlations and other works, was born in 1648, at Pihyriac, in the dioceſe of Nantes. It is ſaid, that he left the Jeſuits on account of his attachment to the opinions of Des Cartes, and died in 1734. His principal works are Tranſlations of St. Chryſoſtom, St. Baſil, and St. Gregory Nazianzen.

Bellegarde, a ſtrong town of France, in Rouſſillon, on the frontiers of Catalonia. It is well fortified, and is an important place, on account of the paſſage to the Pyrenean mountains. Long. 3. 0. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

Belle-Isle, an iſland of France, on the coaſt of Brittany. It is about thirteen miles in length, and five in breadth; and was made a duchy, in 1742, in favour of marſhal Belle-iſle. It has a mixture of craggy rocks, ſalt-works, and fertile land; it contains four pariſhes, has a good citadel, and a convenient port. It was taken by the Engliſh on the 7th of June, 1761; but was reſtored to the French by the late treaty of peace. Long. 3. 5. W. Lat. 47. 20. N.

Belle-Isle, an iſland of North America, lying at the mouth of the ſtreight between the country of the Eſkimaux, or New-Britain, and the north end of Newfoundland; from whence it is called the Streight of Belle-Iſle. Long. 58. 5. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

Belle-Ville, a town of France, in Beanjolois, near the river Saone, five miles north of Ville-Franche, fifteen ſouth of Mazon, and eight ſouth of Beau-Jeu. Long. 4. 46. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

BELLENGER (Francis) doctor of the Sorbonne, applied himſelf principally to the ſtudy of the Greek language. He wrote a French Tranſlation of Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, from the Greek; a Critique on the Works of M. Rollin, and a Commentary on the Pſalms, in Latin. He alſo tranſlated Herodotus into French; but died before it was publiſhed, on the 12th of April, 1746, aged ſixty-one.

BELLERE (John) a famous printer at Anvers, who lived in the ſixteenth century, and acquired great reputation by his works.

BELLEROPHON, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Glaucus, king of Epirus, happening accidentally to kill his brother, fled to Prœtus, king of Argos, who gave him a hoſpitable reception; but Sthenobea, his queen, falling in love with the beautiful ſtranger, and finding that nothing could induce him to injure his benefactor, ſhe accuſed him to her huſband of an attempt to violate her honour. Prœtus, however, not being willing to act contrary to the laws of hoſpitality, ſent him to Iobates, king of Lyſia, and the father of Sthenobea, with letters deſiring him to put him to death. That prince, at the receipt of theſe letters, was celebrating a feſtival of nine days, which prevented Bellerophon's deſtruction. Iobates however ſent him in the mean time to ſubdue the Solymi, the Amazons, and Lyſians, and thought to get rid of him by expoſing him to the greateſt dangers; but by his prudence and courage he came off victorious. Iobates next employed him to deſtroy the Chimæra, when Minerva, or according to others, Neptune, in conſideration of his innocence, furniſhed him with the horſe Pegaſus, by whoſe aſſiſtance he killed the Chimæra. Iobates, on his return, being convinced of his truth and integrity, and charmed with his heroic virtues, gave him his daughter Philonoë in marriage, and declared him his ſucceſſor. Bellerophon at length growing vain with his proſperity, reſolved, by the aſſiſtance of Pegaſus, to aſcend the ſkies; when Jupiter checked his preſumption, by ſtriking him blind in his flight, on which he fell down to the earth, and wandered till his death in contempt and miſery: but Pegaſus mounting into heaven, Jupiter placed him among the conſtellations. See Pegasus, and Chimæra.

BELLINI (Laurence) an eminent phyſician, born in Florence, in the year 1643. He gained great reputation by his ſkill in anatomy, and was made profeſſor in ordinary of that ſcience at Piſa; being afterwards ſent for to Florence, he was advanced to be firſt phyſician to the grand duke Coſmo III. He wrote the following books in Latin, 1. An anatomical Diſcourſe on the Structure and Uſe of the Kidneys. 2. A Speech by way of Thanks to the ſerene Duke of Tuſcany. 3. Some anatomical Obſervations, and a Propoſition in Mechanics. 4. Of the Urine and Pulſe, of Blood-letting, Fevers, and Diſeaſes of the Head and Breaſts. 5. Several Tracts concerning Urine, the Motion of the Heart and Bile, &c. He died January 8, 1703, at ſixty years of age.

BELLINO (Giacomo) a famous painter at Venice, in the fifteenth century. He had two ſons, Gentil and John, who were alſo very good painters, and made the excellent pictures in the council-hall of Venice. Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, having ſeen ſome of Gentil's paintings, was ſo charmed with them, that he wrote to the republic of Venice, to deſire that he might be ſent to him. Upon which, Bellino went to Conſtantinople, and made ſeveral pictures for the grand ſeignior, and among others, a decollation of St. John the Baptiſt. Mahomet admired the diſpoſition, and the ſhading of this laſt piece, but obſerved that the neck was both too long and too thick; and to prove the truth of this obſervation, called a ſlave, and had his head cut off in Bellino's preſence, when he made him obſerve, that the neck, on being ſeparated from the head, ſhrunk up extremely. Bellino was ſeized with terror at the view of ſuch a dreadful object, and had not a moment's reſt till he got leave to return; when the grand ſeignior made him rich preſents, put a gold chain of great value, with his own hands, about his neck, and ſent him to Venice with letters of recommendation to the republic, who ſettled a penſion upon him. He died at Venice, in 1501, aged eighty.

John Bellino, his brother, painted with more art and ſweetneſs than he, and died in 1512, aged ninety.

BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, and one of the bailiwicks which the Swiſs poſſeſs in that country. It is ſeated on the river Jeſino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore, and is fortified by two ſtrong caſtles that had been joined together by a wall, flanked with towers; but the Swiſs have demoliſhed part of it. Long. 9. 0. E. Lat. 46. 8. N.

BELLONA, in Pagan mythology, the goddeſs of war, is generally reckoned the ſiſter of Mars, and ſome repreſent her as both his ſiſter and wife. She is ſaid to have been the inventreſs of the needle, and from that inſtrument is ſuppoſed to have taken her name, Βελόνη, ſignifying a needle.

This goddeſs was of a cruel and ſavage diſpoſition, delighting in blood-ſhed and ſlaughter; and was not only the attendant of Mars, but took a pleaſure in ſharing his dangers. She is commonly repreſented in an attitude expreſſive of fury and diſtraction, her hair compoſed of ſnakes clotted with gore, and her garments ſtained with blood: ſhe is generally depictured driving the chariot of Mars, with a bloody whip in her hand; but ſometimes ſhe is drawn holding a lighted torch, or brand, and at others a trumpet.

Bellona had a temple at Rome, near the Circus Flaminius, before which ſtood the column of war, from whence the conſul threw his lance, when he declared war. She was alſo worſhipped at Comana, in Cappadocia; and Camden obſerves, that in the time of the emperor Severus, there was a temple of Bellona in the city of York. For the origin of this deity, ſee Mars.

BELLONARII, in Roman antiquity, the prieſts of Bellona, who, in honour of that goddeſs, uſed to cut themſelves with knives, and catching the blood in the palm of their hands, gave it to thoſe who were partakers of their myſteries.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, which lies between Friuli, Codorino, Feltrino, the biſhoprick of Trent, and Tirol. It has good iron-mines. Belluno is the only conſiderable place.

BELLUNO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated among the mountains of the Alps, on the river Piave, between the towns Cadora and Trevigni. It is ſituated ſeventeen miles north-eaſt from Feltri, and ten north from Ceneda. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 46. 9. N.

BELMEIS, or Beaumes (Richard de) biſhop of London, in the reign of Henry I. was advanced to that ſee July 26, 1108, and expended the whole revenues of his biſhoprick on the ſtructure of St. Paul's cathedral in London, but deſpairing of ever finiſhing it, he turned the ſtream of his liberality another way, and built a convent of regular canons at St. Oſith de Chick, in Eſſex. He died on the 16th of January, 1127.

BELMEYS (John) commonly called *Joannes Eboracenſis*, or John of York, was an eminent divine in the twelfth century, and eſteemed the moſt learned man of his time. After having laid the foundation of learning in his own country, he viſited the moſt famous univerſities of France and Italy; returning home, was made canon and treaſurer of the cathedral church of York; but ſoon quitting thoſe poſts, he returned to Italy; and, in 1159, was made biſhop of Poitou, in France, from whence he was twenty years after tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Lyons, and became thereby primate of all France. He wrote, 1. The Golden Hiſtory of John of York. 2. Thirty-two Letters to Thomas Becket. 3. An Invective againſt that Prelate; and other works.

BELMONTE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Tuſcan Sea, ten miles weſt of Cozenza. Long. 16. 50. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

BELON (Peter) in Latin *Bellonius*, was born at Le Mans, the capital city of the province of Maine in France, and flouriſhed about the middle of the ſixteenth century. He wrote, in French, of birds, fiſhes, ſerpents, inſects, &c. and obſervations on ſeveral ſingularities he found in his travels in Greece, Aſia, Judea, Egypt, Arabia, and other countries. He was murdered, near Paris, by one of his enemies, in 1564.

BELOY (Peter de) advocate-general of the parliament of Toulouſe, rendered himſelf very famous by publiſhing a book againſt the league, which was the more remarkable, as he was a catholic. For this work, he was thrown into the Baſtile, in the year 1587, where he was confined four years. He alſo wrote a Computation of Time from the Creation of the World to the Year 1582, and other pieces

BELSHAZZAR, or Balthasar, the laſt king of Babylon, ſucceeded his father Evilmerodach; but while he was at a grand feſtival with his wives, his concubines, and nobles, he ordered the veſſels of gold and ſilver to be brought, which his grandfather Nebuchadnezzar had taken out of the temple of Jeruſalem, and drinking out of them praiſed his gods. At this inſtant, there appeared a hand, which wrote upon the wall; the king turned pale and trembled; he ordered his aſtrologers and ſoothſayers to be called, and, when they appeared, told them, that he who read the writing, and explained its meaning ſhould be cloathed in ſcarlet, have a chain of gold about his neck, and be the third ruler in the kingdom. They being unable to read the writing, the king's apprehenſions were redoubled; but the queen-mother coming in, propoſed their ſending for Daniel. He, on his arrival, had the ſame magnificent offers made to him; but, inſtead of thanking the king, he reproached him for his impiety and ingratitude to the Lord of heaven, and reading the writing, *Mene, mene, tekel, uphraſin*, obſerved, that it ſignified, that he had been weighed in the balance, and had been found wanting, and that his kingdom ſhould be divided, and given to the Medes and Perſians.

Perſians. That very night, Cyrus, or, as he is called in Scripture, Darius the Median took the city, and Belſhazzar was ſlain.

BELT (the Great) a ſmall ſtreight of Denmark, between the the iſland of Zealand and that of Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. This ſtreight is not ſo commodious, nor ſo much frequented, as the Sound. It is obſervable, that, in 1658, this ſtreight was frozen ſo hard, that Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden, marched over it, with a deſign to take Copenhagen.

BELT (the Leſſer) lies to the weſt of the Great Belt, between the iſland of Funen and the coaſt of Jutland. It is one of the paſſages from the German Ocean to the Baltic, though it is not three miles in breadth, and is very crooked.

BELVEZOR (AYMERIC) a Provençal poet, who flouriſhed about the year 1233. He was a man of diſtinguiſhed learning, and wrote a great number of fine poems in the Provençal language, in honour of a lady of Gaſcony; but finding that his affection for her expoſed them both to public cenſure, he went to the court of the earl of Provence, where he wrote ſeveral ſonnets in praiſe of that earl and his lady. He there fell in love with a princeſs of Provence, a lady of incomparable beauty, of the moſt unexceptionable character, and converſant in all the ſciences, and to her he addreſſed ſeveral of his poems. Being one day in converſation with her and ſeveral other ladies of the court, ſhe dropped her glove, which Aymeric took up, and kiſſing it, preſented it to her again. The ladies who were preſent took offence at this, and privately reproved her for her condeſcenſion; upon which ſhe replied, "that ladies of ho-"nour could not ſhew too much favour, within the bounds "of modeſty, to the poets who ſung their praiſes, and ren-"dered them immortal by their works;" but ſome time after, ſhe being choſen abbeſs of Modlegez, in Provence, our poet died with grief, becauſe he was now no longer permitted to converſe with her. This happened in the year 1264.

BELVIDERE, a town of Greece, the capital of the province of the ſame name, in the Morea. It is placed on the weſt ſide, next the ſea, and is the richeſt and moſt fertile of the whole country. We have the Belvidere raiſins from this province. It is eighteen miles north-eaſt of Chiarenza, and eighteen ſouth of Patras. Long. 22. 0. E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

BELUS, thought to be the ſame with the Nimrod mentioned in the Scriptures, was, it is ſaid, the firſt king of Aſſyria, and began to reign at Babylon in the one thouſand three hundred and twenty-ſecond year before the Chriſtian æra. He was alſo the firſt, according to St. Cyril, who aſſumed the name of God, and introduced idolatry.

BEMBO (PETER) a noble Venetian, ſecretary to Leo X. and afterwards cardinal, was one of the beſt writers of the ſixteenth century. He was a good poet, both in Italian and Latin; but he is juſtly cenſured for the looſeneſs and immodeſty of ſome of his poems. He publiſhed, beſides theſe, A Hiſtory of Venice, his Letters, and a book in praiſe of the duke and ducheſs of Urbino. He died in 1547, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age.

BEMISTER, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is twelve miles north-weſt of Dorcheſter, and one hundred and thirty-three weſt of London. Long. 3. 38. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

BEMISTER, or BEAMINSTER, is a town in Dorſetſhire, ſix miles north of Bridport, with a market on Thurſdays, and a fair on September 19, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is a peculiar vicarage of Sarum. Long. 3. 15. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and in the Terra di Campos, with the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the river Ela, thirty-ſeven miles ſouth of Leon, thirty north of Zamora, and twenty-five eaſt of Aſtorga. Long. 5 0. W. Lat. 42. 4. N.

BENAVIDIUS, or BONAVITUS (MARCUS MANTUA) a celebrated civilian, taught civil law with reputation, during ſixty years, at Padua, the place of his birth, and died on the 28th of March, 1582, at ninety-three years of age His principal works are, 1. *Collectanea ſuper Jus Cæſareum* 2. *Conſiliorum, tom.* ii. 3. *Problematum legalium.* 4. *De illuſtribus Juriſconſultis, &c.*

BENBOW (JOHN) colonel of a regiment in the reign of king Charles I. and the father of the brave vice-admiral of the ſame name. He was a great ſufferer for his loyalty to his prince; and when king Charles II. marched from Scotland towards Worceſter, he attended and fought for him with the utmoſt intrepidity, but had the misfortune to be taken priſoner by the parliament's army. However, after a ſhort confinement, he made his eſcape, and lived privately in Shropſhire, till after the Reſtoration, when he was very far advanced in years, and yet ſo much to ſeek for a livelihood, that he was glad to accept of a ſmall poſt belonging to the ordnance in the Tower. In this ſituation he was, when a little before the breaking out of the laſt Dutch war, the king went to the Tower to examine the magazines; and there his majeſty caſt his eye on the good old colonel, who had now, for twenty years, been diſtinguiſhed by a fine head of grey hair. The king, whoſe memory was as quick as his eye, knew him at firſt ſight, and immediately came up and embraced him. "My old friend, colonel "Benbow, (ſaid he) what do you here." "I have, re-"turned the colonel, a place of fourſcore pounds a year, "in which I ſerve your majeſty as chearfully as if it "brought me in four thouſand." "Alas! (ſaid the king) "is this all that could be found for an old friend at Wor-"ceſter? Colonel Legge, bring this gentleman to me to-"morrow, and I will provide for him and his family as it "becomes me." But ſhort as the time was, the colonel did not live to receive, or even to claim the effects of this gracious promiſe; for the ſenſe of the king's gratitude and goodneſs ſo overcame his ſpirits, that ſitting down on a bench, he breathed his laſt, before the king was well out of the Tower.

BENBOW (JOHN) vice admiral of the blue, and one of the moſt eminent Engliſh ſeamen mentioned in our hiſtories, was the ſon of the former, and was born about the year 1650, of a very ancient and honourable family in Shropſhire. His father left him no other proviſion than the profeſſion of a ſailor, but he had ſuch ſucceſs, that before he was thirty, he became maſter, and in a good meaſure owner, of a ſhip, called the Benbow frigate, employed in the Mediterranean trade, during which time the following remarkable incident brought him to ſerve in the Britiſh navy, with equal reputation to himſelf and glory to his country. In the year 1686 he was attacked in his paſſage to Cadiz by a Sallee rover, againſt whom he defended himſelf with a very unequal number of men, with the utmoſt bravery, till at laſt the Moors boarded him, but were quickly beat out of the ſhip again, with the loſs of thirteen men, whoſe heads he ordered to be cut off, and thrown into a tub of pork pickle. When he arrived at Cadiz, he went aſhore, and ordered a negro ſervant to follow him, with the Moors heads in a ſack. He had ſcarce landed before the officers of the revenue enquired of his ſervant What he had there? The captain anſwered, Salt proviſions, for his own uſe. "That may be, anſwered the officers, but we muſt "inſiſt upon ſeeing them." Captain Benbow alledged, that he was no ſtranger there, that he did not uſe to run goods, and pretended to take it ill that he was ſuſpected. The officers told him that the magiſtrates were ſitting not far off, and that if they were ſatisfied with his word, his ſervant might carry the proviſions where he pleaſed, but that otherwiſe it was not in their power to grant any ſuch diſpenſation. The captain conſented to the propoſal, and away they marched to the Cuſtom-houſe, Mr. Benbow in the front, his man in the centre, and the officers in the rear. The magiſtrates, when he came before them, treated captain Benbow with great civility, told him they were ſorry to make a point of ſuch a trifle, but that ſince he had refuſed to ſhew the contents of his ſack to their officers, the nature of their employments obliged them to demand a ſight of them, and as they doubted not their being ſalt proviſions, the ſhewing them could be of no great conſequence one way or the other. "I told you, ſaid the captain ſternly, "they were ſalt proviſions for my own uſe. Cæſar, throw "them down upon the table; and, gentlemen, if you like "them, they are at your ſervice." The Spaniards were exceedingly ſtruck at the ſight of the Moors heads, and no leſs aſtoniſhed at the account of the captain's adventure, who, with ſo ſmall a force, had been able to defeat ſuch a number of Barbarians; and ſending an account of the whole affair to the court of Madrid, Charles II. then king of Spain, was ſo much pleaſed with it, that he would needs ſee the Engliſh captain, who made a journey to court, where he was received with great teſtimonies of reſpect, and not only diſmiſſed with a handſome preſent, but his Catholic majeſty was alſo pleaſed to write a letter in his behalf to king James, who, upon the captain's return, gave him a ſhip.

After the Revolution, captain Benbow was at firſt employed in protecting our trade in the channel, and bombarding the French ports, in which he ſhewed the moſt intrepid bravery, by going in perſon in his boat to encourage and protect the engineers, and his vigour and activity ſo effectually recommended him to king William, that he was early promoted to a flag. After the peace, he was ſent with a ſquadron into the Weſt Indies, when he obliged the governor of Carthagena to reſtore two Engliſh ſhips that had been ſeized by the Spaniards; and afterwards, ſailing to Porto Bello, forced the governor, by his threats, to ſend him ſeveral veſſels which had been taken under the pretence that the ſettlement of the Scots at Darien was a breach of the peace. Upon the war breaking out a-freſh, he was again ſent into the Weſt Indies, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a memorable engagement againſt the French fleet, commanded

manded by admiral Du Caſſe, on the 19th and 20th of Auguſt, 1702, near the coaſt of St. Martha, in which he had one of his legs ſhattered to pieces by a cannon-ſhot, and after its being dreſſed, he was carried up and placed with his cradle on the quarter-deck; but when he had a moral certainty of taking or deſtroying the whole French ſquadron, he had the vexation of loſing this victory by the cowardice of ſeveral of his captains, who baſely refuſed to continue the fight, and ſigned a paper, importing that they were reſolved to deſiſt. He oppoſed this reſolution, ſo injurious to the honour of the nation, to the utmoſt of his power, and on his arrival at Jamaica, ordered the officers who had behaved in this ſcandalous manner to be confined, and a court-martial being held for their trial, ſome of the moſt guilty were condemned, and ſuffered according to their deſerts. This brave commander died at Jamaica, of a conſumption, occaſioned by the cutting off his leg, on the 4th of November, 1702.

BENBOW (JOHN) ſon to the vice-admiral above-mentioned, was educated for the ſea, but his misfortunes began in the very year in which his father died; by his being ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Madagaſcar, where, after many diſmal and dangerous adventures, he was reduced to live with, and in the manner of the natives, for many years. However, at laſt, when he leaſt expected it, he was taken on board by a Dutch captain, out of reſpect to the memory of his father, and brought ſafe to England. Though he was naturally of a very briſk and lively temper, his misfortunes entirely altered his diſpoſition, ſo that after his return, he had a conſtant habit of ſerioufneſs, and did not much affect ſpeaking, except amongſt his intimate friends. He however wrote A complete Deſcription of the ſouth Part of the Iſland of Madagaſcar, in reference to the Soil, Climate, Produce, Animals, and Inhabitants, with Remarks on the Coaſts, Harbours, and Commerce of that Iſland; but the manuſcript is unhappily loſt.

BENCIO (FRANCIS) an Italian Jeſuit, and one of the moſt excellent orators of his time, was born at Aquapendente, in 1542. He taught rhetoric at Rome, in the Jeſuits college, for ſeveral years. He was alſo a good Latin poet, and printed a Collection of Latin Poems, and his Orations. He died at Rome, May 6, 1594.

BENCOOLEN, a fort and town belonging to the Engliſh, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Eaſt Indies, from whence they import large quantities of pepper, the growth of the adjacent country. The houſes of the Indians are ſmall and low, built on ſtakes, after the Malayan manner. They chooſe a ſpot near the ſide of a river to build on, for the conveniency of waſhing, in which they take great pleaſure; beſides, as Mahomedans, it is a part of their religion, and therefore, when they can, they drive ſtakes in the river itſelf, on which to fix their houſes. The climate is very unwholeſome, eſpecially to ſtrangers, being nearly under the line. In the rainy ſeaſon, which is moſt violent in September, October, and November, the air is extremely hot, with ſtorms of thunder and lightning, which ſoon after end in a calm. Beſides, the heat of the ſun exhales noxious vapours from marſhy places, and ſtanding waters, which infect the air, and produce malignant fevers. The firſt Engliſh fort was in a lower ſituation, and then the ſoldiers died in a very little time; but ſince they have built one upon an eminence, it is a little more healthy. The face of the country is agreeable enough, there being pleaſant woods, high craggy mountains, agreeable vallies, fruitful plains, and the marſhes and ponds are ſtocked with young oak-trees. Likewiſe, the graſs is long and thick. Long. 101. 5. E. Lat. 4. 5. S.

BENDER, or TEKIN, a town of Turky, in Europe, in Beſſarabia, ſeated on the river Nieſter, four hundred and ninety miles north of Conſtantinople, and one hundred and ten from the Black Sea. It is remarkable for being the place of retreat of the king of Sweden, after he was defeated by the Ruſſians, at the battle of Pultowa, in 1709. Long. 29. 5. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

BENDLOWES (EDWARD) author of ſeveral poetical pieces, was the ſon and heir of Andrew Bendlowes, Eſq. and was born in the year 1613. He was educated at Cambridge, from thence went with a tutor to travel, and returned home a moſt accompliſhed gentleman; but by his liberality in rewarding the poets, his generoſity in giving a handſome fortune to his neice, and engaging for the payment of other men's debts, together with his buying curioſities, he ſpent his eſtate, which amounted to ſeven hundred or one thouſand pounds a year, and, after ſuffering many hardſhips, died in great want, December 18, 1686, aged ſeventy-three years.

BENEDETTO (ST.) a conſiderable town of Italy, in the Mantuan, thirty-five miles north of Mirandola, and thirty-five ſouth-eaſt of Mantua. Long. 11. 25. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

BENEDICT (St.) the founder of the order of Benedictine monks, was born in the province of Nurſia, in Italy, about the year 480. When he was about fourteen years of age, it is ſaid, he ſhut himſelf up in a cavern, and continued there ſeveral years, before any perſon knew any thing of him, except St. Romanus, who let proviſions down to him by a rope; but being afterwards diſcovered, the monks of a neighbouring monaſtery choſe him for their abbot. Their manners, however, not agreeing with the auſterity of St. Benedict, he returned to his ſolitude, whither a conſiderable number of perſons came, and put themſelves under his direction, ſo that in a ſhort time he built twelve monaſteries in that place. In 528, or 529, he retired to mount Caſſino, where he built a monaſtery, and founded an order, which in a ſhort time extended itſelf all over Europe. He wrote, *Regula Monachorum*, and ſome authors aſcribe to him, A Letter to St. Remigius, Archbiſhop of Rheims; A Letter to St. Maurus; and other pieces. He died, according to Dr. Cave, in 542 or 543, or, according to others, in 547.

BENEDICT (BISCOP, or EPISCOPUS) a famous abbot, in the ſeventh century, was born of a noble family, among the Anglo-Saxons, and flouriſhed under Oſwi and Egfrid, kings of Northumberland. In the 25th year of his age he abandoned all his temporal views and poſſeſſions, to devote himſelf wholly to religion, and to this purpoſe travelled to Rome, in the year 653, where he acquired an exact knowledge of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, which, upon his return home he laboured to eſtabliſh in Britain. He went ſeveral times after to Rome, built a large monaſtery at the mouth of the river Were, and another on the banks of the Tyne, called Girwy or Jarrow. He wrote a Latin Treatiſe on the Agreement of the Rule of the Monaſtic Life, and died January 12, 690.

BENEDICT I. a Roman, alſo called Benoſus, ſucceeded pope John III. in 573. He was a perſon of great zeal and charity, and was the father and friend of the poor. He died on the 30th of July, 577, and was ſucceeded by Pelagius II.

BENEDICT II. a Roman, ſucceeded pope Leo II. on the 20th of Auguſt, 684, and died on the 7th of May, 685. He was pious and learned; he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the holy Scriptures, and was ſucceeded by John V.

BENEDICT III. a Roman, was elected pope on the 17th of July, 855, and, in ſpite of his reſiſtance, was conſecrated, on the 29th of September following. He was mild, humble, pious, and ſuffered with admirable patience the indignities offered him by the antipope Anaſtaſius. He died on the 5th of February, 858, and was ſucceeded by Nicholas I.

BENEDICT IV. a Roman, was elected pope after John IX. He governed the church with great wiſdom, and took particular care of the poor; but died a few months after his election, in 905, and was ſucceeded by Leo V.

BENEDICT V. was elected pope after John XII. during the ſchiſm made by the antipope Leo VIII. when the emperor Otho taking Rome, carried Benedict to Hamburgh, where he died, on the 10th of June, 965, and was ſucceeded by John XIII.

BENEDICT VI. a Roman, was elected pope on the 20th of December, 972; but cardinal Boniface cauſed him to be ſtrangled in priſon, in 974, and at length placed himſelf in the papal chair.

BENEDICT VII. biſhop of Sutri, ſucceeded pope Benedict VI. in the year 975. He governed the church with great prudence; died on the 10th of July, 984, and was ſucceeded by John XIV.

BENEDICT VIII. biſhop of Porto, was elected pope on the 7th of June, 1012. He implored the aſſiſtance of the emperor Henry II. againſt the antipope Gregory; defeated the Saracens in Italy, and engaged in a war with the Greeks, in Apulia. He died on the 28th of February, 1024, after having held a council at Pavia, and was ſucceeded by his brother John XX.

BENEDICT IX. the ſon of Alberic, count of Freſcati, ſucceeded his uncle pope John XX. in 1033. His youth and ignorance occaſioned his falling into the moſt ſcandalous vices, on which account he was driven from the papal chair, in 1043; but the counts of Freſcati cauſed him to be reſtored. He died in 1054.

BENEDICT X. biſhop of Veletri, was elected pope in 1059, while Nicholas II. ſat in the papal chair; but he ſubmitted to the latter, and died ſome months after. He is not reckoned by ſome authors among the number of the popes.

BENEDICT XI. was the ſon of a ſhepherd, or, according to others, of a recorder of Treviſo; and his real name was Nicholas Bocaſini. He was elected pope on the 22d of October, 1303, and immediately after his election, annulled the bulls publiſhed by his predeceſſor Boniface VIII. againſt Philip the Fair, king of France, and revoked the condemnation of the two cardinals Columna. The mother of this pontiff coming to his palace in a magnificent dreſs he refuſed to ſee, and acknowledge her; but as ſoon as ſhe had changed her cloaths, and appeared in her old rags, the pope owned her for his mother, and received her with joy before all his court.

court. This pope governed the church with wiſdom; but his reign was ſhort, he being poiſoned at Perugia, on the 16th of July, 1304. He was afterwards beatified. He left a Commentary on a Part of the Scriptures, and other works.

BENEDICT XII. the ſon of a miller at Severdun, was elected pope at Avignon, on the 20th of December, 1334. He confirmed the cenſures of his predeceſſor againſt Lewis of Bavaria, and excommunicated the Fratricelli. This pontiff was admired for the manner in which he conferred benefices, and is ſaid to have always preferred perſons of learning and virtue. He ſtrove alſo to reform the ſeveral orders of monks; he wrote a Treatiſe on the State of Souls after Death, and ſeveral other works; and died at Avignon, on the 25th of April, 1342.

BENEDICT, a famous antipope, called Peter de Luna, quitted the ſtudy of the civil and canon law, to follow the profeſſion of arms; but ſome time after reſumed his ſtudies, and taught civil law at Montpellier with reputation. He was made archdeacon of Saragoſſa, then provoſt of Valencia, and in 1375, was created cardinal by Gregory XI. who conſulted him in the moſt important affairs. After the death of that pope, he was at the election of Clement VII. and followed him to Avignon, without ſhewing the leaſt regard to Urban VI. who was at Rome. Clement ſent him as his legate into Spain, and then into France; where he was almoſt always accompanied by St. Vincent Ferrier, and was continually talking of the ſchiſms cauſed by the plurality of popes, proteſting, that if he was in their place, no human conſideration ſhould hinder his uniting the faithful under one head. But being elected pope, after the death of Clement, on the 28th of September, 1394, he took the name of Benedict XIII. and immediately forgot his promiſe, and the act, by which all the cardinals had obliged themſelves, before the election, to renounce the pontificate, at the requeſt of the ſacred college. He was ſome time after ſeized at Avignon, but found means to make his eſcape; after which he was declared a ſchiſmatic at the councils of Piſa and Conſtance. He died at Paniſcola, a ſmall town in the kingdom of Valencia, in September 1424.

BENEDICT XIII. was born in 1649, and elected pope on the 29th of March, 1724. He was mild, humble, charitable, and pious; he regularly attended his devotions, and frequently uſed faſting and mortifications. He held a council at Rome in 1725, in which he confirmed the bull *Unigenitus*; he approved of the doctrines of the Thomiſts, in relation to grace and predeſtination; wrote ſeveral works, and died on the 21ſt of February, 1730, aged eighty-one.

BENEDICT XIV. one of the moſt learned popes that has governed the church of Rome, was born at Bologna, in 1675. His original name was Proſper Lambertini. He enjoyed ſucceſſively many offices in the church, and at length became archbiſhop of Theodoſia, and afterwards biſhop of Ancona. In 1728 he received the cardinal's hat; in 1731 became archbiſhop of Bologna, and on the 17th of Auguſt, 1740, ſucceeded pope Benedict XIII. and took the name of Benedict XIV. He with great zeal exerted himſelf in putting a ſtop to the diſſenſions that had riſen in the church, protected the arts and ſciences, and founded ſeveral academies at Rome. He was an able canoniſt, and was well verſed in hiſtory and eccleſiaſtical antiquities. Though he governed the church with great wiſdom, and had much zeal for religion, he was gay in his converſation, took a pleaſure in being witty, and converſed with foreigners of the proteſtant religion with the greateſt candour and politeneſs. He died in 1758, at eighty-three years of age, beloved by the proteſtants, as well as by thoſe of the church of Rome. His works were printed before his death, in fifteen volumes, folio, and are all in Latin. He was ſucceeded by cardinal Rezzonico, a Venetian, who took the name of Clement XIII.

BENEDICT, abbot of Peterborough, was originally a Benedictine monk, in the monaſtery of Canterbury, and afterwards prior of that houſe, from whence he was advanced, in the year 1177, by king Henry II. to the abbey of Peterborough. He wrote an Hiſtory of the Life and Miracles of the famous Becket, and died in the year 1200.

BENEDICT (Father) a learned Maronite, born of noble parents, at Guſta, in Phœnicia, in 1663. He was ſent to the college of the Maronites at Rome, when only nine years of age; and there made a great progreſs in the Eaſtern languages. At length, returning into the Eaſt, he applied himſelf to preaching the goſpel, till the Maronites of Antioch ſent him to Rome, in quality of deputy of their church. Coſmo III. grand duke of Tuſcany, invited him to come to Florence, loaded him with honours and favours, and made him Hebrew profeſſor at Piſa. At forty years of age he became a Jeſuit. His ſweetneſs of temper, his probity and profound ſkill in the Eaſtern languages, procured him the eſteem of the learned. He died at Rome, on the 22d of September, 1742, at eighty years of age. He publiſhed the firſt volumes of the excellent edition of St. Ephraim, which was continued and finiſhed by M. Aſſemani.

BENEFIELD (Sebastian) an eminent divine, of the ſeventeenth century, was born Auguſt 12, 1559, at Preſtonbury, in Glouceſterſhire, and educated at Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford. In 1608, he took the degree of doctor in divinity; and five years after, was choſen Margaret profeſſor in that univerſity. He had been preſented ſeveral years before to the rectory of Meyſey-Hampton, in Glouceſterſhire. He publiſhed Commentaries upon the firſt, ſecond, and third chapters of Amos; a conſiderable number of Sermons; and ſome Latin Treatiſe. He died Auguſt 24, 1630.

BENESOEUF, a town of Africa, in Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax. It is ſeated on the weſtern ſhore of the Nile, and is the reſidence of a bey, who is the governor of it. The moſques give it a grand look. It is fifty miles ſouth-weſt of Cairo. Long. 31. 0. E. Lat. 29. 10. N.

BENEVENTE, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, ſeated on the river Eſla, forty miles ſouth of the city of Leon, thirty north of Zamora, and twenty-five ſouth-eaſt of Aſtorga. Long. 5. 5. W. Lat 42. 4 N.

BENEVENTO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Sabbato and Calore, in a fertile valley called the Strait of Benevento, which extends itſelf as far as the ſprings of Silaro. This valley is agreeable all the way, and full of gentlemens ſeats and houſes of pleaſure. It has ſuffered terribly by earthquakes, eſpecially in the year 1703, when a great part of it was overturned, and the reſt greatly damaged. It is fifteen miles eaſt of Capua, twelve north of Avellino, thirteen weſt of Ariano, thirty north-eaſt of Naples, and one hundred and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Rome. Long. 14. 57. E. Lat. 41. 6. N.

BENFELD, a town of Alſace, in France, whoſe fortifications were demoliſhed in conſequence of the treaty of Weſtphalia. It is ſeated on the river Ill, twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Straſburg, and ſeven north of Scheleſtat. Long. 7. 45. E. Lat. 48. 14. N.

BENGAL, a kingdom in the Eaſt Indies, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name. It is about three hundred and ninety miles in length, and two hundred and thirty in breadth. It had formerly its own kings, but is now ſubject to the great mogul. It is bounded on the north by the provinces of Patna and Jeſuat; on the eaſt by the kingdoms of Tipra and Arracan; on the ſouth by the bay of Bengal; and on the weſt by the province of Orixa. It is a very plentiful country, and is overflowed by the river Ganges as Egypt is by the Nile. The chief towns are Daca, which is the ſeat of the viceroy; Coſſambar and Hughly, or Hughgeli, are towns of good trade on the river; Chatigan, near the eaſtern branch of the river, is a very large populous city, and has alſo a very good trade.

The Gulph of Bengal is that part of the great gulph between the two peninſulas that lies to the north, and waſhes the coaſt of the kingdom of Bengal, and that of Orixa, to the weſt, and thoſe of Arracan and Pegu on the eaſt; the river Ganges empties itſelf into this gulph by ſeveral mouths, and makes many ſmall iſlands, ſome of which abound with tame hogs, one of which, weighing ſeventy pounds, may be bought for the value of a ſhilling.

Bengal is a very fruitful country, and is well watered, not only by the Ganges, but by canals cut out of it. On the banks of theſe grow pulſe, muſtard-ſeed, ſeſamums, of which they make oil, and little mulberry-trees to feed their ſilk-worms, which ſupply them with ſilk for their manufactures, which are exceeding good; they have likewiſe aloes, ſalt-petre, gum-lac, opium, wax, muſk, long pepper, ginger, and butter; it ſends vaſt quantities of rice every year to the Moluccas, Sumatra, Malabar, Coromandel, the Maldivia iſlands, Ceylon, and Goa; as alſo ſugar to Golconda, Carnate, Arabia, Irak Arabi, and Perſia; beſides muſlins, cottons, callicoes, ſilks called Bengals, elaches, and herba ſtuffs, indico, and canes to Europe.

They have almoſt continual rains in Bengal, from April to September; this cauſes the Ganges to overflow, which does a great deal of good, and ſometimes a great deal of miſchief; during the other ſix months, the weather is fair and pretty cool, by the blowing of the north-eaſt wind; but in December, January, and February, the mornings are foggy and cold. Their ſhorteſt day is eleven hours long, and their harveſt is at that time of the year.

They have plenty of freſh and ſalt fiſh, fowls, ducks, and geeſe, which are exceeding cheap; ſheep, kids, and pork are the chief food of the Europeans, who victual their ſhips therewith; the food of the common people is pulſe, rice, butter, and boiled fiſh; they uſe a little oil and muſtard, but no ſalt or pepper, and every one eats by himſelf; they uſe banana leaves for their napkins, and the ground for their table; they boil their rice in an earthen platter, and uſe cow-dung for fuel; when a perſon of any other reli-

giondrinks out of their earthen cup, they will uſe it no more, but break it immediately. See CALCUTTA.

BENGUELA, the capital of the territory of Benguela, in Africa, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Long. 12. 5. E. Lat. 10. 3. S. The territory is moſtly in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe; and to preſerve it, they have built a fort with palliſadoes, and a ditch round it; about this they have built houſes, which are ſhaded with orange, lemon, and banana trees. The ſoil is fruitful, and the land low.

Benguela is bounded by Angola on the north, by Cimbeſes on the ſouth, and by the ocean on the weſt, and extends in length, along the coaſt, about three hundred and ſixty-two miles. The negro towns or villages are not worth mentioning; nor have the negroes in their manners and cuſtoms any thing peculiar to themſelves.

BENI (PAUL) profeſſor of eloquence in the univerſity of Padua, from the year 1599 to his death, which happened in 1625, was one of the moſt fruitful writers that flouriſhed in his time. His works, which are in Latin, ſhew a great deal of learning and reading, and ſome genius; the principal of theſe are, 1. A Commentary on Ariſtotle's Poetics and Rhetoric. 2. A Commentary on the ſix firſt books of the Æneid. 3. Another on Salluſt. 4. A Treatiſe on Hiſtory. 5. A Diſſertation on the Annals of Baronius; and, 6. A Treatiſe on Poetry and Rhetoric, drawn from the Writings of Plato.

BEJAMIN, the twelfth and youngeſt ſon of Jacob, was born near Bethlehem, about one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-eight years before the Chriſtian æra, and at length went into Egypt, and became the head of the tribe which bore his name.

BENJAMIN, of Navarre, a Jewiſh rabbi, flouriſhed about the year 1170; he travelled over ſeveral of the moſt remote countries, and wherever he came, wrote a particular account of what he either ſaw himſelf or was informed of by perſons of credit, which he publiſhed in his *Itinerarium*. He died in 1173, not long after his return from his travels,

BENIERE (THOMAS) a young ſtatuary, was born in England, of French parents, in 1663. His models and ſmall works in marble are much commended; and the anatomic figure commonly ſeen in the ſhops of apothecaries, was taken from his original model. He died in 1693, at thirty years of age.

BENIGNUS, archbiſhop of Armagh, in Ireland, was the immediate ſucceſſor of St. Patrick in that ſee, anno 455. He wrote, 1. A book, partly in Latin and partly in Iriſh, on the Virtues and Miracles of St. Patrick. 2. An Iriſh poem, on the Converſion of the People of Dublin to the Chriſtian Faith; and, 3. The Munſter Book of Reigns. He died November 9, 468.

BENIGNUS (St.) the apoſtle of Bnrgundy, was the diſciple of St. Polycarp. He came to France under the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and ſuffered martyrdom at Dijon.

BENIN, a country of Guinea, in Africa, has part of the gulph called the Bite of Benin, and the Slave Coaſt, on the weſt, part of Gago and Biafaro on the north, Myjac and Makoko on the eaſt, and Congo on the ſouth, where it extends about one degree beyond the equinoctial line; the length, from eaſt to weſt, is about ſix hundred miles; but its north and ſouth bounds are not ſo well determined. The land in general is low, woody, in ſome parts has rivers and lakes, but in others there is a ſcarcity of water. There are here a great number of wild beaſts, particularly elephants, lions, tygers, leopards, baboons, monkeys, wild boars, deer, &c. The birds are partridges, of which ſome are blue and ſome green, turtles, wild ducks, woodcocks, divers, water-hens, and crown-birds. The river is full of fiſh, which they eat ſmoke-dried as well as freſh; and their grain is Indian corn; they have no potatoes, but plenty of yams, which are of the potatoe kind, but vaſtly larger and more coarſe; theſe are their ordinary food, and ſerve in the room of bread; they have two ſorts of beans, like horſe-beans, but not near ſo good. The fruits are cocoa-nuts, cormantine apples, bananas, wild figs, and ſome others.

The negroes have ſeveral colours which might ſerve for painting, and a good ſort of ſoap, made with palm-oil and wood-aſhes; they have a great deal of cotton, which not only ſerves for their own uſe, but is exported to diſtant places. The river Rio or Benin has a great many arms, ſome of which are ſo large, that they deſerve the name of rivers; they are all inhabited by different people, the chiefs of each of whom are dignified by the generous ſailors, with the title of King. The place of trade in this river is at Arebo, about one hundred and twenty miles diſtant from its mouth; and to this place the ſhips may ſail up. Thoſe who take this voyage ſee the mouths of a great many rivers fall into the principal channel to the right and the left; but how far it aſcends into the country is not known. A little higher up, the country is very low and marſhy, and ſeems to be divided into iſlands; and yet there are trees of all ſizes growing on the banks; this renders the country very unhealthy, as many of our Britiſh ſailors have found to their coſt; it is alſo incommoded with vaſt numbers of flies, called muſquitoes, which ſting terribly, and render the ſkin full of puſtules. There are three principal villages, to which the negroes come from the inland countries to traffic; one is called Boodadou, and conſiſts of about fifty houſes, or rather huts, for they are made with reeds and covered with leaves; the ſecond, called Arebo, was mentioned above; this is much larger than the former, and pretty well ſtocked with inhabitants, and the houſes have much more room, but they are built after the ſame manner; the third has the name of Agaton, and was built upon a hill; but it is almoſt ruined by the wars; the negroes were about rebuilding it, on account of its agreeable ſituation; it is ſurrounded with ſeveral ſorts of fruit-trees. Great Benin is a day's journey from Agaton, and is the place of reſidence of the king. This will be particularly mentioned below.

The inhabitants of Benin are full as good-natured and civil as any of the negroes; they are very exact in their trading, and will not recede from any of their old cuſtoms; this renders them very ſlow in their dealings, and backward to pay their debts, which ſometimes obliges the traders to ſail before they receive ſatisfaction; but then they are paid as ſoon as they return. Some of the merchants are appointed by the government, which demands a ſort of cuſtom; but it is very trifling. There are three ſorts of officers under the king; the firſt are always near him, and none can addreſs him but by their means: there are ſeveral of the ſecond ſort; one takes care of the ſlaves, another of the cattle, another of the ſtreets, another of war, and ſo on.

Children go almoſt naked till they are fourteen, and then they wrap a cotton cloth round their middles; the richer ſort will put on a ſort of callico gowns when they go abroad, with a kind of drawers; but within they are contented with their uſual cloth; the better ſort of women wear their cotton cloths like petticoats, and have a covering round their ſhoulders, but take care they ſhall be open before. But, now I am upon the ſubject of the negroes dreſs, I cannot but obſerve, that I have been near nine hundred miles along the coaſt of Guinea, and have been often among them in their own villages, and never ſaw any dreſs they had, except the cloth round their middles, ſome of which were ſo ſcanty, that they were ſcarce ſufficient to cover what decency obliged them to conceal; the governor's miſtreſs at Cape Coaſt Caſtle had only a finer cloth than other women; but the chief diſtinction was her hair, which was finely ſet off with ornaments of gold: indeed, I have ſeen their nominal kings in looſe callico gowns, with red woollen caps on their heads; but then theſe were robes of ſtate, which they wore on particular occaſions, for otherwiſe, they were not to be diſtinguiſhed from their ſubjects. However, it cannot be denied, but the people of Benin may have more regard for dreſs than the reſt of the negroes, ſince they are neareſt the dominions of the negus of Abyſſinia, they not being above nine hundred miles from the the ſea-coaſt; beſides, the confines of theſe countries are not above ſix hundred miles diſtant, which renders a communication between them probable, eſpecially as there is an affinity between ſome of their cuſtoms; for the people of Benin uſe circumciſion in both ſexes; now we know of no other nation in the world, but the Abyſſinian, that practiſes the ſame, which is a ſtrong preſumption, that one derives this cuſtom from the other.

The richer ſort of the inhabitants of Benin live upon beef, mutton, and poultry, and eat yams inſtead of bread; that is, they pound them ſmall after they are boiled, and then form them into cakes; their drink is water, and brandy when they can get it. The poorer ſort live upon dried fiſh, bananas, and beans; their drink is water and palm-wine. Their chief handicraft men are ſmiths, carpenters, and curriers; but they perform all their work in a very bungling manner. The men have as many wives as they can keep, which they take without any ceremony, except treating their relations. The wives of the lower ſort may go wherever they have a mind; but thoſe of the rich are ſhut up: they allow their wives to be very familiar with the Europeans, and yet pretend to be very jealous of their own countrymen. When a woman is caught in adultery, ſhe is turned away, and the goods of the man are forfeited to the huſband; but if the relations of the woman are rich, they prevail with him to overlook the fault by dint of preſents.

The circumciſion mentioned above is performed ſeven days after the children are born, at which time the father makes a feaſt for the relations. They have cuſtoms, relating to uncleanneſs, reſembling thoſe of the Jews; but if you aſk them whence they are derived, they will tell you, from their anceſtors. Thieves are puniſhed by making the party amends, if he can, otherwiſe he is baſtinadoed; but murder is always puniſhed with death. When a perſon is only

ſuſpected

ſuſpected of a crime, they have ſeveral ways of putting him to a trial, like the fire ordeal, or the bitter water of the Jews; but they are of ſuch a nature, that the innocent may be as often condemned as the guilty.

With regard to their religion, they believe in an almighty and inviſible God; yet worſhip images in a human form, and in thoſe of all ſorts of animals, making them offerings, every one being his own prieſt: they look upon theſe leſſer deities as mediators between him and man; ſome of theſe idols are in the houſe, and ſome in cabins by themſelves. Every fifth day is holy, on which the rich kill cows, ſheep, and goats, and others dogs, cats, and fowls, which they diſtribute among their poor neighbours.

BENIN, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, is the reſidence of their kings, and is ſeated pretty far in the country; it ſtands in a plain, and is about four miles in compaſs; the ſtreets are long and broad, and there are markets twice a day, where they ſell cows, cotton, elephants teeth, European merchandizes, and whatever the country produces; the houſes are large, with clay walls, and at a diſtance from each other; they are covered with reeds, ſtraw, and leaves. The women in this place are the greateſt ſlaves; for they go every day to market, manage the houſhold affairs, take care of the children, cook the victuals, and till the ground. The king's palace makes a great part of the town, and, its great extent excepted, there is nothing worth taking notice of, it being only a confuſed heap of buildings, made with boards and clay, without regularity or neatneſs. In the middle, there is a wooden tower, about ſeventy feet high, made like a chimney, and on the top is a brazen ſerpent, hanging with his head downwards; this is pretty well made, and is the moſt curious thing in all the town; there is a gallery of ſtatues, but ſo wretchedly carved, that there is no knowing what they repreſent without being told; behind a curtain, there are eleven brazen heads, with an elephant's tooth on each; theſe are the king's idols: the king's throne is made of ivory, on which he ſits in a pavilion of India ſtuff. The king ſhows himſelf but once a year, on the day of a certain feſtival; and then he is ſurrounded with his wives and a great number of his officers, who walk out in proceſſion to begin the feaſt by ſacrificing to their gods; this done, he beſtows victuals and wine among the multitude, which is imitated by his officers. All the inhabitants of this town and country go under the the denomination of the king's ſlaves; and ſome relations ſay, that none of them wear any habit till given them by the king; but this ſeems to be only a ſalvo to account for the great number of men and women that are daily ſeen naked in the ſtreets; for if it be true, that the king of Benin can bring one hundred thouſand fighting men into the field, his ſubjects muſt be very numerous; and I am afraid his majeſty is not rich enough to beſtow garments upon them all; but thoſe that write inconſiſtent accounts of any country are often reduced to ſuch ſhifts. The Europeans reſort hither to purchaſe ſlaves. Long. 5. 4. E. Lat. 7. 40. N.

BENNET, or BENET, (HENRY) earl of Arlington, an eminent ſtateſman in the reign of king Charles II. was the ſecond ſon of ſir John Bennet, knt. and was born in the year 1618. He was educated at Chriſt-church college in Oxford; and upon the king's coming thither after the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Bennet was introduced to him, entered himſelf a volunteer, and was afterwards placed by the lord Digby, then ſecretary of ſtate, at the the head of his office. When it was no longer in his power to ſerve the royal cauſe, he retired to France, and from thence went to Italy. In 1646, he became ſecretary to the duke of York; in 1658, the king conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and ſent him, as his miniſter, to the court of Madrid, from whence he did not return till after the Reſtoration, when he was made ſecretary of ſtate; in 1663, he was created baron of Arlington; in 1672, he was raiſed to the dignities of earl of Arlington and viſcount Thetford; and in 1674, was appointed lord chamberlain. He was for a conſiderable time at the head of the miniſtry, but was at length over-ruled by ſeveral new miniſters, and obliged to juſtify his conduct before the houſe of commons, for adviſing a freſh war againſt the Dutch after the concluſion of the peace; at length his credit was ſo low with the king, that, it is ſaid, his majeſty ſuffered ſome to mimick his perſon and actions in his preſence; and it became a common jeſt for ſome courtier to put a black patch upon his noſe, and ſtrut about with a white ſtaff in his hand, in order to make the king merry. He died July 28, 1685, at the age of ſixty-ſeven. His letters to ſir William Temple were afterwards publiſhed.

BENNET (CHRISTOPHER) an eminent phyſician in the ſixteenth century, was the ſon of John Bennet, of Raynton, in Somerſetſhire. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, and gave the public a treatiſe on conſumptions, intitled, *Theatri Tabidorum Veſtibulum*, &c. alſo *Exercitationes Diagnoſticæ, cum Hiſtoriis demonſtrativis, quibus Alimentorum & Sanguinis vitia deteguntur in pleriſque morbis*, &c.

BENNET (Dr. THOMAS) an eminent divine, born at Saliſbury, on the 7th of May, 1673, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1700, he was made rector of St. James's, in Colcheſter; afterwards he was lecturer of St. Olave's, Southwark, and morning preacher at St. Lawrence, Jewry; and at laſt was preſented to the vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripple-gate, worth five hundred pounds a year. While he was in this ſtation, he was engaged in ſeveral expenſive law-ſuits, in defence of the rights of the church, to which he recovered one hundred and fifty pounds a year. He wrote, 1. An Anſwer to the Diſſenters Plea for Separation. 2. A Confutation of Popery. 3. A Diſcourſe of Schiſm. 4. An Anſwer to a Book intitled Thomas againſt Bennet. 5. A Confutation of Quakeriſm. 6. A brief Hiſtory of the joint Uſe of pre-conceived Forms of Prayer. 7. An Anſwer to Dr. Clarke's Scipture Doctrine of the Trinity. 8 A Paraphraſe, with Annotations, on the Book of Common Prayer. 7. An Hebrew Grammar; and other pieces. He died Oct. 9, 1728, in the 56th year of his age.

BENNO, biſhop of Miſnia, in Germany, in the eleventh century, was canonized by Adrian VI. on account of his being the only biſhop in Germany that was faithful to the court of Rome in the conteſts between Gregory VII. and the emperor Henry IV. and for the pretended miracles he wrought, the chief which are, that the keys of his cathedral, which he had caſt into the Elbe, after having locked up that church againſt the emperor and his ambaſſadors, were found in the belly of a fiſh, and brought again to that prelate; that he went dry ſhod over the Elbe; turned water into wine; and with a ſtamp of his foot, cauſed a fountain to ariſe out of the earth. Luther wrote a Treatiſe in High-Dutch againſt his canonization, intitled Againſt the new Idol and the old Dæmon of Miſnia.

BENOIST, in Latin *Benedictus*, (RENETUS) a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, and curate of St. Euſtathius, at Paris, was born at Sevennes, near Angers, and was a ſecret favourer of the Proteſtant religion. He publiſhed a French Tranſlation of the Bible, which had been made by the reformed miniſters of Geneva; but it was immediately condemned, though king Charles IX. had granted a privilege for printing it. King Henry IV. promoted him to the biſhoprick of Troyes, in Champagne; but he could never obtain the pope's bulls to be inſtalled. He wrote the Hiſtory of the Coronation of Henry III. and ſeveral other pieces. He died at Paris, March 7, 1608.

BENOIT (ELIAS) a celebrated French divine of the reformed church, was born at Paris, on the 20th of January, 1640. He ſtudied at ſeveral colleges, and at length became miniſter of a congregation in the province of Beauce, where he ſtaid about nine months, and from thence removed to Alençon, where he continued miniſter upwards of twenty years. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, he took refuge in Holland, and was one of the paſtors of the church of Delft till his death, which happened on the 15th of November, 1728, when he was near eighty-nine years of age, though he had all his life a weak and delicate conſtitution. He wrote many works in French which are eſteemed, the principal of which are, 1. *Hiſt. de l'Edit de Nantes*, five volumes, quarto. 2. *Mélange des Remarques crit. hiſt. philoſ. & theol. ſur deux Diſſertations de M. Toland*, &c. 3. *Hiſtoire & Apologie de la Retraite des Paſteurs, à Cauſe de la Perſecution de France*, &c.

BENSERADE (ISAAC DE) an ingenious French poet of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Lions. He made himſelf known at court by his verſes and his wit, and had the good fortune to pleaſe the cardinals de Richlieu and Mazarin. He wrote, 1. A Paraphraſe upon Job. 2. Verſes for Interludes. 3. Rondeaux upon Ovid. 4. Several Tragedies. Some years before his death, he applied himſelf to works of piety, and tranſlated almoſt all David's Pſalms. In Benſerade's houſe and gardens, every thing ſavoured of his poetical genius, and the barks of the trees were filled with poetical inſcriptions. He ſuffered at laſt ſo much from the ſtone, that, notwithſtanding his great age, he reſolved to ſubmit to the operation of cutting; but his conſtancy was not put to this laſt trial; for a ſurgeon letting him blood, by way of precaution, pricked an artery, and, inſtead of endeavouring to ſtop the effuſion of blood, ran away. There was but juſt time to ſend for his confeſſor, who came time enough to ſee him die. This happened on the 19th of Nov. 1691, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age.

BENSON (Dr GEORGE) a learned diſſenting miniſter, born at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, in 1699. His love of learning was ſo ſucceſsful, that, at eleven years of age, he was able to read the Greek Teſtament. He afterwards ſtudied at Dr. Dixon's academy, at Whitehaven, from whence he removed to the univerſity of Glaſgow. In 1721, he was choſen paſtor of a congregation of diſſenters at Abingdon, in Berkſhire; in 1729, he received a call from a ſociety of diſſenters in Southwark, with whom he continued eleven

eleven years; and, in 1740, was choſen, by the congrega- at Crutched-Friars, colleague to the learned and judicious Dr. Lardner. From the time of his engaging in the miniſtry he propoſed to himſelf the critical ſtudy of the Scriptures, particularly of the New Teſtament, as a principal part of his buſineſs. He wrote, 1. A Defence of the Reaſonableneſs of Prayer. 2. A Paraphraſe and Notes on the Epiſtle to Philemon, the Epiſtles to the Theſſalonians, to Timothy, and to Titus. 3. A Hiſtory of the firſt planting of Chriſtianity. 4. The Reaſonableneſs of the Chriſtian Religion. 5. The Hiſtory of the Life of Jeſus Chriſt; and other works, which procured him great reputation. One of the univerſities in Scotland ſent him a diploma with a doctor's degree, and many of high rank in the eſtabliſhed church, as Dr. Herring, Hoadley, Butler, Benſon, &c. ſhewed him great marks of favour and regard. His ſentiments were free, his reaſoning ſtrong and nervous, but his delivery in the pulpit dry, and not very pleaſing. He died in 1763, in the ſixty-fourth year of his age.

BENTHAM (Thomas) biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, was born about the year 1513, at Shirebourne, in Yorkſhire, and educated at Magdalen college, in Oxford. He was very zealous againſt the popiſh religion, during the reign of king Edward VI. and therefore, ſoon after the acceſſion of queen Mary, retired to Zurich, and afterwards to Baſil, in Swiſſerland, where he preached to the Engliſh exiles; but ſoon returned, and, during the ſame reign, had the ſuperintendance of a ſmall congregation, of about two hundred perſons, in London, who met together by ſtealth, under the noſe of the vigilant and cruel Bonner. He was remarkable for his learning, his piety, and his bold and reſolute behaviour in the proteſtant cauſe; for when ſtrict command was given, that no man ſhould either pray for, ſpeak to, or once ſay God bleſs any one condemned for his religion, Bentham, notwithſtanding this rigourous proclamation, on ſeeing the fire ſet to ſome of them, turned his eyes to the multitude, and ſaid, "We know they are the people "of God, and therefore we cannot chuſe but wiſh them "well, and ſay God ſtrengthen them;" and then he boldly cried out, "Almighty God, for Chriſt's ſake, ſtrengthen "them;" upon which the people, with one accord, cried, "Amen, amen!" the noiſe of which was ſo great, and the cryers ſo many, that the officers knew not whom they were to ſeize, or with whom they were to begin their accuſation. At length queen Elizabeth came to throne; and in the ſecond year of her reign he was nominated to the ſee of Litchfield and Coventry. This good biſhop died at Eccleſhall, in Staffordſhire, February 19, 1578, aged ſixty-five.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the dioceſe of Mentz, ſeated on a rivulet, ten miles north-eaſt of Worms, and eight ſouth of Darmſtadt. Long. 8. 45. Lat. 49. 43. N.

BENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in a territory of the ſame name, in the circle of Weſtphalia; it is ſeated on the river Vecht, twenty-three miles north-weſt of Munſter, and thirty-eight weſt of Oſnabrug. Long. 7. 13. E. Lat. 52. 23. N.

BENTINCK, or Benthinck, (William) earl of Portland, &c. one of the greateſt ſtateſmen of his time, and the firſt who advanced his family to the dignity of the Engliſh peerage, was deſcended from an ancient and noble family of that name, in the province of Guelderland. He was firſt page of honour to the prince of Orange, from which he was advanced to the poſt of gentleman of the bedchamber, and made colonel and captain of the Dutch regiment of guards. In 1675, the prince falling ill of the ſmallpox, Mr. Bentinck gave the moſt extraordinary proof of his love and affection for him; for the ſmall-pox not riſing kindly, his phyſician judged it neceſſary that ſome young perſon ſhould lie in the ſame bed with him, imagining that the natural heat of another would drive out the diſeaſe, and expel it from the nobler parts: no body could be found in all the court to make this experiment, when Mr. Bentinck, though he had never had that diſeaſe, generouſly reſolved to run the riſque, and accordingly attended the prince, during the whole courſe of his illneſs, both day and night, and on the prince's recovery, was immediately ſeized with the ſame diſtemper, attended with a great deal of danger, but recovered juſt ſoon enough to attend his highneſs into the field, where he was always next his perſon. He was afterwards employed in ſeveral negociations, and upon that prince's acceſſion to the crown of Great Britain, was made groom of the ſtole, privy-purſe, firſt gentleman of the bed-chamber, and was the firſt commoner upon the liſt of privy-counſellors; he was ſoon after naturalized by act of parliament, and two days before the king and queen's coronation, was created baron of Cirenceſter, viſcount Woodſtock, and earl of Portland. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions, particularly in the following inſtance, which does immortal honour to his memory. The parliament having taken into conſideration the affairs of the

East-India company, who, through miſmanagement and corrupt dealings, were in danger of loſing their charter, ſtrong intereſt was made with the members of both houſes, and large ſums diſtributed to procure a new eſtabliſhment, of the company by act of parliament; a particular value was ſet on lord Portland's intereſt, and on this account he was offered no leſs than fifty thouſand pounds for his vote, and to uſe his endeavours to engage the king to favour the deſign: but his lordſhip, poſſeſſed of a greatneſs of ſoul that placed him above corruption, treated this injurious offer with all the contempt and indignation it deſerved, telling the perſon employed in it, that if he ever mentioned ſuch a thing to him again, he would for ever be the company's enemy, and give them all the oppoſition in his power. After this, his lordſhip was, in 1696, created knight of the garter, at which time he was lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions, both in the cabinet, in public negociations, and in the field; he had the chief management of the peace of Ryſwic, was at the battle of the Boyne, at that of Linden, where he was wounded, and at the ſiege of Limerick, Namur, &c. but at laſt obſerving, with ſome concern, the progreſs his countryman the earl of Albemarle made in the king's favour, he reſigned his employments, though the king uſed all his endeavours to divert him from that reſolution. As lord Portland was a foreigner, he was very naturally an object of the national jealouſy; he was therefore with other lords impeached in the year 1700, for adviſing and tranſacting the partition treaty; and the ſame year, lord Portland and lord Albemarle were a ſecond time attacked by the houſe of commons, on the grants they had received from the king out of the forfeited eſtates in Ireland; but theſe proceedings in the commons were diſapproved by a great part of the nation, and never produced any effect. His lordſhip ſpent the latter part of his life in retirement, at Bulſtrode, in the county of Bucks, and died on the 23d of November, 1709, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age, when his corpſe being removed to London, was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey.

Bentinck (Henry) the ſecond ſon of the former, was, in the reign of queen Anne, knight of the ſhire for the county of Southampton, and, in 1710, was made captain of the firſt troop of horſe-guards; in 1716 he was created by king George I. marquis of Tichfield and duke of Portland; his patent of creation ſays, that in the reign of queen Anne he promoted the ſucceſſion in the Proteſtant line, at the utmoſt hazard of his fortune and honours, at a time when the ſucceſſion was in the moſt imminent danger; his grace was alſo one of the gentlemen of that king's bed-chamber; and, on the 9th of September, 1721. was appointed captain-general and governor of the iſland of Jamaica, where his grace died of a fever, on the 24th of July, 1726, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was of a noble, generous, and courteous diſpoſition, and was generally eſteemed one of the moſt accompliſhed noblemen at court.

BENTIVOGLIO (Guy) a celebrated cardinal, born at Ferrara, in 1579, of an ancient family, fruitful in great men. After being nuncio in Flanders and France, he was created cardinal by Paul V. in 1621. He was learned, wiſe, affable, prudent, and virtuous, and was the faithful and diſintereſted friend of Urban VIII. He wrote, 1. An Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of Flanders. 2. A Deſcription of Flanders. 3. Letters, Memoirs, &c. all which were much eſteemed. He died on the 7th of September, 1644, aged ſixty-five.

Bentivoglio, a town of Italy, in the Boloneſe, ten miles north-eaſt of Bologna, and ſixteen ſouth-weſt of Ferrara. Long. 11 34. E. Lat 44 47. N.

BENTLEY (Dr Richard) an eminent critic, was born in Yorkſhire, in the year 1662. His early proficiency in the learned languages, and his great capacity as a critic, ſoon began to diſplay themſelves; for before the age of twenty-four, he had wrote, with his own hand, a thick volume in quarto, in the firſt column of which was every word of the Hebrew Bible, alphabetically diſpoſed, and in five other columns all the various interpretations of thoſe words in the Chaldee, Syriac, vulgate Latin, Septuagint, and Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodoſian verſions, that occur in the whole Bible; and another volume in quarto, of the various collections and emendations of the Hebrew text, drawn out of thoſe various readings. From theſe extraordinary beginnings, it is no wonder that he afterwards became a very great critic. He was the firſt perſon who preached at Boyle's lectures, and in theſe diſcourſes ſhewed the folly of atheiſm, and that matter and motion cannot think. In 1692 he was collated to a prebend of Worceſter, and the next year was made keeper of the royal library at St. James's, ſoon after which aroſe the famous diſpute between him and the honourable Mr Boyle, in relation to the genuineneſs of the Epiſtles of Phalaris. In 1701 he was preſented to the maſterſhip of Trinity college, Cambridge, which is reckoned worth near one thouſand pounds per annum. Upon

this promotion he reſigned his prebend of Worceſter, and, in 1707, was collated to the archdeaconry of Ely; beſides this, he was preſented to a good benefice in that ſee.

Being thus placed in a ſtate of eaſe and affluence, he took his degree of doctor of divinity, entered into matrimony, and indulged his inclination in critical purſuits, and occaſionally publiſhing the fruits of his labours, they were ſeverally found to abound with ſuch erudition and ingenious ſagacity, that, by degrees, he obtained the character of being the greateſt critic of the age. In the mean while he carried matters with ſo high a hand in the government of his college, that, in 1709, a complaint was brought before the biſhop of Ely, as viſitor, againſt him, by ſeveral of the fellows, who charged him with embezzling the college money, and other miſdemeanors. In anſwer to this, he preſented his defence to the biſhop, which he publiſhed in 1710, under the title of The preſent State of Trinity College, octavo; and thus began a quarrel, which was carried on with the moſt virulent animoſity on each ſide, for above twenty years, when it at laſt ended in the doctor's favour. During the courſe of this diſpute, he had been promoted to the regius profeſſorſhip of divinity; and his majeſty king George I. on a viſit to the univerſity in 1717, having, as uſual, nominated by mandate ſeveral perſons for a doctor's degree in that faculty, our profeſſor, to whoſe office it belonged to perform the ceremony called creation, demanded four guineas from each perſon, beſides a broad piece of gold, and abſolutely refuſed to create any doctor without theſe fees: hence there aroſe a long and warm diſpute, during which the doctor was firſt ſuſpended, and then degraded; but on a petition to his majeſty for relief from that ſentence, the affair was referred to the court of king's-bench, where the proceedings againſt him being reverſed, a mandamus was iſſued, charging the univerſity to reſtore him.

Dr. Bentley was endued with a natural hardineſs of temper, which enabled him ro ride out both theſe ſtorms without any extraordinary diſturbance, or interruption to his literary purſuits. In his private character, though he is generally allowed to have been too fond of money, he was hearty, ſincere, and warm in his friendſhip, an affectionate huſband, and a moſt indulgent father. He loved hoſpitality and reſpect, maintained the dignity and munificence of the ancient abbots in houſe-keeping at his lodge, which he beautified, and, in converſation, tempered the ſeverity of the critic with ſuch a peculiar ſtrain of vivacity and pleaſantry, as was very entertaining. He died at his lodge, in Trinity college, on the 14th of July, 1742, at eighty years of age.

The doctor's principal works, beſides thoſe already mentioned, were, 1. His Animadverſions and Remarks on the poet Callimachus. 2. Remarks upon Collins's Diſcourſe of Free Thinking. 3. Beautiful and correct editions of Horace, Terence, Phædrus, and Milton, with notes; but as the doctor had not a poetic genius, many of his notes on our Britiſh poet, in which he has endeavoured to make emendations of the original, have been greatly and juſtly cenſured.

BENZELIUS (Erick) archbiſhop of Upſal, was born of an obſcure family in Sweden, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his merit and learning. He travelled into Germany, France, Holland, and England, and wrote ſeveral works, among which is a Tranſlation of the Bible into the Swediſh Language. He died in 1709, aged ſixty-ſeven.

BEOLCUS, or Le Ruzantes, (Angelo) an Italian poet, who excelled in the comic and burleſque. He died in 1542, aged forty-three.

BERAR, a province of the mogul's empire, near the kingdom of Bengal. It is very fruitful in corn, rice, pulſe, and poppies, from whence opium is obtained. Shapour is the capital.

BERAULD (Nicholas) in Latin *Beraldus*, a perſon of learning in the ſixteenth century, and tutor to admiral Coligni. He lived at Orleans, and publiſhed ſeveral books, particularly an edition of Pliny, with amendments, a Greek and Latin Dictionary, &c.

BARALDUS (Francis) ſon of the former, was a man of conſiderable learning; he taught Greek in ſeveral places, and in 1571 was at the head of the college of Montargis; he was alſo a good Greek and Latin poet, and tranſlated ſome books of Appian.

BERAULT (Claudius) regius profeſſor of Syriac, at Paris, was the author of the Commentary on *Statius in uſum Delphini*, and died in March 1705.

Berault (Michael) a miniſter, and afterwards profeſſor of divinity at Montauban, flouriſhed about the end of the ſixteenth, and beginning of the ſeventeenth century. He wrote ſome books, and particularly, A Defence of the Vocation of Miniſters.

BERAUN, a town in the kingdom of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Miza, thirteen miles weſt of Prague. Long. 14. 25. E. Lat. 50. 2. N.

BERCHETT (Peter) an eminent hiſtory painter, was born in France in 1659, and began to draw at the age of fifteen, under La Foſſe, when he improved ſo faſt, that in three Years he was employed in the royal palaces. He came to England in 1681 to work under Rambour, a French painter of architecture, but after ſtaying here a year, returned to Marli. He came again, and was ſent by king William to the palace he was building at Loo, where he was employed fifteen months, and then came a third time to England, where he had ſufficient buſineſs. We are informed by Mr. Walpole, that he then painted the cieling of the chapel of Trinity college, Oxford, the ſtair-caſe at the duke of Schomberg's, in Pall-Mall, and the ſummer-houſe at Ranelagh. His drawings in the academy were much approved. Towards the cloſe of his life he retired to Marybone, where he painted only ſmall pieces of fabulous hiſtory, and died there in January 1720.

BERCHOIRE, or Bercheur, (Peter) in Latin *Berchorius*, or *Berthorius*, a Benedictine monk, and prior of St. Eloy, at Paris, was eſteemed one of the moſt learned men of his time. He wrote a work, intitled, *Repertorium Morale*, or a Moral Dictionary of the Bible, and, by order of king John, tranſlated Livy into French.

BERCHTOLSGADEN, a town of Germany, in a prefecture of the ſame name, in the arbhbiſhoprick of Saltſburg. It ſupplies all the neighbourhood with ſalt, and acknowledges no eccleſiaſtical ſuperior but the pope himſelf. It is ſeated on the river Aha, ten miles ſouth-weſt of Saltſburg. Long. 13. 10 E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

BERDOA, a town in Perſia, in the province of Ganſa: The air is very healthy, and there is plenty of cattle, eſpecially good mules. It is ſeated in a fertile ſoil, ten miles weſt of the river Kur, and ſixty-three ſouth of Ganja. Long. 48. 0. E. Lat. 41. 0. N.

BEREBERES, a people of Africa, who live in tents like the Arabians, in ſeveral parts of Barbary, but more particularly to the ſouth of Tunis and Tripoly. Their principal riches conſiſt in cattle, eſpecially in goats. They are ſuppoſed to come originally from Arabia. Some of theſe dwell in houſes.

BERENGER, treaſurer and rector of St. Martin de Tours, and at length archdeacon of Angers, in the eleventh century, was diſtinguiſhed by his learning and piety. He oppoſed the opinion of tranſubſtantiation, and drew to his party Bruno, biſhop of Angers, and ſeveral other men. He died in 1088.

Berenger (Peter) of Poitiers, the diſciple of Abelard, for whom he wrote an Apology, on his being condemned by a council in 1140.

BERENICE, daughter of Diagoras the Rhodian, who made himſelf much talked of at the public games of Greece. She was the daughter, ſiſter, and mother of perſons who had won the prize at the Olympic games, on which account ſhe obtained leave to be preſent at thoſe games, which had been forbidden the women by a public decree.

Berenice, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Philadelphus and Arſinoe, and the wife of Euergetes, vowed to cut off her hair, if her huſband returned victorious, which ſhe did, and ſent it to the temple of Venus, on which the hair was changed into a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars.

Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt, ſucceeded her father, on his being expelled by his rebellious ſubjects, and to ſupport herſelf on the throne, married a prince named Seleucus, deſcended from the kings of Syria, but growing ſoon weary of him, ſhe put him to death, and offered herſelf to Archelaus, whoſe father had left Mithridates's party to join with Sylla. He married her, and put himſelf at the head of her troops to repulſe the Romans, who attempted to reſtore king Ptolemy, but was killed in battle, when Ptolemy, returning to Alexandria, put his rebellious daughter to death.

Berenice, daughter of Coſtobarus and Salome, and ſiſter to Herod the Great. She was firſt married to Ariſtobulus, the ſon of the ſame Herod and Mariamne, who upbraiding her with his having married beneath him, ſhe complained with tears of this treatment to her mother; and Salome having a great influence over Herod, made him ſuſpect Ariſtobulus, and was a principal cauſe of his death. She afterwards married another of Herod's ſons, after whoſe death ſhe went to Rome, where ſhe was beloved by Antonia, the wife of Druſus, but died ſoon after. Her ſon Agrippa took a voyage to Rome in the year 36, and received many favours from Antonia.

Berenice, grand-daughter of the former, and the eldeſt ſiſter of Agrippa the Younger, king of the Jews. The emperor Claudius deſigned to have married her to Marcus, the ſon of Alexander Lyſimachus Alabarchus, but that prince dying before the celebration of their nuptials, ſhe married her uncle Herod, whom the emperor Claudius made king

of Chalcis on account of this marriage. After the death of Herod, it was rumoured that ſhe had an inceſtuous commerce with her brother Agrippa. To put a ſtop to this report, ſhe offered herſelf to Polemon, king of Cilicia, on condition that he would embrace the Jewiſh religion. Polemon accepted Berenice's offer, cauſed himſelf to be circumciſed, and married her; but ſhe ſoon after quitted him, to return to an infamous manner of life, on which Polemon abandoned Judaiſm, and returned to his former religion. She was with her brother Agrippa, A. D. 55, when St. Paul pleaded his cauſe in their preſence, and in that of the pro-conſul Portius Feſtus. She afterwards went to Rome, and became miſtreſs to Titus Veſpaſian.

There have been ſeveral other perſons of the ſame name.

BERE-REGIS, a ſmall town in Dorſetſhire, on a rivulet of its own name, near its influx into the Piddle, between Wareham and Middleton, with a market on Wedneſdays, It is ſituated one hundred and fifteen miles from London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

BERETTONI (PETER) commonly called Peter of Cortona, from the place of his birth, was a celebrated painter in the ſeventeenth century. His pictures expreſs the fruitfulneſs of his genius, the grandeur of his ideas, and the vivacity of his imagination. He particularly ſucceeded in painting in freſco, and in grand ſubjects. He died in 1669, aged ſixty.

BERG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the duchy of Cleeves, on the weſt by the county of Mark, and the duchy of Weſtphalia, on the ſouth by Weſteravia, and on the weſt by the dioceſe of Cologn, from which it is ſeparated by the Rhine. It is about one hundred and fifty miles in length, and twenty-four in breadth. It is very fruitful along the Rhine, but mountainous and woody towards the county of Mark. The rivers, beſides the Rhine, are the Wipper, Agger, and Sieg. It is ſubject to the elector Palatine, but his right is diſputed by Pruſſia and Saxony. Duſſeldorp is the capital city.

BERGAMASCO, a province of Italy, in the ſtate of Venice, bounded on the eaſt by the Breſſan, on the north by the Valteline, on the weſt and ſouth by the Milaneſe. It may be about thirty-ſix leagues from north to ſouth, and thirty from eaſt to weſt. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, which render it very fertile; particularly, it produces a great number of cheſnuts and cattle. It has mines of iron, and quarries of marble, and other ſtones, of which they make mill-ſtones. There are a great number of villages, but no city, except Bergamo, the capital. The people are very induſtrious, and make the beſt of their natural productions. They are well ſtocked with cattle, and make fine tapeſtry, but their language is the moſt corrupt of any in Italy.

BERGAMO, an ancient city, the capital of Bergamaſco, has a pleaſant ſituation, there being a fertile plain on the eaſt, and mountainous on the north. It is a ſtrong city, as well by ſituation as by art, having a wall and a caſtle, built by the Venetians, beſides other fortifications. It is not large, but has two principal ſuburbs, provided with all neceſſaries, in one of which there is a fair on St. Bartholemew's day, frequented by a great number of merchants from Italy, Germany, and Swiſſerland. The air is very wholeſome, and nothing can be more delicious than the fruit that grows in its territory. The inhabitants are active and ingenious, being capable of learning any thing. But their ſtrongeſt inclination is to trade, whence it is called Bergamo the Subtile. Its ſituation near the Alps makes the inhabitants ſubject to ſwelled throats, which are a very diſagreeable ſight to ſtrangers. It is twenty-five miles north-eaſt from Milan, twenty-ſix north-weſt of Breſcia, and twenty-eight north-weſt of Cremona. Long. 9. 38. E. Lat. 45. 42. N.

BERGAMO (JAMES PHILIP DE) an Auguſtin monk, was born at Bergamo in 1434. He wrote a Chronicle in Latin, from the creation of the world to the year 1503, and a Treatiſe of illuſtrious Women. He died in 1518.

BERGAS, a town of Romania, in Turky in Europe, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſituated on the river Lariſſa, between Adrianople and Chiourli, and is thirty-three miles ſouth-eaſt of Adrianople. Long. 27. 30. E. Lat. 41. 17. N.

BERGEN, a city of Norway, and capital of the province of Bergenhus, with a ſtrong caſtle, a good port, and a biſhop's ſee. It is a large place, but is all built with wood, which renders it ſubject to fires. It is ſurrounded with mountains, which are almoſt inacceſſible, and drives a great trade in ſtoek-fiſh, furs, and deal boards. There is little or no corn grows in all the country, for that which they uſe is imported, and diſtributed from thence throughout Norway. It is ſubject to the king of Denmark, and is three hundred miles north-by-weſt from Copenhagen. Long. 5. 45. E. Lat. 60. 11. N.

BERGEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, capital of the iſle of Rugen, ſubject to the Swedes, thirteen miles north-eaſt of Stralſund. Long 13. 0. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

BERGENHUS, the moſt weſtern province of Norway, between the government of Aggerhus and the ſea. Bergen is the capital town.

BERGERAC, a ſmall trading town of France, in Perigord. It had fortifications, but they were demoliſhed by Lewis XIII. after his having taken it from the Hugonots. There were forty thouſand of theſe people in and about it when Lewis XIV. revoked the edict of Nants. It is ſeated on the river Dordogne, twenty miles ſouth-weſt from Perigueux, and fifty eaſt of Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 37. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

BERGIER (NICHOLAS) a perſon of eminent learning, was born at Rheims in 1557, and educated at the univerſity which the cardinal de Lorrain had juſt eſtabliſhed. He wrote, The Hiſtory of the High Roads of the Empire; An Account of the Coronation of Lewis XIII. and a few other pieces. He died Sept. 15, 1623.

BERG-OP-ZOOM, or BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town of the Low Countries, in Dutch Brabant, and in the marquiſate of the ſame name. It is ſeated on an eminence, in the middle of a moraſs, about a mile and a half from the eaſtern branch of the Scheld, with which it has a communication by a navigable canal. The houſes are well built, and the market-places and ſquares handſome and ſpacious. The church, before the laſt ſiege, was reckoned a good building, and ſo was the marquis's palace. It has a good tract of land under its juriſdiction, with ſeveral villages, and ſome iſlands in the Scheld. It has a very advantageous ſituation on the confines of Brabant, Holland, Zealand, and Flanders. It is ſtrong by nature as well as by art, being ſo ſecured by the moraſſes about it, which are formed by the river Zoom, that it was reckoned impregnable. It was, however, taken in 1747 by the French, but tis thought not without the help of treachery. The fortifications are allowed to be the maſter-piece of that great engineer Cohorn. It had been twice beſieged before, without ſucceſs. The marquis of Spinola was the laſt but one who inveſted it, and he was forced to raiſe the ſiege with the loſs of ten thou and men. It is ſeventeen miles north of Antwerp, and twenty-two ſouth-weſt of Breda. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

BERG ST. WINOX, a town of the Low Countries, in the country of Flanders, fortified by Vauban, and ſubject to France. It is ſeated on the river Colme, ſix miles from Dunkirk, and twenty-one from Ypres. The air is often very unwholſome, eſpecially to ſtrangers. Beſides the abbey of St. Winox, it has a convent of Dominicans, a Jeſuits college, a convent of Capuchins, and four nunneries. It has alſo an hoſpital for ſoldiers, taken care of by friars called Bons Fieux, and two ſeminaries for young ſtudents. The river Colme ſerves inſtead of a canal to go to Hondſhote, St. Omer's, and Gravelines. There is likewiſe another canal to go to Dunkirk. The villages in its territory are very famous for butter and cheeſe, of which they ſend a great quantity to Flanders. Fort Lapin and Fort Suiſſe are within a cannon's ſhot of this place, and Fort. St. Francis is ſeated on the canal, near three miles from the town. Long. 2. 35. E. Lat. 50. 57. N.

BERG-ZABERN, a town of France, in Alſace, nine miles ſouth-weſt of Landau, five miles north of Weiſſemberg, and eight weſt of the Rhine. Long. 7. 55. E. Lat. 49. 4. N.

BERIGARDUS (CLAUDIUS) one of the moſt ſubtile philoſophers of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Moulins. He acquired ſuch reputation in the univerſity of Paris, that the grand duke of Florence ſent for him to that of Piſa, where he taught philoſophy for twelve years, after which he was profeſſor of philoſophy at Padua. He printed at Udine a work, intitled, *Circulus Piſanus*.

BERKELEY (GEORGE) the celebrated biſhop of Cloyne, in Ireland, was the ſon of a clergyman in Ireland, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin. His firſt eſſays, as a writer, were publiſhed in the Spectator and Guardian, and his learning, wit, and agreeable converſation, procured him the eſteem and friendſhip of many great and learned men, particularly Mr. Pope and Dr. Swift. The earl of Peterborough made him his chaplain, and took him as a companion on a tour through Europe. After his return he was promoted to the deanry of Clogher, when he formed the deſign of erecting a college in the Bermudas or Summer Iſlands, for the better ſupplying the churches in our foreign plantations, and converting the ſavage Americans to Chriſtianity. For this purpoſe he obtained a patent, and embarked, with many of his relations, to lay the foundation of the new projected ſeminary; but after two years ſtay in America the deſign was dropped. He was afterwards warmly engaged, in concert with Bolingbroke, Swift, and others, in a ſcheme for eſtabliſhing a ſociety for the improvement of the Engliſh language, in imitation of the French academy; but this deſign alſo proved abortive. In 1734 he was advanced to the biſhoprick of Cloyne, where he endeared himſelf to his people, by promoting their ſpiritual

ritual and temporal intereſts; the latter by endeavouring to raiſe a ſpirit of induſtry, and to propagate the arts of cultivation and agriculture, in that part of the country. The earl of Cheſterfield, when lord lieutenant of Ireland, offered him a richer ſee, but he nobly declined it, ſaying his neighbours and he loved one another, and he could not think of forming new connections in his old age, and tearing himſelf from thoſe friends, whoſe kindneſs to him was his greateſt happineſs. At length, finding himſelf unable to diſcharge the functions of his office, he reſigned his biſhoprick, and retired to Oxford, there to ſpend the remainder of his days in converſation with learned men, and to ſuperintend the education of his ſon. But ſoon after his arrival in that city, he died ſuddenly, without a groan, on the 14th of January, 1753, in the ſeventy-third year of his age, and was interred at Chriſt church, Oxford, where a handſome monument is erected to his memory. He wrote, 1. The Analyſt. 2. Alciphron, or the Minute Philoſopher. 3. On the Principles of Knowledge. 4. A New Theory of Viſion. 5. A volume of Tracts, among which are, Queries relating to the Trade and Proſperity of Ireland. 6. Siris, or a Treatiſe on Tar Water.

BERKSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, divided on the north and north-eaſt by the Thames from Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire, on the weſt it is bounded by Glouceſterſhire and Wiltſhire, on the ſouth-eaſt by Surry, and on the ſouth by Hampſhire. It is one hundred and twenty miles in circumference, and contains about five hundred and twenty-ſeven thouſand acres, and ſixteen thouſand nine hundred and ſix houſes. The air is ſweet, and ſoil fruitful. It has plenty of corn, cattle, wild-fowl, wool, and timber, eſpecially oak and beech. The rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Ocke, Loddon, and Lambourn. The Kennet is now made navigable by act of parliament. This county ſends nine members to parliament, has one hundred and forty pariſhes, and twelve market towns. Reading, the chief, is thirty-nine miles weſt of London, and is remarkable for malt, meal, Holland tapes, and canvas or ſail-cloth. The reſt are Abingdon, Windſor, Wallingford, Maidenhead, Hungerford, Newbury, Farringdon, Wantage, Lower Lambourn, Eaſt Iſley, and Oakingham. The royal palace and caſtle at Windſor, built by Edward III. are remarkable for their fine ſituation, rich furniture, paintings, and many other curioſities. In St. George's chapel are held the chapters of the order of the garter, inſtituted by the above king Edward III. A few miles to the ſouth-eaſt of this town is the figure of a white horſe, covering an acre of ground, cut in a hill of chalk, from whence it may be ſeen at a great diſtance, and is ſaid to have been made by direction of king Alfred, in memory of a great victory he obtained. The neighbouring people have from time immemorial a kind of feſtival, called ſcouring the horſe, when they cleanſe it of weeds, whereby the chalky bottom ſtill preſerves a fine effect at a conſiderable diſtance.

Near Reading is a natural curioſity, thought to have remained ever ſince the flood. It is a bed of oyſter-ſhells and ſand, thirty or forty feet under the ſurface of a hill, and covered with different ſtrata. Theſe ſhells retain the true figure and colour, but moulder with a ſmall preſſure. In this county are alſo remains of Roman antiquities and fortifications, with ſome of the famous cauſeway, called Icknild-ſtreet.

BERLIN, a city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, and where the king of Pruſſia generally reſides. This city is one of the largeſt, beſt built, and beſt governed, of any in Germany. The ſtreets are large, ſtrait, clean, and well paved, and ſome of them very long and elegant. There are alſo ſeveral large and beautiful ſquares, with pleaſant walks. It is ſurrounded with handſome gardens, which produce pulſe and excellent fruit. The river Spree, that croſſes the city, has a communication with the Havel, Oder, and Elbe, which greatly facilitate commerce. The French refugees have greatly contributed to the embelliſhment of the grandeur of Berlin; inaſmuch as they have introduced all kinds of manufactures, and various arts.

Berlin is divided into five quarters, without reckoning the ſuburbs, which are very large. The houſes in theſe laſt are almoſt all of wood, but ſo well plaiſtered, that they ſeem to be of ſtone. In the ſuburb called Spandau is a houſe belonging to the royal family, with well contrived apartments, and furniſhed in a very fine taſte. In the ſuburb of Stralau is a houſe and garden belonging to the king. The royal gate of the city is defended by a half moon, and two baſtions, covered with brick; it fronts the royal ſtreet, which is one of the longeſt and moſt frequented in the city. It contains very handſome houſes, particularly thoſe belonging to ſome of the miniſters of ſtate.

The royal ſtreet is croſſed by five others, which are large and fine. On the new bridge, which is of ſtone, over the Spree, is an equeſtrian ſtatue of William the Great, which is eſteemed an exquiſite piece of workmanſhip. The elector is repreſented in a Roman habit, and his horſe ſtands on a pedeſtal of white marble, adorned with baſſo relievos, and four ſlaves bound to the baſe.

After this bridge is paſt, the king's palace appears, which is a grand and ſuperb edifice; it is four ſtories high, and the apartments extremely magnificent. No place in the world has ſuch a great quantity of ſilver tables, ſtands, luſtres, branched candleſticks, ſcreens, looking-glaſs frames, canopy beds, chairs, &c. In the knight's hall there is a buffet, which takes up all one ſide, where there are baſons and ciſterns of gilt ſilver, of an extraordinary magnitude. The furniture of the great apartment is extremely rich, and there is a very handſome gallery, adorned with paintings, repreſenting the principal actions of Frederick I. Formerly there were fine gardens to the palace, but they are now turned into a place for arms. The king's ſtables are large, ſtand near the palace, and front the great ſtreet. Externally they make a Gothic appearance, but within they are very magnificent. The mangers are of ſtone, and the pillars that divide the ſtalls are of iron, adorned with the king's cypher, gilt. Over the racks are pictures, repreſenting the fineſt horſes which the king's ſtud has produced. Over the ſtables there are large rooms, containing all ſorts of horſe furniture, particularly the horſe equipage of Frederick I. all the metallic part of which is gold, ſet with diamonds. Beſides theſe, there are handſome lodgings for the officers of the ſtables. Over the riding-houſe is a theatre, where plays have been acted, and balls have been made for the entertainment of the court.

The arſenal conſiſts of four grand buildings, that form a court in the middle, like a college; each front has three large portico's. On the principal gate is a medallion of the late king, in bronze, and the four cardinal virtues, of a coloſſal ſtature, placed on pedeſtals on each ſide of the portico, ſeem to look at the portrait of the king, which is ſupported by Fame and Victory. The Corinthian order is prevalent in the firſt ſtage, and is managed with a great deal of art. The whole edifice is ſurrounded in the upper part with a balluſtrade, adorned with trophies and ſtatues, among which is Mars, ſeated on a heap of ſeveral ſorts of arms. This altogether forms a noble and majeſtic decoration. It is bounded with iron in the ſhape of cannon, which are placed at proper diſtances, which ſupport iron chains, that hang like feſtoons, and prevent paſſengers from approaching the windows below. The lower rooms are filled with a great number of braſs cannon; the walls and pillars which ſuſtain the floor are ſet off with cuiraſſes and helmets. The upper ſtory contains ſeveral rooms, filled with arms, which are diſpoſed in a curious order. Behind the arſenal is the houſe of the general of the artillery, which includes the foundery, where they are continually at work. Beſides this, there are other places where they keep the train of artillery.

The opera-houſe is an elegant modern edifice. The front has a noble portico, ſupported by Corinthian columns, and a pediment, adorned with baſſo relievos and ſtatues. The columns that ſupport the roof throw the whole into a grand ſaloon. It has three galleries, and is ſaid to contain two thouſand perſons.

A rampart and foſſe ſeparate Worder from Dorothea-Stadt, or the New Town, inhabited chiefly by French. There are ſeven great alleys or walks, which divide this quarter into two parts. The middle walk is broader than the reſt, and is ſurrounded with balluſtrades, having a graſs-plat in the middle: this is for perſons that take the air on foot. The alleys on each ſide are paved, and ſerve for thoſe that come abroad in coaches. Theſe alleys, which are about three miles in length, are terminated with a bar, that leads towards the Park. The alleys with trees are bounded with rows of houſes. In one of theſe is a building, formerly called the Leſſer Stables, and is now made into lodgings for the guards. The apartments above theſe are occupied by the academy of Painting, and the academy of Arts and Sciences. Behind theſe is the obſervatory, where there is a great number of aſtronomical and mathematical inſtruments.

There are other things worthy of obſervation, ſuch as the cabinet of medals, and of the antiquities belonging to the king; that of natural curioſities; the chemical laboratory, and its furnaces and medals, of a new invention; the theatre for anatomical demonſtrations; the royal library, which is one of the completeſt in Germany, and has many ſcarce books and manuſcripts. The river Spree falls into the Elbe, and communicates with the Oder by a canal, near Francfort on the Oder, from which Berlin is forty-five miles north-weſt, forty-five north-eaſt from Wittemberg, ſeventy-five ſouth by-weſt from Stetin, and three hundred north-by-weſt from Vienna. Long. 13 37. E. Lat. 52. 53. N.

BERMUDAS,

BERMUDAS, or the SOMMER ISLANDS, were firſt diſcovered by John Bermudas, in 1503 Sir John Sommers was ſhipwrecked upon them in 1609; hence ſome called them the Sommer Iſlands. Theſe iſlands are numerous; but ſome are nothing but ſmall barren rocks. They lie in a little compaſs, almoſt in the form of a ſhepherd's crook, and contain about twenty thouſand acres of ground, ſurrounded in a manner with rocks, which render them inacceſſible to ſtrangers. That called St. George's Iſland is the largeſt. It was firſt planted by Richard Moore, with about ſixty perſons, in 1612. Theſe built themſelves huts, which were converted by degrees into handſome houſes, that at length became a town, called St. George. The commodities they traded in were ſpermaceti, ambergriſe, and tobacco. While the new colony was increaſing, they were infeſted with rats, which deſtroyed almoſt all their proviſions, and had like to have brought on a famine; but they found means to deſtroy them, and ſaved themſelves; inſomuch that there are now ten thouſand inhabitants, beſides ſlaves, who carry on a good trade in tobacco, the ground producing large crops; but it is not ſo good as that of our plantations on the continent of America.

The country is moſtly mountainous, but has ſome fertile plains; the ſoil is of various colours, of which the brown is the richeſt, the whitiſh next, and the reddiſh worſt. About two or three feet below the mould, is a hard whitiſh ſubſtance, like chalk, and under that a ſort of clay. The former is not ſo hard as to hinder the roots of trees from making way through it. The inhabitants catch the rain water, and preſerve it in ciſterns, becauſe the water of the iſland is brackiſh. Their chief produce is Indian wheat and tobacco; but they have ſome fruit, particularly oranges. The wood of the cedar-trees is fine, hard, durable, and fragrant. With this they build their houſes, ſhips, and churches. The palmeto bears a delicious fruit, like a damſon, and yields wood both for building and fewel; the leaves are eight or ten feet long, and ſerve to cover houſes. What they call a palm or date-tree yields a fine fruit, and there is variety of odoriferous and medicinal woods in their foreſts.

They have great plenty of ſea-turtle, which ſerves for common food, and is excellent eating. Their birds are hawks of all ſorts, ſtorks, herons, bitterns, oſpreys, cormorants, baldcoots, moorhens, teal, ſnipes, ducks, widgeons, ſparrows, wood-peckers, owls, and bats. But it is obſervable, that though theſe birds have common Engliſh names, yet they differ from ours.

They have various ſorts of fiſh in plenty, for which there is no Engliſh name. The air is ſerene, and generally healthful, unleſs in tempeſtuous ſeaſons. They have no poiſonous animals, unleſs their ſpiders are ſuch; theſe are exceeding large, and finely variegated with different colours. They make their webs from tree to tree, and theſe are very ſtrong, but not ſufficient to catch birds, as ſome have raſhly aſſerted. They have wild black hogs, ſuppoſed to be the breed of thoſe left here by the Spaniards; but cattle are very ſcarce.

The inhabited parts of theſe iſlands are divided into nine diſtricts, called tribes. 1. St. George, 2. Hamilton, 3. Ireland, 4. Devonſhire, 5 Pembroke, 6. Pagets, 7. Warwick, 8. Southampton, and 9. Sandys. There are but two places where a ſhip can come ſafely near the ſhore, and theſe are ſo well covered with high rocks, that few will care to venture in without a pilot; and they are ſo well defended by forts, that they have no occaſion to dread any enemy. St. George's town is at the bottom of the principal haven, and is defended by nine forts, on which are mounted ſeventy pieces of cannon, which command the entrance. This town has a handſome church, a fine library, and a noble town-houſe, where the governor, council, and others aſſemble. Beſides theſe, there are about a thouſand houſes, well built. The tribes of Southampton and Devonſhire have each a pariſh church and a library, and the former has a harbour of the ſame name. There are ſcattered houſes and hamlets all over theſe iſlands, where particular plantations require them, among which there are ſmall chapels for divine ſervice. The inhabitants are cloathed chiefly with the Engliſh manufactures, and all their implements for tilling the ground and building are made here. But what little traffic they have is with the continent of North America, to which they ſend ſloops and trading veſſels, for ſale. Upon the whole, they have little or no proſpect of ever growing rich, and therefore it is no wonder that ſome of the younger ſort tranſport themſelves elſewhere This practice, if continued, will ſoon decreaſe the number of the inhabitants, and in proceſs of time greatly impoveriſh the iſlands, unleſs ſome expedient be found out to employ their hands in ſome uſeful and profitable manufacture, or natural production, which will yield them ſufficient encouragement.

They have ſeldom any ſnow here, nor yet much rain, but when it does fall, it is generally with great violence; and the north and north-eaſt wind renders the air very cold. The ſtorms generally come with the new moon, and if there is a halo or circle about it, it is a ſure ſign of a tempeſt, which is generally attended with dreadful thunder and lightning. It is placed in the maps ſix hundred miles eaſt of Carolina, in the latitude of 32. 30. Long. 65. 10. W. Lat. 32. 30. N.

BERN, a canton in Swiſſerland, holds the ſecond rank among the thirteen; but as it contains one third of the whole country, it ought to be the firſt; it almoſt runs along its whole length from Geneva, till it comes near the Rhine. It is about one hundred and eighty miles in length, and ninety in breadth. It is divided into two parts, the German country, in which they ſpeak that language, and the Romand, better known by the name of the country of Vaud, in which they talk French, but very corruptly, from Morat to Geneva. The firſt is divided into thirty-five bailliages, or governments, beſides four juriſdictions. The Romand is divided into thirteen; ſo that there are thirty-eight in all, reckoning the bailliages of Morat, Orbe, Swartzeburg, and Granſon. The German country contains three hundred pariſhes, and Romand one hundred and fifty. They can raiſe ſixty thouſand men between them, and yet have enough for tilling of the ground, and other neceſſary affairs.

This country is very populous, which is owing to the mildneſs of the government, for they are not ſo haraſſed with taxes as in the other cantons. It is bounded on the ſouth by the country of Gex, the lake of Geneva, and Vallais. On the eaſt by the cantons of Uri, Underland, and Lucern; by the little country called the Free Provinces, and by the territories of Melingen and Baden. The foreſt towns are on the north, and on the weſt part of the canton of Baſil, that of Soleure, the ſmall republic of Bienne, the county of Neufchatel, and the French county. This canton is more fertile than the reſt, in corn, paſture-land and wine. All the inhabitants, among which there are many noble families, are of the reformed religion, and are obliged to have a certain number of arms, with a proportionable quantity of ammunition. The principal cities are Bern the capital; Lauſan, Thun, Avenches, or Viflifburg, Aarberg, and Aaraw.

BERN, the capital city of the canton of Bern; it is ſeated on an eminence which is a peninſula, formed by the river Aar, almoſt in the middle of the canton. It is about a mile in length, and its breadth is determined by the peninſula on which it ſtands. At the entrance there is but one ſtreet, but it ſoon grows wider, and then there are two, and then three. The ſtreets are wide, particularly that in the middle. This is cut in two by a brook which runs from one end of the city to the other, and is of great uſe to keep it clean. All the houſes are built with free-ſtone, except a few in the ſkirts of the city. They have all piazzas in front, paved with free-ſtone, by means of which you may walk dry from one end of the city to the other in the worſt of weather, and on the inſide, they are generally provided with ſhops. The city ſtands pretty high above the river, which runs on three ſides of it, with a rapid ſtream, in a deep bed. On the weſt ſide, there are two foſſes, or ditches, with ramparts, but they are ſuffered to go to decay, though they are uſed by the inhabitants for public walks. The gate on this ſide of the city is called by the Germans the gate of St. Chriſtopher, and by the French the gate of Goliah, from a wooden Coloſſus, which ſtands in a nich, and is armed with a ſword and pike, which ſome take to be St. Chriſtopher, and others Goliah; but the latter are in the right, becauſe, near the gate, there is the ſtatue of David, with a ſling in his hand.

The moſt remarkable things are the great church with a high ſteeple, from the top of which may be ſeen not only the whole city, but all the neighbouring country. It contains the greateſt bell in all Swiſſerland. It weighs twenty thouſand three hundred pounds. At the bottom of the ſteeple is a large gate with a great porch, in which the laſt judgment is repreſented in relievo. Near the church is a handſome terraſs, which is ſecured on three ſides with ſtone walls, ſeveral hundred feet high, which renders it one of the moſt agreeable places in Bern, eſpecially as there are rows of trees which keep off the heat of the ſun; and there is a charming proſpect from thence. On two ſides there are wooden ſteps, to go down into a kind of a ſuburb on the bank of the river. At ſome paces from the church there is a college, where ſtudents are brought up for the miniſtry. There are ſix profeſſors who teach the languages, and the neceſſary ſciences. This college has a library filled with good books, and many ancient manuſcripts, ſome of which are finely illuminated. There are alſo ſeveral portraits of great men who lived about the time of the Reformation. On the ſide of the library there is a cabinet of rarities, wherein are a great many curioſities of art and nature, and ſeveral fine antiques in bronze.

Beſides the great church, there are four others which formerly belonged to convents. The town-houſe is an ancient building, in the hall of which there are pictures repreſenting the antiquities of Bern, but much decayed. The arſenal is a handſome large bullding, and contains, beſides many curious particulars, the antique arms that were in uſe before the invention of artillery.

Trade was not conſiderable at Bern before the arrival of the French refugees; but it is now in a more flouriſhing condition, ſince they entered into partnerſhip with the citizens, and have introduced manufactures of ſtuffs. The women before that time were excellent houſewifes, and very reſerved, but they ſoon learnt the French faſhions, and are as gay, as proud, as free, and as great coquettes as any of that nation.

The government is ariſtocratic, and the ſupreme authority is lodged in an aſſembly called the grand council, or the council of two hundred; and the vacant places are filled up every ten years. The two heads of this council are called in German Schaldtheiſs, and in French Avoyers. They preſide by turns one whole year. Out of theſe a council of twenty-five is choſen, who ſit every day to regulate affairs that are not very important. This has four banderets, who are not unlike the Roman tribunes, and two treaſurers, one for the German country, and the other for Romand. The members of both councils are appointed for life; the banderets for four years, and the treaſurers for ſix. Every Eaſter there are ſixteen choſen out of the council, who have the chief management of ſtate affairs, and preſide over the conduct of the other members, inſomuch, that if any miſbehaves, they have a power to remove him, and to admit another in his room. There are ſeveral other councils eſtabliſhed for the adminiſtration of juſtice, who have their proper juriſdictions.

There are four governments, called Land Gericht, which are immediately under the juriſdiction of the city, and under the direction of the four banderets. The country about Bern is very unequal, being partly mountainous, and covered with wood in ſeveral places. On the weſt ſide of the city there is a foreſt of fir-trees, which is very thick, and ſerves thoſe to walk in who love exerciſe. The country produces corn and paſture, but there are no vines, except on one hill, where they are cultivated more for curioſity than uſe. There are handſome country-houſes for a league all round Bern, which make a very agreeable appearance. There are ſome mineral waters, but of no great reputation. Bern is eighteen miles north-eaſt of Fribourg, fifty ſouth of Bale, thirty ſouth-weſt of Zurich, and ſeventy-five north-eaſt of Geneva. Long. 7. 40. E. Lat. 40. 0. N.

BERNARD (St.) the firſt abbot of Clairvaux, was born in the year 1091, in the village of Fountaine, in Burgundy, and acquired ſuch reputation by his zeal, that all the affairs of the church ſeemed to reſt upon his ſhoulders. It is pretended that his mother dreamt, when ſhe was with child of him, that ſhe ſhould bring forth a white dog, whoſe barking ſhould be very loud; and being aſtoniſhed at this dream, ſhe conſulted a monk, who ſaid to her, "Be of good courage, you ſhall have a ſon who ſhall guard the houſe of God, and bark loudly againſt the enemies of the faith." St. Bernard went even beyond the prediction, for he barked ſometimes againſt chimerical enemies: he was more happy in exterminating the heterodox, than in ruining the infidels; and yet he attacked theſe laſt, not only with the ordinary arms of his eloquence, but alſo with the extraordinary arms of prophecy. He preached up the cruſade under Lewis the Younger, and by this means he enlarged the troops of the cruſaders beyond expreſſion; but all the fine hopes with which he flattered the people were contradicted by the event. In ſhort, he is ſaid to have founded one hundred and ſixty monaſteries, and to have wrought a great number of miracles. He died on the 20th of Auguſt, 1153, at ſixty-three years of age. The beſt edition of his works is that of 1690, by father Mabillon.

BERNARD (CLAUDE) called father Bernard, and The Poor Prieſt, was the ſon of lieutenant-general Bernard, and was born at Dijon, on the 16th of December, 1588. He had great wit, and a lively imagination, which, joined to a ſprightly and chearful diſpoſition, made his company much deſired. On his going to Paris, he gave himſelf up entirely to ſeeing of plays, and a life of diſſipation; but at length God touched his heart, he became diſguſted with the world, and devoted himſelf entirely to the ſervice of the poor, whom he aſſiſted by his charities and exhortations with incredible fervour, as long as he lived, ſtooping to perform the meaneſt offices for them, and ſuch as were moſt repugnant to nature. Father Bernard conſtantly refuſed the benefices offered him by the court. One day, cardinal Richelieu told him that he inſiſted on his aſking ſomething of him, and left him to conſider of it. The cardinal returned in about half an hour, when Bernard thus addreſſed him, "My lord, after having thought a good while, I have at laſt found a favour to aſk of you: when I go with the criminals to the gallows, to aſſiſt them at their death, the boards of the cart on which we ſtand are ſo bad, that we are every moment in danger of falling through to the ground. Order then, my lord, I beſeech you, that better boards be put to the cart." The cardinal laughed heartily at this requeſt, and immediately gave orders for the cart to be put in a good condition. Bernard freely made uſe of all his good offices for the unhappy. Having one day preſented a petition in behalf of one of theſe to a nobleman in office, who was of a warm temper; his lordſhip fell into a paſſion, and uttered a thouſand abuſive expreſſions againſt the perſon for whom father Bernard intereſted himſelf; and he ſtill inſiſting on his complying with the petition, the nobleman in his rage gave him a box on the ear. Immediately father Bernard, falling on his knees, preſented him the other cheek, ſaying, "My lord, give me another blow on this ſide, and grant me my requeſt." The nobleman was touched with this inſtance of humility, and inſtantly complied. Father Bernard died on the 23d of March, 1641, and was interred at the hoſpital de la Charité, where he had many years aſſiſted the poor.

BERNARD (NICHOLAS) a learned divine of the laſt century, was born in England, and educated in the univerſity of Cambridge, where he took the degree of maſter of arts, and was afterwards promoted to the deanry of Ardagh, in Ireland, by archbiſhop Uſher, who employed him in making collections relating to the antiquities of the Britiſh churches. He publiſhed a book and ſermon on the death of Atherton, biſhop of Waterford; and being almoſt ruined by the rebellion, which broke out in Ireland in 1642, he returned to England, where he was promoted to the rectory of Whitchurch, in Shropſhire, and afterwards was made a chaplain to the protector, one of his almoners, and preacher of Gray's Inn. He alſo publiſhed, The whole Proceedings of the Siege of Drogheda; and, a Dialogue between Paul and Agrippa. He died in 1661.

BERNARD (Dr. EDWARD) a learned aſtronomer, linguiſt, and critic, was born at Perry St. Paul, on the ſecond of May, 1638, and educated at Merchant-Taylor's ſchool, and St. John's college, Oxford. During his ſtay at ſchool, he had laid in an uncommon fund of claſſical learning, ſo that on his going to the univerſity, he was a great maſter of all the elegancies of the Greek and Latin tongues, and not unacquainted with the Hebrew. He had acquired a good Latin ſtyle, and could compoſe verſes well. On his ſetling in the univerſity, he applied himſelf with great diligence to hiſtory, philology, and philoſophy; nor was he ſatisfied with the knowlege of the languages of Greece and Rome, but made himſelf maſter likewiſe of the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Coptic; and then applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the mathematics, under the famous Dr. Wallis. Having ſucceſſively taken the degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts, and afterwards that of bachelor of divinity, in 1668, he went to Leyden to conſult ſeveral oriental manuſcripts left to that univerſity by Joſeph Scaliger, and Levinus Warnerus, and at his return to Oxford, he collated and examined the moſt valuable manuſcripts in the Bodleian library. In 1673 he was made Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy in that univerſity, and in 1676 was ſent to France by king Charles II. to be tutor to the dukes of Graſton and Northumberland, natural ſons of that king. He compoſed tables of the longitudes, latitudes, right aſcenſions, &c. of the fixed ſtars: Obſervations in Latin on the Obliquity of the Ecliptic, and other pieces inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. He alſo wrote, 1. a Treatiſe of the ancient Weights and Meaſures. 2. *Chronologiæ Samaritanæ Synopſis*, in two tables. 3. Teſtimonies of the Ancients, concerning the Greek Verſion of the Old Teſtament, by the Seventy; and ſeveral other learned works. He was a perſon of great piety, virtue, and humanity, and died on the 12th of January, 1696, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, leaving behind him a great number of learned and valuable manuſcripts.

BERNARD (JAMES) profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematics, and paſtor of the Walloon church, at Leyden, was born September 1, 1658, at Nions in Dauphiny. He publiſhed in French, 1. a kind of Political State of Europe. 2. Hiſtorical Letters, containing an Account of the moſt important Tranſactions in Europe. 3. Acts and Negotiations of the Peace concluded at Ryſwick. 4. A Supplement to Moreri's Dictionary, two volumes folio. 5. A Treatiſe upon late Repentance; and other works. He died April 27, 1718, in the ſixtieth year of his age.

BERNARD (CATHARINE) a lady illuſtrious for her wit and learning, was born at Rouen, and ſettled in Paris, where ſhe was known and eſteemed by the greateſt wits of her time. She frequently gained the prize at the French academy; acquired great reputation by her verſes, and was received into the academy of Ricovrati, at Padua. She, in conjunction with Mr. Fontenelle, compoſed two tragedies, Brutus,

Brutus, and Laodamia. But the lady of chancellor Pontchartrain, who had a particular affection for her, and who procured for her an annual penſion of two hundred crowns, perſuaded her to ceaſe writing for the theatre. To this our fair author conſented, and ſuppreſſed many pieces of poetry, for which a conſiderable ſum was offered to have them printed. She died at Paris, in 1712.

BERNARD-CASTLE, a town in the biſhopric of Durham, with a market on Wedneſdays; and three fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, Whit-Wedneſday, and St. James's day, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Tees, and adjoining to Marwood park. It is but an indifferent town, and yet is noted for its manufacture of ſtockings, bridles, reins, and belts. It is a hundred and fifty-ſeven miles north-north-weſt of Litchfield, and two hundred and forty-ſix north-north-weſt of London. Lon. 1. 3. W. Lat. 54. 26. N.

BERNARD THE GREAT (ST.) a mountain in Savoy and Switzerland, between Valais and the valley of Aoſte, at the ſource of the rivers Drance and Doria. The top is always covered with ſnow, and there is a great monaſtery ſeated thereon, where the monks always entertain travellers, without diſtinction of religion, for three days.

BERNARDI (JOHN) a celebrated engraver and a great architect, was one of the firſt who performed works that deſerved to be compared with thoſe of the ancients. Many princes made him conſiderable preſents, and cardinal Alexander Farneſe was one of his moſt zealous protectors. He worked upon grand ſubjects, and died at Pienza, in 1555, at ſixty years of age.

BERNARDI (JOHN) the ſon of count Francis Bernardi, reſident in England from the republic of Genoa, was born in 1657. He was very early inured to misfortunes and impriſonment; for his father being diſguſted at ſome ill uſage he received from the republic of Genoa, refuſed to return thither, and being a native of England, retired into Worceſterſhire, where he ſettled, and his temper being ſoured by the injuries he had received, he confined his ſon, for very ſlight cauſes, to a dark room, where he allowed him only bread and ſmall-beer for ſeveral days. Exaſperated at this treatment, he left his father's houſe, at thirteen years of age, reſolving never to return to it again while the old man lived. He walked to London, where he was recommended by ſir Clement Fiſher, to whom he was well known, to captain Lyttleton Clent, who took him into his company, and cauſed him to be taught his military exerciſe. Some years after going to Holland, he entered as a private ſoldier in one of the Engliſh independent companies, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery in ſeveral engagements, and at the age of twenty-ſeven, merely by his merit, arrived to the rank of captain; but king James demanding the regiments of Britiſh troops in the ſervice of the ſtates, they refuſed to ſend them, but gave the officers leave either to ſtay there upon a ſettled eſtabliſhment, or to return home; Captain Bernardi, with ſome others, choſe the latter, and following the fortune of king James fought for him in Ireland, was afterwards taken priſoner in England, but diſcharged. However, being at laſt charged with having ſome concern in the aſſaſſination-plot, though there was not ſufficient evidence to convict him, he was confined in Newgate till his death, which happened September 20, 1736, after very near forty years impriſonment.

BERNARDINE, of Sienna, a divine of the fifteenth century, was born September 8, 1380, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſermons, which were attended with great ſucceſs and applauſe. He was made vicar-general of the friars of the Obſervance for all Italy, and repaired and founded near three hundred monaſteries in that country. He wrote ſeveral works, which are printed in four volumes, folio; and died at Aquila, in Abruzzo, May 20, 1444, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age, and was canonized, in 1450, by pope Nicholas V. A great number of miracles are related of him by the popiſh writers, who aſſert, that he uſed to cure diſeaſes with a word; that the dead have been brought to life by his relics; that he was inſpired from heaven with the knowledge of the Greek language, when he attempted to preach to the Greeks; and that Chriſt and the Virgin Mary frequently appeared over his head, while he was in his ſermons.

BERNAY, a town of Normandy, where there is a rich abbey of Benedictine monks, with a little college, and ſeveral religious houſes. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and is ſeated on the river Carantone, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Liſieux, and twenty ſouth-weſt of Rouen. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 49. 6. N.

BERNAZZANO, a celebrated painter, born at Milan, excelled in landſkips. Having painted in freſco ſome ſtrawberries upon a wall, ſome peacocks went ſo often to peck at them, that they broke the plaiſter on which they were drawn.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt. It is ſeated on the river Sara, fifteen miles weſt of Deſſau, and twenty-three north-weſt of Magdeburg. Long. 12. 30. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

BERNI, or BERNIA, (FRANCIS) an Italian poet of the ſixteenth century, was born at Lamporecchio, in Tuſcany, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing very ſharp ſatires, and having a particular talent for burleſque poetry. Of this laſt kind we have a poem, intitled *L'Orlando inamorato de Boiardo*, in ſtanzas of eight verſes; he alſo wrote ſeveral Latin poems, and other works. Menage conſiders him as the beſt burleſque poet Italy has produced.

BERNIER (FRANCIS) ſurnamed the Mogul, on account of his travels and reſidence in that country, was born at Angers, in France; and after he had taken his degree of doctor of phyſic at Montpellier, left his country in 1654, went to Egypt, to the Holy Land, and to the kingdom of the mogul, where he was phyſician to that monarch, attended him in his journies, and ſtayed there twelve years. Upon his return to France, he publiſhed, 1. The Hiſtory of the countries he had viſited. 2. An Abridgment of the Philoſophy of Gaſſendus, in ſeven volumes duodecimo. 3. A Treatiſe upon the Freedom and voluntary Power of the Mind. 4. A Decree given in the great Chamber of Parnaſſus, in favour of the Maſters of Arts, Phyſicians, and Profeſſors, in the Univerſity of Stagira, in the County of Chimeras, for the Support of the Doctrine of Ariſtotle. He died at Paris, on the 22d of September, 1688.

BERNINI, or BERNIN, (JOHN LAWRENCE) called the Chevalier Bernini, was born at Naples, and was admired for his knowledge in painting, ſculpture, architecture, and mechanics; he was eſteemed by the popes and by Lewis XIV. who allowed him an annual penſion of two thouſand crowns. A great number of his works are ſhewn at Rome; and there are no leſs than fifteen of them in St. Peter's church; of theſe the moſt admired are the great altar and tabernacle, St. Peter's chair, the tombs of Urban VIII. and Alexander VII. and the porticoes that ſurround the court of St. Peter's. He died at Rome, on the 29th of November, 1680, aged eighty-one.

BERNON, the founder and firſt abbot af the abbey of Cluny, died on the 1ſt of January, 627.

BERNOUILLI (JAMES) a famous mathematician, was born December 22, 1674, at Baſil, in Swiſſerland, where his father was a man of conſiderable rank, and was educated at the univerſity of that city. He travelled through ſeveral parts of Europe; and while he was at Geneva, taught a young girl to write, though ſhe had loſt her ſight when about two months old. He publiſhed, in Latin, 1. An Eſſay of a new Syſtem of Comets. 2. A Diſſertation upon the Weight of the Air. 3. A Letter to his brother John Bernouilli, profeſſor at Groningen. 4. The Art of Gueſſing, a poſthumous work; to which is added a Treatiſe concerning Infinite Series, and a Letter, in French, on the Play of the Racket. He wrote likewiſe many Latin pieces in the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipſic, the *Journal des Sçavans*, and the *Hiſtoire de l'Academie des Sciences*. He died Auguſt 16, 1705, in the fifty-firſt year of his age.

BEROALDUS (MATTHEW) a native of Paris, who taught the Hebrew tongue at Orleans, in 1565, and afterwards read lectures on hiſtory at Sedan, and on philoſophy at Geneva. He wrote a book of Chronology in Latin.

BEROALDUS (FRANCIS) ſieur de Veroille, ſon of the preceding, was born at Paris, April 28, 1558. He was a man of learning and genius, but did not make choice of ſubjects proper to bring his natural talents to perfection. He wrote ſeveral French romances, as, 1. The Adventures of Florida. 2. The Cabinet of Minerva. 3. The Maid of Orleans; and, 4. The Hiſtory of Herodius. He alſo tranſlated the Dream of Polyphilus, and compoſed the Voyage of the unfortunate Princes.

BEROALDUS (PHILIP) a celebrated profeſſor of the belles lettres in the ſixteenth century, was a native of Bologna. He wrote a Commentary on Apuleius, and other works, and died on the 17th of July, 1505.

He ought not to be confounded with Philip Beroaldus, his nephew, who was library-keeper to the Vatican, under Leo X. and wrote many pieces of poetry which are eſteemed.

BEROOT, a town of Turky in Aſia, ſeated in Phœnicia, a province of Syria, upon the ſea-coaſt, directly weſt of Damaſcus. It is the ancient Berytus; but there are no remains of its beauty but the ſituation, which is very agreeable, and in a fertile ſoil. It is juſt far enough from the ſea to prevent the inconveniences of an inundation. There are very fine ſtreams of water, which flow from the mountains, and are diſperſed into beautiful fountains in ſeveral parts of the town. The great Chriſtian church they have turned into a moſque, and have a poor old one for the uſe of the Greeks; it is adorned with ſeveral old pictures, particularly that of St. Nicephorus, with a beard down to his feet. The wall on the ſouth ſide of the town is yet entire, but ſeems to be built out of the ruins of the old city.

At a little diſtance from the city, there are ſeveral pillars of granate, and the ruins of floors of Moſaic work. On the ſea-ſhore is an old ruined caſtle and the remains of a mole. It is forty miles weſt of Damaſcus, one hundred and twenty north of Jeruſalem, and one hundred and fifty-three ſouth of Aleppo. Long. 35. 58. E. Lat. 34. 18. N.

BEROSUS, prieſt of the temple of Belus at Babylon, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, wrote the Hiſtory of Chaldea, which is often cited by the ancients, and of which Joſephus gives ſome curious fragments. The Athenians, according to Pliny, cauſed his ſtatue, with a golden tongue, to be placed in their Gymnaſium.

BERRE, a town of Provence, in France, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name. It is remarkable for the quantity and goodneſs of the ſalt that is made there; but the air is very bad. Long. 22. 52 E. Lat. 43. 32. N.

BERRIMAN (Dr. WILLIAM) was the ſon of Mr. John Berriman, apothecary, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London, where he was born, on the 24th of September, 1688. He ſtudied at Oriel-college, Oxford, where he took his ſeveral degrees, and became curate and lecturer of Allhallows, in Thames-ſtreet, and lecturer of St. Michael's, Queenhithe. In 1720, he was appointed domeſtic chaplain to Dr. Robinſon, biſhop of London, who ſoon after collated him to the living of St. Andrew's Underſhaft; and 1727, he was elected fellow of Eton-college. He died on the 5th of February, 1750, in the ſixty-ſecond year of his age. He wrote, 1. A ſeaſonable Review of Mr. Whiſton's Account of primitive Doxologies. 2. An hiſtorical Account of the Trinitarian Controverſy, in eight Sermons, at Lady Moyer's Lecture. 3. Brief Remarks on Mr. Chandler's Introduction to the Hiſtory of the Inquiſition. 4. Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, two volumes, octavo. 5. Chriſtian Doctrines and Duties explained and recommended, in two volumes, octavo; and other works.

BERRY, a province of France, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the north by Solome, on the ſouth by Marche, on the eaſt by Nivernois and Bourbonnois, and on the weſt by Touraine. It is ninety miles in length from north to ſouth, and ſeventy-three in breadth from eaſt to weſt. The air is very temperate, and the ſoil produces wheat, rye, and wine, little inferior to Burgundy; that of Sancerre, St. Satur, and Lavernuſſe, is the beſt. The fruits are in plenty, and pretty good. The paſtures are proper to fatten the ſheep. This country produces alſo a great deal of hemp and flax. There are mines of iron and ſilver, but they are neglected. The ſtone quarries, within half a league of Bourges, are very ſerviceable. In the pariſh of St. Hilare there is a mine of oker, made uſe of in melting metals, and for painting.

Near Bourges there is a cold mineral ſpring, which has a clammy fat pellicle over it every morning, of different colours. It lets fall a fine black ſmooth ſediment, which has the ſame ſmell, and almoſt the ſame taſte, as gunpowder, which makes ſome conclude it partakes of ſulphur, vitriol, and oker. The pellicle is as thick as a crown piece, and when put on a red hot fire-ſhovel will bounce and ſparkle, as will alſo the ſediment. It is certain there is ſalt-petre in theſe waters, though vitriol ſeems to be moſt predominent. Theſe waters, drank on the ſpot, temperate the heat of the blood and humours, open obſtructions, and ſtrengthen the fibres.

Berry is watered by ſeveral rivers, the principal of which are the the Loire, the Creuſe, the Cher, the Indre, the Orron, the Evre, the Aurette, the Moulon, the Great and Little Saudre, the Nerre, &c. About twenty miles from Berry, near Liniers, there is a lake twenty miles round.

Berry is divided into the Upper and the Lower, and Bourges is the capital city. The inhabitants of Bourges carry on a ſmall trade with corn down the Loire, but that of the wine above mentioned is much more conſiderable, it being tranſported to Paris by means of that river, and the canal of Briare. But the principal commerce conſiſts in the fat cattle which they ſend to Paris, and the great number of ſheep; theſe bear fine wool, which is uſed in the manufactures of this province, and other parts of the kingdom. There are two ſorts of manufactures in Berry, the one for cloths and ſerges, and the other for knit and wove ſtockings. There is likewiſe a great quantity of hemp, which is tranſported elſewhere, for they have not yet got the art of manufacturing it themſelves. At Aubigny there are two thouſand perſons generally employed in the making of cloth.

BERRY (Sir JOHN) knight, a brave naval commander, was the ſon of the reverend Mr. Daniel Berry, vicar of Knevaſton and Maland, in Devonſhire, and put apprentice to Mr. Robert Mering, who had a ſhare in ſeveral ſhips at Plymouth. He had the misfortune of being twice taken by the Spaniards, and his maſter being reduced by loſſes at ſea, gave him up his indentures; on which, coming to London, he was appointed boatſwain of the Swallow ketch, which was bound to the Weſt Indies, in queſt of a pirate who infeſted thoſe ſeas. The Swallow being overtaken by a ſtorm in the gulph of Florida, they were obliged to cut away all her maſts, and two frigates which accompanied her were loſt. With much difficulty they reached Jamaica, where ſhe was refitted, and Mr. Berry appointed lieutenant. Three weeks after their leaving Jamaica, they diſcovered the pirate riding at anchor, in a bay of the iſland of St. Domingo. She had twenty guns and ſixty men, and the Swallow had only eight ſmall guns and forty men. Captain Inſam, who commanded the Swallow, ſeeing the pirate's ſuperior ſtrength, thought proper to conſult his men before he engaged; and calling all the hands upon deck, obſerved, that thoſe whom they were going to attack were men at arms, old buccaneers, and ſuperior to them in number and the force of their ſhip, and therefore he would have their opinion. Lieutenant Berry interrupting him, ſaid, that they too were men at arms, and, what was more, honeſt men, and fought under the king's commiſſion, but that if he had no ſtomach for fighting, he deſired that he would be pleaſed to walk down into his cabbin. The crew applauded his motion, and immediately prepared to engage: but the pirate being to windward, the Swallow was obliged to make two tacks under her lee, and received two broadſides before ſhe could get into her proper ſtation. Captain Berry, far from being intimidated, laid the pirate on board, on his ſtarboard bow, pouring in his whole broadſide, by which twenty-two of the pirate's hands were killed, and ſoon after the reſt ſubmitted.

This gallant action, which was performed in the year 1670, recommended him to the notice of the government, and he was appointed commander of the Coronation, of fifty-ſix guns, with orders to ſail to the Weſt Indies, and protect the trade. At his arrival at Barbadoes, he found that the French at St. Kitt's were fitting out twenty-two men of war and frigates, ſix large tranſports of their own, and four hired from the Dutch, in order to take the iſland of Nevis. To prevent this, the governor of Barbadoes fitted out eight large merchant ſhips, and converted them into men of war, which having joined Mr. Berry, he ſailed for Nevis. But juſt as he turned the point of that iſland, one of his beſt ſhips blew up by accident, and at the ſame time the French fleet appeared in ſight; and this happening juſt at the appearance of the enemy, damped the ſpirits of his men, which he perceiving, cried, "You have ſeen an Engliſh "ſhip blow up, let us try if we cannot blow up one of the "French. There they are, boys, and if we do not beat "them, they will beat us." By this time the French fleet being come up, Berry immediately attacked them, and was ſo bravely ſeconded by the reſt of his ſquadron, that after an engagement of thirteen hours, he forced their great fleet to take ſhelter under the cannon of St. Chriſtopher's, whither he purſued them, ſent in a fire-ſhip, and burnt the admiral. As ſoon as he ſaw the French ſhip on fire, he ſaid to the ſeamen, "I told you in the morning we ſhould "burn a Frenchman before night: tomorrow we will try "what we can do with the reſt." But the enemy prevented his deſign by ſtealing away while he was refitting his ſhips.

At his return he was greatly careſſed by the miniſtry, and in 1672 diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the famous battle of Southwold bay, where he commanded a ſeventy-gun ſhip, for which he received the honour of knighthood. In 1682 he commanded the Gloceſter frigate, on board of which the duke of York embarked for Scotland, but, by the careleſſneſs of the pilot, was loſt at the mouth of the Humber. In the midſt of this confuſion, ſir John preſerved that preſence of mind for which he was always remarkable, and by that means ſaved the duke, and as many of his retinue as the long-boat would carry. Soon after he was promoted to a flag, and commanded as vice-admiral under lord Dartmouth, at the demolition of Tangier, and on his return was made a commiſſioner of the navy, which poſt he held till his death. He was in great favour with king James II. who made choice of him to command under lord Dartmouth, when the prince of Orange landed in England; and when his lordſhip left the fleet, the whole command devolved on ſir John Berry, who held it till the ſhips were laid up. After the Revolution ſir John continued in his poſts, and was frequently conſulted by king William, who had a great opinion of his abilities in military affairs; but he was poiſoned in the beginning of February, 1691, on board one of his majeſty's ſhips at Portſmouth, where he was paying her off, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age. His body was brought to London, and interred in the chancel of Stepney church, where a monument was erected to his memory.

BERSELLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modineſe. It is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Linza and Po, ten miles north-eaſt of Parma, nine weſt of Guaſtalla, fifteen north-weſt of Reggio, twenty eight north-weſt of Mo-

dena, and twenty-five ſouth of Cremona. Long. 10. 30. E. Lat. 44. 55. N.

BERTAUT (John) a French poet, born at Caen in Normandy, was firſt almoner to queen Catharine de Medicis, and in 1606 was biſhop of Seez. Moſt of his poems are on religious ſubjects. He was the friend of the poets Ronſard and Deſportes, and died in 1611.

BERTELIER (Philibert) regiſter of the lower court of juſtice of Geneva, his own country, lived in the middle of the ſixteenth century, and is known only by his evil actions: what rendered him moſt remarkable was, his pretending that the republic of Geneva had ſent him to Noion with orders to make exact enquiries relating to the manners and life of Calvin, and that having executed this order, he found that John Calvin had been convicted of ſodomy, and that, at the biſhop's requeſt, the ſentence of burning was changed into that of being branded. Though there was not the leaſt foundation for this baſe ſlander, the enemies of that reformer were filled with joy at being furniſhed with an ample occaſion of reviling his memory.

BERTHAULT (Peter) canon and archdeacon of Chartres, was born at Sens, and died on the 19th of October, 1681. He was the author of a Treatiſe *de Ara*, printed at Nantes, in 1636. He alſo publiſhed *Florus Gallicus*, and *Florus Francicus*.

BERTHEAU (Charles) one of the miniſters of the Walloon church, in Threadneedle-ſtreet, London, was born at Montpellier in 1660, where his father Charles Bertheau was a miniſter. He had ſo good a memory, that it might be ſaid he never forgot any thing that he ſaw, read, or heard. He was ſucceſſively paſtor of ſeveral churches in France, and was at laſt one of the miniſters of the church of Paris, which met at Charenton; but the perſecution obliged him to fly from that city in 1685, when he came to England, and was choſen one of the miniſters of the church in Threadneedle-ſtreet, in which he exerciſed his paſtoral functions for above forty years. He wrote two volumes of Sermons, and died Dec. 25, 1732.

BERTIE (Peregrine) ſon and heir of Richard Bertie, by Catharine, ducheſs of Suffolk, and (in her own right) baroneſs Willoughby of Ereſby, was, on the firſt of queen Elizabeth, made a free denizen, by patent, bearing date the 2d of Auguſt, 1559. On the death of his mother he claimed the dignity and title of lord Willoughby. After this time he was employed in ſeveral important negotiations, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Zutphen, in the Netherlands, and being made general of the Engliſh forces there, defended Bergen-op-Zoom againſt the duke of Parma, who had beſieged it. He afterwards aſſiſted at the ſiege of Paris, and at the reduction of Mons, Alençon, Falais, Luxon, and Honfleur, at which he acquired an eſtabliſhed reputation as a great and able commander. This great nobleman died in the beginning of the year 1601.

Bertie (Robert) ſon of the former, was born at London, December 16, 1582, and very early ſhewed an unuſual forwardneſs and inclination to arms. He was preſent at ſeveral ſieges, in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery and intrepidity; and having ſeen moſt of the courts and countries of Europe, he was, in the firſt year of James I. made lord high chamberlain of England. In the ſecond of king Charles I. he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Lindſey; in the eleventh of the ſame reign was conſtituted lord high admiral of England; and, in 1640, his majeſty declared him general of his forces. He was ever near his Majeſty's perſon, aſſiſting him to the very utmoſt of his power and abilities. But the laſt proof he gave the king of his affection was in the battle of Edgehill, fought on the 23d of October, 1642, in which his lordſhip was killed, by receiving a ſhot in his thigh, at the head of his own regiment, and his ſon, the lord Willoughby, taken priſoner, by endeavouring to reſcue his father.

Bertie (Montague) eldeſt ſon and heir to the former, whom, in the laſt article, we left a priſoner, was afterwards exchanged, and returning to the king at Oxford, had the command of a regiment of life-guards in ſeveral battles, and, after the king's death, he and ſome other lords deſired leave to perform the laſt duty to their dead maſter, and to wait upon him to his grave, which was granted, and accordingly they attended the royal corpſe to Windſor, where it was buried: after which his lordſhip compounded and lived privately, but at the Reſtoration was made one of the privy-council, and lord high chamberlain. His lordſhip died on the 25th of July, 1666, aged [illegible]-eight years.

BERTIUS (Peter) a perſon of diſtinguiſhed learning, was born at Beveren, in Flanders, on the 14th of November, 1565. After having ſpent a conſiderable time in travelling, he became regent of the college of the ſtates at Leyden, and, at length, profeſſor of philoſophy in the ſame city; but having embraced the opinions of the Arminians, he was in 1619 deprived of this poſt. The following year, not being able to ſubſiſt his numerous family, he went to France, where he hoped to find ſome aſſiſtance, as the king had two years before placed him in the number of his geographers; he therefore ſollicited for a year's penſion, which was due to him; but not being able to obtain the payment of it, and the miniſter of the Proteſtant church of Charenton refuſing to admit him to communion, he abjured the Proteſtant religion, on the 25th of June, 1620. Soon after he was nominated profeſſor of eloquence at the college of Boncourt, where he begun his office with a diſcourſe on the motives of his abjuration. He was at length made hiſtoriographer to the king, and ſupernumerary royal profeſſor of mathematics. He died on the 3d of October, 1629, at ſixty-four years of age. He wrote, 1. *Commentariorum Germanicarum*, quarto and duodecimo. 2. *Theatrum Geographiæ veteris*, two volumes, folio. 3. *Notitia Chorographica Epiſcopatuum Galliæ*, folio. 4. *Introductio in univerſam Geographiam*, twelves. 5. Several Speeches and Pieces of Poetry, in Latin. 6. The Funeral Oration on Arminius. 7. A Book on the Perſeverance of the Saints, intitled, *Hymenæus Deſertor, ſive de Sanctorum Perſeverantia & Apoſtaſia*, quarto, with ſome other work. James I. king of England, in a letter to the States General, ridiculouſly obſerved, That the author of the laſt mentioned work deſerved to be burnt for the very title.

BERTON (William) an eminent divine, and doctor of divinity, flouriſhed about the year 1381, in the reign of Richard II. and was ſome time chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford. He is chiefly remarkable for his virulent oppoſition to the doctrines of Wickliff; for, by virtue of his office, as governor of the univerſity, he appointed twelve cenſors to examine Wickliff's opinions, who accordingly declared him an heretic. He wrote ſeveral pieces, particularly, Determinations againſt Wickliff; a Treatiſe concerning his juſt Condemnation; and another againſt the Articles exhibited in his Writings.

BERTRAM (Cornelius Bonaventure) a native of Thouars, in Poictou, and Hebrew profeſſor in ſeveral univerſities, was born in the year 1531, and rendered himſelf famous for his knowledge in the Oriental languages. He publiſhed, 1. *Treſor de Sanctes*, with augmentations. 2. *Comparaiſon de la Langue Hebraique avec la Syriac*; and, 3. A Treatiſe *de Politica Judaica*.

BERTRAND, a town of Gaſcony, in France, the capital of the county of Comminge. It is ſeated on the Garonne, thirty-three miles ſouth of Auch, twenty-four eaſt of Tarbe, and four hundred and thirty-ſeven miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 0. 38. E. Lat. 43. 2. N.

Bertrand (Peter) a learned doctor of the canon law, who was made biſhop of Nevers, then of Autun, and at length cardinal. He wrote a Bibliotheca of the Fathers, and a Treatiſe *de Origine & uſu Juriſdictionum*. He died at Avignon in 1348.

BERULLE (Peter de) cardinal and founder of the fathers of the Oratory in France, was born Febuary 5, 1575, and died October the 2d, 1629. He wrote ſeveral works.

BERWICK, a ſhire in Scotland, bounded by the river Tweed on the ſouth, by Lothian on the north, by the German Ocean on the eaſt, and by Tiviotdale on the weſt. It abounds with corn and graſs, and has in it ſeveral ſeats of perſons of quality. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Whiteater, Blackadder, Eye, and Ednel. The principal place is the town and caſtle of Dunſe, which is the beſt place for trade in the county. It ſends two members to parliament.

Berwick (North) a town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, ſeated on the river Firth of Forth. It was near this place that general Cope was defeated by the rebels in 1745, and made his eſcape to Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is thirty-ſix miles north-weſt of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and twenty-weſt-north-weſt of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 29. W. Lat. 56. 5. N.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, is a town on the borders of England and Scotland, and a county of itſelf. It ſtands on the north or Scotch ſide of the river Tweed, and is pleaſantly ſituated on an eaſy declivity, almoſt cloſe to the ſea, and has a ditch on the north and eaſt, but on the ſouth and weſt it has high walls, regularly fortified, and planted with cannon, and to which the river ſerves as a moat. The houſes are generally well built, and the town-houſe is a handſome ſtructure, with a lofty turret, in which are eight bells, and a fine clock, which tells the quarters, with four dials, one on each ſide the ſquare. The church is a neat building, but has no bells. The bridge is nine hundred and forty-ſeven feet long, and is ſupported by fifteen arches. The barracks form a large regular ſquare, and will hold two regiments of foot very conveniently. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and four bailiffs, and has a coroner, a treaſurer, four ſerjeants at mace, and a water bailiff. It had a ſtrong caſtle, which now lies quite in ruins. It has a market on Saturdays, extremely well

 ſupplied,

ſupplied, and a fair on Friday in Trinity-week for black cattle and horſes. Corn and eggs are ſhipped from hence for London and other ports; but the principal trade is ſalmon, which is caught in the Tweed, and is reckoned to be as good as any in the kingdom. Some are ſent alive, and ſome pickled in kits by perſons who ſubſiſt on that employment, who are called ſalmon coopers. In June and July ſalmon is ſold for a penny a pound. The living is a rectory, rated at 20l. a year, in the king's books. It is eighty miles north-eaſt of Carliſle, three hundred and thirty-five north-weſt of London, one hundred and forty-ſeven north of York, and ſixty eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of Edinburgh. Long. 1. 35. W. Lat. 55. 58. N.

BERYLLUS, biſhop of Boſtra, in Arabia, flouriſhed about the year 230. After he had for a long time governed his ſee with great prudence and fidelity, he fell into ſome new and uncommon opinions, aſſerting that Chriſt, before his incarnation, had no proper ſubſiſtence, nor any divinity but that of the Father reſiding in him. The biſhops being aſſembled to recover him from his error, appointed Origen to engage in the diſpute with him, which he did with ſuch ſucceſs, that Beryllus retracted his opinion. He wrote ſeveral treatiſes and epiſtles, particularly to Origen, in which he returned him thanks for the pains he had taken in recovering him from his errors.

BESANCON, a city of France, capital of the Franche Compté, and one of the ancient cities of Europe. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has a parliament as well as a univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Dreux, which divides it into two parts, the greateſt of which is a peninſula. The entrance is ſhut up by a mountain, on which they have built a large citadel, which commands all the city. There are many names of places in and about the city, that are plainly corruptions of the Latin, and are marks of its antiquity, as Chamars, Campus Martis, Chamuſe, Campus Muſarum, Chandane, Campus Diana, &c.

In this city there are eight pariſhes, two chapters, two abbeys for men, and two for women, one ſeminary, ſeven monaſteries, ſix nunneries, an hoſpital for poor children, an hoſpital for foundlings, a houſe of retreat for common women, and eleven thouſand five hundred inhabitants. The metropolitan church is built at the bottom of St. Stephen's hill, and is a very handſome ſtructure, with a high tower ſteeple. The great altar is placed in the middle choir, where on high days they expoſe reliques in ſilver ſhrines, enriched with gold and jewels. There are ſeveral tombs, and other things remarkable in the churches; and after you have paſt the church of Notre Dame, and the ſquare that it looks into, you will come to a triumphal arch, erected in honour of the emperor Aurelian, on which are ſeveral figures of men and animals, pretty entire. It ſerves as a gate to the cloiſter of St. John the Great. The great hoſpital of the order of the Holy Ghoſt is a ſtructure worth ſeeing.

The ſtreets are wide and handſome, and the houſes are well built with free-ſtone, and covered with ſlate, chiefly about the ſquare called Battan, which is adorned with a fountain, the water of which proceeds from the ſtatue of Bacchus. The river Dreux is paſſed over on a ſtone bridge, to enter from one part of Beſançon into the other. The market place is at the entrance, and on the left is another ſquare, adorned with a fountain, where the great ſtreet begins, which traverſes all this part, from the bridge to St. John the Great.

The new ſquare is not far from this ſtreet, from whence you go to the town-houſe, which is a large ſtructure, with four wings, before the front of which is the ſtatue of Charles V. in bronze, with a globe in one hand, and a ſword in the other. The imperial eagle is raiſed over a large baſon, and ſpouts out water by both his beaks. The governor's palace is the moſt magnificent in the province, and there is a fountain a little farther, adorned with the figure of a naked woman, with water ſpringing out at her nipples. Beſançon is forty-eight miles eaſt of Dijon, ſixty-five north of Geneva, ſeventy-five ſouth-weſt of Baſil, twenty-five ſouth-eaſt of Dole, forty-eight ſouth-eaſt of Langre, and two hundred and eight ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 47. 26. N.

BESSARABIA, a territory between the Danube, Moldavia, the Black Sea, and Little Tartary. It is inhabited by independent Tartars, who live upon their cattle, on agriculture, and robbery. Their religion, manners, and cuſtoms, are like thoſe of the Crim Tartars. When an army is ſent againſt them, they retire into inacceſſible mountains, on the coaſt of the Black Sea, from whence it is impoſſible to drive them out, on account of the moraſſes and defiles. The moſt conſiderable towns are Bender, Tartar-Barlat, Akerman, and Keli.

BESSARION, a learned cardinal patriarch of Conſtantinople, and archbiſhop of Nice in the fifteenth century, was a native of Trebiſond. John Paleologus, emperor of the eaſt, having ſent him into Italy to endeavour to produce a union between the Greek and Latin churches, he harangued the fathers of the council of Florence, and, in 1439, was created cardinal by pope Eugenius IV. From that time he ſettled at Rome, where his merit was ſo well known, that it was thought he would have been raiſed to St. Peter's chair. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his love for learning, and his houſe was always filled with learned men. Several popes made him their legate, but being ſent into France, Lewis XI. gave him a very ill reception, on account of his having paid a viſit to the duke of Burgundy, before he waited on himſelf, which gave the cardinal ſuch concern, that he died at Ravenna, in his way to Rome, on the 18th of November, 1472. He wrote a Defence of the Doctrine of Plato, and other works.

BESSE (Henry de) inſpector of the fine arts, under the marquis de Villacerf, and comptroller of the buildings when Monſ. Colbert was nominated in 1683, ſuperintendent of the buildings, and ſecretary to the Academy of Inſcriptions and Medals. He wrote an Account of the Campaigns of Rocroi and Fribourg, in 1643 and 1644, and died in 1693.

BESIERS, or Beziers, an ancient and handſome town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a viſcounty. It has a delightful ſituation, and the country it ſtands in is fertile in corn, oil, and excellent wine. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Orbe, and the Royal Canal, eight miles north of the Mediterranean, twelve north-eaſt of Narbonne, and ten weſt of Agde. Long. 3. 23. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

BESTIARII, in Roman antiquity, ſuch perſons as fought againſt wild beaſts, or were expoſed to them by the ſentence of the law; of which there were four kinds: the firſt thoſe who fought for money; the ſecond, young men who fought with beaſts to ſhew their dexterity in managing their arms; the third, where ſeveral perſons, well armed, were let looſe at once againſt a number of beaſts; and the fourth, thoſe condemned to be devoured by the beaſts; theſe conſiſted either of priſoners of war, or ſlaves who had been guilty of ſome enormous crime. Theſe laſt were expoſed naked and defenceleſs.

BESTON, or Besodunus (John) a learned Engliſh divine, of the fifteenth century, was prior of the monaſtery of Carmelite friars at Lynn, in Norfolk, and raiſed himſelf a great character by the works he publiſhed, which were, 1. A Compendium of Moral Divinity. 2. The Elements of Logic. 3. Of the Virtues and Vices oppoſite to each other; and ſome other pieces.

BESTRICIA, a town of Tranſylvania, remarkable for the gold mines that are near it. It is eighty-five miles north-weſt of Hermanſtadt, and ninety eaſt of Tecka. Long. 22. 5. E. Lat. 48. 0. N.

BETANZOS, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated on the river Mandeo, thirty-three miles north of Compoſtella, thirty-ſeven ſouth-weſt of Mondonedo. Long. 7. 50. W. Lat. 43. 21. N.

BETELFAQUI, or Betelfaki, a town in Arabia the Happy, about twenty-five miles from the Red Sea, or the Arabian Gulph. It is the mart for coffee, becauſe it grows in plenty thereabouts, and is more in eſteem than any other ſort. It is called Turky coffee, becauſe it formerly came through that country. It is ninety-three miles north of Mocha, near which our ſhips lie when they go to trade in that country, and though larger than that city, is under its government. It is adorned with very handſome moſques, whoſe high towers or minorets are whitened both within and without. The houſes are built with brick, and are one or two ſtories high, with flat roofs. This city has no walls, but within a muſquet ſhot of it there is a handſome caſtle. Within the town there is a large bazar, or market-place, for coffee, which takes up two great courts, and has piazzas covered over. Hither the Arabians of the country round about it bring their coffee in ſacks, made of matts, and one camel carries two of theſe ſacks. At the lower end of the middle bazar is raiſed a divan, four feet from the ground, covered with carpets, whereon the officers of the cuſtoms ſit to take an account of all the coffee that is ſold. Long. 45. 58. E. Lat. 15. 40. N.

BETHEL (Slingsby) ſheriff of London, in the reign of king of Charles II. and one of the moſt zealous and active of the party, who were for excluding the duke of York from the crown. He underſtood trade, and ſeems to have been well acquainted with thoſe maxims, by which an eſtate is ſaved as well as gotten. After riches poured in upon him, his œconomy was much the ſame as it was before. Parſimony was ſo habitual to him, that he knew not how to relax into generoſity, and while ſheriff of London was generally cenſured for being too frugal in his entertainments.

"Chaſte were his cellars, and his ſhrieval board
"The groſſneſs of a city feaſt abhorr'd;

"His

" His cooks with long diſuſe their trade forgot,
" Cool was his kitchen, tho' his brains were hot."
DRYDEN.

He was the author of a book, intitled, The Intereſt of the Princes and States of Europe, at the end of which is a Narrative of the moſt material Debates and Paſſages in the Parliament, which ſat in the protectorate of Richard Cromwell.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Paleſtine, famous for the birth of Jeſus Chriſt. It was once a flouriſhing town, but is now only a poor village. It is ſeated on the ridge of a hill, which runs eaſt and weſt. Here is a church, built by St. Helena, in the form of a croſs, which is very large; from the top of which may be ſeen all the country round about. The roof is lofty, flat, and compoſed of cedar on the inſide, and leaded without. Both ſides of the nave are ſupported by two rows of marble pillars, each made of one piece, and eleven in a row, inſomuch that they make as it were five naves, ſeparated from each other by theſe rows of pillars, in each of which is the picture of ſome ſaint. On the wall over the pillars there is a very beautiful Moſaic work, on a gold ground. The walls were formerly overlaid with fine marble, but the Turks have taken it to adorn their moſques. The three upper ends of the croſs terminate in three ſemicircles, having in each an altar. Over the chancel there is a ſtately cupola, covered with lead on the outſide, and within adorned with Moſaic work. Cloſe to the church is the monaſtery of the Franciſcans, which is large but indifferently built. The gardens are defended with ſtrong walls, and at the north-weſt of them ſtands a tower now almoſt in ruins. Their chapel is better taken care of. Through this there is a paſſage to a ſquare cave, where they ſay the Innocents were buried. Beyond this there are paſſages to the tombs of St. Jerom, St. Paula, Euſtochium, and Euſebius of Cremona. Beyond theſe there is a grot or cell, which they ſay was the lodging place of St. Jerom, where he tranſlated the Bible. Another entrance leads to a vault or chapel, twelve feet wide and forty long, whoſe floor is paved, and ſides lined with white marble, and the roof is adorned with Moſaic work, now much decayed. At the end of this there is an arched concavity, with an altar, over which is a picture of the nativity, and under it a vault, the middle of which is a ſtar made with ſtones of various colours, to mark the place where they ſay our Saviour was born; and near this is the manger where they pretend he was laid; it is hewn out of a rock, and is now flag'd with white marble.

The few cottages that are yet ſtanding are inhabited by Greeks and Armenians, who get a poor livelihood by ſelling the model of the ſepulchre and grot of the nativity to ſtrangers, cut in wood or ſtone; as alſo by attending on pilgrims. Bethlehem is about ſix miles weſt of Jeruſalem. Long. 35. 55. E. Lat. 31. 30. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, two miles north of Louvain, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long. 4. 40. E. Lat. 51. 2. N.

BETHUNE, a town of France, in Artois, containing about five thouſand two hundred inhabitants. There is an entrance into this city thro' four gates, and it is ſurrounded with walls and fortified. The city and the caſtle taken together are of a triangular figure, but the caſtle itſelf is a very irregular building. The houſes are very indifferent, and the ſtreets ill paved; however, there is a large handſome ſquare, and ſeveral churches. In the marſhy lands, near the city, there are ſeveral canals, cut for the conveniency of whitening linen. It is ſeated on a rock by the river Belſe, eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Aire, twenty ſouth-weſt of St. Omer's, ſixteen weſt of Arras, and one hundred and twenty north of Paris. Long. 2. 48. E. Lat. 50. 32. N.

BETHUNE (MAXIMILIAN DE) duke of Sully, grand maſter of the artillery, and marſhal of France, ſovereign prince of Enrichemont and Bois-Bell, marquis of Roſny, and one of the greateſt men France has produced, was born at Roſny, in 1559. He entered very young into the ſervice of Henry of Bourbon, then king of Navarre, who was afterwards Henry IV. king of France, and merited his favour by his ſervices and fidelity. He was at the battles of Coutras, Arques, and Ivry; at the ſieges of Paris, Noyon, Rouen, and Laon, and ſignalized himſelf on every important occaſion. In 1597 he was made chief overſeer of the highways of France, and the following year was raiſed to the poſt of ſuperintendant of the finances. Though he was then but forty years of age, and had hitherto ſignalized himſelf only in the army, he put the king's finances in ſuch order, that he paid his debts, which amounted to two hundred millions of livres, and laid up great ſums in the king's treaſury. In 1601 he was made grand maſter of the artillery, the next year governor of the Baſtile, and afterwards ſuperintendant of the fortifications. He was then ſent into England as ambaſſador extraordinary, and had, at his return, the government of Poictou. At laſt Henry IV. in 1606, erected, in his favour, the territory of Sully on the Loire into a duchy and peerage, and him made grand maſter of the ports and havens. After the murder of that great prince in 1610, the duke of Sully, who had ſerved him with the greateſt zeal and fidelity, was obliged to retire to one of his houſes, where he enjoyed a private life; but in 1634 he was made marſhal of France, upon which he reſigned the poſt of grand maſter of the artillery. He died in his caſtle of Villebon, on the 21ſt of December, 1641, at eighty-two years of age, after having obtained the reputation of being an upright, ſincere, and wiſe man; of having an extraordinary capacity in the management of public affairs, and being inviolably faithful in keeping his promiſes. His excellent Memoirs, entitled, Œconomies Royal, were tranſlated into Engliſh by Mrs. Lennox, in 1757.

BETIS, governor of Gaza for Darius, defended that place with great bravery againſt Alexander the Great; but that conqueror having been wounded at the firſt aſſault, after he had taken the city, cruelly ordered Betis to be put to death, about three hundred and thirty-three years before the birth of Chriſt.

BETLEM GABOR, or GABRIEL, a famous prince of Tranſilvania, born in that country of an ancient and noble family, but very poor. He was educated in the doctrines of Calviniſm, and obtained the eſteem of Gabriel Battori, prince of Tranſilvania. After which he went to Conſtantinople, where he gained the affections of the Turks by his courage. With their aſſiſtance, he, in 1613, defeated Gabriel Battori, his benefactor, ſeized ſeveral places in Hungary, and was there proclaimed king. In 1620, the emperor ſent againſt him the counts of Dampierre and Bucquoy; but they were defeated and ſlain. Gabriel at length propoſed a peace, which the emperor would grant him on no other condition, but of his renouncing the title of king of Hungary, and being contented with that of prince of the empire. He therefore ſeveral times took up arms, but with ſuch ill ſucceſs, that he was obliged, in 1624, to conclude a peace on the conditions impoſed upon him. He died on the 15th of November, 1629, after having left conſiderable legacies to the emperor and other princes.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on the confines of the county, next to Cheſhire, in a barren ſandy ſoil, ſixteen miles north-north-weſt of Stafford, and one hundred and fifty-ſeven on the ſame point from London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 35. 0. N.

BETLIS, a town of Armenia, or Turcomania, one hundred and fifty miles from Diarbekir, and forty-five from Van, belonging to a bey, or prince of the country, who is very powerful, and is neither ſubject to the grand ſeignior, nor the king of Perſia. It lies in the road from Tauris to Aleppo; and he can ſtop caravans whenever he pleaſes; for the paſſage between the mountains is ſo narrow, that ten men can defend it againſt a thouſand. The town is ſeated between two mountains about a cannon-ſhot from each other, and the caſtle is on an eminence exactly in the middle. This eminence, or hill, is in the ſhape of a ſugar-loaf, and is ſo ſteep on all ſides, that there is no getting up, but by winding round it. The people in and about the town are ſhepherds; but they are ready to take up arms at the command of their prince. Long. 42. 40. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

BETTERTON (THOMAS) the moſt eminent tragedian of the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of Mr. Betterton, under-cook to king Charles I. and was born in Tothill-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, in the year 1635. He was firſt bound apprentice to a bookſeller; but his genius leading him ſtrongly to the ſtage, he commenced actor in 1656, under the direction of ſir William D'Avenant. Upon the Reſtoration, and the eſtabliſhment of the companies of players, the one called the King's Company, and the other the Duke's Company, Mr. Betterton was admitted into the latter. In a little time after, at the command of king Charles II. he went over to Paris, in order to take a view of the French ſtage, and import from thence whatever he ſhould think might any way contribute to the improvement of our own; and it was upon this occaſion, as is generally ſuppoſed, that moving ſcenes were firſt introduced upon the Engliſh theatre. When the two companies, the King's and the Duke's, were united, Mr. Betterton's merit ſhone out with unrivalled luſtre; and when he was even obliged, by the cruelty of the managers, to abandon their company, and to erect a new play-houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and afterwards another in the Hay-market, he was ſtill able, by his great powers of acting, to maintain that ſuperiority, which he had formerly acquired, over all his cotemporary players. Towards the latter end of his life, he happened to meet with a very great misfortune; for having imprudently riſqued his whole fortune in a naval adventure, the ſhip in which it was embarked was taken by the enemy, and he was thus ſtripped on a ſudden of all that he poſſeſſed. He was enabled, however, by the generoſity of the public, to retrieve

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in ſome meaſure, his ruined affairs; for a play being acted for his benefit, he cleared by it no leſs than five hundred pounds. His abilities as an actor, and his virtues as a modeſt, humane, and worthy man, procured him univerſal eſteem. He wrote ſome dramatic pieces; theſe were, 1. The Woman made a Juſtice. 2. The unjuſt Judge, or Appius and Virginia; and, 3. The amorous Widow, or the wanton Wife; but on the 28th of April, 1710, he paid that tribute to nature, from which neither heroes, nor thoſe who play them, can be exempted.

BETTS (JOHN) an eminent phyſician of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Wincheſter, and educated at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford. He commenced doctor of phyſic in 1654, and practiſed with great ſucceſs in London, but chiefly among the Roman Catholics, being himſelf of that perſuaſion. He was afterwards appointed phyſician in ordinary to king Charles II. He wrote two Treatiſes in Latin; one on the Origin and Nature of the Blood; and the other on the Harmony between Medicine and Natural Philoſophy.

BETUE, or BETAW, a territory of the Low Countries, in the duchy of Guelderland, between the rivers Rhine and Lech. The land is moiſt, and the rains ſometimes render the roads impaſſable. It is divided into the Upper and Lower.

BEVELAND, two iſlands of the province of Zealand, in the United Netherlands, ſeparated by the river Schelde. The one is called the North, and the other the South.

BETULEIUS (SIXTUS) an able grammarian, a good Latin poet, and philoſopher, born at Memmingen, in the year 1500; his true name was Birck. He taught the belles lettres and philoſophy with reputation, and became principal of the college of Augſburg, where he died on the 16th of June, 1554. He publiſhed ſeveral works in proſe, and his dramatic pieces of Joſeph, Suſanna, and Judith, are eſteemed.

BEVERIDGE (WILLIAM) a learned divine, and biſhop of St. Aſaph, was born at Barrow, in Leiceſterſhire, in the year 1638, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his early piety, his ſeriouſneſs of mind, and integrity of life. After finiſhing his ſtudies at Cambridge, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in the oriental languages, he became ſucceſſively vicar of Yealing, in Middleſex, rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, archdeacon of Colcheſter, prebendary of Canterbury, chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary; and, in 1704, was advanced to the biſhoprick of St. Aſaph. This dignity, however, he enjoyed but a ſhort time; for he died at his lodgings in the cloyſters in Weſtminſter abbey, March the 5th, 1708, in the ſeventy firſt year of his age, and his body was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. He wrote, 1. A Treatiſe of the Excellency and Uſe of the Oriental Tongues, eſpecially the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan, with a Syriac Grammar. 2. *Inſtitutionum Chronologicarum*, in quarto. 3. *Pandectæ Canonum, SS. Apoſtolorum & Conſiliorum ab Eccleſia Græca receptorum*, &c. two volumes, folio. 4. Private Thoughts upon Religion. 5. An hundred and fifty Sermons and Diſcourſes, on ſeveral Subjects. 6. The Church Catechiſm explained. 7. A complete Syſtem of Divinity. 8. A Defence of Sternhold and Hopkins's Pſalms; and, 9. An Expoſition of the Thirty-nine Articles.

BEVERLAND (ADRIAN) a writer in the latter end of the ſixteenth century, was born at Middleburg, in Zealand. He wrote ſeveral books in Latin, viz 1. On original Sin, in which he endeavoured to ſhew that Adam's ſin conſiſted entirely in the commerce with his wife; for this book he was committed to priſon, and his book condemned to be burnt. 2. An Admonition to avoid Fornication; many ſatires; and other pieces.

BEVERLEY, a town of Yorkſhire, governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. The minſter here is a very fair and neat ſtructure, and the roof is an arch of ſtone; in it are ſeveral monuments of the Percies, earls of Northumberland, who had added a little chapel to the choir, in the window whereof there are ſeveral pictures of that family painted on glaſs; at the upper end of the choir, at the right of the altar-place, ſtands the freed-ſtool, made of one entire ſtone, to which whoſoever fled had a right of protection; at the upper end of the body of the church, next the choir, hangs an ancient table, with the picture of king Athelſtane, who founded the church; between them is this inſcription,

Als free make I thee,
As heart can wiſh, or egh can ſee.

Hence the inhabitants pay no toll in any town or port in England. In the body of the church ſtands an ancient monument, called the virgins' tomb, becauſe two virgin ſiſters lie buried there, who gave the town a piece of land, into which any free man may put three milch cows, from Lady-day to Michaelmas; at the lower end of the body of the church is a large font of agate ſtone.

Near the minſter, on the ſouth ſide of it, is a place called Hall-Garth, wherein they keep a court of record, called Proveſt's-court; in this cauſes ariſing within the liberties may be tried for any ſum. The liberties contain above a hundred towns and parts of towns, in Holderneſſe and other parts of the Eaſt-Riding belonging to it. The town is a mile in length, having pleaſant ſprings running quite through it. It is beautified with two ſtately churches, and has a free-ſchool, with two fellowſhips, ſix ſcholarſhips, and three exhibitions in St. John's college, Cambridge, belonging to it; beſides ſix alms-houſes, where none are admitted but thoſe that give bond to leave their effects to the poor when they die.

It has two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on Thurſday before Valentine's-day, Holy-Thurſday, July 5, and November 5, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep.

The principal trade of this town is making malt, oat-meal, and tanned leather, and the poor people chiefly ſupport themſelves by making bone lace. About a mile eaſt from the town, there is a mineral water, which cures eruptions of the ſkin, and is beneficial in the king's evil. Beverley is nine miles from Kingſton on Hull, and one hundred and eighty-one miles from London. Long. 0. 9. E. Lat. 53. 50. E.

BEVERLEY (JOHN of) in Latin *Joannes Beverlacius*, archbiſhop of York in the eighth century, was born of a noble family, at Harpham, in Northumberland, and was juſtly eſteemed one of the beſt ſcholars of his time. He was firſt a monk, and afterwards abbot of the monaſtery of St. Hilda, when his merit recommending him to the favour of Alfred king of Northumberland, who, in the year 685, advanced him to the ſee of Haguſtald, or Hexham, and, in 687, tranſlated him to the archbiſhoprick of York. This prelate was tutor to the famous Bede, and lived in the ſtricteſt friendſhip with Acca and other Anglo-Saxon doctors, ſeveral of whom he engaged to write comments on the Holy Scriptures. In 704, he founded a college at Beverley, for ſecular prieſts, and after he had governed the ſee of York, thirty-four years, being tired of the tumults and confuſions that prevailed in the church, diveſted himſelf of his epiſcopal character, and retired to Beverley, and died four years after, on the 7th of May, 721. He wrote, 1. An Eſſay towards an Expoſition of St. Luke. 2. Homilies on the Goſpels; and other works. Between three and four hundred years after his death, his body was taken up by Alfric, archbiſhop of York, and placed in a ſhrine richly adorned with ſilver, gold, and precious ſtones; and in 1416, the day of his death was, by a ſynod held at London, appointed a feſtival. Bede and other monkiſh writers aſcribe ſeveral miracles to him, of which we ſhall only mention the following: a youth, who had been dumb from his infancy, being brought to the biſhop, he ordered him to put out his tongue, and making the ſign of the croſs upon it, he commanded him to draw it in again; then he bid him pronounce the letter A, which he readily did; then the letter B, and ſo on quite through the alphabet; next he tried him with ſingle words, and afterwards with ſentences, and from that time the young man had the entire uſe of ſpeech.

BEVERLEY (JOHN) a Carmelite monk, and doctor and profeſſor of divinity at Oxford. flouriſhed about the year 1390, in the reign of Richard II. and wrote, in Latin, Queſtions on the Maſter of the Sentences, and Diſputations on uſeful Topics.

BEVERNINK (JEROM) one of the moſt able men, in the ſeventeenth century, in embaſſies and important negociations, was born at Gouda, in Holland, April 25, 1614. He was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the protector in England, in 1654, and concluded the peace between England and Holland; he was afterwards ſent into Spain, under the ſame character, and met with the ſame ſucceſs; and in 1679, concluded a treaty of peace and commerce between Sweden and the States General. He died Oct. 30, 1690, at the age of ſeventy-ſix.

BEULANIUS, a divine and hiſtorian, who flouriſhed in the year 1600, was a Briton by birth. He had a very extenſive knowledge, and great fluency of ſtyle. He was extremely induſtrious in examining into the antiquities of nations, and tracing out the families of the Engliſh Saxons, after they had entered Britain; and from theſe collections he is ſaid to have written his work *De Genealogiis Gentium*.

BEULANIUS (SAMUEL) a learned divine and hiſtorian of the ſeventh century, was ſon of the preceding, and born in Northumberland, but educated almoſt from his infancy in the Iſle of Wight. He was a man of a very humane and mild diſpoſition, a good hiſtorian, and well ſkilled in geometry. He wrote, 1. An Hiſtory of the Iſle of Wight; and, in Latin, 2. Annotations upon Nennius. 3. An Hiſtory of the Actions of King Arthur in Scotland; and, 4. An Hiſtorical Itinerary. He flouriſhed in the year 640.

BEWDLY,

BEWDLY, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, twelve capital burgeſſes, a recorder, a ſteward, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Severn, and was formerly accounted a very delightful place; for which reaſon Henry VII. built a houſe here for prince Arthur, and called it Tiken hall. It is a neat well-built town, and has a good trade for malt, leather, and caps; the market is conſiderable for barley; it has three fairs, on April 23, for horned cattle, horſes, cheeſe, linen and woollen cloth; on December 10, for hogs only; and on December 11, for horned cattle, horſes, cheeſe, linen and woollen cloth. It is one hundred and twenty-ſeven miles north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 52. 25. N.

BEYS (GILES) a famous printer of Paris in the ſixteenth century, was the firſt printer who, in his editions, diſtinguiſhed the j and v conſonants from the i and u vowels.

BEZA (THEODORE) one of the principal pillars of the reformed church, was born at Vezelai, in Burgundy, June 24, 1519. He was brought up by his uncle Nicholas de Beza, counſellor of the Parliament of Paris, till the month of December, 1528, when he ſent him to ſtudy at Orleans, and afterwards at Bourges, where he was under the care of Melchior Wolmar, under whom he made an extraordinary progreſs in polite learning, and from him imbibed the principles of Calviniſm. His uncle intended him for the bar; but the law not ſuiting his diſpoſition, he ſpent moſt of his time in reading the Greek and Latin authors, and in compoſing verſes. In 1539, he took up his licentiate's degree, and went to Paris. Ten years after, he accepted of the Greek profeſſorſhip of Lauſanne, where he alſo read lectures in French, on the New Teſtament, to the refugees of both ſexes, who dwelt in that city. He afterwards preached at Geneva, where he ſettled in 1559; after which he returned to France, and, at the requeſt of the king of Navarre, aſſiſted at the conference of Poiſſi. He often preached before the queen of Navarre, the prince of Conde, and in the ſuburbs of Paris. After the maſſacre of Vaſſi, he was deputed to complain of that violence to the king, and, in the civil war which followed, attended the prince of Conde. In 1571, he was choſen moderator at the national ſynod of Rochelle; and the year after, aſſiſted at that of Niſmes; after this, he aſſiſted at the conferences of Montbeliard, and at thoſe of Bern. He wrote, 1. A Tranſlation of the New Teſtament; 2. turned the Pſalms into Latin verſe; 3. publiſhed a Treatiſe on the Sacraments; 4. ſome Sermons on the Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt and on Solomon's Song; 5. a Verſion of the Canticles, in lyric verſe; 6. a French tragi-comedy, intitled The Sacrifice of Abraham; and many other pieces. He died October 13, 1605. He was a man of merit and ſtrict piety; but he was expoſed to a hundred ſlanders; he however ſhewed both the Catholics and Lutherans, that he knew how to defend himſelf.

BEZIERS. See BESIERS.

BEZONS (JAMES BAZIN, count DE) marſhal of France, was the ſon of Claudius Bazin, lord of Bezons, and counſellor of ſtate in ordinary. He began to ſerve in Portugal, under the count de Schomberg, in 1667, and at length ſignalized himſelf, in a great number of ſieges and battles, till the year 1709, when he was made marſhal of France. He took Landau in 1713, was counſellor to the council of the regency after the death of Lewis XIV. and died at Paris, on the 22d of May, 1733, aged eighty-eight.

BIANCHINI (FRANCIS) one of the moſt learned men of his time, was born at Verona, on the 13th of December, 1662, of a noble and ancient family. His taſte for natural philoſophy and mathematics induced him to eſtabliſh the academy of Aletofili, at Verona. He went to Rome, in 1684, and was made librarian to cardinal Ottoboni, who was afterwards pope under the name of Alexander VIII. he alſo became canon of St. Mary de la Rotonda, and at length of St. Lawrence in Damaſo. He was eſteemed by the learned, and was a member of many academies. He publiſhed ſeveral learned diſſertations, &c. and died on the 2d of March, 1729, aged ſixty-ſeven.

BIAS, a celebrated philoſopher, and one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, lived about ſix hundred and eight years before Chriſt. He was accuſtomed to ſay, "It is a "ſickneſs of the mind to wiſh for impoſſible things." During the ſiege of Priena, his native city, being aſked why he was the only one who retired from the place without carrying any thing with him, he replied, that he carried his all with him, meaning that his knowledge and virtue were the only bleſſings that were peculiarly his own, ſince they could not be taken from him. He expired while pleading for one of his friends.

BIBERACH, a free imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, ſeated on the river Ruſs, between the cities of Ulm and Conſtance. It has mineral waters, which are greatly eſteemed. The government is divided between the papiſts and proteſtants. It carries on a trade in dimity, and is eight miles eaſt of Buchaw, eighteen ſouth-weſt of Ulm, and three hundred and thirty north of Lindaw. Long. 10. 2. E. Lat. 48. 4. N.

BIBIENA (FERDINAND GALLI) an excellent painter and architect, was born at Bologna, in 1657, and was ſurnamed Bibiena from a territory of that name in Tuſcany, in which his father was born. He acquired ſuch reputation by his ſkill in architecture, the decorations of the theatre, and perſpective, that the duke of Parma invited him to his court, and made him his firſt painter and architect. Bibiena at length went to the emperor's court, where he had the ſame honours and advantages. He wrote two books of architecture, and died at Bologna, at above eighty years of age. His ſons followed with ſucceſs, the ſame profeſſions.

BIBLIANDER (THEODORUS) profeſſor of divinity at Zurich, was born at Biſchofszel, in Switzerland, in the year 1504. He was a man of univerſal learning, but chiefly excelled in expounding the Scriptures. He filled the chair of divinity profeſſor at Zurich, from the year 1532 to 1560. He wrote a new edition of the Koran, which he publiſhed with notes, and many other books, moſt of which are ſtill preſerved, in manuſcript, in the library of Zurich. He died September 24, 1564.

BIBLIS, in fabulous hiſtory, a nymph, who not being able to gain the affection of her brother, wept till ſhe became a fountain.

BICETRE, a caſtle in the Iſle of France, two miles from Paris, where they ſhut up mad people, beggars, vagabonds, gypſies, and diſobedient children.

BICESTER, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a church, a meeting-houſe, and a market on Fridays; with four fairs, held on Friday in Eaſter-week, firſt Friday in June, Auguſt 5, and December 13, for horſes, cows, ſheep, pigs, wool, toys, &c. It is ſeated at the head of a ſmall rivulet which falls into the Cherwell, and is a ſtraggling town, except about the market-place. It is thirteen miles north eaſt of Oxford, ſixty-ſeven weſt-ſouth weſt of Cambridge, and fifty-ſix ſouth-weſt of London. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 51. 46. N.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in Lower Navarre, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Bidouſe, thirteen miles eaſt of Bayonne. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 41. 31. N.

BIDAL D'ASFELD (CLAUDIUS FRANCIS) marſhal of France, after having ſignalized himſelf on ſeveral occaſions, was made lieutenant-general in 1704, and ſent into Spain, where, in 1707, he contributed greatly to the victory of Almanza, took by aſſault the city of Xativa, and that of Denia, and, in 1709, rendered himſelf maſter of Alicant. He continued to ſignalize himſelf by his courage and conduct till the year 1715, when he was created knight of the Golden Fleece. He, the ſame year, became director general of the fortifications in France, and counſellor of the councils of war and the navy. He commanded in chief the German army, in 1734, after the death of the marſhal de Berwick, and, the ſame year, rendered himſelf maſter of Philipſburgh. He had ſoon after the government of Straſbourg, and died at Paris, in 1743.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, on the frontiers of France, which has its ſource in the Pyrenean mountains, and falls into the ſea between Andaye and Fontarabia.

BIDDIFORD, a market-town in Devonſhire, ſeated on the ſide of two hills, between which a fine river has its courſe. There is a bridge over the river, through the arch of which ſhips of great burthen may paſs, but then it muſt be without their maſts; at low water, there remains a channel ſufficient for pleaſure-boats. Some have ſaid that carts take this opportunity to paſs the river, becauſe they are not permitted to go over the bridge; but it is a miſtake, for waggons of three ton weight may croſs the bridge, if they pay an acknowledgement to the bridge-warden; the arches are ſo elaſtic, that it will ſhake with the rapid motion of a coach, but not with the lighteſt tread of a horſe, as ſome have aſſerted. The boats uſed on the river are paſſage-boats, and lighters, all which may be hired at a moderate rate.

The town is well built, particularly a new ſtreet fronting the quay, which is bridge-land, and inhabited by people of fortune. The quay itſelf is in the body of the town, and is ſo commodious, that ſhips of two hundred tons may lay their ſides to it and unload without the uſe of a lighter. It is a place of conſiderable trade; but the herring fiſhery has failed many years, and ſo has the manufactory of rock-ſalt into ſalt upon ſalt, by firſt diſſolving it in ſea-water, and then boiling it again. Great quantities of potter's ware are made here, and exported to Briſtol, Wales, and Ireland. The town is governed by a mayor, aldermen, a recorder, capital burgeſſes, ſerjeants, &c. and has a particular court, in which actions for debt are brought in any caſe, and for any ſum. There is a market three days in a week, Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays; but Tueſdays and Saturdays are moſt conſiderable; Tueſday's market is well ſerved with corn and other proviſions.

The number of houſes is about five hundred, and allowing five perſons to each houſe, the inhabitants will be about two thouſand five hundred. The church is large, and the greateſt part new built, and yet it will but juſt contain the auditory. It has an organ, and a good ring of bells, which the nearneſs of the water renders very muſical. There is an epitaph in the weſtern wall of the church, that acquaints us that the plague raged with great violence here in 1646. It was ſuppoſed to be caught by children playing with bags of wool, juſt landed on the Quay. There are two diſſenting meeting-houſes, frequented by about a fourth part of the inhabitants; and a grammar-ſchool, endowed with about twenty pounds a year. The longitude of Biddiford is 4. 10. W. latitude 51. 10. N. The diſtance from London two hundred and three miles.

BIDDLE (John) a Socinian writer, was born at Wotton-under-Edge, in Glouceſterſhire, in the year 1615, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. In 1641 he took his degree of maſter of arts, and the magiſtrates of Glouceſter chooſing him maſter of the free-ſchool of St. Mary le Crypt, in that city; he ſettled there, and was much eſteemed for his diligence; but falling into ſome opinions concerning the Trinity, different from thoſe commonly received, and expreſſing his thoughts with too much freedom, he was accuſed of hereſy, and on the 2d of December, 1645, committed to the common jail, though he was then ill of a fever; but was diſcharged on a gentleman's giving bail for his appearance, when the parliament ſhould ſend for him. Six months after, he was ſummoned to appear at Weſtminſter, and a committee being appointed by the parliament to examine him, he freely told them that he did not believe the commonly received notion of the divinity of the Holy Ghoſt, but was ready to hear what could be oppoſed againſt him. He was at length, after many delays, committed to the cuſtody of one of their officers, and referred to the aſſembly of divines, ſitting at Weſtminſter, before whom he often appeared, and gave them in writing twelve arguments he had drawn up againſt the divinity of the Holy Ghoſt, which being publiſhed ſoon after, he was ſummoned to appear at the bar of the houſe of commons, where, being aſked if he owned that treatiſe, and the opinions it contained, he anſwered in the affirmative, upon which he was committed to priſon, in September, 1647, and the book burnt by the hangman.

The next year Mr. Biddle drew a greater ſtorm upon himſelf by publiſhing two tracts, one A confeſſion of Faith touching the Holy Trinity, according to the Scripture; and the other The Teſtimonies of Irenæus, Juſtin Martyr, Tertullian, Novatianus, Theophilus, Origen, Euſebius, &c. concerning one God, and the Perſons of the Holy Trinity. Theſe were no ſooner publiſhed, than the aſſembly of divines ſollicited the parliament, and procured an ordinance inflicting death upon thoſe that held opinions contrary to the received doctrine of the Trinity, and ſevere penalties upon thoſe who differed in leſſer matters. Mr. Briddle however eſcaped by a diſſenſion in the parliament, and lying unregarded for ſeveral years, his keepers, upon his giving ſecurity, ſuffered him to go into Staffordſhire, where he was hoſpitably entertained by a juſtice of peace, who, at his death left him a legacy. But Bradſhaw, preſident of the council of ſtate, hearing of the indulgence granted him, had him recalled, and more ſtrictly confined. In this confinement he ſpent his whole ſubſtance, and was reduced to great indigence, till Roger Daniel employed him in correcting an impreſſion of the Greek Septuagint Bible.

In 1651, Biddle was reſtored to liberty, on the publication of the general act of oblivion, and the ſame year publiſhed his Larger and Shorter Chriſtian Catechiſms, for which he was, in 1654, brought to the bar of the houſe of commons, and committed cloſe priſoner to the Gate-houſe; but after about ſix months impriſonment, he was acquitted by the court of king's bench.

The next year being accuſed of blaſphemy, he was ſent to Newgate, and ordered to be tried for his life at the enſuing ſeſſions; but the protector not chooſing to have him either condemned or acquitted, took him out of the hands of the law, and detained him in priſon, till being weary of receiving petitions for and againſt him, he, in 1655, ſent him to St. Mary's caſtle, in the Iſle of Scilly. But in 1658, he was brought back to London by a writ of habeas corpus, and nothing being then laid to his charge, was ſet at liberty, and became paſtor of an independent meeting. Upon the reſtoration of Charles II. when the liberty of the diſſenters was taken away, he reſtrained himſelf from public to more private aſſemblies; but on the firſt of June, 1662, he was ſeized in his lodging, where he and a few of his friends were met for divine worſhip; they were taken before a juſtice of peace, who committed them all to priſon, where they lay till the recorder took ſecurity for their anſwering to the charge brought againſt them at the next ſeſſions. But the court being unable to find a ſtatute whereon to form any criminal indictment, they were referred to the ſeſſions following; and proceeded againſt at common law: each of the hearers was fined twenty pounds, Mr. Biddle one hundred pounds, and to lie in priſon till it was paid: but in leſs than five weeks, he, by his cloſe confinement, contracted a diſeaſe, which put an end to his life, on the 22d of September, 1662, in the forty-ſeventh year of his age. His Life was publiſhed in Latin, in 1682, by Mr. Farrington, of the Inner Temple, who repreſents him as poſſeſſed of extraordinary piety, charity, and humility; he would not diſcourſe of thoſe points in which he diſſered from others, with thoſe that did not appear religious according to their knowledge; and was a ſtrict obſerver himſelf, and a ſevere exactor in others, of reverence in ſpeaking of God and Chriſt. He had ſo happy a memory, that he retained word for word the whole New Teſtament, not only in Engliſh, but in Greek, as far as the fourth chapter of the Revelations of St. John.

BIDENTALES, in Roman antiquity, a college of prieſts inſtituted to perform ſeveral ceremonies and expiations, when any place was blaſted by lightning. Their principal office was ſacrificing a ſheep of two years old, which being, in Latin, called *bidens*, the place blaſted by lightning obtained the name of *bidental*.

BIDLOO (Godfrey) author of ſeveral treatiſes in anatomy, was born at Amſterdam, March 12, 1649. In 1688, he was profeſſor of anatomy at the Hague, and, in 1694, at Leyden, when king William III. of England appointed him his phyſician, which he would not accept but on condition of holding his profeſſorſhip, which was readily granted him. He publiſhed, in Latin, 1. The Anatomy of the human Body, demonſtrated in one hundred and five Cuts, explained by the Diſcoveries of the ancient and modern Writers. 2. An Oration upon the Antiquity of Anatomy. 4. A Letter to Anthony Leewenhoek on the Animals ſometimes found in the Liver of Sheep and other Animals. 5. Two Decades of Diſſertations in Anatomy and Chirurgery; and other pieces. He died at Leyden, in April, 1713.

BIEEZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol. It is ſeated on the river Wiſeloke, forty miles ſouth-eaſt of Cracovia, and fifty ſouth-weſt of Sandemir. Long. 21. 15. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

BIEL (Gabriel) one of the beſt ſcholaſtic divines, in the fifteenth century, was a native of Spire, or, according to others, of Tubingen. He wrote Commentaries on the Maſter of the Sentences, and other works.

BIELA, a city of Ruſſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Opſcha, one hundred and twenty-five miles weſt of Moſcow. Long. 34. 55. E. Lat. 55. 0. N.

Biela-Osero, or Bolozoro, a city in Ruſſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſeated on a lake, at the mouth of the river Conſa, three hundred and thirty-eight miles ſouth of Archangel. Long. 39. 10. E. Lat. 58. 55. N.

BIELGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government of the ſame name, which is part of Little Ruſſia, and inhabited by Coſſacks. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and is ſeated on the river Donis.

BIELLA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of Belleſe, near the river Cerda, twenty miles north-weſt of Verceil, and thirteen north-eaſt of Ivrea. Long. 8. 3. E. Lat. 45. 22. N.

BIELSKOI, a city of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolquia, near one of the ſources of the river Narew, one hundred miles north-eaſt of Warſaw. Long 24. 15. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

BIENNA, called in German Biel, a town in Swiſſerland, at the north end of a lake of the ſame name. It is moderately large and handſome; is ſeated in a ſpacious plain, on the river Schus, at the foot of a hill covered with vines. It is dependant on the biſhop and prince of Porentru, and at the ſame time partakes of the ſovereignty with him. It is abſolutely independent as to ſpiritual matters, and as to temporal, the biſhop has a mayor, who preſides in the council in his name, when any criminal matters are brought before them. Half of the fines, when they amount to above a crown, belong to the biſhop, with certain tythes and other rents. There are two councils in Bienna; the great one conſiſts of thirty, and the leſs of twenty-four. The burgeſſes are divided into ſix companies, each of which ſends counſellors. The burgomaſter preſides in the council in civil affairs. The inhabitants are of the proteſtant religion, and are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Soleure, and Friburg. The German language prevails there, but French is underſtood. Bienna is two miles north of Nidau, ſixteen north-weſt of Bern, twelve ſouth-weſt of Soleure, and eighteen north of Friburg. Long. 7. 14. E. Lat. 47. 11. N.

BIETIGKHEIM, a ſtrong town of Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg. The air is healthy, the wine good, and the fruits excellent. It is ſeated near Beſikheim, Stutgar,

and the ſtrong caſtle of Aſberg, at the confluence of a ſmall river with the Ens.

BIEZ (Oudar de) marſhal of France, was deſcended from an ancient and illuſtrious family, originally of Artois. After having ſerved in a diſtinguiſhed poſt in Italy and elſewhere, he was made marſhal of France about the year 1543. He at length commanded with ſucceſs in Picardy againſt the Engliſh; but having incurred the diſpleaſure of king Henry II. he was condemned to loſe his head; but this ſentence was changed into perpetual impriſonment, and he was ſent to the caſtle of Loches. At length, however, he was permitted to return to Paris, where he died of grief ſoon after, in 1553. However, his ſentence was reverſed, and his memory reſtored, in 1575.

BIGGLESWADE, a town of Bedfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, which is one of the largeſt in England for barley; and ſix fairs, on February 13, Saturday in Eaſter week, Whit-Monday, July 22d, St. Simon and Jude, and October 28, for cattle of all ſorts. It is ſeated on the river Ivel, over which it has a handſome ſtone bridge. This town was formerly inconſiderable, but it is now in requeſt, on account of its commodious inns for paſſengers, it lying on the principal road from London to York. It is ten miles ſouth-weſt from Bedford, and forty-ſix north of London. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 52. 5. N.

BIGNON (Jerom) remarkable for his early proficiency in learning, was born at Paris, in the year 1590. He was educated by his father Roland Bignon, who taught him the languages, polite literature, eloquence, philoſophy, mathematics, hiſtory, civil law, and divinity. At ten years of age he gave the public a ſpecimen of his learning, in his Deſcription of the Holy Land; and three years after, he publiſhed a Treatiſe on the City of Rome, and its principal Antiquities and Curioſities; and alſo a ſummary Treatiſe on the Election of the Popes, which introduced him to the acquaintance of the moſt conſiderable perſons in France. Henry IV. having heard of his reputation, appointed him page of honour to the dauphin, when he wrote a Treatiſe of the Precedency of the kings of France, which he dedicated to the king, who ordered him to continue his reſearches on that ſubject. At the death of that prince he retired from court, but was ſoon recalled; when he prepared an edition of the *Formulæ* of Marculphus; after which he took a journey to Italy, and viſited the moſt eminent men of learning there. Upon his return from his travels, he applied himſelf to the practice of the bar with prodigious ſucceſs, and in 1620 had the poſt of advocate-general in the grand-council. He died April 7, 1656, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age.

BIGOIS, a nymph in Tuſcany, who wrote a book on the Art of interpreting Lightning, which was kept at Rome in the temple of Apollo, with ſome other books of the ſame nature.

BIGORRE, a territory or county of France, in the province of Gaſcony; is bounded on the eaſt by the valley of Aure, the vicounty of Nebouſſa, Riviere-Verdun, and Pardiac; by Bearn on the weſt; on the ſouth by the vallies of Brotou and Penticouſe, in Arragon; and on the north by the county of Riviere-Bas, incorporated with Armagnac. It is forty miles from north to ſouth, and eight from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into three parts, the Mountains, the Plains, and the Ruſtan. The Mountains are incloſed between thoſe of the valley of Aure on the eaſt, thoſe of Arragon on the ſouth, thoſe of Bearn on the weſt. This part contains two principal vallies, Lavedan and Barege. The valley of Bigorre is of an oval form, and has the hills of Ruſtan on the eaſt. The remarkable towns of Bigorre are Tarbes the capital, Vic de Bigorre, Lourdeo, Bagneres, Barege, St. Sever de Ruſtan, Jornac, &c. The mountains of this country are a barrier between France and Spain, and there are four different paſſages, which the inhabitants are obliged to guard. Bigorre yields marble, jaſper, ſtone, and ſlate. There are mines of different ſorts, but they are not open. The rivers are the Adour, the Elches, the Arroſet, and the Gave of Lavedan; and there are three lakes.

BIGOT (Emeric) one of the moſt learned and worthy men of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Roan, in 1626. He ſpent his time in nothing but books and the ſciences, and at one time there was an aſſembly held every week at his houſe for learned converſations; he alſo correſponded by letters with a great number of learned men. Though he publiſhed but one book, which was the Life of St. Chryſoſtom, compoſed by Palladius; but his counſels and hints were uſeful to a great many authors. He was modeſt, and an enemy to debates, and never was there a more ſincere and faithful friend. He died at Roan, December 18, 1689, aged about ſixty-four.

Bigot (William) a native of Laval, in la Maine, was born about the end of June, 1502: no nurſe in that city would take care of him, becauſe he was born with two teeth; he had therefore a nurſe in the country, but ſhe dying of the plague, with thirteen others of the ſame family, when he was ſcarce a year old, none of the neighbours would look after him, or even give notice of it to his parents; and he was expoſed without pity under a hedge by the way-ſide; but his father being providentially called by ſome affairs that way, found him in this condition. He had however but little care taken of his education in his youth; but being brought into an unlucky ſcrape at Angers, he was obliged to retire into the country, and there applied himſelf to the ſtudy of Greek, and the liberal ſciences, in which he made a conſiderable progreſs, without the help of a maſter, and at length became a very learned man. He went into Germany with M. de Bellai de Langey, whom the French king ſent to the princes of Germany. He was afterwards made profeſſor of philoſophy at Tubingen; but in 1536 he quitted that poſt, and came to Baſil, where he continued ſome time, and then returned to France, where he found a ſure aſſylum with Meſſrs. du Bellai his patrons. He was ſome time in priſon for having mutilated a man who had been too great with his wife; but was at laſt releaſed.

BIHAEZ, a ſtrong town of the kingdom of Hungary, in an iſland formed by the river Anna, ſixty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Carloſtat. Long. 16. 2. E. Lat. 44. 35. N.

BILBOA, a city of Spain, the capital of the province of Biſcay. It has a good port, which enables the inhabitants to carry on a great trade. Small veſſels come up to the Mote, but thoſe of greater bulk lie farther out. They export wool, fine bar-iron, and military weapons made therewith. It is ſeated on the river Ibaicaval, ſix miles from the ſea. It is large and populous, having one thouſand two hundred houſes, five pariſhes, five monaſteries, ſeven nunneries, and a bridge over the river. The inhabitants have always preſerved themſelves from a mixture with the Jews and Moors, and therefore they will admit no family to ſettle among them but who can prove themſelves to be of the old Chriſtian extraction. Nor will they admit any ſlaves among them, as in the other parts of Spain. Its air is healthful, and ſoil fertile. It is fifty miles weſt of St Sebaſtian, ſixty-five north of Burgos, and one hundred and eighty-eight north of Madrid. Long. 2. 40. W. Lat. 43. 23. N.

BILDESTON, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on Aſh-Wedneſday and Holy-Thurſday, for wearing apparel and toys. It is ſeated on a creek, on the river Breton. The principal manufacture is in woollen goods, and chiefly blankets; the women being employed in ſpinning and carding. It is twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of St. Edmund's Bury; and ſixty-ſeven north-by-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 45. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

BILEDULGERID, or Belad al Jerid, the Country of Dates, is one of the fine large countries of northern Africa, and lies to the ſouth of mount Atlas. It has Barbary on the north, and the Sarrah or Deſert on the ſouth. The air is very hot, the whole country lying between the twenty-ſecond and thirty-ſecond degree of latitude; but it is very healthy. The ſoil is dry and barren, and bears but little corn, except barley; but produces great plenty of dates, from whence the country has its name. They have camels, horſes, and other beaſts. There are many oſtriches, but more ſerpents and ſcorpions. The rivers are inconſiderable, the principal are the Darha, Zis, and Gir. The inhabitants are brutal, laſcivious, and great robbers. The natives of the place have their own kings, but they are tributary to the Turks of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The Arabs are not ſo bad as the former, but live in a ſort of villages, which conſiſt of about one hundred tents, which they remove from place to place, for the conveniency of paſture. They are a ſort of republicans, and ſerve the kings they live neareſt to. Some of the Arabs live in the Deſert, without laws, and without order, and live upon robbing towns and caravans. All the inhabitants are Mahomedans and Jews. Theſe laſt carry on all the trade, and have ſynagogues in every town.

Biledulgerid Proper, lies to the north of the kingdoms of Tunis and Tripoli; to the weſt of Zeb; to the ſouth of the deſerts of Lempta and Bedoa, and to the weſt of that of Barca. It produces a great quantity of dates, with which it ſupplies part of Barbary. Touſera is its capital.

BILEVELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſburg, ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Ravenſburg, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Long. 8. 20. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

BILFINGER (George Bernard) one of the moſt learned men of the eighteenth century, was born at Cronſtadt, in 1693. He ſtudied at Hall, under the celebrated Wolff, and became a great partizan of the philoſophy of Wolff and Leibnitz. After his being ſome time paſtor at Tubingen, he was made profeſſor of philoſophy and morality. In 1725 he was invited to Peterſburg, where, during five years, he was profeſſor of logic, metaphyſics, and morality. On his return to Tubingen, he was made profeſſor in theo-

logy,

logy, and received the title of counſellor, and ſeveral other dignities, with conſiderable penſions. Mr. Bilfinger was member of the academies of Peterſburg and Berlin. The court of Ruſſia continued the penſion granted him at Peterſburg, of four hundred florins a year, till the time of his death, which happened in 1750. He was well ſkilled in almoſt all the ſciences; and few men have been ſo univerſally learned. His works are very numerous. The principal of them are, 1. *De Harmonia Animæ & Corporis humani maxime Præſtabilita, Commentatio hypothetica.* 2. *De Origine & Permiſſione Mali.* 3. *Dilucidationes philoſophicæ de Deo, Anima humana, Mundo & generalibus Rerum Adfectionibus.* This laſt work is moſt eſteemed. It is ſaid, that there have been for a long time a remarkable ſingularity in Mr. Bilfinger's family, which is, that all the perſons born in it, have twelve fingers and twelve toes. This is ſaid to have given riſe to the name, which is derived from a ſlight change in the German word Vielfinger, or many fingers.

BILLAUT (ADAM) known by the name of Maſter Adam, was a joiner of Nevers, who became a pretty good French poet. He made himſelf known to the princeſſes of Gonzaga, who dwelt ſome time in the duchy of Nevers; and afterwards, in 1637, ventured to go to Paris, where he was ſo happy as to find patrons, and the duke of Orleans honoured him with a penſion. He publiſhed a collection of poems under the title of *Chevilles de Maitre Adam*, and died May 19, 1662.

BILLERICAY, a town of Eſſex, with a large market on Tueſday for corn, and two fairs, on July 22d, for horſes; and on October 7th, for all ſorts of cattle. It is ſeated on a hill, and is nine miles ſouth-by-weſt of Chelmsford, and twenty-four eaſt-by-north of London. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 51. 35. N.

BILLI (JAMES DE) abbot of St. Michel en l'Erm, was one of the learned men of the ſixteenth century. He tranſlated many works of the Greek fathers into Latin, and particularly Gregory Nazianzen: he likewiſe compoſed many excellent works, and died at Paris, on the 25th of December, 1581, at forty-ſeven years of age.

BILLINGSLEY (Sir HENRY) an excellent mathematician, and lord mayor of London, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was ſon to Roger Billingſley, of Canterbury. He ſpent near three years in his ſtudies at the univerſity of Oxford, after which he was bound apprentice to an haberdaſher in London, by which means he raiſed a conſiderable fortune by trade, and was ſucceſſively choſen ſheriff, alderman, one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in the port of London, and at laſt lord mayor, in 1597, and received the honour of knighthood. He tranſlated the Elements of Euclid into Engliſh, and added a great number of explanations, annotations, &c. He died November 22, 1606.

BILLON (FRANCIS DE) ſecretary of ſtate, was a native of Paris, and lived in the ſixteenth century. He wrote a book intitled *Le Fort inexpugnable de l'Honneur du Sexe Feminin*, which he dedicated to Catharine de Medicis, and ſome other princeſſes.

BILSDON, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Friday; and two fairs, on April 23, and July 25, for pewter, braſs, and toys. It is a ſmall town, ſeated in a bottom, but the market is inconſiderable. It is ſix miles eaſt of Leiceſter, and ninety-eight north-north-weſt of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

BILSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated on the river Demer, ſeven miles weſt of Maeſtricht, five north-eaſt of Longres, and fifteen north of Liege. Long. 5. 42. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.

BILSON (THOMAS) a learned writer and biſhop of Winchеſter, in the end of the ſixteenth and beginning of the ſeventeenth centuries, was born at Wincheſter, in 1536, and educated at Wykeham-ſchool. In 1565 he was admitted perpetual fellow of New college, Oxford, and was eſteemed one of the moſt accompliſhed ſcholars of his time. His firſt preferment was to the place of maſter of Wincheſter-ſchool; after which he was made prebendary of Wincheſter, and afterwards warden of the college there. In 1596 he was conſecrated biſhop of Worceſter, and the next year was tranſlated to the ſee of Wincheſter, and made a privy counſellor. The care of reviſing and putting the laſt hand to the new Tranſlation of the Bible, in the reign of king James I. was committed to him and Dr. Miles Smith, afterwards biſhop of Glouceſter. He wrote 1. The true Difference between Chriſtian Subjection and unchriſtian Rebellion, dedicated to queen Elizabeth. 2. The perpetual Government of Chriſtes Church. 3. The Effect of certain Sermons touching the full Redemption of Mankind by the Death and Blood of Chriſt Jeſus; and died on the 18th of June, 1616.

BIMINI, one of the Lucaya Iſlands, in North America, near the channel of Bahama, covered with wood, and inhabited by ſavages. It is of difficult acceſs on account of its ſhoals. Long. 79. 30. W. Lat. 25. 0. N.

BIMLIPATAN, a ſea-port town of Golconda, in the Eaſt Indies, ſeated on the weſt ſide of the Bay of Bengal, with a ſmall Dutch factory. The country people manufacture cotton cloth, both coarſe and fine, which is bought by the factory to ſend to Bengal. Long. 83. 5. E. Lat. 18. 0. N.

BINBROKE, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, but no fairs. It is a very ſmall town, and yet has two pariſh churches. It is ſeated in a bottom, and is twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Lincoln, and one hundred and fifty-ſeven north of London. Long. 0. 10. E. Lat. 53. 32. N.

BINCHE, a town of the Low Countries, in Hainault, agreeably ſeated on the river Haine, in an agreeable fruitful country, abounding with game. Their principal trade is with knives, which are in great eſteem in all this country. There is a convent and two nunneries, with a college, as well as a fine church. It is nine miles eaſt of Mons, and ten weſt of Charleroy. Long. 3. 21. E. Lat. 50. 23. N.

BINGASI, a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good port, one hundred and forty miles weſt of Derne. Long. 19. 10. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

BINGEN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhoprick of Mentz, ſeated at the confluence of the river Nave with the Rhine. It is fifteen miles weſt of Mentz, and twenty-five ſouth of Coblentz. Long. 7. 48. E. Lat. 50. 3. N.

BINGHAM, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſday; and three fairs, on February 20 and 21, for ſtrong horſes; on the firſt Tueſday in May, for a ſhow of horſes, and likewiſe for horned cattle, ſheep, and hogs; and on November 8, chiefly for foals and hogs. It is ſeated in the vale of Belvoir, and is but a mean town. It is eight miles eaſt of Nottingham, twelve ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Newark, and one hundred and ſeventeen miles north-north-weſt from London. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 50. 3. N.

BINGHAM (JOSEPH) a learned divine, born at Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, in September 1668, educated at Univerſity college, in Oxford, and afterwards preſented by John Radcliffe, M. D. to the rectory of Headbournworthy, near Wincheſter, and had no other preferment till the year 1712, when he was collated to the rectory of Havant, near Portſmouth. He wrote, 1. *Origines Eccleſiaſticæ*, or the Antiquities of the Chriſtian Church, in nine volumes, octavo. 2. The French Church's Apology for the Church of England, or the Objections of Diſſenters againſt the Articles, Homilies, Liturgy, and Canons of the Engliſh Church, conſidered. 3. A Scholaſtical Hiſtory of the Practice of the Church, in Reference to the Adminiſtration of Baptiſm by Laymen. And, 4. A Diſcourſe concerning the Mercy of God to peninent Sinners. He died on the 17th of Auguſt, 1723, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

BINGLEY, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with two fairs, on January 25, for horned cattle, and on Auguſt 25, 26, 27, for horned cattle, ſheep, and linen. It is ſeated on the river Aire, near Skipton, in Craven, thirty miles weſt of York, and two hundred and twelve north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 35. W. Lat. 53. 50. N.

BINI (SEVERINUS) doctor of divinity, and canon of Cologne, was born at Randelraidt, a ſmall borough of Juliers, and publiſhed, in 1606, an edition of the Councils, in four volumes.

BINSFELD (PETER) canon and grand vicar of Treves, lived at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, and wrote *Enchiridion Theologiæ Paſtoralis*, and ſome other pieces in the canon law.

BION, a bucolic poet, a native of Smyrna, lived at the ſame time with Ptolemy Philadelphus, and flouriſhed two hundred and eighty-eight years before the Chriſtian æra. He was an incomparable poet, if we may believe the lamentations of his diſciple Moſchus; and the few pieces we have of his do not contradict this teſtimony. He died of poiſon.

BION, ſurnamed Boryſthenes, from his being a native of Boryſthenes, in Syria, was a philoſopher who had a great deal of wit, but very little religion. He lived two hundred and ſeventy-ſix years before Chriſt, and was firſt the auditor of Crates; afterward he took the Cynic habit; after this he devoted himſelf to Theodore, a profeſſed atheiſt; and, at laſt, was a diſciple of Theophraſtus, who was the chief of Ariſtotle's ſect. He had a good talent at jeſting: "The way "to the other world (ſaid he) is eaſy, we go to it with "our eyes ſhut."

BINTAN, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, to the ſouth of the peninſula of Malacca. Long. 103. 50. E. Lat. 1. 0. N.

BINTAN, or VINTAN, a country in the iſland of Ceylon, full of wood, and inhabited by ſavages. Allout or Vintan is the capital.

BIORKO, an iſland of Sweden, three miles from Stockholm, in which there was anciently a conſiderable market-town, and the royal ſeat of Birka.

BIORNBURGH, a town of Sweden, in Finland, ſeated on the river Kume, near its mouth, where it falls into the

gulph

gulph of Bothnia, ſeventy-five miles north of Abo, and forty-five ſouth of Chriſtianſtadt. Long 22. 35. E. Lat. 62. 6. N.

BIR, or BEER, a town of Diarbek, in Turky in Aſia, formerly called Meſopotamia, and by the Arabs Aljezerah, or the Iſland. It is the port of Aleppo, and is ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the river Euphrates, on the declivity of a mountain. It is but poorly built, neither is it large or ſtrong, but is pretty well defended by a caſtle, that ſtands on a high rock above the river, and is not eaſy to be taken. The walls of the town are entire, and built as well as the houſes, with ſmall ſquare ſtones, taken from the mountain, which is a ſoft rock; but in the inner part of the town the houſes are in a very bad condition; however, there is plenty of good bread, corn, and fiſh. The country about it is well cultivated, pleaſant, and fertile, producing a great quantity of corn. The Euphrates, or Frat, (for ſo the inhabitants call it) is ſometimes but an ordinary river, but when the waters are out, it may be near a mile in breadth. They ferry over it in flat bottomed boats, and pay a cuſtom to the Turks for their goods and camels, but horſes may paſs free. It is ſeated fifty miles north-eaſt of Aleppo, and thirty-five weſt of Orpha. Long. 38. 6. E. Lat. 36. 10. N.

BIRKENFIELD, a town of Germany, in a principality of the ſame name, and in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is a walled town, and defended by a caſtle. It ſtands upon the river Nave, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Treves, and forty ſouth-weſt of Mentz. Long. 7. 9. E. Lat. 49. 35. N.

BIRKENHEAD, or BERKENHEAD (ſir JOHN) a very famous political author in the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of Richard Birkenhead, of Northwych, Cheſhire, who was a ſadler, and, according to ſome authors, kept alſo a little ale-houſe. Our author was born about the year 1615, and was educated at Oxford. King Charles I. recommended him to be choſen reader in moral philoſophy; but being expelled by the parliament viſitors, he retired to London, and there acquired the title of the Loyal Poet, which expoſed him to ſuffer, from thoſe in power, ſeveral impriſonments; however, at the Reſtoration, he was as eminently diſtinguiſhed. In 1661 he was created doctor of the civil law, and ſoon after was elected a burgeſs to ſerve in parliament for Wilton, in the county of Wilts. He was knighted in 1662, and enjoyed ſome offices at court. He wrote, 1. The Aſſembly Man. 2. News from Pembroke and Montgomery. 3. The four-legged Quaker, a ballad. 4. A poem called The Jolt, on Cromwell the Protector's being thrown out of his Coach-box in Hyde-park; and other pieces. He died in Weſtminſter, Dec. 4, 1679.

BIRMINGHAM, a very large town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is no corporation, for which reaſon it is open for any perſon to come and ſettle there. This has contributed greatly to the welfare of the town, the increaſe of its buildings, and the enlargement of its trade. The chief manufacture is in iron work, for which it is the moſt remarkable town in England, and of this cutlery ware is the chief. But they work in other branches with different materials, particularly in braſs and leather ſnuff-boxes, &c. in large quantities. And as journeymen's wages, and the prices of proviſions, are moderate, they can afford to ſell all their wares at moderate prices. Beſides the old church, there is a handſome new one erected, as well as a chapel of eaſe, and a fine ſquare, as alſo new ſtreets, all elegantly built, inſomuch, that for extent, beauty, and trade, it is become one of the moſt conſiderable towns in England. There are ſeveral meeting houſes for the diſſenters of different perſuaſions; and yet all theſe places of public worſhip are too few, and too little, for a town which is continually enlarging its dimenſions. It has a charity-ſchool, wherein are maintained and taught upwards of fifty boys and girls, and a free Grammar ſchool, endowed with a large revenue, by king Edward VI. now rebuilt in a ſtately and commodious form. The town is governed only by two conſtables, and has two fairs, on Thurſday in Whitſun-week, and on October 10, for hardware, cattle, ſheep, and horſes. It is nineteen miles north-weſt of Coventry, forty-eight ſouth eaſt of Shrewſbury, and one hundred and ten north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 35. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

BIRON (ARMAND DE GONTAULT, lord of) marſhal of France, and a celebrated general in the ſixteenth century, ſignalized himſelf by his valour and conduct in ſeveral ſieges and battles. He was made grand maſter of the artillery in 1569, and no body dared to aſſault him at the maſſacre of St. Bartholemew. He was the firſt who declared for Henry IV. he brought a part of Normandy under his ſubjection, and diſſuaded him from retiring to England or Rochelle. But he was killed by a cannon-ball, at the ſiege of Epernay, on the 26th of July, 1592.

BIRON (CHARLES DE GONTAULT, duke of) ſon of the former, and a peer, admiral and marſhal of France, was celebrated for his valour and ſervices. Henry IV. honoured him with his confidence, erected the barony of Biron into a duchy, and loaded him with favours. But Biron becoming ungrateful to his prince, treated with the duke of Savoy and the Spaniards, the enemies of the ſtate, and being convicted of high treaſon, was beheaded in the court of the Baſtile, on the 31ſt of July, 1602, at forty years of age.

BISAGOS, or BISSAGOS ISLANDS, near the coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, lying in about fifteen degrees of weſt longitude, and ten of north latitude. They are thirteen or fourteen in number, and all thoſe that are inhabited have each a chief, which the ſailors have digniſied with the name of kings. They have canoes that will hold near thirty men, with ſome proviſions and arms, which laſt are ſabres and arrows. Their diet is chiefly fiſh, palm oil, and palm nuts, and they have Indian corn and rice to ſell to ſtrangers. They are all idolaters. Caſagut is the moſt conſiderable of theſe iſlands, it being about eighteen miles in length, and two in breadth. It produces Indian corn, rice, pulſe, oranges, and palm trees, beſides others proper to this climate.

BISCAY, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the ſea called the Bay of Biſcay, on the ſouth by Old Caſtile, on the weſt by Aſturias of Santilana, and on the eaſt by the territories of Alava and Guipuſcoa. It is in length about ſeventy-four miles, but the breadth is much leſs, and very unequal. This country in general is mountainous and barren, but in ſome places it produces corn, and every where a great quantity of apples, oranges, and citrons. They make cyder with the apples, which is their common drink. Beſides this, they have wine called Chacolino, which is pleaſant, but will not keep long, and therefore is uſed inſtead of ſmall-beer. Their vallies produce a little flax, and their hills a great deal of timber for ſhips. The ſea affords them excellent fiſh of all ſorts. The wool that is exported here comes from Old Caſtile; but their greateſt riches are produced by their mines of iron, which metal is extremely good, and is tranſported to all parts. They have likewiſe artificers that work in iron, who, in particular, are famous for working ſwords and knives. The natives of this province, who are of Celtic extract, ſtill retain their old laws, cuſtoms, and language. They are active, induſtrious, brave, hardy, cholerick, and make the beſt ſoldiers and ſailors in all Spain. Some ſay their language has no analogy with any now ſpoken in Europe. The chief towns in it are Bilboa, Ordunna, Durango, Fontarabia, St. Sebaſtian, Toloſa, and Victoria.

BISCAY (NEW) a province of North America, in the audience of Guadalajara. It has New Mexico on the north, Culiacan on the weſt, Zacatecas on the ſouth, and Panuca, with Florida, on the eaſt. It is about three hundred miles from eaſt to weſt, and three hundred and ſixty from north to ſouth. In general it is well watered, fruitful, moderately temperate, and abounds in all ſorts of proviſions, except the mountains of Topia, which are barren. The original inhabitants are not all brought under ſubjection, they having four large towns in the moraſſes, that are of difficult acceſs; for this reaſon the Spaniards have built three ſmall towns, which are well inhabited, for the defence of their ſilver mines. The latitude is from twenty-five to twenty-eight degrees.

BISCHOFISHEIM, a town of Germany, in the arbiſhoprick of Mentz, and circle of the Lower Rhine, is ſeated on the river Tauber, near the frontiers of Franconia, twenty miles weſt of Wurtſburg. Long. 9. 37. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

BISCHOFF-ZELL, a town of Swiſſerland, belonging to the biſhop of Conſtance, but the Proteſtants have equal privileges with the Roman Catholics. There is a caſtle wherein the biſhop's bailiff reſides, who receives half the fines, but he has nothing to do with the town, nor is there any appeal from the council of the town. It is ſeated on the Thur, at the place where the Sitter falls into this river, almoſt half way between Conſtance and St Gall, being twelve miles ſouth of the firſt, and nine north of the latter. Long. 9. 23. E. Lat. 47. 33. N.

BISCHOFS WERDA, a town of Miſnia, in the circle of Upper Saxony, three miles from Dreſden. It was taken by the Swedes in 1639 and 1641.

BISEGLIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. It is near the gulph of Venice, eight miles from Trani. Long. 16. 49. E. Lat. 41 18. N.

BISERTA, a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. It is large, rich, ſtrong, and full of pirates. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, thirty eight miles north-weſt of Tunis. Long. 10. 40. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a town in Shropſhire, with a good Market on Fridays, and ſix fairs, held on the Friday before February 13, on the Friday before Good-Friday, the firſt Friday

day after May-Day, July 5, September 9, and November 13, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is ſeated not far from the river Clun, and is an ancient corporation, enjoying great privileges. It is governed by a bailiff, recorder, and fifteen aldermen, out of whom the ſaid bailiff is choſen yearly, and is juſtice of the peace and quorum that and the enſuing year. The members of parliament are choſen by a majority of the burgeſſes and inhabitants. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Shrewſbury, and one hundred and fifty-two north-weſt of London. Long. 3. 25. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

BISHOP-AND-HIS-CLERKS, ſome little iſlands and rocks on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, near St. David's, fatal to mariners.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, on Holy Thurſday, Thurſday after Trinity Sunday, and October 10, for horſes and cattle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is a very large, handſome, and well inhabited place, full of inns, for the entertainment of ſtrangers. On the eaſt ſide of the town there are the ruins of a caſtle, ſtanding in an iſle on a very ſteep artificial mount. It ſeems to have been very ſtrong, and within it is a dark and deep dungeon, called the convict's priſon. It was demoliſhed by king John. It is ten miles ſouth-weſt of Ware, and twenty-nine ſouth-weſt of London. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

BISNAGAR, a kingdom of Aſia, in the peninſula of India, on this ſide the Ganges. It is about two hundred and forty miles in length, and two hundred and thirty-five in breadth, the capital of which is Biſgnagar or Chandegri. This is a large city on a hill, near the river Nagundi, in the centre of the kingdom, and has three walls, with a citadel to defend it. There are ſeveral towns beſides, ſome of which have not been particularly deſcribed by travellers, but thoſe that have will be mentioned in their proper places. The ſea-coaſt is full of ports; of theſe Pelikate belongs to the Dutch, Sadraſtpatan to the Germans, and Madras, or Fort St. George, to the Engliſh. In general the air is very hot, but the nights in the winter ſeaſon are very cold, and it rains hard for three months in the year, almoſt without ceaſing. The ſoil is fruitful and well watered, and abounds in cattle, lions, tygers, elephants, boars, and ſtags. The inhabitants are well ſhaped, of a dark tawny complexion, and lazy, though ſome of them are very ingenious in ſtaining callicoes. The religion is Pagan, except a few Mahometans, and the pagods are very magnificent and numerous. At Outemeda, a town in this kingdom, there is one of the greateſt pagods in all the Indies, built with large free ſtones. It has three towers, on which are ſeveral deformed figures in relievo, and is ſurrounded with a great many ſmall rooms, in which the prieſts have a lodging. About half a mile from this there is a large pond, on the banks of which are ſeveral ſmall pagods, about eight or ten feet ſquare, each of which has its image. They will give a ſtranger ſome of this water to drink, but if in pouring it out their pot touches the ſtranger, they will immediately break it.

There are women who make it their buſineſs to wait in the roads with fire to light the pipes of travellers, and thoſe that have no tobacco they ſupply with it. Some preſent water, in which beans have been boiled, becauſe it is accounted very wholſome; and others give away two or three handfuls of boiled rice to each.

In ſome places the roads have foreſts of Bamboes on each ſide, which are upright, and as tall as trees. They grow ſo cloſe to together, that it is impoſſible for a man to paſs through them. They are hollow like a reed, of which they are a ſpecies, and yet the wood is ſo hard, that it is of great uſe in their buildings. Theſe foreſts are full of monkeys, and thoſe on one ſide the road ſeem to be enemies to thoſe on the other; for if a baſket of rice is ſet down, with a few ſmall ſticks, they will ſoon fall a fighting, and belabour each other till one ſide retreats, and ſometimes not without broken bones. This is often done by travellers, for the ſake of diverſion. They catch the wild elephants here in pitfalls, and afterwards tame them by means of others already tamed, who ſeldom fail of beating them into a mild behaviour. The longitude of the town of this name is 78. 0. E. Lat. 13. 20. N.

BISSAGOS, a cluſter of iſlands, on the coaſt of Negroland, in Africa, a little to the north of Rio Grande, and two hundred miles to the ſouth of the river Gambia. The largeſt is about one hundred miles in circumference, and is inhabited by Pagan Negroes. They are glad to trade with ſtrangers, and uſe them very well.

BISSAUX, an iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, or, more properly, Nigritia. It is about an hundred miles in compaſs, and the ground riſes imperceptibly to the middle of the iſland, where there are mountains with vallies between them, from which rivulets deſcend, that fall into the ſea. The land is very fruitful, and well cultivated, abounding with ſeveral ſorts of trees, eſpecially fine large orange trees, which the Portugueſe and Negroes, whoſe houſes are intermixt, plant about their habitations. There is a Portugueſe town and pariſh-church. The negroes have divided this iſland into nine diſtricts, each of which has a governor, over eight of which one preſides, whom they dignify with the title of emperor. Theſe Negroes are called Papels, and have cuſtoms and languages peculiar to themſelves. They have a little idol, which they call Shinah, which is the chief. But every one is at liberty to have a private image of his own. They conſecrate trees, but whether they are gods, or the dwellings of gods, is hard to ſay. To theſe they offer dogs, cats, and bullocks. They ſhed ſome of the blood at the foot of the tree, and ſprinkle the branches with the reſt; and after they have hung the horns of the bullock on the branches, they wiſely divide the fleſh among themſelves, and carry it home. When one of theſe governors, or mock kings, die, they barbarouſly murder his beſt beloved wives and moſt uſeful ſlaves, that they may attend him in the other world. The Portugueſe have a fort on this iſland, with twenty great guns, and as many muſquets. The garriſon conſiſts of twenty negroes, paid by the king of Portugal. The latitude of the middle of the iſland is 11. 23. N.

BISSIGNIANO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, and in Calabria Citerior. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Boccone, and has the title of a principality and biſhop's ſee, immediately under the juriſdiction of the pope. It is defended by a good caſtle, and is eighteen miles north of Coſſenza, fifteen ſouth-weſt of Roſſano, and one hundred and thirty-three ſouth-eaſt of Naples. Long. 16. 35. E. Lat. 13. 20. N.

BITBURG, a town of the Low Countries, in the duchy Luxemburg, nineteen miles from Treves, and twenty-eight north-eaſt of Luxemburg. Long. 6. 43. E. Lat. 50. 0. N.

BITCHE, a town of Lorrain, capital of a territory of the ſame name, and ſeated at the foot of the mountains, near the river Swolbe, eighteen miles weſt of Weiſemberg, eighteen ſouth of Deux Ponts, and twenty-five north-by-weſt of Straſburg. Near it is an ancient and ſtrong caſtle, built upon a rock. Long. 7. 44. E. Lat 49. 5. N.

BITETTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. Long. 16. 56. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

BITONTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. Here the Spaniards gained a deciſive victory over the Auſtrians in 1734, which rendered them maſters of the kingdom of Naples. It is ſeated in a fine plain, eight miles ſouth of the gulph of Venice, ten ſouth-weſt of Bari, and one hundred and eighteen eaſt-by-north of Naples. Long. 17. 40. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

BITHYNIA, anciently a part of Leſſer Aſia, near the ſtreights of Conſtantinople. It has no modern name.

BITO, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, to the ſouth of the river Niger, whoſe inhabitants are ſaid to be rich.

BIZU, a town of Barbary, in Africa, and in the kingdom of Morocco, capital of the province of Eſcura. It is ſeated on a mountain, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, figs, and nuts, and the inhabitants are ſaid to be rich.

BLACKALL, (OFFSPRING) biſhop of Exeter, was born in London in the year 1654, and educated at Catharine hall, in the univerſity of Cambridge. After ſeveral preferments in the church, he was made chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary, and was conſecrated biſhop of Exeter, February 8, 1707. He animadverted upon Mr. Toland for maintaining that king Charles I. was not the author of *Icon Baſilike*. He engaged in a controverſy with Dr. Hoadley, late biſhop of Wincheſter, on the Inſtitution of Civil Government; and after his deceaſe, which happened at Exeter, on the 20th of November, 1716, his Sermons were collected and publiſhed together, in two volumes, folio. Dr. Blackall was diſtinguiſhed by his extraordinary piety, humility, and benevolence.

BLACK-BANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulſter, ſeven miles ſouth of Armagh. Long. 6. 55. W. Lat. 54. 12. N.

BLACKBURN, a town of Lancaſhire, which has a market on Mondays, and a fair on May 21, for horned cattle, horſes, and toys; another on September 30, for horſes and ſmall wares; and another on October 21, for horſes, horned cattle, and toys. It has its name from the brook Blackwater, which runs through it, and is ſeated near the river Derwent, twelve miles eaſt of Preſton, and two hundred and three north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 53. 40. N.

BLACK-FOREST, a foreſt of Germany, in Suabia, which runs from north to ſouth, between Ortnau, Briſgaw, part of the duchy of Wirtemberg, the principality of Fuſtemburg,

towards the ſource of the Danube, as far as the Rhine, above Baſil. It is part of the Hyrcinian foreſt.

BLACK, or EUXINE SEA, lies between Europe and Aſia, and is bounded by Tartary on the north, by Circaſſia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, on the eaſt, by Natolia on the ſouth, and by Romania, Bulgaria, and Beſſarabia, on the weſt. It is five hundred and eighty miles in length, and three hundred in breadth where broadeſt. It receives ſeveral large rivers, as the Danube, which firſt receives a great number of rivers, from ſeveral countries in Europe, the Neiſter, the Nieper, the Don, the Copo, and the Phaſis. The prodigious quantity of water diſcharged by theſe rivers into this ſea has puzzled many ingenious naturaliſts, to account for its not riſing any higher, ſince the only ontlet is the Thracian Boſphorus, which is nothing near ſo large as any of the rivers before mentioned. Hence they concluded that the Black Sea muſt empty itſelf by ſubterranean channels, which they imagined might run through Aſia and Europe. But they forgot the principal cauſe which preſerves the equilibrium of the waters in general, which is the evaporation by the heat of the ſun. To this may be added the action of the winds, which doubtleſs carry off great quantities of watry particles; for it is well known that wet clothes, expoſed to a briſk wind, will ſoon become dry, which can be from no other reaſon than from its carrying off the moiſture. Therefore, as the wind is almoſt conſtantly bruſhing on the ſurface of the ſea, it is no wonder it ſhould, together with the ſun, raiſe up a great deal of water into the air, for the formation of clouds, which falling on the earth, ſerves to ſupply the rivers by a conſtant circulation. Now the higher the land is, the more it will attract moiſture from the clouds, which is the caſe of hills and mountains; and it is generally known that the ſources of all the great rivers in the world proceed from hence, and that they all run back by different courſes into the ſea again. Thus, by the wiſe œconomy of nature, or, to ſpeak more properly, of the God of nature, the fertility of the earth is preſerved, and moſt lands are rendered fit to produce ſuch herbs and fruits as are moſt proper for the nouriſhment of man and beaſt. Therefore there is no occaſion to ſuppoſe, as ſome have done, that the waters have forced their way through the narrow channel of the Thracian Boſphorus into the Mediterranean. And indeed it muſt equally puzzle theſe philoſophers to determine the reaſon why the Mediterranean has not riſen high enough in ſo many thouſand years, to overflow or drown all the adjacent lands, particularly Egypt, which, on account of its lowneſs, ſeems to be ſo liable thereto. But this is ſo far from being the caſe, that Egypt has been obſerved to gain ground of the ſea, aſſiſted by the mud that is annually brought down by the river Nile. But to return to the ſubject: the Black Sea is entirely ſurrounded by the grand ſeignor's dominions, and he enjoys the ſole navigation of it, though it is ſometimes diſturbed by the excurſions of the Coſſacks, who iſſue out of the mouth of the Nieper, and make great ravages on the coaſts of Turky. The Turks reckon it a very tempeſtuous ſea, whence it has the name of the Black Sea. But what renders it moſt dangerous is the want of good harbour to put into, in caſe of a ſtorm, for there are but few of theſe in its whole circuit.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, that runs through the counties of Cork and Waterford, and falls into Youghall Bay.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, that runs through the county of Armagh, and falls into Lough Neagh.

BLACKMORE (ſir RICHARD) phyſician to king William III. and queen Anne, and a poet too voluminous, and of diſputed merit, was the ſon of Mr. Richard Blackmore, an attorney at law. He ſtudied at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he removed to the univerſity of Oxford, where he continued thirteen years, and afterwards taking the tour of Europe, took up his degrees in phyſic at Padua. Having viſited France, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands, he returned to England, and having made medicine his principal ſtudy, practiſed in London, and was ſoon after choſen fellow of the college of phyſicians. His zeal for the Revolution recommended him to king William III. who, in 1697, made him one of his phyſicians in ordinary. That prince alſo conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and preſented him with a gold medal and chain. Upon that king's death he was one of thoſe who gave their opinion on the opening of his majeſty's body. Upon queen Anne's acceſſion to the throne he was appointed one of her phyſicians, and continued ſo for ſome time. Sir Richard is chiefly known as a poet, or rather as only a pretender to poetry; for as ſuch he is repreſented by ſome of the beſt poets of his time. It is true that he wrote many good verſes, and a greater number of bad ones than the great poets his enemies; but there were other motives for their treating him unmercifully; he was a friend to the Revolution, had been favoured at court, and Dryden, Pope, and Swift, were of the oppoſite party. He was not, however, ſo deſpicable a character as they have repreſented him. He was a chaſte writer, and exerted himſelf in the cauſe of virtue; he was not afraid of appearing her advocate, and of ſtripping vice of thoſe gaudy colours in which ſhe had been repreſented. The poem for which ſir Richard has been moſt celebrated was the Creation, which was extolled by Mr. Addiſon in the Spectator, No. 339, where he obſerves, that it deſerves to be looked upon as one of the moſt uſeful and noble productions in our Engliſh verſe. "The reader (he adds) cannot but be pleaſed to find the depths of philoſophy enlivened by all the charms of poetry, and to ſee ſo great a ſtrength of reaſoning amidſt ſo beautiful a redundancy of the imagination. The author has ſhewn us that deſign in all the works of nature, which neceſſarily leads us to the knowledge of the firſt cauſe, &c." Mr. Addiſon has not, however, eſcaped cenſure for this praiſe. Sir Richard died on the 9th of October, 1729, in a very advanced age, leaving behind him the character of a worthy man, and a friend to religion. He wrote. 1. Eſſays on ſeveral ſubjects, two volumes, octavo. 2. Hiſtory of the Conſpiracy againſt king William III. a few Theological Tracts, and the following poetical and medicinal pieces: 3. Creation. 4. The Redeemer. 5. Eliza. 6. King Arthur. 7. Prince Arthur. 8. King Alfred. 9. A new Verſion of the Book of Pſalms. 10. A Paraphraſe on the Book of Job. 11. The Nature of Man. 12. A Collection of Poems. 13. A Treatiſe on the Small-Pox. 14. A Diſcourſe on the Plague. 15. A Treatiſe on Conſumptions. 16. Another on the Spleen and Vapours. 17. A critical Diſſertation on the Spleen. 18. Diſſertations on Dropſies. 19 Diſcourſes on the Gout.

BLACKWELL (GEORGE) a learned Engliſh writer of the church of Rome, in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, was born in the county of Middleſex, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowſhip; but being inclined to the popiſh religion, went abroad to one of the Engliſh ſeminaries, erected to receive the exiled Engliſh Catholics, and was at laſt, in 1598, inveſted with the authority and title of archprieſt of England, and appointed notary of the apoſtolic ſee; but being ſeized at London in 1607, and committed to priſon, he was deprived of his office; however, he ſoon obtained his liberty by taking the oath of allegiance. He was engaged in a warm controverſy with the Engliſh Catholic clergy, and declared his abhorrence of the Powder plot. He wrote, 1. Letters to the Romiſh Prieſts, touching the Lawfulneſs of taking the Oath of Allegiance. 2. Letters to the Engliſh Catholics. 3. Anſwers upon ſundry Examinations, while he was a Priſoner; and other pieces. He died ſuddenly, January 12, 1612-13.

BLAEU. See BLEAU.

BLAGRAVE (JOHN) a very eminent Engliſh mathematician, who flouriſhed in the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, was the ſecond ſon to John Blagrave, of Bulmarſh-court, Berks. He was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards retired to his patrimonial ſeat at Southcote Lodge, where he enjoyed a learned privacy, employing himſelf in the ſtudy of the mathematics. He wrote, 1. A Mathematical Jewel. 2. Of the Making and Uſe of the Familiar Staff. 3. *Aſtrolabium Uranicum generale*; and, 4. The Art of Dialing. He died at Reading, Auguſt 9, 1611.

BLAIR (JAMES) an eminent divine, was born and bred in Scotland, where he had at length a benefice in the epiſcopal church; but meeting with ſome diſcouragements, he came to England, in the latter end of the reign of king Charles II. and was ſent by Dr. Compton as a miſſionary to Virginia, and was afterwards, by the ſame biſhop, made commiſſary for that colony, the higheſt office in the church there. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his exemplary conduct and unwearied labours in the work of the miniſtry; and finding that the want of proper ſeminaries for the advancement of religion and learning, was a great damp upon all attempts for the propagation of the Goſpel, he formed a deſign of erecting and endowing a college at Williamſburgh, in Virginia, for profeſſors and ſtudents in academical learning. He therefore not only ſet on foot a voluntary ſubſcription, but, in 1693, came to England to ſolicit the affair at court, when queen Mary was ſo well pleaſed with the noble deſign, that ſhe eſpouſed it with particular zeal, and king William readily concurring with her majeſty, a patent was paſſed for erecting and endowing a college by the name of the William and Mary college, of which Mr. Blair was appointed preſident, and enjoyed that office near fifty years. He was alſo rector of Williamſburgh, and preſident of the council in that colony. He wrote Our Saviour's divine Sermon on the Mount explained in ſeveral Sermons, four volumes, octavo; and died in 1743.

BLAIR of Athol, a caſtle of the duke of Athol, ſeated in the county of Athol, in Scotland, twenty-eight miles north-weſt of Perth. Long. 3. 30. W. Lat. 56. 46. N.

BLAISOIS,

BLAISOIS, a province of France, bounded on the north by Beauce, on the eaſt by Orleanois, on the ſouth by Berry, and on the weſt by Touraine. Blois is the capital town.

BLAKE (Robert) one of the braveſt and moſt ſucceſsful admirals that this or any other nation has ever produced, was born in Auguſt, 1589, and educated at the univerſity of Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He was early tinctured with republican principles, and therefore, when the war broke out between the king and parliament, he declared for the latter, and was ſoon made captain of dragoons, and not long after lieutenant-colonel. He, in conjunction with ſir Robert Pye, ſeized Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, and afterwards maintained his poſt againſt Goring, who laid ſiege to it with near ten thouſand men, and though a part of the town was taken, he held out the reſt of it, and the caſtle, till relief came. In 1648-9, he was appointed, in conjunction with colonel Deane and colonel Popham, to command the fleet, and ſoon after blocked up prince Maurice and prince Rupert in Kinſale harbour. In 1652, he was conſtituted ſole admiral, when he defeated the Dutch fleet commanded by Van Trump, Ruyter, and De Wit, in three ſeveral engagements, in which the Dutch loſt eleven men of war, thirty merchant-ſhips, and, according to their own accounts, had fifteen thouſand men ſlain. Soon after, Blake and his colleagues, with a grand fleet of an hundred ſail, ſtood over to the Dutch coaſt, and forced their fleet to fly for ſhelter into the Texel, where they were kept for ſome time by Monk and Dean, while Blake ſailed northward. At laſt, however, Trump got out, and drew together a fleet of an hundred and twenty men of war; and, on the 3d of June, the generals Dean and Monk came to an engagement with the enemy off the North Foreland, with indifferent ſucceſs; but the next day Blake coming to their aſſiſtance with eighteen ſhips, gained a complete victory; ſo that if the Dutch had not ſaved themſelves on Calais ſands, their whole fleet had been ſunk or taken.

In November, 1654, Cromwell ſent him with a ſtrong fleet into the Mediterranean, with orders to ſupport the honour of the Engliſh flag, and to procure ſatisfaction for any injuries that might have been done to our merchants. In the beginning of December, Blake came into the road of Cadiz, where he was treated with all imaginable reſpect; a Dutch admiral would not hoiſt his flag while he was there; and his name was now grown ſo formidable, that a French ſquadron having ſtopped one of his tenders, which had been ſeparated from Blake in a ſtorm, the admiral, as ſoon as he knew to whom it belonged, ſent for the captain on board, and drank Blake's health before him with great ceremony, under a diſcharge of five guns, and then diſmiſſed him. The Algerines were ſo much afraid of him, that, ſtopping the Sallee rovers, they obliged them to deliver up what Engliſh priſoners they had on board, and then ſent them freely to Blake, in order to purchaſe his favour. This, however, did not prevent his coming on the 10th of March before Algiers, and ſending an officer on ſhore to the dey to demand ſatisfaction for the piracies committed on the Engliſh, and the releaſe of all the Engliſh captives. The dey, in his anſwer, alledged, that the ſhips and captives belonged to private men, and therefore he could not reſtore them without offending all his ſubjects, but that he might eaſily redeem them; and if he thought good, they would conclude a peace with him, and for the future offer no acts of hoſtility to the Engliſh; and having accompanied this anſwer with a large preſent of freſh proviſions, Blake left Algiers, and ſailed on the ſame errand to Tunis, the dey of which place not only refuſed to comply with his requeſt, but denied him the liberty of taking in freſh water. "Here, ſaid "he, are our caſtles of Goletta and Porto Ferino; do your "worſt; do you think we fear your fleet?" Blake, at hearing this, began, as his cuſtom was when highly provoked, to curl his whiſkers, and, after a ſhort conſultation with his officers, bore into the bay of Porto Ferino with his great ſhips and their ſeconds, and coming within muſquet-ſhot of the caſtle and the line, fired on both ſo warmly, that in two hours time the caſtle was rendered defenceleſs, and the guns on the works along the ſhore were diſmounted, though ſixty of them played at a time on the Engliſh. Blake found nine ſhips in the road, and ordered every captain to man his long-boat with choice men, to enter the harbour and fire the Tuniſeens, which they happily effected, with the loſs of twenty-five men killed, and forty-eight wounded, while he and his men covered them from the caſtle by playing continually on them with their great guns. This daring action ſpread the terror of his name through Africa and Aſia. From Tunis he ſailed to Tripoli, cauſed the Engliſh ſlaves to be ſet at liberty, and concluded a peace with that government. Thence returning to Tunis, the Tuniſeens implored his mercy, and begged him to grant them peace, which he did upon terms highly advantageous to England. He next ſailed to Malta, and obliged the knights to reſtore the effects taken by their privateers from the Engliſh; and by theſe great exploits, ſo raiſed the glory of the Engliſh name, that moſt of the princes and ſtates in Italy thought fit to pay their compliments to the protector, by ſending ſolemn embaſſies to him.

He paſſed the next winter either in lying before Cadiz or in cruiſing up and down the Streights, and was at his old ſtation, at the mouth of that harbour, when he received information that the Spaniſh plate fleet had put into the bay of Santa Cruz, in the iſland of Teneriffe, on which he weighed anchor, with twenty-five men of war, on the 13th of April 1657, and on the 20th, rode with his ſhips off the bay of Santa Cruz, where he ſaw ſixteen Spaniſh ſhips lying in the form of a half-moon. Near the mouth of the haven ſtood a caſtle, furniſhed with great ordnance, beſides which there were ſeven forts round the bay, with ſix, four, and three guns on each, joined to each other by a line of communication manned with muſqueteers. To make all ſafe, Don Diego Diagues, general of the Spaniſh fleet, cauſed all the ſmaller ſhips to be moored cloſe along the ſhore, and the ſix large galleons ſtood farther out at anchor, with their broadſides towards the ſea. Blake having prepared for the fight, a ſquadron of ſhips was drawn out to make the firſt onſet, commanded by captain Stayner in the Speaker frigate, who no ſooner received orders, but ſailed into the bay, and fell upon the Spaniſh fleet, without the leaſt regard to the forts, which ſpent their ſhot prodigally upon them. No ſooner were theſe entered into the bay, but Blake following after, placed ſeveral ſhips to pour broadſides into the caſtle and forts, and theſe played their parts ſo well, that, after ſome time, the Spaniards found their forts too hot to be held. In the mean time, Blake ſtruck in with Stayner, and bravely fought the Spaniſh ſhips, out of which the enemy were beaten by two o'clock in the afternoon, when Blake, finding it impoſſible to carry them away, ordered his men to ſet them on fire, which was done ſo effectually, that they were all reduced to aſhes, except two, which ſunk downright, nothing remaining above the water but part of the maſts. The Engliſh having now obtained a complete victory, were reduced to another difficulty by the wind, which blew ſo ſtrong into the bay, that they deſpaired of getting out; but while they were in this dreadful exigence, it ſuddenly veered about to the ſouth-weſt, (a thing not known in many years before) which brought Blake and his fleet ſafe to ſea again, though the Spaniards from the caſtle played their great guns perpetually upon them as they paſſed by. This is allowed to have been one of the moſt remarkable actions that ever happened at ſea; and the earl of Clarendon obſerves, that it was ſo miraculous, that all men who knew the place wondered that any ſober man, with what courage ſoever endued, ſhould undertake it. This was, however, the laſt action of his life, for he died upon his return in Plymouth Sound, on the 17th of Auguſt, 1657, aged fifty-nine, and was interred, on the 4th of September, with great funeral pomp, in Weſtminſter abbey; but four years after, this brave and excellent commander was taken up, and ignominiouſly buried in a pit, in St. Margaret's church-yard.

The lord Clarendon obſerves, that he was the firſt man who brought ſhips to contemn caſtles on ſhore, which had ever been thought very formidable, and were diſcovered by him to make a noiſe only, and to fright thoſe who could be rarely hurt by them. He was the firſt that infuſed that degree of courage into ſeamen, by making them ſee by experience what mighty things they could do, if they were reſolved; and the firſt that taught them to fight in fire as well as in water.

BLAMONT, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on the river Veſouze, twelve miles north-eaſt of Luneville. Long. 6. 50. E. Lat. 48. 35. N.

BLANC, a town of France, in Berry, ſeated on the river Creuſe, by which it is divided into two parts. In the Upper Town, there is a caſtle; and in the Lower, a priory and a convent. The land about it is barren, full of trees, heath, and lakes. It is thirty-five miles eaſt of Poitiers. Long. 1. 13. E. Lat. 46. 38. N.

Blanc, Lewis le. See Beaulieu.

BLANCA, an uninhabited iſland in America, near Terra Firma, to the north of the iſland of Marguarita. It is about fifteen miles in compaſs, and has a great many tortoiſes or turtles. Long. 64. 30. W. Lat. 11. 50. N.

BLANCO, a cape or promontory of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, one hundred and eighty miles north of the river Senegal. Long. 18. 30. W. Lat. 20. 0. N.

Blanco, a cape or promontory of Peru, in South America, on the coaſt of the South Sea, one hundred and twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Guiaquil. Long. 81. 10. W. Lat. 3. 45. S.

BLANCHART (James) an excellent painter, was born at Paris, and learnt the rudiments of his profeſſion under Nicholas Bolleri, his uncle; but left him at twenty years of age, and travelled into Italy. He ſtaid two years at Rome,

and from thence went to Venice, where he was ſo charmed with the works of Titian, Tintoret, and Paul Veroneſe, that he reſolved to follow their manner; and in this he ſucceeded ſo far, that at his return to Paris, he ſoon became generally eſteemed for the novelty, beauty, and force of his pencil. He painted two galleries at Paris, one belonging to Perault, the firſt preſident, and the other to Bullion, ſuperintendant of the finances; but his capital piece is a picture of the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt in the church of Notre Dame. He was ſeized, in the flower of his age, with a fever and impoſthume in the lungs, of which he died in 1683. Of all the French painters Blanchart was eſteemed the beſt colouriſt, he having carefully ſtudied this part of painting in the Venetian ſchool.

BLANCHE of Caſtile, queen of France, and mother of St. Lewis, was a lady of very great accompliſhments. She was daughter to Alfonſo IX. king of Caſtile, and married to Lewis of France, eldeſt ſon of Philip Auguſtus, May 23, 1200; ſhe was crowned with her huſband, Lewis VIII. Auguſt 6, 1223, and declared regent, by the laſt will of that prince, during the minority of Lewis IX. their eldeſt ſon, who had then but juſt entered into his twelfth year. The young king was ſcarce crowned when a dreadful civil war broke out, on account of the regency of the kingdom being given to a woman who was a foreigner; but by her prudence ſhe defeated that formidable party as often as they renewed their plots. She was again regent of the kingdom when St. Lewis engaged in the croiſade, but died in 1252, before his return.

There have been ſeveral other princeſſes of this name.

BLANCHET (Thomas) an eminent painter, born at Paris in 1617, rendered himſelf well ſkilled in his profeſſion by his aſſiduous ſtudies and the inſtructions of Pouſſin and Andrew Sacchi. He ſpent the greateſt part of his life at Lyons, which he embelliſhed with his pencil, and died there in 1689. He excelled in deſign and colouring. Moſt of his pictures are at Lyons and Paris.

BLANCHINI. See Bianchini.

BLANDFORD, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturday, and three fairs, on March 7, July 10, and November 8, for horſes, ſheep, and cheeſe, and October 10, for pedlar's ware and cattle. It is ſeated on the river Stour, near the Downs. It was burnt down in 1731, but has been ſince rebuilt in a handſomer manner than before. The houſes are now tiled, which were thatched before, and are about five hundred in number; they have likewiſe a new beautiful church; and the market place is enlarged. It is governed by two bailiffs, who are annually choſen out of the aldermen or capital burgeſſes. It is eleven miles ſouth of Shafteſbury, ſixteen north-eaſt of Dorcheſter, and one hundred and ſeven weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

BLANES, a ſea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain, twenty miles ſouth of Gironne. It is ſeated near the river Tordera, and ſuffered greatly by the French troops, in 1695. Long. 2. 40. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the duchy of Berg, twelve miles eaſt of Bonne. Long. 7. 18. E. Lat. 50. 44. N.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, capital of a county of that name, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſubject to the duke of Brunſwick-Wolfembuttle. It is a ſmall place, and the houſes are ill built. The inhabitants are ſo indolent and ſtupid, that no encouragement will prevail upon them to raiſe houſes fit for civiliſed perſons to live in; they ſay, "Our fathers have lived into this manner, and we deſire nothing better". It is forty-five miles ſouth eaſt of Wolfembuttle. Long. 11. 20. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

BLANKENHEIM, a ſmall territory of Germany, with the title of a county, which is part of that of Eyffel, near the archbiſhoprick of Cologn, and duchy of Juliers. The town of that name is defended by a caſtle built upon a mountain.

BLANZAC, a town of France, in Angumois, ſeated on the river Nay, on the frontiers of Saintonge, with a chapter, whoſe principal has the title of an abbé.

BLAREGNIES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, ſeated ſeven miles ſouth of Mons. Long. 3. 35 E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

BLASTERES (Matthew) a Grecian monk, of the order of St. Baſil, lived in the fourteenth century, and wrote a Collection of eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, twelve miles weſt of Ulm, twelve eaſt of Munſingen, twenty-two miles north-eaſt of Buchaw, and thirty-three eaſt of Tubingen. Long. 9. 57. E. Lat. 48. 22. N.

BLAVET, a ſea-port town of Brittany in France, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which is one of the ſtations of the royal navy of France. It is ſometimes called Port-Lewis, and is ſixty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Breſt, and ſeventy-five north-eaſt of Nantes. Long. 3. 5. W. Lat. 47. 10. N.

BLAYE, a city of France, in Guienne, ſeated on the river Gironde. It is built on a rock, and has a citadel with four baſtions, which is called the Upper Town. The Lower Town, or ſuburb, is ſeparated from the Upper by a ſmall river. Here the merchants reſide with their magazines. The river at this place is three thouſand eight hundred yards over, for which reaſon they built a battery upon an iſland, in 1689, to command the veſſels that ſail up it. The neighbourhood produces a great deal of corn, which they ſend abroad when the exportation of it is allowed. The port of Blaye is much frequented by ſtrangers. It is eighteen miles north of Bourdeaux, forty ſouth of Saintes, and fifty ſouth-weſt of Angouleſme. Long. 1. 23. W. Lat. 45. 6. N.

BLEAU, or Jansson, (William) in Latin, *Janſſonius Cæſius*, a celebrated and learned printer at Amſterdam, the friend and diſciple of Tycho Brahe. He wrote an Atlas, a Treatiſe on the Uſe of the Globes, Inſtitutions of Aſtronomy, &c. and died in October, 1638, aged ſixty-ſeven.

BLECHINGLY, a town in Surry, which ſends two members to parliament, tho' it has no market, but it has two fairs, on June 22, and November 2, for horſes, bullocks, and toys. The bailiff, who returns the members, is choſen annually at the lord of the manor's court. It ſtands on a hill, and has a fine proſpect as far as the South Downs, in Suſſex. It is twenty miles eaſt of Guildford, and twenty-one ſouth-by-weſt of London, Long. 17. 15. Lat. 51. 20.

BLEKING, the moſt ſouth-eaſt province of Sweden, having the Baltic Sea to the ſouth, Smaland on the north, and the province of Schonen on the weſt. Its principal towns are Chriſtianſtadt, Elieholm, Ahus, Roterby, and Chriſtianople, which laſt is the capital.

BLENHEIM, a village of Suabia, in Germany, on the weſt ſide of the Danube, three miles north-eaſt of Hochſtet, and twenty-five north-weſt of Augſburg, memorable for the victory of the confederates, under the command of the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, over the French and Bavarians, Auguſt 2, 1704. Long. 2. 30. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

BLOCKZIL, a fortreſs of Over-Yſſel, in the United Provinces, ſeated on the river Aa, at the place where it falls into the Zuider-Zee. It has a port ſufficient to contain two hundred veſſels, and ſerves to defend thoſe ſhips that croſs this ſea. It has ſix good baſtions, and ſeveral other regular fortifications. It is eight miles ſouth-weſt of Steinkirk. Long. 6. 0. E. Lat. 52. 44. N.

BLOIS, a town of France, the capital of Blaiſois, in Orleanois, is ſeated on the banks of the river Loire, partly on a plain, and partly on an eminence, in the midſt of one of the moſt agreeable countries of France. The caſtle is the ornament of this city. At the firſt view, it ſeems to be two diſtinct buildings; but it is joined by a paſſage cut out of the rock. Joining to this, on the weſt ſide, is the tower of Chateau-Regnaud, ſo called becauſe that lordſhip may be diſcovered from hence, though twenty miles diſtant. At the eaſt end of this is another ſmall tower, which is partly ancient and partly modern. That part of the caſtle which was built by the duke of Orleans, in the room of that which he demoliſhed in 1632, is a ſuperb edifice, but it was never finiſhed. The court before it, where the church of St. Saviour is built, is prodigious large, and was formerly uſed for tournaments.

The gardens are anſwerable to the beauty and magnificence of the caſtle, the entrance into which is over a bridge upon the ditch, and through a ſtreet which parts them. The moſt remarkable thing in this caſtle is a fine long gallery, adorned with many curious and uncommon pieces; it is in the midſt of two gardens, one of which is full of fruit-trees, and the other of parterres, fountains, caſcades, and marble ſtatues brought from Italy. Beyond theſe, there is a large park, where there is game in abundance. On all the gates of the city there is the image of the Virgin Mary, whom they believe freed them from the plague in 1631. There are ſeveral pariſh-churches, chapters, and religious houſes for both ſexes. The church of St. Solenne is the cathedral, and is the handſomeſt in the city. The front of the Jeſuits church is decorated with three orders of architecture, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, but there is only the Doric on the inſide. The town-houſe is a tolerable building, and ſtands in a ſtreet which terminates at the quay, where there is a public walk that has a fine proſpect on the Loire, over which there is a bridge that leads to the ſuburb of Vienne. There are a few houſes on the bridge, and a tower at each end to guard the entrance.

About three quarters of a mile from the city, the water runs down the clefts of a rock into a large aqueduct, by which it is conveyed to a reſervoir near the walls, and from hence they are diſtributed by leaden pipes to the ſeveral parts of the city. The country about Blois produces corn, wine, cattle, and game of every kind, and the waters a great quantity of fiſh. The meadows are ſo rich and fertile,

 that

that the cows yield excellent milk good in conſumptive caſes, and affords the beſt cream in the kingdom. About a league from Blois, there are mineral ſprings, which have the ſame virtues as thoſe of Forges; and in the middle of a hill planted with vines, is a vein of earth of the ſame nature as terra ſigillata, or the ſealed earth of Lemnos. The lake of Vernes is about five miles in length, and about half as much broad. About Romanlin, there is a ſort of fullers earth, which is very uſeful. The trade of Blois is chiefly in wine and brandy. They make ſerges and ſtuffs at this place. Several kings have kept their courts at Blois, for which reaſon they ſpeak the French language in perfection, and the inhabitants are accounted witty and polite. It is thirty three miles ſouth-weſt of Orleans, twenty-eight north-weſt of Tours, eighteen ſouth-eaſt of Vendome; and one hundred ſouth-weſt of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. Lat. 47. 35. N.

BLOMAERT (Abraham) an excellent painter, was born at Gorcum in 1567. His manner is eaſy and graceful. He underſtood the claro oſcuro; the folds of his draperies are large, but his taſte in deſigning has too much of the Flemiſh manner. There are a vaſt number of prints done by the beſt engravers after his works. He died in 1647, aged eighty.

Cornelius Blomaert, an excellent engraver, was the youngeſt of his three ſons.

BLOMBERG (Barbara) the daughter of a good family at Ratiſbon, and the ſuppoſed mother of Don Juan of Auſtria, the natural ſon of the emperor Charles V. That prince died thoroughly perſuaded that ſhe was his mother, and on that account recommended her to the king of Spain. Philip II. to whom the true mother was not unknown, did all he could to deceive the world; he invited her to come into Spain, and ſent her ſome time after to the royal monaſtery of St. Cyprian, with a good equipage, where having lived four years, ſhe went to Lareda, for the benefit of the air, and there died.

BLON (James Christopher le) an artiſt who invented a method of producing paintings by printing. He was a Frenchman of ſurpriſing vivacity and volubility; and Mr. Walpole, who knew him, ſays, he had a head admirably mechanic, but was an univerſal projector. His method of printing paintings was performed by ſeveral metzotinto plates for one piece, each expreſſing different ſhades and parts of the piece in different colours. In this manner he perfected many large pictures that were very tolerable copies of the beſt maſters. He diſtributed thoſe by a kind of lottery, but the ſubſcribers did not find their prizes much valued. However, ſome heads coloured progreſſively, according their ſeveral gradations, bear witneſs to the ſucceſs and beauty of his invention. He had another merit to the public, with which few inventors begin; for he communicated his ſecret in a thin quarto, entitled *Coloritto*, or the Harmony of Colouring in Painting, reduced to mechanical Practice, under eaſy Precepts and infallible Rules. In 1732, he alſo publiſhed, in French, a Treatiſe on ideal Beauty, which has been ſince tranſlated into Engliſh; he afterwards ſet up a project for copying the cartoons in tapeſtry, and made ſome very fine drawings for that purpoſe, but did not meet with the ſucceſs he expected. The affair therefore was dropped, and he diſappeared.

BLONAY, a ſmall town in Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, about a league above Vevay, at the foot of the mountains, on which it has a caſtle, from whence there is a delightful proſpect over all the lake of Geneva, the neighbouring country, and Savoy. This is the only place in the Pais de Vaux, where they ſing pſalms with the ſound of a trumpet. Long. 7. 8. E. Lat. 46. 28. N.

BLONDEL (David) a proteſtant miniſter in the ſeventeenth century, diſtinguiſhed by his ſkill in eccleſiaſtical and civil hiſtory, was born at Chalons ſur Marne, and was admitted miniſter at a ſynod of the Iſle of France, in 1614. He exerciſed his miniſtry at Houdan, near Paris, and afterwards at Amſterdam. He wrote, 1. A Defence of the reformed Churches of France. 2. A work againſt the Decretal Epiſtles. 3. *De Epiſcopis & Preſbyteris*; and other pieces; and died in 1655, aged ſixty-four.

Blondel (Francis) regius profeſſor of mathematics and architecture, was employed in ſeveral negotiations, and arrived at the dignity of marſhal de camp and counſellor of ſtate, and had the honour of being choſen to teach the dauphin the mathematics; he was alſo made member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and director of the Academy of Architecture. He died at Paris, in 1688, aged ſixty-eight. He wrote, 1. Notes on the Architecture of Savot. 2. A Courſe of Architecture and Mathematics. 3. The Art of throwing Bombs. 4. A Compariſon between Pindar and Horace; and other works.

BLONDUS (Flavius) an hiſtorian born at Forli, in Italy, in 1388, was ſecretary to Eugenius IV. and other popes. He compoſed a great many books, and among others, a Hiſtory from the year 400 to 1440. He died in 1463.

BLOOD (Thomas) generally called colonel Blood, as extraordinary an adventurer as ever lived, either in this or any other country, was born in Ireland, about the year 1628. He ſerved as a lieutenant in the parliament's forces, and, after the Reſtoration, laid a plan for ſeizing Dublin caſtle and the perſon of the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant, which would have certainly taken effect, had it not been diſcovered in time; but, notwithſtanding a reward was offered for taking him, he had the addreſs to make his eſcape. He was preſent at the action of Pentland-hills in Scotland, on the 27th of November, 1666, in which the rebels were routed; and ſome time after, captain Maſon, one of his friends, who was taken priſoner at this battle, being to be removed from London to one of the northern counties to take his trial, and to that intent was ſent down with eight of the duke's troops; when Blood, with three of his friends, well armed, followed, and, after a deſperate battle reſcued him. After this, he, with five of his companions, ſeized the duke of Ormond in his coach, in the ſtreets of Weſtminſter, took him out, and carried him off in the dark towards Tyburn, where, it was thought, he intended to hang him, but being purſued by the duke's ſervants, his grace was reſcued, yet himſelf and his aſſociates eſcaped. But the moſt bold and daring of all his attempts was that to carry off the royal enſigns of majeſty out of the Tower, which he was very near effecting by the aſſiſtance of thoſe who engaged with him in the former enterprize. As this ſtory is of a moſt ſingular nature, it may be proper to give it at large.

About three weeks before Blood made this attempt, he came to the Tower in the habit of a clergyman, with a woman whom he called his wife, to ſhew her the crown, and having ſeen it, ſhe pretended to have a ſick qualm, and deſired Mr. Edwards, the keeper of the crown, to ſend for ſome ſpirits; and when ſhe had drank, Mrs. Edwards invited her to repoſe herſelf upon a bed, which ſhe accepted of, and ſoon recovered. At their departure, they, in the warmeſt terms, expreſſed their gratitude, and about three days after, Blood returned with a preſent of four pair of gloves from his wife; and having thus begun the acquaintance made frequent viſits to improve it. In one of theſe viſits, the pretended clergyman obſerved, that his wife had long ſtudied, and had thought of a handſome way of requital, "You have, ſaid he, a pretty gentlewoman to your daugh-"ter, and I have a young nephew, who has two or three "hundred pounds a year in land, and is at my diſpoſal; "if your daughter be free, and you approve of it, I'll bring "him hither to ſee her, and we will endeavour to make it a "match." This Mr. Edwards readily aſſented to, and invited the pretended parſon to dine with him that day, and he as chearfully accepted the invitation, and taking upon him to ſay grace, performed it with the appearance of ſingular devotion. At his departure, he appointed a day and hour to bring his young nephew to his miſtreſs. He came, as he had propoſed, at ſeven o'clock in the morning; the old man was ready to receive his gueſts, and the daughter was dreſſed; he went to the jewel-houſe, with three more, all armed with rapier-blades in their canes, and every one a dagger, and a pair of pocket-piſtols. Two of his companions entered in with him, and the third ſtaid at the door. Blood told Mr. Edwards, that they would not go up ſtairs till his wife came, and deſired him to ſhew his friends the crown to paſs away the time till then; but as ſoon as they entered the room, and the door was as uſual ſhut, they threw a cloak over the old man's head, clapped a gag into his mouth, and an iron hook to his noſe, that no ſound might paſs that way; they then told him that they were reſolved to have the crown, globe, and ſceptre, and promiſed, if he would ſubmit, to ſpare his life, otherwiſe he was to expect no mercy. The old man then ſtruggled, and made all the noiſe he could, on which they knocked him down, gave him ſeveral blows, and ſtabbed him in the belly, when, thinking him dead, they omitted tying his hands behind him; one of them put the globe into his breeches; Blood kept the crown under his cloak; the third deſigned to file the ſceptre in two, becauſe it was too long to carry conveniently; but before this could be done, young Mr. Edwards, the old gentleman's ſon, who had been in Flanders, arrived, and aſking the man at the door, if he wanted his father, went up ſtairs. In the mean time, the centinel gave notice of his arrival, and they immediately haſted away with the crown and globe, but left the ſceptre. The old man ſuddenly roſe, pulled out the gag, and cried, "Treaſon! "Murder!" at which the daughter running down, and ſeeing her father wounded, ruſhed out upon Tower-hill, and cried, "Treaſon! the crown is ſtolen!" Inſtantly young Edwards and one captain Beckman purſued the villains, who were advanced beyond the main guard; and the alarm being given to the warder of the draw-bridge, he put himſelf in a poſture to ſtop them, but Blood firing a piſtol, though the bullet miſſed him, he dropped down, when getting to the little ward houſe gate, the centinel let them

paſs,

paſs, when running over the draw-bridge, they got upon the wharf, and haſted to their two other companions who held their horſes at Iron Gate, crying themſelves as they ran, ſtop the rogues! But inſtantly they were overtaken by captain Beckman, when Blood diſcharged his ſecond piſtol at his head, but he, ſtooping, avoided the ſhot, and ſeized upon him with the crown under his cloak; yet Blood, though he found himſelf a priſoner, had the impudence to ſtruggle a long while for it; and when it was wreſted from him, cried, "It was a gallant attempt, though unſucceſsful, for "it was for a crown." In ſhort, not only Blood, but all the reſt of the gang were taken, and committed priſoners to the tower. This happened on the 9th of May, 1671.

But what ſeems the moſt extraordinary circumſtance is ſtill behind. The duke of Buckingham raiſed the king's curioſity to ſee ſo extraordinary a perſon, on which Blood was carried to court, and introduced into the royal preſence. His majeſty enquired firſt into the particulars of the attempt on the duke of Ormond; when he confeſſed the fact, and added, that the duke had taken away his eſtate, and executed ſome of his friends, and that he and many others had engaged by ſolemn oaths to revenge it. He abſolutely refuſed to betray his accomplices, and voluntary told the king that he had been engaged in a deſign to kill his majeſty with a carbine from out of the reeds by the Thames ſide, above Batterſea; but his preſence ſtriking him with awe, he relented, and diverted the reſt of the aſſociates from the deſign. He repreſented that he expected the utmoſt rigour of the law; but that he ſhould die without concern: that however there were hundreds of his aſſociates who had ſworn to revenge the death of any of the fraternity, which would expoſe his majeſty and all his miniſters to the daily fear of a maſſacre: but that if he would ſpare the lives of a few, and receive them to favour, he would oblige them to be as daring in his ſervice. In ſhort, the artful ſpeeches of this villain had ſuch an effect, that the king deſired Blood to write to the duke of Ormond to beg *his* pardon; and not only forgave him and his aſſociates, but, to the ſurpriſe of the whole kingdom, rewarded him by ſettling upon him a ſalary of five hundred pounds a year, and admitting him to all the privacy and intimacy of the court. While old Mr. Edwards, for his fidelity, courage, and wounds in the king's ſervice, received only a grant of two hundred pounds, out of the exchequer, and one hundred pounds to his ſon, who aſſiſted; the payment of which was ſo long delayed, that he was obliged to ſell his order for one hundred pounds ready money, and his ſon his for fifty pounds. Blood enjoyed his penſion about ten years, till being charged with fixing an imputation of a ſcandalous nature on the duke of Buckingham, he was thrown into priſon, where he died, Auguſt 24, 1680.

BLOUNT (John) called in Latin *Blondus*, or *Blundus*, archbiſhop of Canterbury, received the firſt part of his education at the univerſity of Oxford, from whence he went to finiſh his ſtudies at Paris, and returning from thence to Oxford, read divinity lectures there with great applauſe. He afterwards obtained conſiderable preferments, and in 1232, was raiſed to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury; but the pope objected to him, and would not permit him to enjoy that dignity. This prelate, who was eſteemed a prodigy of learning, died in 1248.

Blount (Sir John) knight, governor of a garriſon in Aquitain, in the year 1412, where being beſieged by the marſhal of France, he, with three hundred men, defeated the marſhal's army, took the marſhal, and an hundred French gentlemen and commanders priſoners, and brought them to England, in the laſt year of Henry IV.

Blount (Charles) lord Montjoy, afterwards created earl of Devonſhire, was born in the year 1563, and was the ſecond ſon of James, lord Montjoy. He had his education at court and the Inner Temple, and was diſtinguiſhed by queen Elizabeth, at his firſt appearance at court. He was ſeveral times choſen member of parliament; and, in 1588, was one of thoſe young noblemen and gentlemen who hired ſhips at their own expence to join the Engliſh fleet, when it was in purſuit of the Spaniſh armada. In 1594, he was made governor of Portſmouth, and the ſame year ſucceeded to his elder brother's title of lord Montjoy. He had a principal ſhare in many of the great exploits of that reign, and particularly in reducing the rebellious Iriſh to obedience. In 1603, he was conſtituted lieutenant of Ireland, by king James I. and the ſame year was advanced to the title of earl of Devonſhire. He died April 3, 1606.

Blount (Sir Henry) a great wit, a remarkable patriot, and a conſiderable writer in the laſt century, was born at his father's ſeat at Tittenhanger, in Hertfordſhire, December 15, 1602, and was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and then ſtudied the law at Gray's Inn; after which he travelled through Europe, and ſeveral parts of Aſia. In 1639, king Charles I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and upon the breaking out of the civil war, he attended his majeſty to ſeveral places, and was preſent at the battle of Edgehill. Afterwards quitting his majeſty's ſervice, he returned to London, where he was called to an account for adhering to the king, but he fully excuſed himſelf, by alledging the duty of his poſt. In 1651 he was nominated by the parliament one of a committee of twenty perſons, for inſpecting the practice of the law, and remedying its abuſes; and on the firſt of November, 1655, he was appointed one of the twenty-one commiſſioners to conſider of the trade and navigation of the common-wealth. Yet after the reſtoration of the royal family, he was appointed high ſheriff of the county of Hertford, and from that time lived as a private gentleman, above twenty years. He publiſhed, 1. An Account of his Travels. 2. Six Comedies, written by John Lilly, under the title of Court Comedies. 3. The Exchange Walk, a ſatire; and 4. An Epiſtle in Praiſe of Tobacco. He died October 9, 1682.

Blount (Sir Thomas Pope) bart. an eminent writer, and the eldeſt ſon of the former, was born at Upper Holloway, in the county of Middleſex, September 12, 1649. He was educated under the eye of his father, and always diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a lover of liberty, a ſincere friend to his country, and a true patron of learning. He was advanced to the degree of baronet by king Charles II. in whoſe reign he was elected burgeſs for St. Albans, in two parliaments; and was knight of the ſhire in three parliaments after the Revolution. He wrote in Latin, 1. A Critic on the moſt celebrated Writers. 2. Eſſays on ſeveral Subjects. 3. A Natural Hiſtory, extracted out of the beſt modern Writers; and 4. Remarks upon Poetry, with Characters and Cenſures of the moſt conſiderable Poets, whether ancient or modern. He died June 30, 1697.

Blount (Charles) brother to the former, and alſo an eminent writer, was born at Upper Holloway, Middleſex, April 27, 1654. He was a man of ſenſe and learning, and had the art of writing with much ſeeming ſtrength, where his arguments were not very cogent. He had an early diſlike to ſuperſtition, which hurried him into dangerous miſtakes, and inclined him to believe all revealed religion prieſt-craft. He wrote the following works, 1. *Anima Mundi*, or an hiſtorical Narration of the Opinions of the Ancients, concerning Man's Soul after this Life. 2. The Life of Apollonius Tyaneus. 3. Diana of the Epheſians, or the Original of Idolatry. 4. *Religio Laici*. 5. *Janua Scientiarum*, or an Introduction to Geography, Chronology, Government, Hiſtory, Philoſophy, and all genteel kinds of Learning. 6. Miſcellaneous Works; and ſome pamphlets. The cloſe of his life was very unhappy: for after the death of his wife, he became enamoured of her ſiſter, who ſcrupled the lawfulneſs of marrying him; on which he printed a letter on that ſubject, in which he ſtated the caſe as of a third perſon, and treated it with great learning and addreſs; and alſo applied to ſeveral divines, who decided againſt him, upon which, the lady growing inflexible, he, in a fit of deſpair, ſhot himſelf; but lived after it ſome days. He died in Auguſt, 1693.

BOADICEA, a famous Britiſh queen, who lived in the firſt century. She was the widow of Praſutagus, king of the Iceni, and having ſuffered the moſt barbarous indignities from the Romans, who had proceeded to ſuch a pitch of brutality as to cauſe her to be publicly whipped, and her two daughters raviſhed; ſhe excited the Britons to a revolt: accordingly, an hundred and twenty thouſand of the latter, with Boadicea at their head, attacked the Roman colony, at Camelodunum, and ſlaughtered ſeventy or eighty thouſand Romans; committing the moſt ſhocking and unheard of cruelties. But Suetonius marching againſt them with about ten thouſand men, a bloody battle enſued, in which eighty thouſand Britons were ſlain, and the Romans gained the victory, with a very inconſiderable loſs. This battle was fought in the ſixty-firſt year of the Chriſtian æra. This valiant queen, thus diſappointed of the completion of her revenge, either diſpatched herſelf by poiſon, or died of ſickneſs ſoon after.

BOBIO, the largeſt river of Chili, in South America. It has its ſource in the great mountains, called the Cordillera of the Andes, and falls into the ſea in forty-ſeven degrees of ſouth latitude.

BOBBIO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, and in the territory of Pavia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Trebia, thirty miles north eaſt of Genoa, twenty ſouth-weſt of Placentia, twenty-four ſouth-eaſt of Tortona, and twenty-five ſouth-eaſt of Pavia. Long. 9. 30. E. Lat 44. 48. N.

BOCCACE (John) one of the moſt polite and learned writers of his age, was born at Certaldo, in Tuſcany, in the year 1313. After having ſpent ſix years with a merchant, and almoſt as many in the ſtudy of the canon law, he thought of nothing but poetry, and neither his father's commands, nor the cenſures and exhortations of his friends could ſuppreſs his natural inclination to write verſes. He accordingly

ingly publiſhed ſeveral poems, and was eſteemed one of the triumvirs, or three princes of poets of that age: he alſo publiſhed ſeveral pieces in proſe, among which he chiefly immortaliſed himſelf by his Decameron, which conſiſts of a hundred novels. He died in the year 1375.

BOCCA CHICA, a ſtreight or entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in South America, defended by ſeveral forts and platforms of guns.

BOCCA DI DRAGO, a ſtreight between the iſland of Trinidad and New Andaluſia, a province of Terra Firma in South America.

BOCCALINI (TRAJAN) a celebrated ſatirical writer, born at Rome, who, in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, obtained the admiration of all Italy by his refined and delicate criticiſms. Sovereign princes themſelves did not eſcape the laſh of his ſatire. The cardinals Borgheſe and Gaëtan, having declared themſelves his protectors, he publiſhed his *Ragguaglio di Parnaſſo*, and *La Secretaria di Apollo*, which is the continuation of the former. Theſe two works were received by the public with uncommon applauſe. He there feigns that Apollo holding his court at Parnaſſus, heard the complaints of the whole world, and did juſtice according as the caſes required. He at length printed his *Pietra di Parangone*, againſt the court of Spain: but fearing that the Spaniards would be revenged, he retired to Venice; but was there aſſaſſinated in a very ſtrange manner. He lodged with one of his friends, who having got up early one morning, left Boccalini in bed; a minute after, ſome armed men entered his chamber, and gave him ſo many blows with bags full of ſand, that they left him for dead; ſo that his friend returning ſome time after, found him ſpeechleſs. Great ſearch was made at Venice for the authors of this murder, and though they were never diſcovered, it was univerſally believed that they were employed by the court of Spain.

BOCCHUS, king of Mauritania, joined with Jugurtha, his ſon in law, againſt the Romans, and was twice conquered by Marius, in the one hundred and eighth and one hundred and ſeventh year before the Chriſtian æra. At length, in order to make his peace with the Romans, he delivered up Jugurtha to Sylla, and as a reward for his treachery, had a part of his kingdom.

BOCCONI (SYLVIO PAUL) a learned naturaliſt, born at Palermo, in Sicily, in 1633, was the author of ſeveral curious and intereſting works in natural hiſtory, and died on the 22d of December, 1704, in a monaſtery near Palermo.

BOCCORIS, king of Egypt, having, according to Tacitus, conſulted the oracle of Jupiter Ammon on the leproſy which prevailed in Egypt; he, by the advice of that oracle, drove the Jews out of the country, as a uſeleſs people, hateful to the gods; but Moſes informs us why, and in what manner the Jews were driven from Egypt, and we are ſurpriſed in reading Herodotus, Juſtin, Plutarch, Tacitus, and other profane authors, to ſee how ignorant they were of the hiſtory of the Jews We may, however, infer from their teſtimony, that Boccoris is the Pharaoh mentioned by Moſes.

BOCH, BOCHIUS, or BOCQUI (JOHN) a Latin poet, born at Bruſſels, in 1555. He travelled into Italy, Germany, Poland, and Muſcovy, and at his return became ſecretary to the duke of Parma. He died on the 13th of January, 1609. The critics in the Netherlands ſet ſo great a value on his poetry, that they gave him the name of the Belgic Virgil. He wrote, 1. *De Belgii Principatu.* 2. *Parodia Heroica Pſalmorum Davidicorum.* 3. *Obſervationes Phyſicæ, Ethicæ, Politicæ, & Hiſtoricæ, in Pſalmos.* 4. *Vita Davidis.* 5. *Orationes.* 6. *Poemata.*

BOCHART (MATTHEW) a proteſtant miniſter, at Alençon, in the ſeventeenth century, and the author of ſeveral works, which procured him the reputation of being a man of learning; the chief of which are, a Treatiſe againſt Relics, and another againſt the Sacrifice of the Maſs.

BOCHART (SAMUEL) one of the moſt learned men in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Roan, in Normandy, in 1599, and was acquainted with the Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Ethiopic, and ſeveral other languages. He was indebted to the univerſity of Oxford, where he ſome time reſided, for part of that immenſe ſtock of learning which he poſſeſſed. His *Geographia Sacra*, his *Hierozoicon*, and other ingenious and elaborate works, are, and ever will be in great eſteem among the learned; eſpecially ſuch as ſtudy the Scriptures in their original languages. It is harder to ſay what he was ignorant of, than what he knew, but he particularly excelled in oriental learning. He was many years paſtor of a proteſtant church at Caen, in Normandy, where he was tutor to Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roſcommon, author of the Eſſay on tranſlated Verſe. He obtained the eſteem of the learned, and was ſo diſtinguiſhed for his probity and profound erudition, that he obtained the friendſhip even of the moſt illuſtrious perſons of the Roman church. The queen of Sweden engaged him in 1652, to take a voyage to Stockholm, where ſhe gave him public marks of her eſteem. At his return to Caen, he reſumed the functions of the miniſtry, and was received into the academy of that city. His learning was not his principal qualification; he had a modeſty infinitely more eſtimable, and on that account enjoyed his great reputation in tranquility, ſheltered from thoſe unhappy quarrels, which ſo many other learned men draw upon themſelves. He died ſuddenly while he was ſpeaking in the above academy, on the 16th of May, 1667, aged ſeventy-eight. A complete edition of his works was publiſhed in Holland, in two volumes, folio, 1712.

BOCHEL, or BOUCHEL (LAWRENCE) a learned civilian, of the ſeventeenth century, and advocate in the parliament of Paris, wrote ſeveral works which are eſteemed, viz. 1. Decrees of the Gallican Church. 2. *Enchiridion Chriſtiani Juriſconſulti:* and 3. A Bibliotheca of the French Law. He died on the 29th of April, 1629.

BOCHETTA, a place of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, which was famous in the war of 1646 and 1647. It is a chain of mountains, over which the great road lies from Lombardy to Genoa; and on the very peak of the higheſt mountain, there is a narrow paſs, which will hardly admit three men to go a-breaſt. This paſs is properly called the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of the city of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Imperialiſts, by which means they opened a way to that city.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Germany, in the dioceſe of Munſter, in Weſtphalia, twenty miles eaſt of Cleef. Long. 6. 20. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

BODESTEN (ADAM) a famous German phyſician, born at Carloſtadt, was a great partiſan of the doctrine of Paracelſus, whom he tranſlated, and wrote Commentaries upon him, which are eſteemed by the phyſicians of his ſect. He died at Baſil, in 1577.

BODIN (JOHN) a famous writer, in the ſixteenth century, born at Angers. After having ſtudied and taught the law at Toulouſe, he went to Paris, where he commenced advocate. Bodin was in ſuch favour with Henry III. that that prince impriſoned Michael de la Serre, for writing againſt him in a ſcurrilous manner, and ordered him not to publiſh it upon pain of death: but the king's favour not continuing, the duke d'Alençon gave him ſeveral employments, and brought him with him to England, where Bodin had the pleaſure and honour of ſeeing his book, intitled the Republic, taught in the univerſity of Cambridge; the Engliſh having tranſlated it into Latin, this determined him to make a Latin tranſlation of it himſelf. He alſo wrote 1. A Commentary on Oppian's Books of Hunting, and a Tranſlation of the ſame Books into Latin Verſe. 2. The Method of Hiſtory. 3. A Diſcourſe on Coins; and 4. An Anſwer to the Paradoxes of Maleſtroit, concerning all Things growing dearer, and the Means of remedying it. He died of the plague at Laon, in 1596.

BODLEY (Sir THOMAS) from whom the Bodleian or public library at Oxford takes its name; was the eldeſt ſon of Mr. John Bodley, of Exeter, and was born in that city, in March, 1544. He was educated at Oxford, after which he travelled through France, Germany, and Italy. He was afterwards employed by queen Elizabeth in ſeveral embaſies to Germany and Denmark; he was afterwards ſent to the Hague, to manage the queen's affairs in the United Provinces, and was admitted into the council of ſtate, where he ſat next to count Maurice. On theſe occaſions he behaved greatly to the ſatisfaction of his royal miſtreſs; but at length he retired from public buſineſs, and ſet about the noble work of reſtoring, or rather founding anew the public library at Oxford, which was completed in 1599, and is juſtly eſteemed one of the nobleſt libraries in the world. He received the honour of knighthood after king James's acceſſion to the throne. He died on the 28th of January, 1612, and was buried at the upper end of the choir of Merton college.

Over him was afterwards erected a monument of black and white marble, on which is placed his effigies in a ſcholar's gown, encompaſſed with books; and at the four corners ſtand the figures of Grammar, Rhetoric, Muſic, and Arithmetic. On each hand of his effigies ſtands an angel, that on the right holding a book open, in which are theſe words: *Non delebo nomen ejus de libro vitæ*, i. e. I will not blot his name out of the book of life; and that on his left holds out to him a crown. Underneath is the figure of a woman, ſitting before the ſtairs of the old library, holding in one hand a key, and in the other a book. Beneath all are theſe words; *Memoriæ Thomæ Bodley militis, publicæ bibliothecæ fundatoris ſacrum, obiit Jan.* 28, 1612. An annual ſpeech in his praiſe is ſtill made at Oxford, on the 8th of November, at which time the viſitation of the library is uſually made. The reverend Mr. Granger obſerves, that he merited much as a man of letters; but incomparably more

in the ample proviſion he made for literature, in which he ſtands unrivalled; and that his library is a mauſoleum which will perpetuate his memory as long as books themſelves endure. Sir Thomas wrote his own Life to the year 1609; which, together with the firſt draught of the Statutes, and his Letters, have been publiſhed from the originals in the Bodleian library.

BODLEY (LAURENCE) a younger brother of the former, was born at Exeter, about the year 1546. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts, and was at length made one of the canons reſidentiary of Exeter cathedral, and rector of Shobroke, near Crediton. He died April 19, 1615, in the ſeventieth year of his age.

BODLEY (Sir JOSIAS) youngeſt brother to Sir Thomas, and Dr. Laurence Bodley, was educated at Oxford; but prefering a military to a ſtudious life, he went into the Low Countries, which were at that time the grand theatre of war, where he was advanced to the degree of a captain. In 1598 he was ſent into Ireland, where he ſignalized himſelf by his valour and conduct in ſeveral ſieges, and for his good ſervices was knighted by the lord deputy Chicheſter. He was living in Ireland in the year 1613, when he was director-general and overſeer of the fortifications of that kingdom. He wrote Obſervations concerning the Fortreſſes of Ireland, and the Britiſh Colonies of Ulſter; and a Jocular Deſcription of a Journey by him taken to Lecale, in Ulſter, both of which are ſtill in manuſcript.

BODMIN, a borough town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, which is very conſiderable for corn and proviſions, and four fairs, on January 25, Saturday after Mid-Lent-Sunday, Wedneſday before Whit-Sunday, and December 6, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated in a bottom, between two high hills, which renders it very unhealthy, eſpecially to new comers. It chiefly conſiſts of one long ſtreet, and the many decayed houſes ſhew that it was once a very populous and large place. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and his brethren, and ſends two members to parliament. It is thirty-ſix miles north-eaſt of Falmouth, and two hundred and thirty-two weſt of London. Long. 4. 5. W. Lat. 50. 32. N.

BODON, a fortified town of Turky, in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Danube, twenty-ſix miles weſt of Widen. Long. 45. 24. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

BODROG, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the north-eaſt ſhore of the river Danube, one hundred miles ſouth-eaſt of Buda. Long. 20. 20. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

BOEDROMIA, Βοηδρόμια, in Grecian antiquity, an Athenian feſtival, inſtituted in memory of Ion, the ſon of Xuthus, who came to the aſſiſtance of the Athenians in the reign of king Erectheus, when they were invaded by Eumolpus, the ſon of Neptune: or, according to Plutarch, in memory of a victory obtained by Theſeus, againſt the Amazons, in the month Boedromion, anſwering to the latter part of Auguſt and the beginning of September.

BŒHMEN (JACOB) a famous viſionary, was born in a village near Gorlitz, in Germany, in the year 1575, and was taken from ſchool as ſoon as he had learnt to read and write, in order to be put apprentice to a ſhoemaker. He afterwards became a maſter ſhoemaker, and marrying, had ſeveral children. He pretended to receive frequent viſions, or as he himſelf expreſſes it, to be wrapt, by the divine drawing, into the holy ſabbath, in which, he ſays, he remained one time ſeven whole days, in the higheſt joy. He wrote, 1. Aurora, or the riſing Sun. 2. Of the three-fold Life of Man. 3. Of the heavenly and earthly Myſterium. 4. The Myſterium Magnum upon Geneſis; and other works, which have been tranſlated into Engliſh. He died on the 18th of November, 1624.

BOERHAAVE (HERMAN) one of the moſt learned phyſicians that has appeared ſince Hippocrates, was born at Vourhout, a village near Leyden, on the 31ſt of December, 1668. Having acquired great knowledge in the learned languages, and in mathematics, he joined the ſtudy of phyſic to philoſophy and theology, beginning with Hippocrates, whoſe works he digeſted in ſuch a manner as to render them perfectly familiar to him. Afterwards he made himſelf acquainted with the moſt authentic modern authors, particularly with our Sydenham, to whoſe name he uſually prefixed the epithet Immortal. He next applied to chemiſtry and botany; but ſtill intended to engage in the miniſtry: however, going from Harderwick in Guelderland, where he had taken the degree of doctor of phyſic, in order to return to Leyden, he met with an invincible obſtruction to his mounting the pulpit; for being in a paſſage-boat, ſome diſcourſe happened to be ſtarted on the doctrine of Spinoſa being ſubverſive of all religion; when one of the paſſengers oppoſing to this philoſopher's pretended mathematical demonſtrations, only the loud invectives of a blind zeal; Boerhaave calmly aſked him, if he had ever read the works of the author he decried; the orator was at once ſtruck dumb, and fired with reſentment, when another paſſenger whiſpered the perſon next him to learn Boerhaave's name, and took it down in his pocket-book, and on his arrival at Leyden every where proclaimed that Boerhaave was become a Spinoſiſt. This great man, finding that ſuch prejudices gained ground, was unwilling to riſque the refuſal of a licence for the pulpit, when he had ſo fair a proſpect of riſing by phyſic. He therefore applied wholly to the ſtudy of medicine, and gradually roſe from being lecturer to the higheſt dignity, the rectorſhip of the univerſity of Leyden, becoming, in the mean time, a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He was remarkable for his piety, his modeſty, his humanity, and his private acts of benificence; yet he amaſſed great wealth, and died on the 23d of September, 1738, in the ſixty-ninth year of his age. He wrote, 1. *Inſtitutiones Medicæ.* 2. *Methodus diſcendi Medicinam.* 3. *Aphoriſmi de cognoſcendis & curandis Morbis.* 4. *De viribus Medicamentorum.* 5. *Inſtitutiones & Experimenta Chemiæ*, and ſeveral others, all greatly eſteemed.

BOETHIUS, or BOETIUS (FLAVIUS ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS) an excellent Roman writer and poet in the beginning of the ſixth century, was the ſon of Anicius Manlius Flavius Boethius. He was educated at Athens, where he continued eighteen years, and made ſo great a progreſs in his ſtudies, that he is allowed to have been the moſt learned writer of that age. Upon his return to Rome he was ſoon advanced to the higheſt poſts of honour, and, in the year 487, was conſul alone; he alſo enjoyed the ſame honour in 510 and 523; but he was afterwards falſely accuſed of having carried on a conſpiracy with the emperor Juſtin againſt the Goths, for which he was baniſhed, cloſely impriſoned, and at length beheaded. He wrote, while in priſon, a book upon the Conſolation of Philoſophy, another upon the Trinity, and ſeveral other works.

BOETHIUS, BOECE, or BOESIS (HECTOR) a famous Scottiſh hiſtorian, in the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries, was born at Dundee, in the ſhire of Angus, about the year 1470. He ſtudied at Dundee, Aberdeen, and Paris, at which laſt place he applied himſelf to philoſophy, and became a profeſſor of it there, and, in 1497, was a profeſſor at Aberdeen. Upon the death of his patron, biſhop Elphinſton, in 1514, he wrote his Life, and added the Lives of his Predeceſſors in the See of Aberdeen. He alſo wrote the Hiſtory of Scotland, which has been highly cenſured by ſome, and magnified others. He was a great maſter of claſſical and polite learning, and ſkilled in divinity, philoſophy, and hiſtory, but ſomewhat credulous, and much addicted to the belief of legendary ſtories.

BOETIE (STEPHEN DE LA) counſellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux, wrote Latin and French verſes, a Treatiſe, intitled, The voluntary Servitude, and other works. He died on the eighteenth of Auguſt, 1563, aged thirty-three. Montagne, his intimate friend, gives him a great elogium.

BOETIUS (EPO) a celebrated civilian of the Low Countries, was born at Roorda in 1529, and taught the belles lettres in ſeveral cities, and civil law at Douay, with reputation. He wrote many Treatiſes on Law, and other works, and died on the ſixteenth of November, 1599.

BOG, a river in Poland, which runs ſouth-eaſt through the province of Podolia and Budziack Tartary, falling into the Black Sea between Oczakow and the Nieper, or rather into the Nieper, a little before it falls into the Black Sea.

BOG, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Bamff, near the mouth of the river Spey, four miles ſouth of Murray Frith, twelve miles eaſt of Elgin, and one hundred miles north of Edinburgh.

BOGAN (ZACHARY), the author of ſeveral treatiſes, was the ſon of William Bogan, gent. and was born at Little Hempſton, in Devonſhire, in the year 1625. He was educated at Oxford, but left that city when it was garriſoned by the king, and returned after its being ſurrendered by the parliament. He wrote, 1. Additions to Mr. Francis Rous's *Archæologiæ Atticæ.* 2. A View of the Threats and Puniſhments recorded in Scripture, alphabetically compoſed. 3. Meditations of the Mirth of a Chriſtian Life. 4. Help to Prayer, both extempore, and by a ſet Form; as alſo to Meditation, &c. with ſome other pieces. He died Sept. 1, 1659.

BOGDANI (JAMES) a celebrated painter, was born of a genteel family in Hungary, and his father was deputy from the ſtates of that country to the emperor. The ſon made a conſiderable progreſs in painting, without being brought up to the profeſſion, merely by the force of his natural abilities, and excelled in fruit, flowers, and eſpecially birds. Queen Anne beſpoke ſeveral of his pieces, which are ſtill in the royal palaces. He was a man of a gentle and fair character, and lived between forty and fifty years in England. He had raiſed an eaſy fortune, but being perſuaded to make it over to his ſon on his marriage, and other mis-

fortunes ſucceeding, poverty and ſickneſs terminated his life at his houſe in Great Queen-ſtreet.

BOGHIO, or BUEIL, a county in the ſtates of the duke of Savoy, on the ſide of the river Tinea, and on the frontiers of Provence. It has a town of the ſame name, which is the principal place. Long. 6. 45. E. Lat. 44. 12. N.

BOGORIS, the firſt Chriſtian king of Bulgaria, ſeeing that Theodora governed the Eaſtern empire for her ſon Michael, and perſuaded that ſhe would be unable to reſiſt him, ſent ambaſſadors to Conſtantinople in 843, to declare war againſt the young prince; but Theodora anſwered the ambaſſadors: "Tell your maſter, that he will find me at the head "of the Roman troops, with arms in my hand, to puniſh "him for having baſely violated the peace, and attacked "the empire when it had only an infant for its monarch, "and a princeſs for regent. Aſſure him, that I am certain "of the protection of heaven, the inexorable avenger of "perjury and infidelity. But whatever is the fate of our "arms, it can only redound to his ſhame. Should For-"tune declare for him, how will he dare to glory in hav-"ing conquered a woman? and if I gain the victory, how "can he avoid reproach for being conquered by a woman." Bogoris, ſtruck with this anſwer, as full of ſpirit as of courage, conceived an high idea of Theodora, and ſent back his ambaſſadors to deſire the continuance of the peace, one of the conditions of which was, that ſhe ſhould reſtore the ſiſter of the king of the Bulgarians, who was a priſoner at Conſtantinople, where ſhe had embraced the Chriſtian religion. This princeſs gave him the firſt favourable impreſſions of Chriſtianity. At length, being inſtructed and baptized by a learned biſhop, ſent him by Theodora, he took the name of Michael, out of reſpect for her ſon, and afterwards occaſioned the converſion of his people.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, uſually reckoned a part of Germany. It comprehends Proper Bohemia, Moravia, Luſatia, and Sileſia. Luſatia is now ſubject to the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, and Sileſia to the king of Pruſſia. It is bounded on the eaſt by Poland, and on the north by Brandenburg; on the weſt by Saxony, Miſnia, and Culembach; on the ſouth by Bavaria, Auſtria, and a part of Hungary. Proper Bohemia is about one hundred and ninety-five miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth. Bohemia, taken in general, is one of the higheſt countries in Europe, for there is no river enters into it, and yet many paſs out, of which the moſt conſiderable are the Elbe, the Oder, the Viſtula, and the Morava. The air is cold and unwholſome, for they have more epidemical diſeaſes there than in the neighbouring countries. There are mines of ſilver, copper, lead, and even ſome veins of gold. The majority of the people are Roman Catholics, but there are many Proteſtants after the confeſſion of Augſburg, ſome Calviniſts, and Moravians. There are Jews at Prague, but they pay heavy taxes for living there. The Bohemians are lively, robuſt, hardy, but luxurious in their eating and drinking. Their language and cuſtoms are quite different from thoſe of Germany.

BOHEMIA PROPER, is the moſt conſiderable part of the kingdom of Bohemia, and lies to the weſt of the other parts. It is ſurrounded by high mountains, and is watered by ſeveral rivers, the principal of which are the Elbe, the Moldaw, the Egerand, and the Miza. It is bounded on the weſt by Franconia and the Upper Palatinate, on the eaſt by Sileſia and Moravia, on the ſouth by Bavaria and Auſtria, and on the north by Miſnia and Luſatia. It is divided into eighteen circles.

Bohemia Proper is the moſt fruitful part of the whole kingdom, and for that reaſon exports a great deal of corn. The rivers are ſtored with fiſh; the woods with wild-fowl, deer, and wild boars; the paſture grounds are covered with tame cattle; in the mines are gold, ſilver, iron, copper, tin, precious ſtones, as amethyſts and rubies.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia, lying to the north of the iſland of Mindanao, and ſouth-weſt of Leyte. Long. 122. 5. E. Lat. 10. 0. N.

BOI, commonly called *Il Siracuſano*, the Syracuſan, was a famous cheſs player at the court of Spain, under king Philip II. from whom he received ſeveral fine preſents; he alſo received ſome from Urban VIII. who was ſo pleaſed with his ſkill, that he offered him a biſhoprick, which he refuſed. Having the misfortune to be taken by corſairs, and to ſee himſelf reduced to ſlavery, he found the way, by means of his ſkill at this game, to make their ſavage tempers tractable; they admired him, treated him with humanity, and demanded no other ranſom than the inſtructions he gave them for a few months in playing at cheſs.

BOIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moleſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appenines, near the river Tilerno, ten miles ſouth of Moliſe, thirty north weſt of Benevento, and forty-five north of Naples. Long. 14. 38. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

BOIARDO (MATTEO MARIA) of Ferrara, count of Scandiano, celebrated for his Italian poems, lived in the fifteenth century, and died in 1494. His principal work is his *Orlando inamorato*. His Latin Eclogues and Sonnets are alſo much admired.

BOILEAU (GILES) member of the French academy, and the eldeſt brother of the celebrated Boileau Deſpreaux, wrote a Tranſlation of Epictetus, two Diſſertations againſt Menage and Coſtar, and ſome other works. He died in 1669, aged thirty-eight.

BOILEAU (JAMES) brother of the former, and a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Paris, on the 16th of March, 1635. After having been dean and grand vicar of Sens under M. de Goudrin, he returned to Paris in 1694, and was made canon of the holy chapel. He died when dean of the faculty of divinity, on the firſt of Auguſt, 1716. He publiſhed a great number of curious works, the principal of which are, 1. The *Decretal ſuper ſpecula de Magiſtris*. 2. *De Antiquo jure Preſbyterorum, in regimine Eccleſiaſtico*. 3. *De Antiquis & majoribus Epiſcoporum cauſis*, in quarto. 4. An Hiſtory of Auricular Confeſſion, in Latin, &c.

BOILEAU (NICHOLAS) ſurnamed Deſpreaux, youngeſt brother of the preceding, and one of the moſt celebrated French poets, was the ſon of Giles Boileau, ſecretary to the great chamber of parliament, and was born in 1636, not at Paris, as is commonly ſaid, by at Crône, a ſmall village, where his father had a country houſe, near Villeneuve St. Georges. After he had gone through a courſe of polite literature and philoſophy, he engaged in the ſtudy of the law, in which he made ſuch progreſs, that on December 4, 1656, he was admitted an advocate; but he could not adapt himſelf to a ſcience which often obliges thoſe who follow it to clothe falſhood in the garb of truth. He reſolved therefore to take another courſe, and looking on the Sorbonne as the oppoſite to the bar, he determined to go through a courſe of divinity there; but he could not long endure the thorns of ſchool-divinity; he imagined that to allure him the more cunningly, chicanery had only changed her habit: he therefore renounced the Sorbonne, and delivered up himſelf entirely to his own genius, and giving a looſe to his paſſion for the belles lettres, and eſpecially for poetry, he proceeded ſolely under his own conduct, and took poſſeſſion of one of the formoſt places on the French Parnaſſus. The public gave his works the encomium they deſerved, and Lewis XIV. who always loved to encourage the ſciences and polite literature, was not only pleaſed to have Mr. Boileau's works read to him conſtantly as he compoſed them, but ſettled a yearly penſion of two thouſand livres upon him, and gave him the privilege of printing all his works. He was afterwards choſen a member of the French academy, and alſo of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Medals. His works are printed in four volumes, duodecimo. This great man, who was as remarkable for his integrity, his innocence, and diffuſive benevolence, as for the keeneſs of his ſatires, died on the 2d of March, 1711, in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age.

BOILEAU (JOHN JAMES) a learned canon of the church of St. Honorius at Paris, was born in the dioceſe of Agen, and obtained the eſteem of cardinal de Noailles, and of many learned men. He wrote, 1. Letters on Moral and Pious Subjects. 2. The Life of Madame the Ducheſs of Liancourt; that of Madam Combé; and ſeveral other works. He died in 1735, aged eighty-ſix.

BOIS (FRANCIS DU). See SYLVIUS.

BOIS (PHILIP GOIBAUD, ſieur DU) a member of the French academy, was born at Poictiers, and, in 1671, was governor to the duke of Guiſe. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by tranſlating into French ſeveral of the works of St. Auguſtin, and the Offices, the Treatiſes of Friendſhip and Old Age, and the Paradoxes of Cicero. He died in 1694.

BOIS (GERARD DU) a native of Orleans, a prieſt of the Oratory, and an able hiſtorian. He wrote a Hiſtory of the Church of Paris; and died in that city, on the 15th of July, 1696.

BOIS LE DUC, or BOLDUC, a city of the Low Countries, in Dutch Brabant, which ſtands on the confluence of the rivers Aa and Pommel, which fill its ditches, and croſs the city, being divided into ſeveral canals within the city. It is large and handſome, but what renders it moſt conſiderable is its ſtrength. It is ſtrong by its ſituation in meadows that are frequently covered with water, and by the works that have been raiſed. It has a citadel within its walls, and ſix good forts at its principal avenues. The roads to the town are over cauſeways, made with turnings and windings. This city is large, fair, well built, and populous, and is about four miles in compaſs. Its fortifications are after the modern manner, and its walls are flanked with ſeven good baſtions. The linen and woollen manufactures flouriſh here; and it is famous for cutlery wares and needles.

The cathedral church is a very fine ſtructure, now in the hands of the Proteſtants, who have placed two communion tables before the great altar, over which the Ten Commandments are written. There were four pariſh churches, one of

of which is pulled down, another is turned in warehouſes, a third into ſtables, and the fourth is uſed by the Proteſtants for divine ſervice. Here were alſo ſixteen convents for men and women, which have been converted to other uſes. The diſtrict of Bois le Duc is called the Mayory, and is very populous, containing above one hundred villages, beſides the towns of Eyndhoven and Helmont, and Bois le Duc the capital. This laſt is twenty-three miles eaſt of Breda, eight ſouth-eaſt of Hewſden, forty-five north-eaſt of Antwerp, and forty-five ſouth of Amſterdam. Long. 5. 20. E Lat. 51. 45. N.

BOISROBERT (Francis Metel de) a native of Caen, abbot of Châtillon-upon-the-Seyne, and one of the forty members of the French academy, obtained the friendſhip of cardinal de Richelieu by his wit, which was naturally turned to pleaſantry. He rallied agreeably, and diverted the cardinal by telling him abundance of little ſtories relating to the court and city; and his converſation was of ſuch uſe to his eminence, that his phyſician uſed to ſay, "My "lord, all our drugs will ſignify nothing, if you don't mix with them a dram of Boiſrobert." He publiſhed ſeveral Poems, Letters, and other works, and died in 1662.

BOISSARD (John James) a learned antiquary, born at Beſançon in 1528. He travelled through Italy, Greece, and Germany, to collect ancient monuments, and had an incredible fondneſs for this ſtudy, of which the following is a remarkable proof. He went to ſee cardinal Carpi's garden, ſituated on Mons Quirinalis, accompanied by ſeveral of his friends, when finding a great number of ancient ſtatues, inſcriptions, &c. he concealed himſelf in ſome of the alleys, and let his friends go home without him, employing the reſt of the day in drawing the monuments and copying the inſcriptions; and on the garden gates being ſhut, ſtaid there all night. The next morning the cardinal finding him at work, could not imagine how a ſtranger ſhould get into his garden at ſo unſeaſonable an hour; but when he knew the reaſon of his ſtaying there all night, he ordered him a good breakfaſt, and gave him leave to copy whatſoever he ſhould think curious in his palace. He died at Metz, Oct. 30, 1602. His principal works are, 1. Four volumes, in folio, of Roman Antiquities, adorned with plates, engraved by Theodore de Bry, and his two ſons. 2. *Theatrum Vitæ humanæ*, which contains the Lives of an hundred and ninety-eight famous Perſons, with their Portraits. 3. A Treatiſe *de Divinatione & magicis Præſtigiis*. Theſe works are ſcarce, and eſteemed by the antiquarians.

BOISSIEU (Denys de Salvaing, lord of) firſt preſident of the chamber of accounts in Dauphiné, and one of the moſt learned men in the ſeventeenth century. He accompanied the Marſhal de Crequi in his embaſſy to Rome, in quality of orator to Lewis XIII. in 1633. when he harangued with ſuch judgment and eloquence, that he equally pleaſed both the pope and the king. He wrote ſeveral works, the moſt important of which is a Treatiſe on the Uſe of Fiefs, &c. in the province of Dauphiné. He died in 1679.

BOIT, an excellent painter in enamel, in which Mr. Walpole ſays he has never, perhaps, been ſurpaſſed, but by his predeceſſor Petitot, and his ſucceſſor Zincke. He was born at Stockholm, and bred a jeweller, which profeſſion he intended to follow here in England, but changed his deſign, and went into the country, where he taught children to draw. He there engaged a gentleman's daughter, who was one of his ſcholars, to promiſe him marriage, but the affair being diſcovered, he was thrown into priſon, which, as the affair was not completed, was certainly an act of great cruelty. In that confinement, which laſted two years, he ſtudied enamelling, an art to which he fixed on his return to London, and practiſed with the greateſt ſucceſs. The prices he is ſaid to have obtained for his work are very incredible; but being engaged in a very large deſign for the court, and queen Anne dying before it was completed, he ran in debt, his goods were ſeized by execution, and he fled to France, where he changed his religion, was countenanced by the regent, obtained a penſion of two hundred and fifty pounds ſterling per annum, and an apartment, but died ſuddenly at Paris, about Chriſtmas 1726. There is a large piece done by him at Kenſington, repreſenting queen Anne ſitting, and prince George ſtanding by her; and at Bedford-houſe is another very large plate of the duke's father and mother.

BOIVIN (John) Greek profeſſor in the royal college, librarian to the French king, and member of the French academy, and Academy of Belles Lettres. He was beloved for his probity, the ſweetneſs of his temper, and his profound erudition. He wrote a French Tranſlation of the Œdipus of Sophocles, and the Birds of Ariſtophanes; the *Batrachomyomachia*, in French verſe, and other works. He died at Paris, on the 29th of October, 1726, aged ſixty-four.

BOKARA, the capital city of Great Bokaria, in Aſia, is large and populous, and is ſeated three days journey to the northward of the river Amo. It is the reſidence of the khan, who is entirely abſolute, though his power reaches but a little way without the city. The adjacent country is called Turkiſtan, and is governed by ſeveral becks or chiefs, who are all wholly independent on each other, as well as of the khan of Bokaria. The town is ſeated on a riſing ground, with a ſlender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houſes are low, and moſtly built of mud, but the caravanſeras and moſques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places, which have been ſtately buildings, are now moſt of them in ruins. Theſe were generally built of brick and ſtone. Here is likewiſe a handſome building for the education of the prieſts, who gain conſiderably by their diſcourſes on the points of their religion, which is Mahommedaniſm. They differ from the Perſians, not only with regard to Mahommed's ſucceſſor, but in particular ceremonies. Their hatred to the Perſians is much greater than to the Chriſtians, and they eſteem themſelves equally unclean by touching either, and never omit waſhing themſelves immediately after they have left their company.

The air and ſoil are healthy enough, but the waters are very bad. There are alſo ſerpents and ſcorpions, which infeſt the houſes, and are very venemous. The ſting of the ſcorpion cauſes great pain, and ſometimes death. The inhabitants are more civilized and polite than ſome of their neighbours, and yet they are cowardly, cruel, effeminate, and very perfidious. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place, though they are much oppreſſed, and often deprived of all their properties by the khan or his attendants, who ſeize them at their pleaſure. At the beſt they pay heavy taxes, and it is almoſt criminal to be rich. The trade of Bokara is much declined from what it was formerly. Their products are cotton, lamb furs, down, rice, and cattle; and their manufactures ſoap, callicoe, and cotton yarn.

The khan and his officers are poſſeſſed of very rich jewels, but will not diſpoſe of them but in caſes of great neceſſity, and then they are jealous of their being carried out of the country. They have little uſe for European cloth, but for the making of caps. Their money is ducats of gold, for they have no ſilver coin but what comes from Perſia and India. Their meaſure is a gaz, equal to thirty-one inches. Their weight is a batman, which is ſixteen pounds Engliſh. The Perſian and Tartarian languages are both ſpoke here, but all their writings are in the Perſian tongue. It is one hundred miles weſt-by-ſouth of Sarmakand, ſixty eaſt of Amol, and one hundred and fifty north of Balkh. Long. 65. 50. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

BOKARIA (Great) formerly called Uſbeck and Zagatay, is ſituated in between ſixty-firſt and eighty-ſecond degrees of longitude, and between thirty-four and forty-ſix degrees of latitude. It is bounded on the north by the river Sir, or Sihun, which ſeparates it from Weſtern Tartary, on the eaſt by Little Bokaria, on the weſt by Korazin, and on the ſouth by Perſia and Little Thibet. It is ſeven hundred and ſixty miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and ſeven hundred and twenty broad, from north to ſouth. It is divided into three kingdoms or governments; Proper Bokaria, which is three hundred and eighty miles in length, and three hundred in breadth, the capital of which is Bokara: Sarmakand, which is five hundred and forty miles in length, and three hundred and twenty in breadth, the chief place of which is Sarmakand: Balkh, the length of which is three hundred and ſixty miles, the breadth two hundred and forty, and the principal town is Balkh. The country is very fine; the plains and valleys are very fertile in all ſorts of grain and fruit. The fields are covered with graſs ſeven or eight feet high, the rivers ſwarm with excellent fiſh, and the mountains abound with the richeſt mines. There is plenty of wood in ſeveral parts; the country is populous, the towns numerous, and the inhabitants drive a great trade with the neighbouring dominions.

There is only one lake of note in this country, called Taran, out of which the river that waſhes Sarmakand ariſes. The chief mountains are thoſe of Botom, near the lake Taran, and thoſe of Belure on the eaſtern borders. The chief cities of Proper Bokaria are Karmina, Wardanſi, Karſhi, Zam, and Bokara.

The inhabitants are of three ſorts, 1. the Bokhars, or ancient inhabitants, who are handſome, with fair complexions, black hair, and hawk-noſed; their chief purſuit is trade. 2. The Zagatags, who are Mogols that ſettled here with Jagatay the ſon of Jenghiz-Kahn. 3. The Uſbecks, who are alſo Mogols: theſe two laſt are incorporated together, and are the moſt civilized and brave of all the Mahommedan Tartars; they dwell in huts, and rove about to feed their cattle, the towns being almoſt wholly poſſeſſed by the Bokhars. 4. The Perſians, who often are at war with theſe people, and have ſometimes brought them under ſubjection. The inhabitants are all Mahommedans, and ſpeak a mixture of the Perſian, Turkiſh, and Mogol languages.

BOKARIA (LITTLE) is ſeated between eighty-two and one hundred and eighteen degrees of longitude, and between thirty-five, thirty, and forty-five degrees of latitude. It is bounded on the north and eaſt by Weſtern Tartary, on the weſt by Great Bokaria, and on the ſouth by the Sandy Deſerts, which ſeparate it from Thibet, and the north-weſt end of China. It is one thouſand five hundred and ſixty miles long, from eaſt to weſt, and five hundred and ſeventy broad, from north to ſouth. It is divided into three kingdoms or countries, to which may be added Shachew, which borders on China. Their names are Kaſhgar, which is five hundred and ſeventy miles in length, and three hundred and ninety in breadth; the principal town is Yarkant: Turfan, two hundred and ten miles in length, and one hundred and eighty in breadth, and whoſe capital is Turfan: Khamul, which is two hundred and fifty miles in length, and one hundred and eighty in breadth, and the chief town Khamul: Shachew, whoſe length is five hundred miles, and its breadth one hundred and eight-five, and the capital city Shachew.

Little Bokaria is a long tract of tolerably good land, running through the midſt of the great Sandy Deſert, from Great Bokaria till within a few days journey of Shachew, which laſt is formed in the ſame manner, both of valleys and ſandy plains, moſtly fruitful enough, intermixt with chains of high mountains, that render the air very cold. Little Bokaria is rich in mines of ſilver and gold, muſk, and all ſorts of precious ſtones, not excepting diamonds. It is well watered, very populous, and full of towns. The chief rivers are Rhotomni Solon, the river of Yarkant, the Ili, and the Haptu in Kaſhgar; the Polonkir and Echina, or Quedulan, in Shachew. The lakes are Auja Nor in Kaſhgar, Lors Nor in Turfan, which receives the rivers of Yarkant and the Haptu, and Kas Nor, and Kara Nor in Shachew.

BOKE-NEALE, a capital town of a province of the ſame name, lying under the line, in Africa. This country is inhabited by Jagas, who purchaſe elephants' teeth from their neighbours, and bring them to Guinea, to be ſold.

BOL (JOHN) a celebrated Flemiſh painter, born at Malines, who excelled in landſcapes. He died in 1593, aged ſixty.

BOLESLAUS I. the firſt king of Poland, ſucceeded the duke Mieciſlaus his father, who had embraced the Chriſtian religion. He aſked the pope, in vain, for the title of king, but the emperor Otho III. going a pilgrimage in the year 1000, to adore the corpſe of St. Adelbert, who had been martyred in Pruſſia four years before, and being magnificently entertained by Boleſlaus, ſhewed his gratitude in beſtowing on him the title of king, cloathing him with his own garments, and giving him the enſigns of royalty, particularly the ſword and golden ball. Boleſlaus conquered Moravia, rendered the people tributary to him, and endeared himſelf to the clergy by being very liberal to the church. He died in 1025.

BOLESLAUS II. the ſecond king of Poland, invaded Ruſſia in the year 1076, when his troops being victorious, gave themſelves up to ſenſuality, and continued ſo long abſent from Poland, that their wives took other huſbands, chiefly from among their ſlaves, as men of character would not conſent thus to injure the abſent. The Poles hearing of this, would not be reſtrained by Boleſlaus from returning to puniſh their wives for their infidelity. The women, and the ſlaves they had married, defended themſelves againſt the aſſailants, but were at laſt overcome. Boleſlaus, exaſperated at his ſoldiers for returning home without permiſſion, now continued the carnage, and put to death great numbers of thoſe who had obtained the victory over their ſlaves, and alſo a multitude of the women who had occaſioned their fault, and even expoſed the children born in adultery to be devoured by wild beaſts. This cruelty, at laſt, took a ludicrous turn, and he condemned thoſe women, whom the ſword had ſpared, to ſuckle puppies, and never to appear without one at their breaſts. Boleſlaus, increaſing in wickedneſs, murdered Staniſlaus, archbiſhop of Cracow, with his own hand, for reproving him. On this account he was excommunicated by the pope, when being forſaken by his ſubjects, he fled into Hungary, where he was kindly received by the king, till the pope ordered him to withdraw his protection. Boleſlaus, then diſguiſing himſelf like a mean perſon, entered a monaſtery in Carinthia, and officiated as their cook till his death, juſt before which he diſcovered himſelf to his confeſſor, and was afterwards decently interred, with this epitaph. "Here lies Boleſlaus, king of Poland, who murdered St. Staniſlaus."

There have been ſeveral other princes of the ſame name.

BOLEYN (ANNE) the daughter of ſir Thomas Boleyn, was born in 1507, and carried into France at ſeven years of age. She was afterwards maid of honour to queen Catharine, at which time king Henry VIII. being in love with her, ſhe behaved with ſuch addreſs, that in refuſing to gratify that monarch's paſſion, ſhe made him love her enough to divorce his wife and marry her, and accordingly ſhe was crowned queen of England, on the 1ſt of June, 1533, and continued to enjoy the king's affections, till the charms of Jane Seymour fired his heart, in 1536. His love was then changed to a violent hatred; he charged her with being unchaſte, impriſoned her, cauſed her to be tried, her marriage was declared null, and ſhe was condemned to be either burnt or beheaded, and was accordingly beheaded, on the 19th of May, 1536. Her death was lamented by many who felt her loſs, for ſhe made it her ſtudy to advance learned men, to reward merit, and to aſſiſt the poor.

BOLEYN (GEORGE) viſcount Rochfort, the unfortunate brother of Anne Boleyn, was raiſed by her greatneſs, involved in her fall, and more cruelly in her diſgrace. He was accuſed of too intimate familiarities with his ſiſter, by a moſt infamous woman his wife, who continued a lady of the bedchamber to the three ſucceeding queens, till her adminiſtring to the pleaſures of the laſt of them, Catharine Howard, brought that ſentence on her, which her malice or jealouſy had drawn on her lord and her ſiſter-in-law. The weightieſt proof againſt them was, his having been ſeen to whiſper the queen one morning as ſhe was in bed. But that could make inceſt, where a jealous or fickle tyrant could make laws at his will! Little is recorded of this nobleman, but two or three embaſſies to France, his being made governor of Dover and the Cinque Ports, and his ſubſcribing the famous declaration to Clement the Seventh. Like earl Rivers, he roſe by the exaltation of his ſiſter; like him was innocently ſacrificed on her account; and, like him, ſhewed that the luſtre of his ſituation did not make him neglect to add accompliſhments of his own.

Antony Wood ſays, he was much adored at court, eſpecially by the female ſex, for his admirable diſcourſe and ſymmetry of body, which one may well believe, as the king and the lady Rochfort would ſcarce have ſuſpected the queen of inceſt, unleſs her brother had had uncommon allurements in his perſon. Wood aſcribes to him ſeveral poems, ſongs, and ſonnets, with other things of the like nature; Bale calls them *Rythmos elegantiſſimos*. But none of his works are come down to us, unleſs any of the anonymous pieces, publiſhed along with the earl of Surrey's Poems, be of his compoſitions. Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.

BOLINGBROKE. See ST. JOHN (HENRY) lord BOLINGBROKE.

BOLINGBROKE. See BULLINBROKE.

BOLANDUS (JOHN) a famous Jeſuit, born at Tillemont, in the Netherlands, on the 13th of Auguſt, 1596. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing the Lives of the Saints, under the title of *Acta Sanctorum*, of which he publiſhed five volumes, in folio, but died while he was labouring at the ſixth, on the 12th of September, 1665, aged ſeventy. The continuators of that work are called Bollandiſts.

BOLOGNA, a city of Italy, in the ſtate of the church, and capital of the Bologneſe, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is one of the ancienteſt, largeſt, and fineſt cities in Italy. It is very well built, and the ſtreets from one end to the other have handſome piazzas, wherein paſſengers may walk without being incommoded by the ſun or rain. It is about ſix miles in circumference, but is not perfectly round. It is ſurrounded with very large and agreeable plains, (except on the ſouth ſide) that produce every thing that is uſeful and neceſſary for life; for which reaſon it is called Bologna the Fat. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Appenine, which is on the ſouth, and has twelve gates. The river Savona waſhes its walls, and the rivulet Rheno runs thro' the midſt of it, forming ſtreams therein. The tower, called Aſinelli, ſtands in the middle of the city, and is reckoned the higheſt in Italy, it being ſix hundred and ſeventy-ſix feet in height. Gariſonda is another tower, not far diſtant from the former. It is now but two hundred and forty feet high, though it was formerly ſeven hundred and eighty; but as it leans on one ſide, they were obliged to take the greateſt part of it down, to prevent the whole from falling. Near theſe towers is the church of St. Petronius, which is one of the largeſt and moſt ſtately in Italy. At a ſmall diſtance from this beautiful church there is a handſome edifice, wherein the belles lettres are taught, and is the moſt celebrated univerſity in Italy, eſpecially for the ſtudy of the civil law. The cathedral church is well worth the notice of foreigners, as well for the beauty of the ſtructure, as for the fine paintings and rich ſtatues to be ſeen therein. The church of St. Dominic is one of the moſt magnificent in Bologna. The chapel dedicated to the honour of this ſaint is a finiſhed work. It conſiſts of a curious dome, wherein the glittering of gold appears in every part, with the fineſt paintings in the world, repreſenting the hiſtory of his life. The pavement of this chapel, as well as the walls, are done with different coloured marble. The altar is made with exceeding fine poliſhed marble, after the manner of Michael Angelo. It would be endleſs to take notice of all the beauties of this chapel, or to deſcribe the numerous ſilver

ſilver lamps of an enormous weight, or the chandeliers of the ſame metal, with which it is full. The choir is behind the great altar, wherein the ſeats of the monks are inlaid in ſuch a manner, as to be a juſt repreſentation of the hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament. As for the reliques, manuſcripts, and tombs, we ſhall paſs them over in ſilence.

The monaſtery of the Dominicans is not leſs magnificent than the church, where one hundred and twenty monks live in a ſplendid manner. The library and the cellar are worth obſervation; for the former is full of books, and the latter of exquiſite wines. Near the church of St. Petronius is the palace where the governor reſides, wherein are the ſtatues of ſeveral popes, and a fine monument, erected in memory of the coronation of Charles V. by Clement VII. Before the palace there is a large ſquare, adorned with a curious fountain, enriched with ſeveral figures; near this is the pope's chapel, built exactly after the model of St. Peter's at Rome, and adorned in the ſame manner. The other churches are worth ſeeing, for there are curioſities in them all. Behind that of St. Cecilia is a large ſquare, where the palace of the Bentivoglios ſtood, which was razed to the ground on account of their cruelty.

Bologna is ſurrounded with a wall, but has no citadel. The ſtreets are pretty ſtrait, and the houſes are built with brick and ſtone, all ſtuccoed over, except a few, which are of hewn ſtone. The women are generally handſome, and well dreſſed, ſhowing themſelves oftner than in other places of Italy. The inhabitants in general are of a very odd diſpoſition; for when they are brought under ſubjection, they bear the yoke with incredible patience, and obey with the moſt grovelling ſubmiſſion; and yet, when they are maſters, they govern with inſupportable arrogance.

There are no leſs than four hundred ſilk mills in this city, beſides which it carries on a trade in wax, hemp, flax, hams, ſauſages, waſh-balls, ſnuff, and perfumes. This city is twenty-three miles ſouth-weſt of Modena, twenty-five ſouth-weſt of Ferrara, thirty-eight weſt of Ravenna, forty-eight north of Florence, and one hundred and forty-five north-by-weſt of Rome. Long. 11. 30. E. Lat. 44. 27. N.

BOLOGNE, commonly called Bullen by the Engliſh, is a city of France, in Picardy, the capital of the Bolonnois, ſeated near the ſea. It is divided into two towns, the Upper and Lower; the firſt is ſtrong by nature and art; the other is encloſed by walls only. The port is at the mouth of the river Liane, but, as the water is ſhallow, no ſhips of burthen can enter it. It is defended on the ſide of the river by a mole, which ſhelters it from the winds, and at the ſame time prevents the river from filling it with filth. It is much frequented by thoſe of the Engliſh who are obliged to ſeek for ſhelter in other countries. The merchants live in the Lower Town, where there are two large ſtreets, that run parellel on the ſide of the river: the houſes neareſt it are beſt built. The Minims have a convent in the other. Theſe two ſtreets run into the largeſt in the Lower Town, where there is a market and a church. About the port there are ſome ancient towers, and other fortifications, which were raiſed by the Engliſh when they were maſters of Bologne. The High Town has walls very well built; and there is a large ſquare which is adorned with a town-houſe, the hall of the ſeneſchalty, and the houſe of the prieſts of the Oratory.

The cathedral church is in the great ſtreet, to which people formerly came in pilgrimage from all parts of Europe, on account of an ancient image of the Virgin Mary, which is ſtill ſubſiſting in a chapel behind the choir, adorned with ſeveral lamps. The Urſuline and Annunciades nuns, the Cordeliers, the Capuchins, &c. have convents there. It is twenty-three miles weſt of St. Omer's, fifty north-weſt of Arras, fifty-five weſt of Liſle, forty north of Abbeville, eighteen ſouth of Calais, and one hundred and thirty-ſix north of Paris. Long. 19. 17. E. Lat. 50. 42. N.

BOLOGNESE, a ſmall province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the north by the Ferrareſe, on the weſt by the duchy of Modena, on the ſouth by Tuſcany, and on the eaſt by Romania. It is watered by a great number of ſmall rivers, which render the ſoil the moſt fertile of any in Italy. Bologna is the capital, and from the great produce of the land is called Bologna the Fat. It produces abundance of all ſorts of grain and fruits, and particularly muſcadine grapes, which are in high eſteem. There are alſo mines of alum and iron, and they fabricate large quantities of linen, ſilk, and cloth.

BOLSANE, a town of Germany, in the territory of Tyrol, and circle of Auſtria. It is a handſome town, is very populous, and drives a great trade. It is very agreeably ſituated, in the midſt of a fine large valley, full of villages, and abounding in vineyards. The vines are carefully guarded by men who live in huts, ſupported by poles, and raiſed high enough to overlook the vineyards. The wines in this valley are the beſt in all Tyrol; but they muſt be drank the year after that of their growth, otherwiſe they become unfit for uſe. It is ſeated on the river near the Adige, nineteen miles ſouth-weſt of Brixen, and twenty-eight north of Trent. Long. 11. 11. E. Lat. 46. 42. N.

BOLSEC (Jerome) a Carmelite of Paris, who having preached a little too freely in the church of St. Bartholomew, forſook his order, and fled beyond the Alps. He preached at Geneva againſt Calvin's doctrine of eternal predeſtination, and he had no ſooner finiſhed his diſcourſe, than Calvin, who was preſent, roſe up and attempted to confute him, on which Bolſec was ſent to priſon, and afterwards baniſhed, on pain of being whipped if he ever returned. Filled with reſentment, he wrote the Hiſtory of the Life, Manners, Doctrine, and Death of John Calvin, and alſo the Life Manners, and Behaviour of Theodore Beza, in the moſt virulent and abuſive terms, filled with the moſt evident falſhoods; in return, Beza wrote his Life in the ſame ſtrain, and perhaps with as little regard to truth; among other invectives, he calls him a contented cuckold. Bolſec died about the year 1585.

BOLSENA, a town of Italy, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, eight miles from Orvieto. Long. 11. 3. E. Lat 42. 57. N.

BOLSLAFF, a town of Sileſia, on the river Bober, eighteen miles north-weſt of Lignitz, and twenty-five eaſt of Gorlitz. Long. 15. 53. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

BOLSLAW, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Sizera, thirty miles north-eaſt of Prague. Long. 14. 35. E. Lat. 50. 24. N.

BOLSOVER, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is ſeated in a good ſoil and air, and is thought to have been a garriſon of the Danes, there being two large ditches or trenches yet to be ſeen. It is commonly called Bolſover-caſtle, from an old caſtle there, ſeated on high ground; and this place is of ſome note for the fine tobacco-pipes made here. It is five miles eaſt of Cheſterfield, and twenty-four north of Derby. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 53. 18. N.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, and in the county of Weſtergoe, eight miles north of Slooten. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 53. 6. N.

BOLTON, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on July 19 and October 2, for horſes, horned cattle, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on the river Croell, and is pretty well built. It has a manufacture for fuſtians, and the market is conſiderable for cloth and proviſions. It is nineteen miles north-weſt of Mancheſter, and a hundred and ninety-two north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 53. 55. N.

Bolton, or Boulton, (Edmund) an ingenious antiquarian in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, was a retainer to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, among which are, 1. An Engliſh Tranſlation of Lucius Florus's Roman Hiſtory. 2. Nero Cæſar, or Monarchy depraved. 3. *Hypercritica*, or a Rule of Judgment for writing or reading our Hiſtories. 4. The Life of the Emperor Tiberius, &c.

BOMAL, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the principality of Luxemburgh, ſeated on the river Ourte, twenty miles ſouth of Liege. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

BOMBASIUS (Paul) a native of Bologna, who gained a reputation by profeſſing the belles lettres towards the beginning of the ſixteenth century. He taught Latin and Greek at Naples, and there ſhewed ſuch proofs of his capacity, that the cardinal Pucci made him his ſecretary. He was a great friend to Eraſmus, and was in a happy and proſperous ſituation; but being at Rome when that city was plundered under pope Clement VII. he endeavoured to follow his maſter to the caſtle of St. Angelo, but was not quick enough to avoid being ſurrounded by a troop of ſoldiers, who inhumanly murdered him.

BOMBAY, a ſmall iſland on the weſt coaſt of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, in Aſia. It formerly belonged to the Portugueſe, but was given to England by the marriage of the infanta of Portugal with king Charles II. and now belongs to the Eaſt-India company. It is chiefly remarkable for its fort or caſtle, its harbour, and its convenient ſituation for trade. It is inhabited by ſeveral nations, but chiefly Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Indians, to the number of about fifty thouſand. The preſident of the Engliſh factory at Surat is uſually governor of this iſland, who lives in great ſplendor, and is very nobly attended. The chief town is about a mile in length, wherein all religions are tolerated, as well as in the reſt of the iſland. The Indians have ſmall pagods, which will not hold above nine or ten people. The air was formerly very unhealthy and fatal to the Engliſh, eſpecially in the months of September and October, which immediately follow the rains; but ſince the bogs and ſwamps have been drained, it is as healthy as any ſettlement on this coaſt. It rains here in June and July without intermiſſion for ten or fifteen days together, which puts an end

for that time to navigation and travelling by land; after this they become gradually leſs and leſs till the middle of September, and then intirely ceaſe till the return of the ſeaſon the next year; and yet, which is exceeding ſtrange, on the eaſt of the peninſula, on the coaſt of Coromandel, from April to September, the weather is fair. The trees are green all the year, and the palm-trees will yield a quart of toddy in a night in the dryeſt ſeaſon. However, theſe rains are very uſeful for the production of rice; for, unleſs the ground is flat, and well ſoaked with water, there can be no hopes of a crop. There are a great many venomous creatures in this iſland, among which the ſpiders are very large. Bombay is one hundred and thirty miles ſouth of Surat. Long. 73. 0. E. Lat. 19. 0. N.

BOMBERG (DANIEL) a famous printer, a native of Antwerp, ſettled at Venice, and acquired great reputation by his Hebrew editions of the Bible, and the rabbinical authors. He began them in 1511, brought that part of his art to the higheſt perfection, and continued them till his death, which happened about the year 1550.

BOMENE, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, ſeated on the north ſhore of the iſland Schonen, oppoſite to the iſland of Goree. Long. 4. 5. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

BOMILCAR, general of the Carthaginians, was ſo alarmed at the exploits of Agathocles, that he baſely reſolved to deliver the city of Carthage to him; but his deſign being diſcovered, the Carthaginians were ſo enraged at his treachery, that they hanged him in the market-place, about the three hundred and eighth year before the Chriſtian æra.

BOMINEL, a town of Dutch Guelderland, ſeated on the north ſhore of the river Wall, eight miles from Bois le Duc, and four from Nimeguen. Long. 5. 15. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

BONA, called BALEDERNA by the Moors, a ſea-port town, was formerly the capital of a province under the kings of Conſtantina. It was built by the Romans, and was famous for its archbiſhop St. Auguſtine, it being formerly in a flouriſhing ſtate. Some affirm it is the ancient Hippona; but the people of the country deny it, and ſay, that after it had been taken, retaken, and demoliſhed ſeveral times, the town called Baled el Ugned, that is, the Place of Jujebs, was built out of its ruins.

Above Bona, there is a fort which commands it, with a guard of three hundred Turkiſh ſoldiers, with an aga at their head, who is governor of the place. In the diſtrict of this town, there are the ruins of a town called Melle, now of no conſideration; and fifty miles eaſtward ſtands Tabarca, a poor town, at preſent belonging to Tunis. Over-againſt it there is an iſland of the ſame name, belonging to a Genoeſe family, who keep a governor there, and a factory to trade with the Moors, as well as to fiſh for coral. Long. 7. 57. E. Lat. 36. 5. N.

BONA (JOHN) a pious and learned cardinal, author of ſeveral devotional pieces, was born October 19, 1609, at Mondovi, a little city of Piedmont. He wrote the following books in Latin: 1. Of divine Pſalmody. 2. A ſhort Path to God. 3. A Guide to Heaven. 4. Principles and Rules of a Chriſtian Life; and other pieces. He died at Rome, on the 27th of October 1674, at ſeventy-four years of age.

BONACINA (MARTIN) a famous canon of Milan, wrote a Treatiſe on moral Divinity; another on the Election of the Popes; and another on Benefices. He died in 1631.

BONA DEA, the Good Goddeſs, in pagan mythology, one of the names of Cybele. Others ſay, ſhe was a Roman lady, the wife of one Faunus, and was famous for her chaſtity, and that after her death ſhe was deified. She was worſhipped at Rome, and her ſacrifices were performed only by matrons, and in ſo ſecret a manner, that it was no leſs than death for any man to be preſent at the aſſembly. See CYBELE.

BONARELLI (GUI UBALDO) an Italian count, born at Urbino, on the 25th of December, 1563. He was intruſted with ſeveral important negotiations, and was eſteemed an able politician and learned philoſopher. He was the author of a fine Italian paſtoral, intitled *Filli di Sciro*. He died at Fano, in 1608, aged forty-five.

BONAVENTURA (the bay of) in America, on the coaſt next to the South Sea, in the Popayan. It has a port, and a harbour for ſhips, but the air is very unwholeſome. It is ninety miles eaſt of Kali. Long. 75. 18. W. Lat. 3. 20. N.

BONAVENTURE, a celebrated cardinal, called, from his works, the Seraphic Doctor. He was born at Bagnarea, a ſmall town in Tuſcany, in 1221, and his original name was John Fidauze. He took the habit of a monk of the order of St. Francis in 1243, became doctor of Paris in 1255, and the next year general of his order. After the death of Clement IV. the cardinals diſagreeing about the election of a new pope, engaged themſelves by a ſolemn promiſe to elect him who ſhould be named by Bonaventure, even though it ſhould be himſelf; but he choſe Theobald, archdeacon of Liege, who was then in the Holy Land, and took the name of Gregory X. This pope, in return, in 1272, made him cardinal and biſhop of Alba, and ordered him to aſſiſt at the ſecond general council of Lyons, in which city he died on the 14th of July, 1274. It is remarkable, that Luther conſidered him as an excellent man, and calls him *Bonaventura præſtantiſſimus vir*. His works were printed at Rome, in 1588, in eight volumes in folio.

BONAIRE, an iſland of America, near the north coaſt of Terra Firma, to the ſouth-eaſt of the iſland of Curaſſoa, and to the ſouth-eaſt of Margarita. It belongs to the Dutch, and has plenty of goats and ſalt. Long. 66. 18. W. Lat. 20. 16. N.

BONAVISTA, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, being the moſt eaſtern of the Cape de Verd iſlands. This was diſcovered before any of the reſt, and is twenty miles in length, and thirteen in breadth. Here are plenty of goats and cotton, and ſome indigo. The inhabitants are very ſlothful; they have a town and two roads where ſhips come to an anchor. Long. 23. 6. W. Lat. 16. 5. N.

BONCIARIUS (MARK ANTHONY) a diſciple of Muret, diſtinguiſhed by his writing a polite Latin ſtyle, was born near Perouſe in Italy, February 9, 1555, and taught all his life at that city. He wrote, in Latin, a Treatiſe on Grammar, and a poem, intitled *Triumphus Auguſtus, ſive de Sanctis Peruſii tranſlatis*. He died January 9, 1616.

BONCONVENTO, a town of Italy, in the Sieneſe, ſeated on the river Ombrono, ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Sienna.

BOND (JOHN) a celebrated commentator and grammarian, was born in Somerſetſhire, and educated at the univerſity of Oxford, where he took the degree of maſter of arts, after which he was made maſter of the free-ſchool of Taunton St. Mary Magdalen, in Somerſetſhire, and at laſt turned his thoughts to the ſtudy of phyſic, which he practiſed with great reputation. He wrote Commentaries on Horace and Perſius, and died on the 3d of Auguſt, 1612.

BONELLES, a town in the Iſle of France, twenty-three miles from Paris.

BONET (THEOPHILUS) an eminent phyſician, born at Geneva, March 15, 1620. He took his degree in phyſic in 1643, after he had gone through moſt of the famous univerſities, and was for ſome time phyſician to the duke of Longueville; mean while his ſkill in his profeſſion got him conſiderable practice; but being ſeized with deafneſs, it obliged him to retire from buſineſs, which gave him leiſure to collect all the obſervations he had made during a practice of forty years. He wrote, 1. *Polyalthes, ſive Theſaurus Medico-Practico*, three volumes folio. 2. *Labyrinthi Medici extricati*. 3. *Medicina Septentrionalis Collatitia*; and other works.

BONFADIO (JAMES) one of the moſt polite writers of the ſixteenth century, was born in Italy, near the lake of Garda. He was ſecretary to the cardinal de Bari, and after his death to the cardinal Ghinucci. He afterwards read public lectures on Ariſtotle's Politics, and on rhetoric, and was made hiſtoriographer to the republic of Genoa. He applied himſelf to write the annals of that ſtate, in which he wrote too ſatirically on ſome families, which created him enemies who were reſolved to ruin him; they accuſed him of the unnatural ſin, and as witneſſes were found to convict him of it, he was condemned to be burnt. Some ſay this ſentence was executed; and others, that his puniſhment was changed, and that he was beheaded. This happened in 1560. His Hiſtory of Genoa is eſteemed. We have alſo ſome Letters, ſome Orations, and Latin and Italian Poems of his, which were printed at Bologna, in the year 1744, octavo.

BONFINIUS (ANTHONY) flouriſhed in the fifteenth century; he was a native of Aſcoli, in Italy, and attached himſelf to the ſtudy of the belles lettres. Matthias Corvin, king of Hungary, having heard of his learning, ſent for him, and Bonfinius had the honour to pay his reſpects to him at Rees, a few days before that prince made his public entry into the city of Vienna, which he had conquered, when, inſtead of letting him return to Italy, he detained him, and ſettled upon him a good penſion. He wrote, 1. A Hiſtory of Aſcoli. 2. A Treatiſe of Virginity and conjugal Chaſtity. 3. An Hiſtory of Hungary; and other works.

BONFRERIUS (JAMES) a learned Jeſuit, born at Dinant, in 1573. He wrote a Commentary on the Pentateuch, and learned Notes on the *Onomaſticon* of the Places and Towns mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. He died at Tournay, on the 9th of May, 1643, aged ſeventy.

BONGARS (JAMES) in Latin *Bongarſius*, a native of Orleans, was one of the moſt learned men of the ſixteenth century. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of critical learning, and was for near thirty years employed in the moſt important negotiations of Henry IV. whoſe reſident he was ſeveral times at the courts of the princes of Germany, and at length his ambaſſador. He was of the proteſtant religion, and

and when very young had the courage to write and poſt up in Rome a very ſpirited anſwer to a bull of pope Sixtus V. The public is obliged to him for the edition of ſeveral authors who have written the Hiſtory of the Expeditions to the Holy Land; he alſo publiſhed, among other works, an edition of Juſtin, in which he reſtored ſeveral paſſages which had been corrupted, by conſulting valuable manuſcripts, and added notes which explained many difficulties. He died in 1612, at the age of fifty-eight.

BONIFACE, count of the Roman empire, in the fifth century, and the friend of St. Auguſtine. He had taken a reſolution to embrace a monaſtic life; but Auguſtine perſuaded him to live in the world like a good Chriſtian, in order to be of ſervice to the church by his riches and authority. He was driven out of Africa by the Vandals, and died in 432, of the wounds he had received in a battle againſt Aetius.

Boniface I. a Roman, ſucceeded pope Zozimus in 418, though his election was oppoſed by a part of the clergy, who elected Eulalius; but this antipope was depoſed by the emperor Honorius. Boniface died on the 25th of October, 423, and was ſucceeded by Celeſtin I.

To this Boniface St. Auguſtine dedicated his four books againſt the two Epiſtles of the Pelagians.

Boniface II. a Roman, was elected pope after Felix III. on on the 15th of October, 529. The antipope Dioſcorus was ſet up in oppoſition to him, but died ſoon after. He, in a ſynod held in 531, appointed the deacon Vigilius his ſucceſſor; but this novelty being eſteemed contrary to the canons, was revoked by another ſynod. He died on the 17th of October 532, and was ſucceeded by John II.

Boniface III. a Roman, ſucceeded pope Sabinianus, on the 15th of February, 606, and died on the 12th of November following. He prevailed on the emperor Phocas to conſent that the title of Univerſal Biſhop ſhould be given to no other biſhop but that of Rome, and in a ſynod condemned the practices of the biſhops who nominated their ſucceſſors.

Boniface IV. the ſon of a phyſician of Valeria, was elected pope after Boniface III. on the 18th of September, 607. He obtained from the emperor Phocas the Pantheon, a famous heathen temple built by Agrippa, and converted it into a church, which is now called Our Lady della Rotunda. He died on the 8th of May, 614, and was ſucceeded by Deus-dedit.

The works attributed to Boniface appear to be ſuppoſititious.

Boniface V. a Neapolitan, ſucceeded pope Deus-dedit, on the 24th of December, 617, and died on the 25th of October, 625. He maintained the privilege of having the churches for aſylums, and was ſucceeded by Honorius I.

Boniface VI. a Roman, was, according to ſome writers, elected pope after the death of Formoſus, on the 16th of December 896, and was driven from the papal chair fifteen days after, his election, according to Baronius, not being canonical. Stephen VI. who Flodoard eſteems the lawful ſucceſſor of Formoſus, was elected pope on the 8th of January, 897.

Boniface VII. antipope, ſurnamed Françon, cauſed Benedict VI. to be ſtrangled in priſon, in the year 974, and after the election of Benedict VII. removed the treaſures of the church to Conſtantinople. He, however, at length returned after the death of Benedict, and cauſed his ſucceſſor John XIV. to be murdered; but died himſelf ſoon after, 985, and after his death was dragged naked by the feet about the ſtreets.

Boniface VIII. a famous pope, born at Anagnia, was educated with great care, and became well ſkilled in the civil and canon law. He was at firſt conſiſtorial advocate, apoſtolical prothonotary, and canon of Lyons. Martin II. created him cardinal on the 23d of March, 1281, when he was named cardinal Cajetan. In ſhort, Celeſtin V. having at his ſolicitation made a voluntary abdication of the pontificate, cardinal Cajetan was elected pope, on the 24th of December, 1284, when he took the name of Boniface VIII. and cauſed Celeſtin to be ſhut up in a caſtle, where he died ſome time after. Boniface had a famous quarrel with Philip the Fair, king of France, on account of the croiſade projected by this pope, on the erection of the biſhopric of Pamiez, and the collation of benefices; and on theſe ſubjects very ſevere letters mutually paſſed between them. At length king Philip reſolving to oblige Boniface to appear at a council he had a mind to aſſemble at Lyons, ſent Sciarra Colonna into Italy, with William Nogarat, his confidant, who entering Agnania, where Boniface was, arreſted him on the 7th of September, 1303, the day before he was to have publiſhed a bull, by which he had excommunicated the French king, abſolved his ſubjects from their obedience, and gave his kingdom to the firſt who could take it, having before offered it to the emperor Albert, who declined accepting it; but the fourth day after Boniface's confinement, the people of Agnania took up arms, delivered the pope, and expelled the French. However, this affront gave Boniface ſuch vexation, that he fell ſick, and died at Rome of a raging fever, on the 12th of October, 1303.

This pope canonized St. Lewis in 1297, inſtituted the jubilee to be obſerved every hundred years in 1300, and cauſed the ſixth book of the Decretals to be collected, which he called the Sexte. He was ſucceeded by Benedict XI.

Boniface IX. was of a noble but poor Neapolitan family. He was made a cardinal in 1381, and elected pope after the death of Urban VI. on the 2d of November, 1389, at the time when the cardinals, who were at Avignon, had choſen Clement VII. and afterwards Benedict XIII. He inſtituted the payment of the firſt fruits of benefices. Hiſtorians beſtow great praiſes on his chaſtity, which, it is ſaid, made him prefer death to a remedy that was inconſiſtent with that virtue, but reproach him with pride and arrogance, an inſatiable deſire to amaſs great riches, exceſſive cruelty, and a criminal complaiſance for the irregularities of his family. He died on the 1ſt of October, 1404, and was ſucceeded by Innocent VII.

Boniface (St) the firſt archbiſhop of Mentz, who before he took that name was called Winifred. He was born at Kirton, in Devonſhire. After having taught the Holy Scriptures in a monaſtery in England, he reſolved to go and preach the Goſpel to the barbarous nations. He was ſent by Gregory II. into Germany, in the year 719. He preached in Thuringia, and the countries of Heſſe, Frieſland, and Saxony, where he made great numbers of converts. Boniface then travelled to Rome, where he was conſecrated biſhop, in 723, by Gregory II. who ſent him back into Germany, where he continued preaching, converted the people of Bavaria, and received the pall from Gregory III. with a permiſſion to erect biſhoprics in the countries newly converted. After his having made a third journey to Rome, he again returned to Germany, where he erected epiſcopal ſees at Saltzburg, Freizengen, Ratiſbon, Paſſaw, Burabour, Wirtzburg, and Eichſtat. King Pepin and the French lords nominated him to the archbiſhoprick of Mentz, which he ſoon after reſigned in favour of Lalley his diſciple, and went to preach the Goſpel in Frieſland, where he was murdered by the Pagans, on the 5th of June, 754. His Letters were publiſhed by Serrarius.

BONIFACIO, a town in the iſland of Corſica, beyond the mountains, near the ſtreight called Bocca di Bonifacio. It is well fortified, and pretty populous. It is thirty-eight miles ſouth of Ajaccio. Long. 9. 20. E. Lat. 41. 25. N.

BONN, an ancient and ſtrong city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologn, and the uſual reſidence of the elector. It is of great conſequence in time of war, becauſe it is ſeated on the Rhine, in a place where it can ſtop every thing that comes down that river. It is well fortified by the elector, who has a fine palace and beautiful gardens in the city. It is twelve miles ſouth of Cologn, eighteen eaſt of Juliers, and ſixty-two north-by-eaſt of Treves. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 50. 44. N.

BONNA, a woman of very remarkable abilities, was a native of the Valtaline, and ſpent her time in keeping ſheep, but being met by Peter Brunoro, an illuſtrious warrior, of the Parmeſan, that officer, obſerving the vivacity and ſtateline's of this girl, took her with him, and made her his concubine. He took pleaſure in ſeeing her in man's cloaths, mount a horſe, and accompany him in hunting. She was with him when, in order to ſerve count Sforza, he oppoſed Alphonſo, king of Naples, and followed him when he entered again into the ſervice of Alphonſo, his firſt maſter. Some time after, Brunoro reſolved to return to Sforza, and deliberated on the means of flying, but he could not execute them ſo ſecretly as to prevent his deſign coming to the knowledge of the king of Naples, who cauſed him to be arreſted, and thrown into priſon. Bonna inſtantly reſolving to endeavour to releaſe him, went to all the princes of Italy, the king of France, Philip duke of Burgundy, and the Venetians, from whom ſhe obtained letters of recommendation to procure the liberty of Brunoro. Alphonſo, being ſolicited by ſuch great powers, was obliged to ſet him at liberty, and to give this generous girl, who had interceded with the ſenate of Venice for her lover, the command of the troops of that republic, with a ſalary of twenty thouſand ducats. Upon this, Brunoro conſidering the great obligations he was under to Bonna, made her his lawful wife. Bonna, after her marriage, diſcovered more and more the greatneſs of her courage, and was preſent at all the engagements, fighting with great bravery. She became well ſkilled in the art of war, and ſhewed the effects of it on various occaſions, particularly in the enterpriſe of the Venetians againſt Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, where ſhe forced the enemy to reſtore the caſtle of Pavono, near Breſcia, after ſhe had commanded in an aſſault ſword in hand. In ſhort, the ſenate of Venice having an entire confidence in the conduct of Peter Brunoro, and in the valour and prudence of his wife,

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ſent them to the defence of Negropont, againſt the Turks; and they defended that iſland ſo well, that during all the time they continued there, the Turks did not dare to undertake any thing on that ſide. Brunoro died in the city of Negropont, and Bonna ſet out on her return to Venice, but died in the way, in a town of the Morea, in the year 1466, leaving two children born in marriage.

BONNEFONS (JOHN) a Latin poet, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, and lieutenant-general of Bar ſur Seine, acquired great reputation by his Pancharis, and other poems. He died under the reign of Lewis XIII.

He ought not to be confounded with John Bonnefons, his ſon, another Latin poet.

BONNEL (JAMES) accomptant-general of the revenue of Ireland, diſtinguiſhed by his piety, integrity, and humanity, was born at Genoa, November 14, 1653, and educated at Cambridge. He was a perſon of great learning, and tranſlated ſome parts of Syneſius into Engliſh, which however were never publiſhed. It is remarkable that his charity was ſo very extenſive, that he commonly gave the eighth part of his yearly income to the neceſſitous. Mr. Granger obſerves, that he was a man of uncommon knowledge, of amiable manners, and a juſt pattern of public and private virtues. He was charitable without oſtentation, religious without bigotry; and ſo acquitted himſelf in the ſeveral duties and relations of life, as not only to avoid evil, but the appearance of it; not only to eſcape cenſure, but to gain and deſerve praiſe and honour. This worthy perſon died on the 28th of April, 1699.

BONNER (EDMUND) biſhop of London, in the ſixteenth century, was born at Henley, in Worceſterſhire, and was the ſon of an honeſt poor man of that place. He was educated at the univerſity of Oxford, where he ſtudied civil and canon law; but was leſs diſtinguiſhed by his learning than by his dexterity and ſkill in the management of affairs, and for this he was taken notice of by cardinal Wolſey, who made him his commiſſary for the faculties. After the cardinal his patron's death, being of a forward and enterpriſing genius, he inſinuated himſelf into the good graces of king Henry VIII. and became one of his chaplains, a favourer of the Lutherans, a promoter of that king's divorce from queen Catharine of Spain, and of all his proceedings in abrogating the pope's ſupremacy. He inſinuated himſelf into the favour of Thomas Cromwell, ſecretary of ſtate, by whoſe recommendation he was employed as embaſſador at ſeveral courts, and particularly in 1533, was ſent to pope Clement VII. then at Marſeilles, upon the excommunication decreed at Rome againſt king Henry VIII. on account of his divorce; and to deliver that king's appeal to the next general council lawfully called; when he delivered the threatnings he was ordered to uſe, with ſuch vehemence and paſſionate heat, that the pope talked of throwing him into a caldron of melted lead, or of burning him alive; on which Bonner was ſo frighted, that he took the firſt opportunity to make his eſcape. He was alſo employed in embaſſies to the emperor and the kings of Denmark and France; and in 1538, while he was embaſſador in the laſt mentioned kingdom, was nominated to the biſhoprick of Hereford; but before his conſecration was tranſlated to the ſee of London, in 1539. During that reign he appeared zealous againſt the pope, and in promoting the Reformation in this kingdom; though there is but too much reaſon to ſuſpect that he acted all this while againſt his conſcience, and was a thorough papiſt in his heart; for ſoon after the acceſſion of Edward VI. he ſcrupled to renounce the authority of the biſhop of Rome, and entered a proteſt againſt the king's injunctions and homilies, for which he was committed priſoner to the Fleet; but was ſoon after releaſed on his recanting his proteſtation. He now outwardly complied with the methods taken to advance the Reformation; though he privately uſed all poſſible means to obſtruct it. However, being afterwards charged with neglecting the obſervance of the king's injunctions, he was committed to the Marſhalſea, and deprived of his biſhoprick; but he ſoon moſt ſeverely revenged himſelf on his enemies; for after the acceſſion of queen Mary he was reſtored to his biſhoprick, and ſoon after was made vicegerent and preſident of the convocation; he then viſited his dioceſe in order to root up all the ſeeds of the Reformation, and ſent an order to all the miniſters to put out ſuch paſſages of Scripture as had been painted on the church walls, and ſet up the maſs again at St Paul's before the act for reſtoring it was paſſed. He was in the commiſſion for turning out ſome of the reformed biſhops, and being known to be of a fierce and cruel diſpoſition, biſhop Gardiner, in 1555, left wholly to him the condemning and burning of heretics, when, during that and the three following years, he moſt inhumanly committed to the flames, and otherwiſe deſtroyed, hundreds of innocent perſons, for their adherence to the proteſtant religion, and their refuſing to embrace the groſs errors of popery. However, at queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne, he had the confidence to go and meet her at Highgate, with the reſt of the biſhops; but ſhe looked on him as ſo much defiled with blood, that ſhe could not ſhew him any mark of her favour; however, he remained for ſome months unmoleſted; but being called before the privy-council, on the 30th of May, 1559, and refuſing to take the oath of allegiance and ſupremacy, then tendered to him, he was a ſecond time deprived of his biſhoprick, and the next month ſent to the Marſhalſea, where he lived ſeveral years very chearfully, and died there on the 5th of September, 1569.

BONNESTABLE, a town of France, in Le Maine, which drives a great trade in corn. It is fourteen miles north-weſt of Mans, and thirteen ſouth-weſt of Beleme. Long. 0. 30. E. Lat. 48. 11. N.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in Beauce, with a fine abbey, of the order of St. Bennet. It is ſeated on the river Loire, eight miles north of Chateaudun, and eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Chartres. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

BONNY, a town of France, in the Gatinois, ſeated at the confluence of a river of the ſame name with the Loire, five miles ſouth of Briare. Long. 2. 54. E. Lat. 47. 36. N.

BONONIA (JOHN DE) archdeacon of Palermo, bachelor of the faculty of Paris, and chaplain to the emperor Charles V. was born in Sicily, and flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century. He was extremely zealous againſt the verſions of the Scripture in the vulgar tongue, and printed a book in 1555, on Predeſtination and Reprobation.

BONOSUS, the ſon of a profeſſor of rhetoric, cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed emperor in Gaul, but was defeated by Probus, and afterwards hanged, about the year 280.

BONTEKOE (CORNELIUS) a famous phyſician, born at Alkmaer; after having perfected himſelf at Leyden, in medicine, chemiſtry, and the philoſophy of Deſcartes, went to the Hague, then to Amſterdam, at length to Hamburgh, and afterwards to Berlin, where he became phyſician to the elector of Brandenburg, who gave him a profeſſor's chair at Frankfort upon the Oder, where he died ſoon after, aged thirty-three. He wrote a Treatiſe on Tea, and another on the Clymacteric Year.

BONUS EVENTUS, in pagan mythology, one of the Dii Conſentes, whoſe ſtatue had a patera in his right hand, and in his left an ear of corn. This was one of the emblematical deities to whom the Romans addreſſed their petitions for ſucceſs in their undertakings. His ſtatue was placed in the Capitol, together with his wife or ſiſter Bona Fortuna, or Good Fortune.

BOOKS, though theſe at firſt view may appear improper for an Hiſtorical Dictionary, yet in a work which treats of authors, they neceſſarily make a conſiderable part, and have had ſuch an effect in the promotion of truth, of ſcience, and of all the arts, as make it neceſſary to give them a place here. The Romans wrote their books either on parchment, or on paper made of the Egyptian papyrus. The latter being the cheapeſt, was of courſe the moſt commonly uſed. But after the Saracens conquered Egypt, in the ſeventh century, the communication between that country and the people ſettled in Italy, or in other parts of Europe, was almoſt entirely broken off, and the papyrus was no longer in uſe among them. They were obliged, on that account, to write all their books upon parchment, and as the price of that was high, books became extremely rare, and of great value. We may judge of the ſcarcity of the materials for writing them from one circumſtance: there ſtill remain ſeveral manuſcripts of the eighth, ninth, and following centuries, wrote on parchment, from which ſome former writing had been eraſed, in order to ſubſtitute a new compoſition in its place. In this manner it is probable that ſeveral works of the ancients periſhed. A book of Livy, or of Tacitus might be eraſed, to make room for the legendary tale of a ſaint, or the prayers of a miſſal. P. de Montfaucon affirms, that the greateſt part of the manuſcripts on parchment which he has ſeen, thoſe of an ancient date excepted, are written on parchment from which ſome former treatiſe had been eraſed. As the want of materials for writing is one reaſon why ſo many of the works of the ancients have periſhed, it accounts likewiſe for the ſmall number of manuſcripts of any kind, previous to the eleventh century, when they began to multiply from a cauſe which ſhall be hereafter mentioned. Many circumſtances prove the ſcarcity of books during theſe ages. Private perſons ſeldom poſſeſſed any books whatever, and even monaſteries of conſiderable note had only one miſſal. The price of books became ſo high, that perſons of a moderate fortune could not afford to purchaſe them: the counteſs of Anjou paid for a copy of the Homilies of Haimoa, biſhop of Halberſtadt, two hundred ſheep, five quarters of wheat, and the ſame quantity of rye and millet; and when Lewis XI. borrowed the works of Raſis, the Arabian phyſician, from the faculty of medicine in Paris, he not only depoſited, as a pledge, a conſiderable quantity of plate, but was obliged to procure a noble-

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man to join with him as ſurety in a deed, binding himſelf under a great forfeiture to reſtore it. But in the eleventh century, the art of making paper in the manner now become univerſal, was invented, and by means of that, not only the number of manuſcripts encreaſed, but the ſtudy of the ſciences was wonderfully facilitated. The invention of the art of making paper, and the invention of the art of printing, are two conſiderable events in literary hiſtory. It is remarkable that the former preceded the firſt dawning of letters and improvement in knowledge, towards the cloſe of the eleventh century; the latter uſhered in the light which ſpread over Europe, at the æra of the Reformation. Robertſon's Hiſtory of the Emperor Charles V. vol. i.

BOOT (RICHARD) a phyſician and botaniſt, born in Ireland, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing a Natural Hiſtory of that kingdom, which was tranſlated from the Engliſh into French.

BOOTH (JOHN and HENRY) two celebrated painters, were born at Utrecht, and were both Blomaert's diſciples. They went to Rome, where John ſtudied the drawings of figures and animals, in imitation of Bamboccio's manner; and Henry applied himſelf to landſcapes, imitating the manner of Claud de Lorrain. Both of them ſucceeded in their ſeveral kinds. They agreed to paint pictures together, in which John drew the figures and the animals, and Henry the landſcapes, reconciling their manner ſo well, that the whole ſeemed done by one hand. By this means they finiſhed their pictures with great eaſe, and ſold them very faſt; but Henry's death broke off their partnerſhip; for he fell into a canal at Venice, one night when going home, and was drowned.

BOOTH (BARTON) one of the beſt and moſt applauded actors, eſpecially in tragedy, that ever trod the Engliſh ſtage, was the ſon of John Booth, eſq. and was born in 1681. He was educated by Dr. Buſby, at Weſtminſter-ſchool, where he ſignaliſed himſelf by acting a principal part in a Latin play, which gained him the notice of the doctor, as well as the univerſal applauſe of all the ſpectators. This gave him an inclination for the ſtage, to the great concern of his father, who intended him for the church; ſo that when he had reached the age of ſeventeen, and the time approached when he was to be ſent to the univerſity, he ſtole away from ſchool, and went over to Ireland with Mr. Aſhbury, a player, in the year 1698, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the ſtage of Dublin, in a very extraordinary manner; and having continued there three ſeaſons, he returned to England, in 1701, and was by the lord Fitzharding recommended to Mr. Betterton, then at the head of the company, who very readily took him under his care, and gave him all the aſſiſtance in his power. The firſt character in which he appeared on the Engliſh ſtage, was that of Maximus, in the tragedy of Valentinian, and it was ſcarce poſſible for a young actor to meet with a better reception than he did. Soon after, the Ambitious Step-Mother coming upon the ſtage, he performed the part of Artaban, which added conſiderably to his reputation, and made him be eſteemed one of the firſt actors then on the ſtage. But he ſhone with the greateſt luſtre in the tragedy of Cato. Cibber obſerves, that though that play ſeems plainly to be written on what are called whig principles, yet the tories at that time ſeemed to vaunt their approbation of every ſentiment in favour of liberty, which, by a public act of their generoſity, was carried ſo high, that one evening, while the play was acting, they collected fifty guineas in the boxes, and made a preſent of them to Booth, with this compliment; that it was for his honeſt oppoſition to a perpetual dictator, and his dying ſo bravely in the cauſe of liberty. The reputation to which Mr. Booth was now arrived, ſeemed to entitle him to a ſhare in the management of the theatre, and in 1713, a new licence was granted, in which Mr. Booth's name was added to thoſe of the former managers, Cibber, Wilks, and Dogget, the laſt of whom threw up his ſhare. He was then in the thirty-third year of his age, and in the higheſt reputation as an actor. He ſpoke juſtly, his pronunciation was very correct, and the cadence of his voice was extremely grateful to the ear. During the twenty years in which he continued a manager, the theatre was in the greateſt credit, and his illneſs and death, which happened on the 10th of May, 1733, contributed not a little to its decline. He wrote a dramatic entertainment, called Dido and Æneas; but his maſter-piece was a Latin Inſcription to the Memory of Mr. William Smith, a celebrated actor, who died while he was young. To ſum up Mr. Booth's character: in his private life he had many virtues, he was juſt, punctual, and ſincere; entirely void of envy, and diſcharged all the duties of a public and private nature in a genteel and generous manner.

BOPFINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Eger, ten miles eaſt of Awlen, and nine weſt of Norlingen. Long. 9. 55. E. Lat. 48. 51. N.

BOPPART, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, and electorate of Treves; it is ſeated at the foot of a mountain near the Rhine, eight miles ſouth of Coblentz, and thirteen weſt of Naſſaw. Long. 7. 35. E. Lat. 50. 19. N.

BORDELON (LAWRENCE) a laborious writer, in the eighteenth century, was born at Bourges, in 1653, and after he had performed his ſtudies in that city, received the degree of doctor, went to Paris, and became preceptor to M. Lambert, at whoſe houſe he died, on the 6th of April, 1730. His principal works are, 1. A curious Converſation on Judicial Aſtrology. 2. The Philoſophic Theatre. 3. *Les Diverſités*, in ten volumes, duodecimo. 4. The true Religion ſought for and found, &c.

BORDUNI (PARIS) an excellent Italian painter, was born at Venice, about the year 1512, and being of a noble family, had a polite education. He was the diſciple of Titian; but has been more admired for the delicacy of his pencil, than the truth of his out-lines. He was at the court of France in the reign of Francis I. who had a great eſteem for him, and for whom he not only drew abundance of hiſtory-pieces, but the portraits of ſeveral court ladies, in ſo fine a manner, that original nature was hardly more charming. He at length returned to Venice, laden with riches and honour, and having gained great reputation in all parts of Italy, died in the year 1587, aged ſeventy-five.

BORE (CATHERINE DE) wife to Martin Luther, was the daughter of a private gentleman. She left the convent of Nimptſchen, where ſhe was a nun, in 1523, at which time eight other nuns eſcaped with her; they all being aſſiſted by Leonard Coppe, a ſenator of Torga. This action committed in the Holy Week gave great offence; but Luther publiſhed an Apology both for Leonard Coppe and the nuns. Luther married her about two years after. She ſurvived that great reformer, and died on the 20th of December, 1552.

BOREAS, in pagan mythology, the ſon of Aſtræus and Aurora, the god of the winds, or rather the north-wind, and is ſaid to have had his ſeat in Thrace, which is ſituated north of the country where the poets lived who firſt wrote of this wind. He debauched Chloris, the daughter of Arcturus, and carried her to mount Niphates, ſince known by the name of Caucaſus; but his favourite miſtreſs was Orithyia, the daughter of Erectheus. In ſhort, transforming himſelf into a horſe, he had by the mares of Dardanus twelve foals, of wonderful ſwiftneſs.

In the octagon tower of the winds, built by Andronicus, Boreas is repreſented under the figure of an infant with wings, that ſeems taking a rapid flight; he wears buſkins, and covers his face with his mantle, to preſerve it from the ſharpneſs of the cold.

BOREASMI, Βορεασμοι, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival kept by the Athenians in honour of Boreas, inſtituted in remembrance of many of the ſhips of their enemies being deſtroyed by a north wind.

BOREL (PETER) a learned phyſician, was the ſon of James Borel, who publiſhed ſeveral poems, and was born at Caſtres, in 1620. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, of which he was created doctor, and practiſed with great ſucceſs in the city of Caſtres. Towards the end of the year 1653, he went to Paris, and was ſoon after made phyſician in ordinary to the king. In 1674, he was received into the Academy of Sciences, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing a great number of works, ſome of which are eſteemed by the learned. The principal of theſe are, 1. The Antiquities of the city of Caſtres, octavo, in French. *Hiſtoriarum & Obſervationum Medico-Phyſicarum*, the beſt edition of which is that of Paris, in 1657 or 1658. 3. *Bibliotheca Chymica*, duodecimo. 4. *De vero Teleſcopii Inventore, cum brevi omnium Conſpicillorum Hiſtoria*, quarto. He died in 1678.

BORELLI (JOHN ALPHONSO) an eminent mathematician and philoſopher, was born at Naples, January 28, 1608. The inclination which he had very early for philoſophy and mathematics continued with him his whole life, during the greateſt part of which he was profeſſor of thoſe ſciences, in the moſt celebrated univerſities in Italy, eſpecially at Florence and Piſa, where he gained the eſteem and favour of the houſe of Medicis; but engaging in the revolt of Meſſina, he was obliged to retire to Rome, where he ſpent the reſt of his life under the protection of Chriſtina, queen of Sweden. He wrote, in Latin, 1. Euclid reſtored. 2. The Theory of the Influence of the Planets in Medicine, deduced from phyſical Cauſes. 3. Of percuſſive Force. 4. Of natural Motions depending upon Gravity. 5. An hiſtorical and meteorological Account of the burning of Mount Ætna, in the year 1669. 6. Of the Motion of Animals; and ſeveral other works, ſome of which are in Italian. He died December 31, 1679, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age.

BORGIA (Cæsar) the natural ſon of Rodoric Borgia, afterwards pope, by the name of Alexander VI. He was proſecuting his ſtudies at Piſa, when his father was raiſed to the papacy, in 1492, upon which he took a journey to Rome, where he was at firſt received by his father in ſo cold a manner as threw him into the utmoſt confuſion, but was ſoon after made archbiſhop of Valenza, and cardinal of St. Maria Nuova. The reſt of his life was a continued ſcene of the blackeſt and moſt horrid villainies. After committing a great number of aſſaſſinations, and particularly cauſing his elder brother, the duke of Gandia, to be murdered, he reſigned his cardinalſhip, and then went ambaſſador to France, where he was made duke of Valentinois, by Lewis XII. and poiſoned the biſhop of Setta, the pope's nuncio, at Paris. He married Mademoiſelle d'Albret, daughter of the king of Navarre. He now grew every day more and more bloody in his diſpoſition; Rome and the Eccleſiaſtical dominions were full of aſſaſſinations; for Borgia and his father being powerfully protected by the French, left no method of villainy unacted, in order to enrich themſelves by the eſtates of others; and not only in an open manner by arms, diveſted innocent people of their properties, but likewiſe ſecretly deſtroyed them, that they might ſeize their wealth to carry on an unjuſt war againſt the vicars of Romagna. Every thing of which the clergy were poſſeſſed, was, upon their deceaſe, claimed by the pope as his property; and the ſums ariſing from the benefices, while vacant, were likewiſe ſecured; and the benefices themſelves ſold like common goods in a market. In this manner were the Borgias heaping up wealth, when an unforeſeen accident blaſted all their projects. Borgia and his father the pope propoſing to make themſelves maſters of Tuſcany, determined to raiſe money by the promotion of new cardinals; upon which they choſe nine of the richeſt of the prelates, whom they reſolved to diſpatch by poiſon immediately after their promotion, together with ſome others of the moſt wealthy at Rome. For this purpoſe they invited the new cardinals to ſup at a vineyard near the Vatican, belonging to cardinal Adriano di Corneto, who, as he was extremely rich, was, among the reſt, ſingled out to die by the ſame poiſon. Borgia, in order to execute this deſign, ſent to the pope's butler, who was to wait and ſerve at ſupper, ſome particular flaſks of wine which he had mixed with a certain poiſon, and gave the butler a ſtrict charge that none ſhould taſte of it but thoſe whom he ſhould particularly direct. Accordingly, the pope and he, about the cool of the evening, came to the vineyard where they were to ſup, when the former, before he ſat down to ſupper, deſired ſomething to drink; the chief butler, who had received Borgia's directions about the poiſon, being gone to the Vatican to fetch a ſalver of peaches for the deſart, the under butler went to the ſide-board, and finding ſix flaſks laid by in a corner, imagined that they might contain wine of a better kind than the reſt, and therefore poured out a glaſs-full of the poiſoned liquor, which he delivered to the cup-bearer, who gave it to the pope, who inſtantly drank it off. Borgia likewiſe drank another glaſs of it. As ſoon as the pope ſat down to ſupper, the poiſon began to work ſo in his bowels, that he fell ſuddenly off his chair, and was taken up for dead. Nor did Borgia eſcape the effect of his own plot; he was ſeized with exquiſite pain. As ſoon as the pope was taken from the ground, they cauſed him to be carried in all haſte to the Vatican, and Cæſar Borgia to his chamber likewiſe, and from that moment they never ſaw each other again; remedies were in vain uſed for the pope's recovery, he was filled with inexpreſſible agony, and the next day died, after the formality of receiving all the ſacraments of the church, on the 18th of Auguſt, 1503. But Cæſar Borgia, by the ſtrength of his conſtitution, overcame the poiſon, being frequently put into the belly of a bull and a mule, who were ript up alive for that purpoſe. After this Borgia narrowly eſcaped being maſſacred by his enemies; he was confined in priſon; he made his eſcape; was obliged to fly for ſafety from place to place, and at laſt entering a volunteer into the army of his brother in-law, John, king of Navarre, this execrable monſter was killed fighting under the walls of Viana, March 12, 1507. Cæſar Borgia had taken this motto: *Aut Cæſar, aut nihil*, on which the following epigram was written.

Borgia Cæſar erat, factis & nomine Cæſar;
Aut nihil, aut Cæſar dixit, utrumque fuit.

Borgia (St. Francis). See Francis.

BORGO, an ancient town of Sweden, ſeated on the gulph of Finland, in the province of Nyland, and territory of Borgo, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Helſingfors. Long. 26. 25 E. Lat. 60. 34. N.

Borgo-Forte, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the river Po, ten miles ſouth of Mantua. Long. 11. 3 E. Lat. 45. 3. N.

Borgo San Domino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, with a biſhop's ſee. It is thirteen miles north-eaſt of Parma, and twenty-one ſouth-eaſt of Placencia. Long. 10. 31. E. Lat. 41. 53. N.

Borgo di San Sepulcro, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Florentine, with a biſhop's ſee. It is forty miles eaſt of Florence, twenty-three ſouth-eaſt of Urbino, ten north-weſt of Citta di Caſtello, and thirteen north-eaſt of Arezzo. Long. 12. 59. E. Lat. 43. 35. N.

BORGOGNONE, a celebrated painter, whoſe true name was Giacomo Corteſi, but he is commonly called Borgognone, from the country where he was born, about the year 1605. He was much admired, and highly applauded for his admirable guſto, and grand manner of painting battles. He had for ſeveral years been converſant in military affairs, was a conſiderable officer in the army, made the camp his ſchool, and formed all his ideas from what he had ſeen performed in the field. His ſtyle is roughly noble, full of fire and pirit, and there are a few prints etched by his hand. Towards the cloſe of his life he retired to the Jeſuits convent in Rome, where he is ſaid to have taken ſanctuary, to rid his hands of an ill bargain he had got in a wife, but happily ſurviving her, he lived in great eſteem and honour till after the year 1675.

BORJA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, thirteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Taracona. Long. 2. 2. W. Lat. 41. 50. N.

BORIQUEN, an iſland of South America, near the iſland of Porto Rico, ſubject to Spain. It is at preſent uninhabited, though pleaſant and fruitful. The air is healthy, and the waters good. Game, fowls, and crabs are in plenty. Long. 64. 35. W. Lat. 18. 0. N.

BORKELO, a ſtrong place of the United Provinces, in the county of Zutphen, ſeated on the river Borkal, ten miles eaſt of Zutphen. Long. 6. 30. E. Lat. 52. 15. N.

BORLASE (Dr. Edmund) an eminent phyſician and Engliſh writer in the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of ſir John Borlaſe, maſter of the ordnance, and one of the lords juſtices of Ireland in 1643. He ſtudied in Dublin college, and afterwards at the univerſity at Leyden, at which laſt place he took the degree of doctor of phyſic. He afterwards practiſed phyſic with great ſucceſs in the city of Cheſter, and was incorporated doctor of the faculty, in the univerſity of Oxford. Among the books which he wrote and publiſhed, are the following, 1. Latham Spaw, in Lancaſhire, with ſome remarkable Caſes and Cures effected by it. 2. The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England. 3. The Hiſtory of the Iriſh Rebellion. 4. Brief Reflections on the Earl of Caſtlehaven's Memoirs, &c. He died after the year 1682.

BORMIO, a county depending on the republic of the Griſons, in Switzerland. It is bounded on the ſouth by the eſtate of Venice, and the eaſt by the territory of the Houſe of Auſtria, and on the ſouth and weſt by Caddea. It is fifteen miles over both ways, and is divided into five communities, namely, the town of Bormio, the Valley of Forbia, the Interior Valley, the Lower Valley, and the Valley of Luvino. Bormio is the only town in this diſtrict, and has a governor called a podeſta, ſent by the Griſons to preſide in civil and criminal affairs. It is ſeated at the confluence of the river Addo and the Iſolaccia, forty-three miles ſouth-eaſt of Coire, and eighteen north-eaſt of Tirano. Long. 10. 10. E. Lat. 46. 45. N.

BORNEO, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, and one of the three great Sunda Iſlands. It was firſt diſcovered in 1521, by the Portugueſe, and is thought to be the greateſt iſland in Aſia, being ſix hundred miles from north to ſouth, and five hundred from eaſt to weſt. It is ſeated under the Equator, that line cutting it almoſt thro' the middle. The products of this iſland are, fruit, maſtic, gums, wax, rice, caſſia, honey, cotton, camphire, frankincenſe, muſk, aloes, agaric, ſapan, pepper, cinnamon, diamonds, gold duſt, and the bezoar ſtones. There are mines of iron, tin, and load ſtones. Birds neſts are to be had here, which are eatable, and reckoned a great delicacy. The beaſts are oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats, elephants, tygers, and monkeys. Here are parrots and parrokeets, beſides various birds unknown in Europe. They have great numbers of monſtruous bats, which ſometimes darken the ſky in the evening, in colour, ſhape, and ſmell, like a fox, and their wings when extended are five or ſix feet from ſide to ſide.

This iſland has fine rivers, eſpecially towards the weſt and ſouth. In their monſoon, from April to September, their wind is weſterly, in which they have continual heavy rains, and violent ſtorms, with thunder; the rainy ſeaſon continues eight months. The towns and factories are generally built on floats of timber in the rivers, made faſt to trees on the ſide. The houſes have but one floor, with partitions made with cane, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves, the eaves of which reach within four or five feet of the bottom, to ſhelter them from the ſun. The weſt and north-eaſt ſides of the iſland are almoſt deſart, and the eaſt is but little known. The inland parts are very mountainous,

tainous, and the ſouth-eaſt, for ſome hundred miles together, is a ſtinking moraſs, which being overflowed in the wet ſeaſon, is very unhealthy.

The natives, who now inhabit the inland parts, are called Byayos; they are extremely ſwarthy, and of the Pagan religion. They live on their tame cattle, and by hunting. They are quite naked, except wearing a cloth round their waiſts, and paint their bodies of a blueiſh colour, as well as daub them with oil. Their greateſt ornament is a ſtring of tiger's teeth about their necks. The ſea coaſts are inhabited by Banjareans, who are Mahommedans, and have long ſtrait black hair; their limbs are well proportioned, but their ſtature is low. The dreſs of the common people is much like that of the Byayos. The better ſort wear garments on their bodies, and a bit of muſlin or callico about their heads, but have neither ſhirts, ſhoes, nor ſtockings. The women are little, but handſomer than the men. They feed upon boiled rice, veniſon, fowls, eggs, and fiſh, and drink water or tea, and ſtrong liquors, when they can get them. Betel is always at hand for chewing, and both ſexes are fond of chewing and ſmoaking tobacco. They have learnt gaming of the Chineſe, and divert themſelves with dancing, comedies, ſhooting at a mark, and hunting.

The language on the coaſts is the Malayan, but the inhabitants of the inland countries have one or more proper to themſelves, and each clan has its own chief. They live in woods and thickets, and their arms are a dagger and a trunk, through which they ſhoot poiſoned darts.

The town called Borneo is on the north part of the iſland, and is built on piles. It is very populous, and has a good port. Long. 111. 27. E. Lat. 4. 55. N.

BORNHOLM, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltick Sea, to the ſouth-eaſt of the province of Schonen. It is twenty-five miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, and is fertile in corn. They have plenty of butter, oats, and paſture. This iſland was conquered by the Swedes in 1658, but the inhabitants, under the conduct of Jens Roeſods, voluntarily ſurrendered it to the king of Denmark, on account of the bad uſage they received from the former. In 1678 a body of five thouſand Swediſh troops, in their paſſage from Pomerania to Sweden, being ſhip-wrecked on this iſland, ſuch of them as eſcaped were made priſoners of war. The inhabitants defend the iſland by their own militia, without any expence to the crown. Here is a commandant, a vice-commandant, an amtman, and other officers. The iſland contains one bailiwic, and about one hundred villages. The commandant or governor reſides at Rattum, a ſmall town. The longitude of which is 14. 56. E. Lat. 55. 15. N.

BORNO, a kingdom of Africa, to the weſt of Abyſſinia. The country is partly mountainous and partly plain. The laſt part contains ſeveral villages, and the king himſelf lives in one of the largeſt. The people conſiſt of ſhepherds and herdſmen, and, like other negroes, go almoſt naked. Their religion is Pagan, and their women are in common. The king and his army go ſouthward every year to make war with their neighbours, and generally bring home a great number of ſlaves, which he ſells to the Barbary merchants. He has no revenue but what he gets from his neighbours by force of arms. This kingdom is out of the reach of common travellers, as are moſt of the inland parts of Africa.

BORNOS, a ſmall town of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſeated in a pleaſant plain, abounding with fruit, corn, and oil, and incloſed by high mountains.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on April 27, for horned cattle and ſheep; on July 22, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and hard ware; and on October 23, for horned cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Your, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeventeen miles north-weſt of York, and two hundred and four north from London. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 54. 10. N.

BOROUGH (ſir JOHN) garter principal king at arms, in the reign of Charles I was the ſon of a Dutchman, who was a brewer at Sandwich, in Kent. He was a polite and learned gentleman, and wrote, 1. *Impetus juveniles & quædam ſedatioris aliquantulum Animi Epiſtolæ.* 2. The Sovereignty of the Britiſh Seas proved by the Records, Hiſtory, and municipal Laws of the Kingdom; and, 3. A Collection of the Records in the Tower of London. He died October 21, 1643.

BORREL (JOHN) more known by the name of Buteo, a learned phyſician of the ſixteenth century, was born at Charpey, near Romans, in Dauphiné, in 1492, and wrote ſeveral works, which are eſteemed. He died in 1572.

BORRHAUS (MARTIN) profeſſor in divinity at Baſil, was firſt known by the name of Cellarius. He was born at Strutgard, in the county of Wittemberg, in 1499; he received, at Heidelberg, the degree of maſter in philoſophy, afterwards removing to Wittemberg, he procured the friendſhip of Melancthon, and joined the anabaptiſts. At length quitting that ſect, and alſo the name of Cellarius, he followed a trade, but was at laſt admitted into the number of the profeſſors of the academy at Baſil, and firſt taught rhetoric, and afterwards divinity. He wrote, 1. Notes on the Politics of Ariſtotle. 2. A Commentary on Ariſtotle's Rhetoric. 3. Another on Iſaiah and the Apocalypſe. 4. Another on Job and the Eccleſiaſtes; and other works. He died of the plague at Baſil, in 1565.

BORRI (JOSEPH FRANCIS) in Latin *Burrhus*, a famous chemiſt and impoſtor of the ſeventeenth century. He finiſhed his ſtudies in the ſeminary at Rome, where he was admired by the Jeſuits as a prodigy, on account of his memory and capacity. He afterwards ſet up for a viſionary at the city of Milan, and declared that he ſhould ſoon finiſh his chemical labours, by the production of the philoſopher's ſtone, when he ſhould be made the general of the popiſh armies, and drive all mankind into one and the ſame fold; he was to be aſſiſted in a very particular manner by Michael the archangel; he had already received a ſword from heaven, on the hilt of which was to be ſeen the repreſentation of the ſeven intelligences, and the pope himſelf was to be put to death if he had not the requiſite mark on his forehead. He taught many other abſurdities of the ſame kind, but the inquiſition impriſoning ſome of his diſciples, he fled, and after various changes of fortune, was at laſt ſent to Rome, where he was condemned to paſs his whole life in the priſon of the inquiſition. Some writings are attributed to him, viz. Letters on Chemical Subjects, and Political Reflections.

BORRICHIUS (OLAUS) profeſſor of philology, poetry, chemiſtry, and botany, in the academy of Copenhagen, and one of the moſt learned perſons of his age, was the ſon of a Lutheran miniſter, in the dioceſe of Rippen, in Denmark, and was born April 7, 1626. He publiſhed, 1. *Lingua Pharmacopœorum.* 2. *Diſſertationes de Poetici, Græcis & Latinis.* 3. *De Ortu & Progreſſu Chemiæ*; and ſeveral other works. He died Oct 3, 1690.

BORROMEO (CHARLES) cardinal, archbiſhop of Milan, and one of the greateſt men in the ſixteenth century, was born in 1538, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his virtue, his learning, and piety. He wrote a great number of works, the greateſt part of which were printed at Milan in 1747, in five volumes, folio. He died on the 11th of November, 1584, aged forty-ſeven, and was canonized in 1610.

BORZONI (LUCIANO) a celebrated painter in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Genoa in 1590, and diſcovered from his infancy a great taſte and inclination for painting. He excelled equally in portraits and in hiſtory-pieces. All his pictures are proofs of his great abilities and genius. He died at Milan in 1645, leaving three ſons, John Baptiſt, Carlo, and Francis Maria. The two firſt died young, after having ſhewn great talents for painting. Francis Maria was born at Genoa in 1625, and principally excelled in painting landſcapes, ſea-pieces, and tempeſts, and died at Genoa in 1679.

BOS (LAMBERT) a perſon diſtinguiſhed by his learning, was born at Warcum, in the Netherlands, on the 23d of November, 1670, and was educated by his father James Bos, who taught him the Greek and Latin tongues. After being preceptor to the children of a nobleman of Holland, he went, in 1694, to the univerſity of Franeker, and by the advice of his relation, the celebrated Vitringa, he gave himſelf up entirely to the ſtudy of the Greek, and became profeſſor of that language at Franeker, in 1704, purſuing the duties of his office with great aſſiduity till his death, which happened on the 6th of January, 1717. He wrote a conſiderable number of works, which are eſteemed, viz. *Διατριβαὶ, ſive Exercitationes Philologicæ, in quibus novi fœderis nonnulla loca e profanis maxime Auctoribus Græcis illuſtrantur*, the beſt edition of which is that of Franeker, in 1713, octavo. 2. *Myſterii Ellipſios Græce expoſiti Specimen*, which has had many editions, and is of great uſe to thoſe who ſtudy the Greek Language. 3. *Obſervationes miſcellaneæ ad loca quædam cum novi fœderis, tum externorum ſcriptorum Græcorum, accedit Horatii Vitringæ animadverſionum ad Joannis Vorſtii philologiam ſacram Specimen*, octavo. 4. In 1709 he gave a new edition of the Verſion of the Septuagint, with ſhort Prolegomena, quarto. 5. *Antiquitatum Græcarum præcipue Atticarum, brevis deſcriptio*, duodecimo. 6. *Animadverſiones ad Scriptores quoſdam Græcos. Accedit Specimen animadverſionum Latinarum*, octavo, &c.

BOS (JOHN BAPTIST DU) a celebrated author, and member of the French academy, was born at Beauvais in 1670, and finiſhed his ſtudies at the Sorbonne. In 1695 he was made one of the committee for foreign affairs, under Mr. Torcy, and was afterwards charged with ſome important tranſactions in England, Germany, Holland, and Italy. At his return to Paris he was handſomely preferred, made an abbé, and choſen perpetual ſecretary of the French academy. He

was the author of ſeveral excellent works, the principal of which are, 1. Critical Reflections upon Poetry and Painting, the beſt edition of which elegant and valuable work is that of Paris in 1740, in three volumes, duodecimo. 2. The Hiſtory of the Four Gordians, confirmed and illuſtrated by Medals. 3. A Critical Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhment of the French Monarchy among the Gauls; the beſt editions are thoſe of 1743, in two volumes, quarto, and four volumes, duodecimo. He died at Paris, on the 23d of March, 1742.

BOSA, a maritime town in the weſtern part of the iſland of Sardinia, with a caſtle, a good port, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Boſa, to the north-eaſt of an iſland of the ſame name. It has good ſalt pits, and is ſeventeen miles north-eaſt of Algheir, and twenty-eight north of Oriſtagni. Long. 8. 30. E. Lat. 40. 19. N.

BOSC (James du) a cordelier, who flouriſhed in the ſeventeenth century, and raiſed himſelf a reputation by a book which he intitled *L' honnête Femme*. He alſo wrote ſome pieces againſt the Janſeniſts, and other works.

Bosc (Peter du) a French miniſter, and the greateſt preacher in his time among the Proteſtants, was the ſon of William du Boſc, advocate to the parliament of Roan, and was born at Bayeux, February 21, 1623. He was choſen miniſter of the church of Caen in 1645, but his great merit giving umbrage to the enemies of the Proteſtant religion, he was baniſhed in 1664, but the ſame year obtained leave to return. The joy which appeared at Caen, on this occaſion, cannot be expreſſed; they celebrated his return with feſtivals, a great many perſons of honour of the other party congratulated him upon it, and there was a Catholic gentleman who then did one of the ſtrangeſt things that ever was ſeen; he was a perſon of diſtinction in the province, but though of an irregular life, made an open profeſſion of loving the paſtors who had particular talents, and ſeemed peculiarly enamoured with the merit of M. Du Boſc. This gentleman having a mind to ſolemnize the feaſt with a debauch, he took two Cordeliers, and made them drink ſo much, that one of them died on the ſpot. He went to ſee Mr. Du Boſc the next day, and told him that he thought himſelf obliged to ſacrifice a monk to the public joy; that the ſacrifice would indeed have been more reaſonable if it had been of a Jeſuit, but that his offering ought not to diſpleaſe him, though it was but of a Cordelier. This tragical accident, of which Mr. du Boſc was only the innocent occaſion, did not fail to diſturb the joy he felt upon ſeeing himſelf again in his family, and amongſt his flock. In 1685 Mr. du Boſc was reduced, by an act of the parliament of Normandy, not to exerciſe his miniſtry any more in the kingdom, on which he retired to Holland, and was miniſter of the church of Rotterdam till his death, which happened Jan. 2, 1692. He publiſhed ſeveral Sermons, and other pieces.

BOSCAGER (John) a celebrated civilian, born at Beziers, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1601, taught civil law at Paris with reputation, and died on the 15th of September, 1687, aged eighty-ſeven. He wrote a book, intitled, Inſtitutions of the French and Roman Law, which, it is ſaid, was printed without his conſent, and that the Remarks were not compoſed by him.

BOSCAN (John) a Spaniſh poet of the ſixteenth century, born at Barcelona. He was the friend of Garcilaſſo de la Vega, another Spaniſh poet. Theſe two were the firſt who made any great improvements in the Spaniſh poetry, and their pieces were printed together. Boſcan, who died about the year 1542, principally ſucceeded in ſonnets.

BOSCAWEN (Edward) an admiral, diſtinguiſhed by his bravery, was the ſecond ſurviving ſon of Hugh, late lord viſcount Falmouth, and having early entered into the navy, was, in 1740, captain of the Shoreham, and behaved with great intrepidity as a volunteer under admiral Vernon, at the taking of Porto Bello. At the ſiege of Carthagena, in March 1740-1, he had the command of a party of ſeamen, who reſolutely attacked and took a battery of fifteen twenty-four pounders, though expoſed to the fire of another fort of five guns. Lord Aubrey Beauclerk being killed on the 24th of March, at the attack of Boca-Chica, captain Boſcawen ſucceeded him in the command of the Prince Frederic, of ſeventy guns. On the 14th of May, 1742, he returned to England, and married Frances, daughter of William Glanville, eſq. and the ſame year was elected repreſentative in parliament for Truro, in Cornwall. In 1744 he was made captain of the Dreadnought, of ſixty guns, and ſoon after took the Medea, a French man of war, commanded by M. Hoquart, the firſt king's ſhip taken in that war. On the 3d of May, 1747, he ſignalized himſelf under the admirals Anſon and Warren, in an engagement with the French fleet, off Cape Fineſterre, and was wounded in the ſhoulder with a muſquet ball. Here M. Hoquart, who then commanded the Diamant of fifty-ſix guns, again became his priſoner, and all the French ſhips of war, which were ten in number, were taken. On the 15th of July, he was appointed rear-admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of the land and ſea forces, employed on an expedition to the Eaſt Indies; and on the 4th of November, ſailed from St. Helen's, with ſix ſhips of the line, five frigates, and two thouſand ſoldiers. On the 29th of July, 1748, he arrived at St. David's, and ſoon after laid ſiege to Pondicherry; but the men growing ſickly, and the monſoons being expected, the ſiege was raiſed, and Mr. Boſcawen ſhewed himſelf as much the general as the admiral in his retreat. Soon after he had news of the peace, and Madraſs was delivered up to him by the French.

In April, 1750, he arrived at St. Helen's in the Exeter, and found that in his abſence he had been appointed rear-admiral of the white. He was the next year made one of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, and choſen an elder brother of the Trinity-Houſe. On the 4th of February, 1755, he was appointed vice-admiral of the blue, and on the 19th of April, ſailing in order to intercept a French ſquadron bound to North-America, fell in with the Alcide and Lys, of ſixty-four guns each, which were both taken; on this occaſion M. Hoquart became his priſoner a third time, and he returned to Spithead with his prizes, and one thouſand five hundred priſoners. In 1756 he was appointed vice-admiral of the white, and, in 1758, admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of the expedition to Cape Breton, when, in conjunction with general Amherſt, and a body of brave troops from New-England, the important fortreſs of Louiſbourg, and the whole iſland of Cape Breton, was taken, for which he afterwards received the thanks of the houſe of commons. In 1759, being appointed to command in the Mediterranean, he arrived at Gibraltar, where hearing that the Toulon fleet, under M. de la Clue, had paſſed the Streights, in order to join that at Breſt, he got under ſail, and on the 18th of Auguſt ſaw, purſued, and engaged the enemy. His ſhip, the Namur, of ninety guns, loſing her main-maſt, he ſhifted his flag to the Newark, and after a ſharp engagement, took three large ſhips, and and burnt two in Lagos Bay, and the ſame year arrived at Spithead with his prizes, and two thouſand priſoners. On December 8, 1760, he was appointed general of the marines, with a ſalary of 3000l. per annum, and was alſo ſworn one of the privy council. This brave admiral died at his ſeat at Hatchland Park, near Guildford, in Surry, of a bilious fever, on the 10th of June, 1761.

BOSIUS (Anthony) a native of Milan, and agent of the order of Malta, lived in the ſixteenth century. He wrote a work intitled, *Roma Sotteranea*, which was not printed till after his death. Paul Aringhi, prieſt of the Oratory at Rome, tranſlated it into Latin.

BOSNIA, a province of Turky, in Europe, ſeated between Sclavonia and Dalmatia. It belongs entirely to the Turks. The Chriſtians were on the point of baniſhing the remainder of the Turks from this country. But when they were ready to ſtrike the blow, the Spaniards invaded Sicily, and obliged the emperor to conclude the peace of Paſſarowitz, in 1718, at which time he gave up Boſnia to the Turks. It is two hundred miles in length, and ſeventy-five in breadth. It is but a barren country, and is very little cultivated. Its principal revenue ariſes chiefly from the ſilver mines. Among the game there are falcons, which are greatly in eſteem.

BOSPHORUS of Thrace, or Canal of Conſtantinople, is a ſtreight by which the Sea of Marmora joins to the Black Sea. It is about twenty miles long, and two broad, in the narroweſt part. The Turks have built two caſtles, over-againſt each other, to guard the entrance. It yields a delightful proſpect, but the entrance is ſometimes fatal to ſhips.

BOSQUET (Francis) biſhop of Lodeve, in the province of Languedoc, in 1648, and afterwards of Montpellier, in 1655, was one of the moſt learned men of the ſeventeeth century. He wrote, 1. Notes on the Epiſtles of Innocent III. 2. The Lives of the Popes of Avignon. 3. *Synopſis Legum Michaelis Pſelli*; and publiſhed the *Pugio Fidei* of Raymond Martin.

BOSSAERT (Thomas Willeborts) a celebrated painter, was born at Bergen-op-Zoom, and, like the great painters that flouriſhed at that time, began to draw when very young, in the books that were intended for other ſtudies. Preferring his pencil to every thing elſe, he drew his own picture, by his reſemblance in a looking-glaſs, ſo like, that thoſe who ſaw it were aſtoniſhed. This he did before he had the leaſt inſtruction from any one, and when he was only twelve years of age. Upon this his parents ſent him to a maſter, that he might follow the bent of his genius; but his firſt maſter being only an indifferent painter, and incapable of ſatisfying his earneſt deſire of learning, he left him, and engaged himſelf with Gerard Segers, under whom, after four years practice, he proved a moſt accompliſhed artiſt. Antwerp being, at that time, the ſeat of arts,

arts, where there was a conflux of the moſt eminent painters, he thought it the fitteſt place for his improvement, and there made ſuch a number of noble pieces, as added to the ſplendor of that wealthy city. In 1642 Henry Frederick, prince of Orange, and his ſon, prince William, employed him in their ſervice, in which he continued ſeveral years, and made thoſe excellent pieces that are to be ſeen in that prince's palace at the Hague, and other parts of Holland, and painted portraits for moſt of the perſons of quality that were then living. That great piece of his at the Hague is moſt admired, where he repreſents Mars, on one ſide provoked and excited by the Furies, and, on the other hand, Peace and Concord, ſtriving to appeaſe and reſtrain him. The martyrdom of St. George in the great church is alſo an excellent piece. He died in the flower of his age, and his loſs was much lamented by all who were acquainted with his perſon and abilities.

BOSSE (Abraham, an able engraver, born at Tours, was well ſkilled in perſpective and architecture. The impreſſions from his plates are very agreeable, and he wrote two Treatiſes, which are eſteemed, one on the Manner of Deſigning, and the other upon Engraving.

BOSSU (Rene le) a celebrated monk of St. Geneveve, born at Paris, on the 16th of March, 1631. He was the ſon of John le Boſſu, lord of Courbevoye, one of the king's privy council, and advocate-general in the court of aids. He was born with all the qualities that form eminent men, a penetrating genius, a ſound judgment, a happy memory, a lively but regular imagination, an eaſy and natural way of expreſſing himſelf, a ſweet and ſedate temper, and, what is moſt valuable, an upright heart, and a ſoul naturally inclined to piety. The firſt book he publiſhed was not well received; this was a Compariſon between the Principles of Ariſtotle's Natural Philoſophy, and thoſe of Deſcartes. But his Treatiſe upon Epic Poetry gained him a very great reputation. He died March 14, 1680, being then forty-two years old.

Bossu (James) a monk of St. Dennis, and doctor of divinity in the univerſity of Paris, was one of the moſt furious preachers of the League, before and after the death of Henry III. He printed ſome Dialogues between a Catholic and a Politician, and a Treatiſe againſt Adherence to the Heretics. The outrages of this furious preacher, in theſe pieces, againſt the parliament of Paris ſitting at Tours, and againſt all the Catholics who continued faithful to Henry IV. cannot be ſufficiently deteſted. He maintained, that hereſy being worſe than paganiſm, and paganiſm being a true atheiſm, hereſy muſt be reckoned atheiſm, and the moſt enormous ſin that can be committed, and that all heretics ought to be avoided as the plague.

BOSSUET (James Benigne) biſhop of Meaux, was born at Dijon, on the 27th of September, 1627. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his preaching, and the zeal he diſcovered in his endeavours to bring over the Proteſtants of of France to the Romiſh Church; by his oppoſition to quietiſm, and by his numerous writings, both in French and Latin, which have been collected together, and printed at Paris, in ſeventeen volumes, quarto. This famous divine died at Paris, on the 12th of April, 1704, aged ſeventy-ſeven.

BOSSUS (Matthew) diſtinguiſhed by his virtue and his learning, was born in 1427. He devoted himſelf to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in 1451, in the congregation of regular canons of Lateran, and afterwards taught divinity at Padua. His Orations, his Sermons, and his Letters, have been often printed. He alſo wrote a ſort of an Apology for Phalaris, and other works. He died at Padua in 1502, at the age of ſeventy-five.

BOSTON, a corporation town of Lincolnſhire, has two markets, one on Wedneſdays, and the other on Saturdays, and alſo three fairs; that on May 4 is chiefly for ſheep; that on Auguſt 11 is called Town Fair, and that on December 11 is for horſes. It ſends two members to parliament, and is a large, neat, and well inhabited town, ſeated on both ſides the river Witham. It has an handſome market-place, and a church, that is reckoned the largeſt pariſh church, without croſs iſles, in Europe, and its ſteeple ſerves as a land-mark for ſailors. Boſton is governed by a mayor, who is clerk of the market and admiral of the coaſt, a recorder and his deputy, twelve aldermen, eighteen common-council men, a judge, and marſhal of the admiralty, a town-clerk, a coroner, and two ſerjeants at mace. It is thirty-eight miles north of Peterborough, thirty-ſeven north-eaſt of Lincoln, and one hundred and twenty north of London. Long. 0 15. E. Lat 53. 3 N.

Boston, the capital town of New England, in North America, was built in 1630, in a peninſula about four miles in circumference, at the bottom of Maſſachuſet's Bay, in a very convenient ſituation for trade. On the ſouth ſide are ſeveral rocks, which break the waves at the entrance of the bay; and on the north ſide there are about a dozen ſmall iſlands, called the Brewſters, ſome of which are inhabited. The entrance would be difficult, but for marks ſet up for a guide; but within the harbour there is room enough for five hundred ſhips to lie at anchor. In one of the above mentioned iſlands there is a caſtle regularly fortified, called Fort William, which ſtands well to guard the entrance. There are one hundred pieces of cannon, placed on a platform near high-water mark, ſome of which are forty-pounders. The bay is ſo much frequented, that there are twenty-four thouſand ton of ſhipping cleared annually. There are ſeveral wharfs which jut into the harbour, one of which, called Long Wharf, is eight hundred feet in length. At the bottom of the bay is a pier, about two thouſand feet in length, with a row of workhouſes on the north ſide. Ships may unlade here without the help of lighters and boats.

The ſtreets are handſome, and the chief runs from the pier to the Town-houſe or Exchange, which contains the merchant's walk, the council chamber, the houſe of the repreſentatives, and a large room for courts of juſtice. It is ſurrounded with bookſellers ſhops, among which are five printing-houſes. The town lies in the ſhape of a half-moon round the harbour, and contains about four thouſand five hundred houſes, and twenty-four thouſand inhabitants. As it ſtands upon land that riſes gradually, it affords a delightful proſpect into the ſea. It is two miles in length, and in ſome places three quarters of a mile broad. The buildings are of brick, the ſtreets ſpacious and well paved, and the water good. The predominant religion is the Independent, though there are other perſuaſions, and ten churches ſerve for them all, but the Independents have ſix. The epiſcopal church is handſomely built and adorned, and contains about one thouſand members. They have an organ, and a rich ſet of plate for the communion table. The reſt are the French church, the Baptiſt meetings, the Quakers meetings, &c. The trade with Great Britain, and the Britiſh colonies in America, procure plenty of all the neceſſaries of life, and in general the inhabitants are well dreſſed and polite. They have a market every Thurſday, and ſeveral fairs in a year. Long. 71. 5. W. Lat. 42. 24. N.

The reſidence of the governor of New England is commonly at Boſton, and here the general court and aſſembly meet, to which this town ſends four repreſentatives; and here the affairs of the whole province are tranſacted. Here likewiſe they have quarter-ſeſſions and county courts. The neck of land which joins it to the continent is but forty yards over, which ſituation, properly improved, might render it impregnable on the land ſide, eſpecially as a high tide ſometimes overflows it. Fires have happened here two or three times, but the houſes that have been deſtroyed have been rebuilt with advantage. The county it ſtands in is called Suffolk.

BOSWORTH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, has a market on Wedneſdays, and a fair on October 19, for horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, pewter, hats, and cloaths. It has a loſty ſituation on a hill, and the country about it is fertile in corn and graſs. It is memorable for the deciſive battle fought near the town, between Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond, wherein the former loſt his crown and life. It is thirteen miles ſouth-weſt of Leiceſter, and one hundred and four north-north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 24. W. Lat. 52. 45. N.

BOTALLUS (Leonard) phyſician to the duke of Alençon and to Henry III. was born at Aſti, in Piedmont. He introduced at Paris the practice of frequent letting of blood; which was condemned by the faculty: but ſoon after his death, it grew into practice with all the phyſicians. He publiſhed ſeveral books in phyſic and ſurgery, the beſt edition of which is that of Leyden, in 1660, in octavo.

BOTEREIUS (Rodolphus) advocate to the grand council at Paris, lived at the end of the ſixteenth and beginning of the ſeventeenth centuries, and wrote a Hiſtory of Henry IV.

BOTERO, or Boterus (John) a native of Bene, in Piedmont, flouriſhed about the end of the ſixteenth century. He was tutor to the children of Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, and compoſed ſeveral books in Italian, which have been tranſlated into ſeveral languages: theſe conſiſt of accounts of the governments and forces of ſeveral ſtates of Europe, political treatiſes, &c.

BOTHNIA, a province of Sweden, at the end of the gulph of the ſame name. It is divided into two parts, called Eaſt and Weſt Bothnia, the former belongs to Finland. Weſt Bothnia is full of mountains; the earth is ſandy, and yet a ſcarcity of proviſions is ſeldom known. Cattle and game are ſo common, ſalmon and a ſort of herrings ſo plenty, and the trade of ſkins is ſo gainful, that the inhabitants can command what they want from their neighbours. There are only two towns worth mentioning; theſe are Tornea and Uma. See Tornea, &c.

Their rye is ſo forward in the beginning of October, that they turn their horſes in to eat it down. They never ſow their barley till the latter end of May, or in June, and it is ready to cut down in Auguſt, the ſame time as the rye. Barley bread is much eſteemed among them. Their trees are chiefly fir and birch; but as for fruit trees, they have none, nor yet any thorns or briars. They have two or three kinds of berries that grow in the manner of ſtrawberries. In ſome places there are willow and aſpen trees. Every year they mark out the road with fir boughs ſtuck in the ſnow, that travellers may not miſs their way. In the cold weather nothing remains fluid but brandy, and the like, and then the veſſel that it is drank in will freeze to the lips, and draw blood when it is taken away. In December the ſun does not riſe till near noon, but by the help of the twilight, aurora borealis, and the whiteneſs of the ſnow, the day may be ſaid to be four hours long.

When the ſnow is on the ground, they are drawn upon ſledges chiefly by rein deer, though many uſe horſes. The ſledges are made like boats, pointed before, and keels at the bottom not above three inches broad. Thoſe for travelling are generally about four feet long, but thoſe of the Laplanders are ſix, becauſe they carry dried fiſh along with them, and the ſkins of rein deer. They are covered all over, except at one end, where there is the ſkin of a rein deer faſtened, to cover the breaſt with. All the difficulty lies in keeping theſe narrow bottomed machines upright, which thoſe that are uſed to them do with a ſtaff. The rein deer have large branched horns, which bend forward. The fleſh of theſe animals, which they eat, is tender, but inſipid. It is dried by the Laplanders, and kept a long while. They make uſe of their ſinews to ſow their boats together with. They likewiſe drink their milk, or make furmity with it. They are cloathed with the ſkins of the young ones, which have ſoft hair; the hairy ſide is worn outwards, but then they are lined with furs. They likewiſe wear ſtockings, or rather boots, made with the ſame ſkins. The rein deer will travel ſeventy or eighty miles a day, when the ſnow is hard, otherwiſe they go on but ſlowly. Their chief food is white moſs, which they find under the ſnow.

It deſerves notice, that the horſes of Bothnia, when the froſt is gone, are turned out into the foreſts, where they unite into different troops, and feed together till the ſnow returns without invading each others territories; by this means, the maſters know where to find them in any part of the ſummer. when the weather becomes bad, as it generally does in September, they come back in companies, and each horſe returns to his own ſtable, and then they are uſed in drawing ſledges. The horſes are little as well as the cows. Theſe laſt are kept at a diſtance from Tornea, and the women go in boats to milk them. The inhabitants of Bothnia are Proteſtants, and are a civil and well behaved people.

BOTTZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg. It had a caſtle, but that was deſtroyed by the Danes, in 1202. It is ſeated on the Elbe, and the veſſels that paſs by are obliged to pay a conſiderable toll. Long. 10 48. E. Lat. 53. 34. N.

BOVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Reggio. Long. 16. 15. E. Lat. 37. 55. N.

BOUCHAIN, a ſtrong town of the Low Countries, in Hainault, and the capital of Oſtervant. It was built by king Pepin, and is ſeated on the river Scheld, which divides it into two parts; it conſiſts only of one pariſh, beſides which there is a ſmall convent of penitent nuns; it is fortified with four baſtions, large half-moons, and deep ditches. It was taken by the duke of Orleans, in 1676, and by the allies in 1701, but was retaken by the French the next year. It is nine miles ſouth-weſt of Valenciennes, eight north-eaſt of Cambray, and ten ſouth-eaſt of Doway. Long. 3. 15. E Lat. 50. 17. N.

BOUCHER (John) doctor of the Sorbonne, and curate of St. Bennet's at Paris, at the time of the league, was a ſpreader of ſedition, and the moſt ſtubborn and unruly perſon among the rebels. It was he, who, giving orders to ſound the alarm-bell in his church, September 2, 1587, contributed more than all the reſt to the ſtirring up of the people againſt king Henry III. After that prince's death, he preached that his ſucceſſor ought not to obeyed, and publiſhed nine ſermons, in which he declared, that his abjuration was nothing but a piece of diſſimulation; however, in ſpight of his ſermons and his libels, the Pariſians ſubmitted to Henry IV. and Boucher retired into the Low Countries with the Spaniſh garriſon which was at Paris during the league, on the 22d of March, 1594. He got a canonry at Tournai, and died dean of the chapter of that city fifty years afterwards.

BOUCHET (John) a native of Poictiers, flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century, and was the author of a great number of books both in verſe and proſe. The moſt conſiderable of his writings is that intitled the Annals of Aquitaine; he alſo wrote ſeveral pieces of poetry, the moſt curious of which is his *Chapelet des Princes*.

BOUCICAUT, or John le Meingre, a celebrated marſhal of France, count of Beaufort, and viſcount of Turenne, was the ſon of John Boucicaut, or le Meingre, who was alſo marſhal of France. He took up arms when but ten years of age, and fought by the ſide of king Charles VI. at the battle of Roſebec, in 1382, and was ſent to Genoa, to take poſſeſſion of that city, which had ſubmitted to the king. He at length diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour in fighting againſt the Turks, Venetians, and Engliſh; but being taken priſoner at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, where he commanded the vanguard, he was carried into England, where he died in 1421.

BOUDRI, a town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neufchatel, ſeated on the river Reuſe. Long. 7, 5. E. Lat. 47. 11. N.

BOUFLERS (Lewis Francis, duke of) a peer and marſhal of France, was born on the 10th of March, 1644, of a noble and ancient family. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour and conduct in many ſieges and battles, and had the command of the right wing, when the French were defeated, at the bloody battle of Malplaquet. He died at Fontainbleau, on the 22d of Auguſt, 1711, aged ſixty-eight.

Marſhal Bouflers, his ſon, died at Genoa, after having delivered that republic.

BOUGEANT (William Hyacinth) a famous Jeſuit, born at Quimper, on the 4th of November, 1690. After having taught humanity at Caen and Nevers, he ſettled at the college of Lewis the Great, where he employed himſelf in writing ſeveral works, the principal of which are, 1. A Collection of phyſical Obſervations, extracted from the beſt authors. 2. An Hiſtory of the Wars and Negotiations which preceded the treaty of Weſtphalia. 3. The Hiſtory of the Treaty of Weſtphalia. 4. The female Doctor, a philoſophical Amuſement on the Language of Beaſts, &c. He died at Paris, on the 7th of January, 1743.

BOUGI (marquis of) lieutenant-general of the armies of France in the ſeventeenth century. See Reverend.

BOUHIER (John) preſident à mortier in the parliament of Dijon, and one of the forty members of the French Academy, was born at Dijon on the 16th of March, 1673. He diſcovered in his infancy a great inclination to learning; he obtained the knowledge of the languages and of civil law, became an excellent magiſtrate, and one of the beſt writers amongſt the French. He wrote, 1. Diſſertations on Herodotus. 2. Remarks on ſeveral of Cicero's Works. 4. The Art of Pleaſing in Converſation; and a great number of other books. He died on the 17th of March, 1746, aged ſeventy-three.

BOUHOURS (Dominic) a famous Jeſuit, and one of the moſt elegant French writers, taught humanity at Paris; but the frequent pains in his head, with which he was tormented till his death, made him quit his profeſſorſhip, when he was entruſted with the education of the two young princes de Longueville; and at length M. Colbert entruſted him with the education of his ſon, the marquis de Seignelay. He wrote, 1. The Converſations of Ariſteus and Eugenius. 2. Remarks and Doubts on the French Tongue. 3. The Life of St. Ignatius. 4. The Life of St. Francis Xavier. 5. That of Madame de Bellefonds. 6. Dialogues upon the Art of Thinking well in Works of Genius; and other works. He died on the 27th of May, 1702, aged ſeventy-five.

BOUILLAUD (Ishmael) a perſon of diſtinguiſhed learning, and one of the moſt univerſal geniuſes of his time, was born at Loudun, on the 28th of September, 1605. He abjured the proteſtant religion, and embraced the ſtate of an eccleſiaſtic; he obtained great ſkill in the belles lettres, mathematics, and law; kept up a correſpondence by letter with the learned; travelled into Italy, Poland, and the Levant; and having publiſhed a great number of books, which are eſteemed by the learned, died at Paris, on the 25th of November, 1694.

BOUILLON, a town of France, in the duchy of the ſame name, and in the country of Luxemburg, with a fortified caſtle. The French took it in 1676, and gave it to the duke of Bouillon; but the king keeps the caſtle himſelf, which is ſeated on a rock that is almoſt inacceſſible. It is eight miles north eaſt of Sedan, ſeventeen eaſt of Charleville and Meſſeres, thirteen north of Mouſon, and thirty-eight weſt of Luxemburg. Long. 5. 20. E. Lat. 49. 45. N.

BOUIN, an iſland of France, on the coaſt of Poitou, from which it is ſeparated by a canal. It is two miles in length, and of the ſhape of a triangle.

BOVINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitinate, with a biſhop's ſee. It ſtands at the foot of the Appenines, ſeven miles ſouth of Troga, and thirty north-eaſt of Benevento. Long. 16. 15. E. Lat. 41. 17. N.

BOULAINVILLIERS (Henry de) count of St. Saire, was born at St. Saire, on the 21ſt of October, 1658, of a noble and ancient family. He gave in his infancy proofs of his wit and abilities. His principal ſtudy was hiſtory, which he at length cultivated with much aſſiduity. He wrote, 1. Reflections on the Life of Mahomet. 2. A Hiſtory of the Arabians; and other works; and died at Paris, on the 23d of June, 1722, aged ſixty-four.

BOULAY (Cæsar Egasse du) in Latin *Bulæus*, was born at St. Ellier, a village of Maine, a province of France, and became profeſſor of humanity at the college of Navarre, regiſter, rector, and hiſtoriographer of the univerſity of Paris, and died on the 6th of October, 1678, after having publiſhed ſeveral works. The principal of them are, a Hiſtory of the Univerſity of Paris, in Latin, in ſix volumes folio, and the Treaſure of Roman Antiquities, in one volume folio.

BOULEN (Anne) wife of Henry VIII. king of England, and mother to queen Elizabeth. See Boleyn.

BOULLONGNÉ (Lewis) painter to the French king, and profeſſor of the Academy of Painting, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his art, and died at Paris, in 1674, at ſixty-five years of age. There are three of his pictures in the church of Notre Dame. He left two ſons and two daughters, who followed his ſteps, and were admired for their ſkill in painting.

The eldeſt, who is well known under the name of Bon Boullongne, was born at Paris, in 1649, and was firſt inſtructed by his father, after which he went to perfect himſelf in Italy, and for that purpoſe the king allowed him a penſion; at his return, he was made profeſſor of the Academy of Painting. Lewis XIV. employed him in adorning ſeveral of his palaces; and there are a great number of his pictures at Paris, where he died in 1717.

Lewis Boullongne, the youngeſt brother of the former, was born in 1654, and, after being inſtructed by his father, gained the prize of painting at eighteen years of age, upon which he obtained the king's penſion. He ſet out for Italy at his brother's return, and obtained great ſkill in deſigning and colouring. At his return to Paris, he was much employed, and at length became director of the Academy of painting, knight of the order of St. Michael, and firſt painter to the king. Lewis XIV. allowed him ſeveral penſions, and raiſed him and his poſterity to the rank of nobility. He embelliſhed by his pencil the church of the Invalids, the chapel of Verſailles, &c. and died at Paris, in 1733, leaving great wealth and four children, the eldeſt of whom is at preſent counſellor of ſtate, and intendant of the finances.

BOULOGNE, a large and handſome town of France, in Picardy, and capital of the Boulognois, with a harbour and a biſhop's ſee. It is divided into two towns, the Higher and the Lower. The former is ſtrong both by nature and art, and the latter is only ſurrounded with a ſingle wall. The harbour has a mole for the ſafety of the ſhips, which at the ſame time prevents it from being choaked up. The Lower Town is inhabited by merchants, wherein there are three large ſtreets, one of which leads to the High Town, and the other two run in a line on the ſide of the river. Many of the Engliſh and Scots reſide here, who, from rebellion, or any other cauſe, are obliged to fly from their native country. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Laine, twenty-two miles weſt of St. Omer's, fifty north-weſt of Arras, fifty-five north-eaſt of Liſle, and ſeventeen ſouth of Calais. Long. 1. 42. E. Lat. 50. 42. N.

BOULOGNOIS, a territory of France, in the north part of Picardy, about thirty miles in length, and twenty in breadth. Its principal trade conſiſts in pit-coal and butter. Its capital town is Boulogne

BOULTER (Hugh) archbiſhop of Armagh, primate and metropolitan of all Ireland, was born in or near London, and was a perſon as much diſtinguiſhed by his learning, his virtue, his humanity, and natural endowments, as by his high ſtation. He was educated at Merchant-Taylors ſchool, and at Chriſt-Church college, Oxford, and afterwards at Magdalen college. In 1700, he was appointed chaplain to ſir Charles Hedges, principal ſecretary of ſtate, and alſo to Dr. Thomas Tenniſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury; and by the intereſt of Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland, he was ſoon after preferred to the parſonage of St. Olave, Southwark, and the archdeaconry of Surry. In 1719, he was commanded to attend king George I. to Hanover as his chaplain, where, at the king's deſire, he took prince Frederic under his care, to inſtruct him in the Engliſh tongue, and was the ſame year promoted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol and deanery of Chriſt-Church. In this ſtation he was extremely aſſiduous in the diſcharge of his paſtoral duty, and while he was thus employed in one of his viſitations, he received a letter by a meſſenger from the ſecretary of ſtate, acquainting him that his majeſty had nominated him to the archbiſhoprick of Armagh. What would have given joy to another to this good biſhop afforded only matter of grief, and taking a few hours to recollect himſelf, he called for a pen and ink, and ſent an anſwer by the meſſenger, in which he declined the honour the king intended him; but the meſſenger was ſoon diſpatched back, with his majeſty's abſolute commands that he ſhould accept the poſt, on which he, with reluctance, ſubmitted to the king's pleaſure. On his arrival in Ireland, in 1724, he immediately ſet about ſtudying the real and ſolid intereſt of that kingdom. In innumerable inſtances, he exerted himſelf in the nobleſt acts of beneficence; in ſeaſons of the greateſt ſcarcity, he was more than once inſtrumental in preventing a famine which threatened that nation. On one of theſe occaſions, he diſtributed vaſt quantities of corn throughout the kingdom, for which the houſe of commons paſſed a vote of public thanks; and at another time, two thouſand five hundred perſons were fed at the poor-houſe, in Dublin, every morning, and as many every evening, for a conſiderable time together, moſtly at the primate's expence. When ſchemes were propoſed for the advantage of the country, he encouraged and promoted them not only with his counſel but his purſe. He had great compaſſion for the poor clergy of his dioceſe, who were diſabled from giving their children a proper education; and he maintained ſeveral of the children of ſuch in the univerſity; he erected four houſes at Drogheda, for the reception of clergymen's widows, and purchaſed an eſtate for the endowment of them. His charities for augmenting ſmall livings and buying glebes amounted to upwards of thirty thouſand pounds, beſides what he deviſed by will for the like purpoſes in England. In ſhort, the inſtances he gave of his generoſity and benevolence of heart, his virtue, his piety, and his wiſdom, are almoſt innumerable, and the hiſtory of his life is his nobleſt panegyric. This excellent prelate died in London, on the 2d of June, 1742, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey, where a beautiful monument of finely poliſhed marble is erected to his memory.

BOUQUIN (Peter) a Carmelite friar, prior of the convent of Bourges, was born April 22, 1539, and might have arrived to the higheſt dignities in his order, if he had not rather choſen to lay aſide the habit to retire into Germany to the proteſtants, where he was received with great friendſhip by Luther and Melanchon. He wrote, 1. *Defenſio ad Calumnias Doctoris cujuſdam Avii in Evangelis Profeſſores.* 2. *Theſes de Cœna Domini.* 3. *Exegeſis divinæ Communicationis*; and other works.

BOURBON (Nicholas) a famous Latin poet in the ſixteenth century, was a native of Vandeure, near Langres, and the ſon of a wealthy man, who was the maſter of ſeveral forges. Margaret de Valois appointed him preceptor to her daughter Jane d'Albret of Navarre, the mother of king Henry IV. At length he retired to Conde, where he had a benefice, and died there about the year 1550. He has left eight books of epigrams, and a poem on the forge, which he has intitled *Ferraria.* He had great knowledge of antiquity and of the Greek language. Eraſmus praiſes his epigrams.

Bourbon (Nicholas) a celebrated Greek and Latin poet, the nephew of the preceding, was the ſon of a phyſician. He taught rhetoric in ſeveral colleges of Paris; and the cardinal de Perron cauſed him to be nominated profeſſor of eloquence in the Royal College; he was alſo canon of Langres, and one of the forty of the French Academy; at length he retired to the fathers of the Oratory, where he died on the 7th of Auguſt, 1644, aged ſeventy. He paſſes, with reaſon, for one of the greateſt Latin poets France has produced. His poems were printed at Paris, in 1630, in duodecimo. His imprecation againſt the murderer of Henry IV. is a maſter piece. He is the author thoſe fine verſes over the gate of the arſenal at Paris, in honour of Henry the Great:

Ætna hæc Henrico Vulcania tela miniſtrat;
Tela Gigantæos debellatura furores.

Bourbon (Iſle of). See Mascareigne.

Bourbon-Lancy, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, ſeated on the declivity of a hill. The town itſelf is not above five hundred paces in compaſs, it has three gates and three towers; the caſtle is ſeparated from it by a ditch; the ſuburb joins the walls of the town on the north ſide; and that of St. Leger is at the foot of the ſame rock whereon the caſtle is built. There are baths, with thirty or forty houſes to lodge thoſe who come to drink the waters. It has three pariſhes in the town, a convent of Capuchins, a nunnery, and two ſmall hoſpitals. There is a marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is the work of the Romans. The town ſtands near the river Loire, thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Autun, eighteen eaſt of Moulins, fifty north-weſt of Maçon, and one hundred and thirteen ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 46. E. Lat. 46. 37. N.

Bourbon l'Archambaud, a town of France, in the Bourbonnois. It contains about three hundred houſes and one thouſand two hundred ſouls; it has but a poor ſituation be-

tween

tween two hills, on one of which ſtands an old ſquare caſtle, formerly the ſeat of its lords. It has no walls, but is famous for its hot baths. It is fifteen miles weſt of Moulins, twenty-five ſouth of Nevers, thirty-eight ſouth-eaſt of Bourges, fifty-eight north of Riom, and one hundred and ſeventy-three ſouth of Paris. Long. 3. 28. E. Lat. 46. 37. N.

BOURBONNE LES BAINS, a town of France, in Champaign, and in the Baſſigni, famous for its hot baths. It is ſeventeen miles eaſt of Langres, and twenty-five ſouth-eaſt of Chaumont. Long. 5. 45. E. Lat. 47. 54. N.

BOURBONNOIS, a province of France, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the north by Nivernois and Berry, on the weſt by Berry and a part of Upper March, on the ſouth by Auvergne, and on the eaſt by Burgundy and Forez. It is about ſeventy-five miles long and fifty broad. The country is level, and fertile in corn, fruit, and paſture for cattle. There are a great many woods and ponds, with plenty of game. It likewiſe produces wine for home conſumption, for it will not bear tranſportation. The air is temperate in general, but is ſometimes very cold, on account of the mountains of Auvergne, which are covered with ſnow. Theſe, with the foreſts, excite ſtorms of hail every year, which damage the harveſt. Beſides, the melting of the ſnow on the mountains, ſwells the river Allier ſo much, that it overflows in July, and creates great diſorders along the banks.

The three principal rivers are, the Loire, the Allier, and the Cher; beſides theſe there are three others, leſs known. There are no mines but ſome of pit-coal, which are inconſiderable. The rocks near Bourbon l'Archambaud have ſtones like Briſtol ſtones, which will cut glaſs like diamonds. There are more mineral waters in this province than in any other in France. The mineral waters of Bourbon l'Archambaud proceed from three ſprings. Above the wells there is the Poor's Bath, and juſt by theſe is a houſe which contains the other baths. There is one bath for men, and another for women, beſides a third which is not uſed. The waters are clear, limpid, and ſo hot, that you cannot bear your hand in them above a moment, and yet they will not boil an egg. If they taſte of any thing it is of nitre, or rather the natron of the ancients, becauſe the ſalt which is gained from it by evaporation will crackle, but not flaſh, when thrown on live coals.

The inhabitants carry on a trade in corn, cattle, hemp, fiſh, and wood. The iron and cutlery ware employ a great number of hands. Tapeſtry weaving brings in a great deal of money, and the baths are of conſiderable advantage to this province. There is no univerſity; and but one college where philoſophy is taught.

The principal towns are Moulins, Bourbon l'Archambaud, Vichy, St. Amand, Montrand, Luay le Sauvage, Poligni, Braudiere, Champroux, and nine other ſmall places.

BOURBOURG, a town in French Flanders, which was taken by France, in 1657. It is ſeated on the canal which leads to Dunkirk, a mile and a half ſouth-eaſt of Gravelines, fourteen ſouth-weſt of St. Omer's, ten weſt of Berg St. Vinox, and ten from Dunkirk. Long. 2. 15. E. Lat. 50. 55 N.

BOURCHENU DE VALBONAIS (JOHN PETER) born at Grenoble, in 1651, made ſeveral voyages in his youth, and was a-board the Engliſh fleet at the battle of Solbay. He became at length preſident of the chamber of accompts in Dauphiné, and died in 1730. He wrote a good Hiſtory of Dauphiné, which he compoſed when he was blind, and was remarkable for his beneficence and liberality to men of learning.

BOURCHIER, BOWSCHYRE, or BOWCER (THOMAS) archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the ſucceſſive reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. and Henry VII. was the ſon of William Bourchier, earl of Ewe, in Normandy, and the counteſs of Stafford, and brother to Henry, earl of Eſſex. He was educated at Oxford, and was three times chancellor of that univerſity. His firſt dignity in the church was that of dean of St. Martin's, in London; from whence he was raiſed to the ſee of Worceſter; from thence to that of Ely, and from thence to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury, in the year 1454. He was ſoon after created cardinal-prieſt, and lord high chancellor of England. This prelate deſerved highly of the learned world, for being the principal inſtrument of introducing the moſt noble art of printing into England; but he was ſtrangely impoſed upon by the ſpecious pretences of Richard, duke of Glouceſter, when he undertook to perſuade the queen to deliver up her ſon, the duke of York, into the protector's hands. Among other benefactions, he gave to the church of Canterbury a fine image, or repreſentation of the Trinity, of ſolid gold, adorned with precious ſtones. He died on the 30th of March, 1486.

BOURCHIER (JOHN) lord Bernars, grandſon and heir of a lord of the ſame name, who was deſcended from Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, and had been knight of the garter, and conſtable of Windſor-caſtle, under Edward IV. Our lord John was created a knight of the bath at the marriage of the duke of York, ſecond ſon of Edward IV. and was firſt known by quelling an inſurrection in Cornwall and Devonſhire, raiſed by Michael Joſeph, a blackſmith, in 1495, which recommended him to the favour of Henry VII. He was captain of the pioneers at the ſiege of Therouenne, under Henry VIII. by whom he was made chancellor of the exchequer for life, lieutenant of Calais and the Marches, appointed to conduct the lady Mary, the king's ſiſter, into France, on her marriage with Lewis XII. and had the extraordinary happineſs of continuing in favour with Henry VIII. during eighteen years. He died at Calais, in 1532, aged ſixty-three. He tranſlated, by king Henry's command, Froiſſart's Chronicle, which was printed in 1523, by Richard Pinſon, the ſcholar of Caxton, and the fifth on the liſt of Engliſh printers. His other works were a whimſical medley of tranſlations from French, Italian, and Spaniſh novels, which ſeem to have been the mode then, as they were afterwards in the reign of Charles II. Theſe were The Life of Sir Arthur, an Armorican Knight; The famous Exploits of Sir Hugh of Bourdeaux; Marcus Aurelius; and The Caſtle of Love. He compoſed alſo a book, Of the Duties of the Inhabitants of Calais; and a comedy, intitled, *Ite in Vineam*, which is mentioned in none of our catalogues of Engliſh plays. Anthony Wood ſays it was uſually acted at Calais, after veſpers. Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.

BOURDALOUE (LEWIS) a celebrated preacher among the Jeſuits, and one of the greateſt orators France has produced, was born at Bourges, on the 20th of Auguſt, 1632. After having preached in Provence, he, in 1669, went to Paris, and there met with ſuch applauſe, that the king reſolved to hear him; on which he was ſent for to court, and frequently preached before Lewis XIV. He aſſiſted the ſick, viſited the priſons and hoſpitals, and was very liberal in giving alms. He died at Paris, on the 13th of May, 1704. The beſt edition of his ſermons is in octavo.

BOURDEAUX, one of the principal cities of France, capital of Guienne, and of Bourdelois. The people of theſe parts have a good capacity, but they are opiniated, and unwilling to be taught, and are addicted to rhodomantadeing in the higheſt degree. However, this is not without exceptions. The city of Bourdeaux is one of the fineſt, moſt trading, and flouriſhing towns in all France. It has a very commodious and advantageous ſituation, on account of ſeveral rivers that meet there, and the beauty of its port. The form of this place repreſents a bow, of which the river Garonne is the ſtring. There is a large quay on its banks, and as the tide riſes above twelve feet, the largeſt ſhips may enter it with eaſe. The caſtle, called Trompe, is ſeated at the entrance of the quay, and is flanked with ſix great royal baſtions. The river runs round the walls, which are defended by large foſſes or ditches. It has twelve gates, and all the principal ſtreets terminate at the quay. But they are all narrow, except that called Chapeau rouge. The metropolitan church is worth the attention of the curious, for the largeneſs of its body, and two lofty towers. Its chapter is one of the moſt auguſt in France. The archbiſhop's palace is near the ramparts of the city, where is the caſtle of Haa, which conſiſts only of one large ſquare tower, flanked with four round towers, by which a ſmall river enters into the city. This caſtle is ſeated near the fine walk of the platform of St. Eulalia, upon the ramparts, which are ſhaded with ſeveral long alleys of trees, from whence there is an agreeable proſpect into the adjacent fields. Theſe walks are frequented by the merchants, when they expect the arrival of any of their ſhips, which they can ſee from hence at a conſiderable diſtance. Fort St. Louis is alſo ſeated on the river, oppoſite to the Trompe caſtle.

The other conſiderable churches in this city are St. Michael's, whoſe ſteeple is built in the form of an obeliſk; it is very high, and well contrived. The collegiate churches of St. Sernin, in a ſuburb of the ſame name, whoſe tombs in the church-yard are very ancient. The ſteeple of the Cordeliers is like that of St. Michael, and the Jeſuits church as well as the Cordeliers is worth ſeeing; as alſo the Hotel Dieu.

The other curioſities of the city are, the parliament houſe, which is ſaid to be an ancient palace of the Romans; the univerſity which was founded in 1441; the town-houſe; the arſenal; the cuſtom-houſe; the mint, &c. which are all worthy the notice of a traveller.

The academy was eſtabliſhed in 1713, under the protection of the duke de la Force, who gives a golden medal every year to the perſon who beſt anſwers the queſtion which is propoſed. The moſt remarkable antiquities are, the palace of Tutele, a temple dedicated to the tutelary gods, but it is almoſt demoliſhed to make way for the glacis of the Trompe caſtle. The Gallian palace, from the emperor Gallus

Gallus, in whoſe reign it was built, made like an amphitheatre; the Port Baſſe, whoſe conſtruction is extremely ſolid, and ſhows the manner of building in the Auguſtan age. The fountain of Duge, which yields ſo great a quantity of water, that it immediately forms a ſmall river. At the time of the fairs, which are twice a year, there generally arrive five hundred ſhips, which carry away one hundred thouſand tuns of wine and brandy. We ſhould have obſerved, that near the river they have built a fine ſquare, in the middle of which they have placed the equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIV. Bourdeaux is eighty-eight miles ſouth of Rochelle, three hundred and twenty-five ſouth-weſt of Paris, and thirty-five north-weſt of Bazas. Long. 0. 39. W. Lat. 44. 50. N.

BOURDEILLE (Peter) a French gentleman, more known by the name of Brantôme, of which place he was abbot, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſeveral courts of Europe by his wit and talents. He ſpent great part of his life in travelling, was baron of Richemont, gentleman of the chamber to Charles IX. and Henry III. and chamberlain to the duke of Alençon. He died on the 5th of July, 1614, aged eighty-ſeven. His Memoirs have been printed in fifteen volumes, duodecimo.

He ought not to be confounded with Claudius de Bourdeille, count of Montreſor, ſecond couſin to the former, who was much talked of under the miniſtries of cardinal de Richelieu and Mazarin, and who wrote Memoirs under the name of Montreſor. He died at Paris, on the 2d of July, 1663.

BOURDELOT (John) a learned advocate in the parliament of Paris, and maſter of the requeſts to queen Mary de Medicis, died at Paris, in 1638. He wrote Notes, which are eſteemed, on Lucian, Heliodorus, and Petronius.

He muſt not be confounded with the abbé Bourdelot, his nephew, who was alſo called Peter Michon. This laſt gentleman was a celebrated phyſician, who wrote a Treatiſe on the Viper, and ſeveral other works which are eſteemed.

BOURDON (Sebastian) a famous painter, born at Montpellier, in the year 1619. He ſtudied ſeven years at Rome, and acquired ſuch reputation, that at his return to France, he had the honour of being the firſt who was made rector of the Academy of Painting at Paris. He particularly excelled in landſcapes, but the moſt eſteemed of his works is the martyrdom of St. Peter, in the cathedral church of Paris. He died in 1673.

BOURG (Annas du) counſellor, clerk to the parliament of Paris, and a native of Riom, in Auvergne, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his erudition, his knowledge of the laws, and his firm adherence to the proteſtant religion: but being declared an heretic, he was degraded, hanged, and afterwards burnt, at the Greve, in 1559, at the age of thirty-eight.

BOURG en Bresse, a city of France, capital of Breſſe. It is ſeated on the river Reſouſe, and is about two miles and a half in circumference. There are ſeveral convents for men and women, beſides an hoſpital. It is badly ſituated for trade, and yet it diſpoſes of horſes, cattle, and ſkins. It is twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Maçon, twenty-three north-eaſt of Trevoux, thirty-eight north-weſt of Belley, forty-three ſouth-weſt of Gex, and one hundred and thirty-three ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 19. E. Lat. 46. 13. N.

Bourg en Bresse, a town of Guienne, in Bourdelois, with a pretty good port at the confluence of the rivers Dordogne and Garonne, fifteen miles from Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 37. W. Lat. 45. 2. N.

Bourg sur Mer, a ſea-port town of Guienne in France, and in Bourdelois, with a tolerable good harbour. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Dordogne and Garonne, fifteen miles north of Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 35. W. Lat. 45. 0. N.

BOURGES, a city of France, the capital of Berri, with an archbiſhop's ſee. The archbiſhop aſſumes the title of the patriarch of the Aquitains, and enjoys the rights of primacy with regard to Albi. It is ſeated between two ſmall rivers, the Evry and the Orron, upon a hill that has a gentle deſcent down to theſe rivers, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, for there is but one avenue to it by land, which is that of port Bourbonnoux. It ſtands upon a great deal of ground, but one part of it is without houſes, and the reſt is but thinly peopled with eccleſiaſtics, gentlemen, and ſtudents, and the whole number of ſouls amounts but to one thouſand eight hundred. They have no manner of trade but for their own neceſſaries. It is divided into the old and new town. The walls of the old are almoſt entire, and the new town is almoſt as large as the old. There are ſeveral churches, convents, and nunneries: the pariſh church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a fine old gothic ſtructure: it is ſeated on the higheſt part of the city, and on each ſide of the front are two handſome high towers. The new one, which is built in the room of one that fell down, is almoſt two hundred feet high. Bourbon ſquare is the largeſt in the city, where there was formerly an amphitheatre, and now a market. There is a fine walk from St. Michael's-gate into the fields, and three alleys, formed by four ranks of trees, the middlemoſt of which is ſpacious; beſides which, there is a very long mall. The univerſity is famous for the ſtudy of the law. It ſtands almoſt in the centre of France, and is thirty miles north-weſt of Nevers, fifty-five ſouth-eaſt of Orleans, ſeventy-five eaſt-by-ſouth of Tours, ninety-three eaſt of Limoges, and one hundred and twenty-five ſouth of Paris. Long. 2. 30. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

BOURGOGNE, or Burgundy, as it is called by us, is a conſiderable province of France, with the title of a duchy. It is one hundred and thirty miles in length, and ſeventy-five in breadth. It is bounded on the eaſt by the Franche Compté, on the weſt by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the ſouth by Lyonnois, and on the north by Champagne. It is very fertile in corn and fruit, and produces excellent wine. It is watered by the rivers Seine, Dehune, Brebince, Armançon, Ouche, Suzon, Tille, and Saone. There are four mineral ſprings at Apoigny, Premeau, Bourbon Lancy, and St. Reine. The firſt are obſcure, and the two laſt in high reputation. In the canton of Breſſe there are two ſubterranean lakes, which often overflow in times of the greateſt drought, and lay a large tract of ground under water; one of them has no apparent ſpring, or opening, and yet in a dry ſeaſon it throws out water enough to overflow the meadow-land near it.

The grottoes or caves of Arcy are ſeated on the left of the river Yonne, eighteen miles from Auxerre; over them is arable land, with ſoil about ten feet deep. The entrance into theſe cavities is narrow, but is two hundred paces long. There are arches which form ſeveral vaults, from whence drop clear water, which turns into a brilliant hard ſtone. Twenty paces from the entrance is a lake, which ſeems to be formed by that part of the water that will not petrify. The higheſt of theſe vaults is not above eight feet. About eighty paces from the entrance there is a kind of hall, with a coffee-coloured cieling, wherein there are a thouſand odd figures, which have a very agreeable effect. In a meadow near Vezelay, by the river Care, there is a ſalt ſpring, which they boil into ſalt. At Pourrain there is a very uſeful ſort of oaker.

This country is fruitful in corn and hemp. It is full of fine paſtures, and lakes with plenty of fiſh. The moſt remarkable places are Bourgen, Breſſe, Mont-luel, Pont de Vaux, and Coligny. Bugey is ſeparated from Dauphiné and Savoy by the Rhone. It is full of hills and mountains, and yet is tolerably fertile. It has a great many lakes, foreſts, paſtures, and rivers abounding with trouts. There is a great deal of game, ſuch as partridges, pheaſants, woodhens, birds of paſſage, hares, rabbits, bears, deer, wild boars, lynxes, roe-bucks, &c. The remarkable places are Belley, Soiſel, St. Rambert, Cerdon, St. Sorlin, Chateau-Neuf, and Montrevel. The bailiwick of Grex is in part poſſeſſed by the republic of Geneva, and is ſeparated from Savoy by the lake of Geneva, and by the river Rhone. Gex is the only remarkable place. The principality of Dombes is between Breſſe and the river Saone. It is a very fertile and pleaſant country, and conſiſts of eleven chattellanies, Beauregard, Montmerle, Toiſſay, Lans, Chalaman, Chatelet, St. Trivier, Villeneuve, Amberieu, Ligmieu, and Trevoux. This laſt is the moſt remarkable of them all.

BOURIGNON (Antoinette) was one of thoſe devotees who imagine themſelves to be conducted by inſpirations. She was born at Liſle, January 13, 1616, ſo deformed, that it was debated ſome days in the family, whether it was not proper to ſtifle her as a monſter; but her deformity diminiſhing, ſhe was ſpared, and afterwards obtained ſuch a degree of beauty, that ſhe had her admirers. From her childhood to her old age ſhe had an extraordinary turn of mind. She ſet up for a reformer, and publiſhed a great number of books filled with very ſingular doctrines, the moſt remarkable of which are intitled The Light of the World, and The Teſtimony of Truth. She was an enemy to reaſon and common ſenſe, which ſhe maintained ought to give place to the illumination of divine faith; and aſſerted that whenever any one was born again by embracing her doctrines, ſhe felt the pains and throws of a woman in labour. She died at Franeker, October 30, 1680. Her works have been printed in eighteen volumes, octavo.

BOURLOTE (Claudius de la) a ſoldier of fortune, who raiſed himſelf by his valour. See Labourlote.

BOURMONT, a town of France, in Barrois, and the chief place of a bailiwick and ſeneſchalty, ten miles from Neufchatel.

BOURN, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 7, May 6, and October 29, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated near a ſpring, called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and proviſions. It is noted for the coronation of king Edmund. It is ſeventeen miles north of

Peterborough, thirty-five ſouth of Lincoln, and ninety-eight north of London. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 52. 40. N.

BOURO, an iſland in the Eaſt Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes. It is well cultivated, and is now ſubject to the Dutch, who have built a fortreſs here. Some mountains in it are exceeding high, and the ſea on one ſide is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, as well as cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. It is about fifty miles in circumference. Long. 129. 0. E. Lat. 4. 30. S.

BOURSALT (Edme) a French author, who wrote ſeveral works in proſe and verſe, which have been eſteemed; among theſe are his Æſop at Court, and a Treatiſe on the Education of a Prince, for the Uſe of the Dauphin. He died September, 1701.

BOURZEIS (Amable de) abbot of St. Martin de Cores, and one of the forty of the French Academy, was born at Volvic, near Riom, in 1606, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf under the miniſtries of Richelieu, Mazarine, and Colbert. He wrote ſeveral works, and died on the 2d of Auguſt, 1672.

BOUTON, an iſland in the Eaſt-Indian Sea, about twelve miles diſtant from the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Celebes, or Macaſſar. The inhabitants are ſmall, but well ſhaped, and of a dark olive complexion. The principal town is Callaſujung, which is about a mile from the ſea, on the top of a ſmall hill, and round it there is a ſtone wall. The houſes are not built on the ground, but upon poſts; and it is a clean pleaſant place. Their religion is Mahometaniſm. Long. 127. 5. E. Lat. 4. 30. S.

BOW, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thurſday and November 22, for cattle. It is ſeated near the ſpring-head of a river which falls into the Taw, and is a pretty ſmall town, but the market is inconſiderable. It is eight miles weſt-by-north of Exeter, thirty north-by-eaſt of Plymouth, and one hundred and eighty-nine weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 4. 0. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

BOXHORNIUS (Marc Zuerius) a learned critic, born at Bergen op Zoom, in 1612, was profeſſor of eloquence at Leyden, and at length of politics and hiſtory, in the room of Heinſius. He publiſhed, 1. *Theatrum Urbium Hollandiæ.* 2. *Scriptores Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ, cum Notis.* 3. *Poetæ ſatyrici minores, cum Comment.* 4. Notes on Juſtin, Tacitus, and a great number of other works. He died on the 3d of October, 1653, aged forty-one.

BOXTEHUDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſubject to the Danes. It is ſeated on the rivulet Eſſe, which falls into the Elbe, and is fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Hamburgh, and ſeventy-three north-by-weſt of Bremen. Long. 9. 35. E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

BOXTEL, a town in Dutch Brabant, with ſluices, ſeated on the river Bommel, eight miles ſouth of Bois le Duc. Long. 5. 15. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

BOYDE (Robert) deſcended from one of the moſt ancient and noble families in Scotland, was the ſon of ſir Thomas Boyde, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his great abilities, which raiſed him to the higheſt pitch of grandeur. By the favour of king James II. he was created a baron, by the name and title of lord Boyde of Kilmarnock, and upon the unhappy death of that prince, in 1460, was made juſticiary, and named one of the lords of the regency, in whoſe hands the adminiſtration of affairs was lodged during the minority of the young king. The lord Boyde, together with his brother ſir Alexander Boyde, ſoon began to inſtil into the young king, then twelve years old, notions of manhood and liberty, inſinuating that he was now capable of governing without the help of guardians and tutors. To this advice the king readily liſtened; he was then at Linlithgow, where the lord Kennedy, another of the regents, had a watchful eye over him; it was therefore neceſſary to remove his majeſty to Edinburgh. To this purpoſe, the lord Boyde having ordered an hunting match for the king, on the 10th of July, 1466, they, with ſome other friends, inſtead of purſuing the chaſe, turned into the road leading to Edinburgh, in which they had not gone far before the lord Kennedy, who ſuſpected this to be a game of ſtate, came up with them, and taking hold of the bridle of the king's horſe, deſired him to return to Linlithgow, and bid him beware of thoſe guides who thus treaſonably attempted to convey him away; for, by a late ſtatute, it was declared high-treaſon to carry away the king's perſon without the expreſs conſent of the eſtates aſſembled in parliament; but the Boydes thought the king's perſon would guard them from the penalty of the law, and that an after-ſtatute, which they doubted not of obtaining, would cancel the former; with this aſſurance, ſir Alexander Boyde, as if he meant to reſent the inſult offered to the king, after ſome angry words, gave the lord Kennedy a blow with his hunting-ſtaff, who thereupon went off, and left them to purſue their journey to Edinburgh. Thus were thoſe ſeeds of enmity ſown between the two families, which at laſt grew up to the total ruin of one of them.

The lord Boyde having got the king to Edinburgh, began to provide for his own ſafety and that of his friends; a parliament was called at Edinburgh the ſame year, which having met, he threw himſelf on his knees before the throne on which the king ſat, and, in an elaborate harangue, complained of the hard conſtruction put upon the king's removal by his enemies, humbly beſeeching his majeſty to declare his own ſenſe of that event. The king, after conſulting the lords, replied, that the lord Boyde was not his adviſer, but rather his companion in that journey, and was therefore more worthy of reward than puniſhment, and that this he was willing to declare in a public decree of the ſtates. His lordſhip then deſired that this decree might be regiſtered in the acts of the aſſembly. This was alſo complied with; and an inſtrument to that purpoſe was granted to his lordſhip, who, at the ſame time, was made ſole regent till the king arrived at the age of twenty-one. Some time after, he was made lord great chamberlain of Scotland; and ſtill farther to aggrandize his family, his ſon, ſir Thomas Boyde, was created earl of Arran, and married to the king's eldeſt ſiſter. A marriage being concluded by ambaſſadors ſent into Denmark, the young earl of Arran was ſent to eſpouſe the Daniſh princeſs, in the king his brother-in-law's name; and he was no ſooner gone, than the ſeeds of enmity, long ſince ſown between the Kennedies and the Boydes, began to ſhoot out with the greateſt vigour, and every art was tried to alienate the king's affections from the Boydes. The king, young, weak, credulous, wavering, and naturally jealous, began to be alarmed, and quickly became the tool of their revenge. The lord Boyde, his ſon, though then in Denmark, and ſir Alexander, were all ſummoned to appear before the parliament in 1469, where they were indicted for high treaſon, for carrying away the king contrary to an act of parliament. Sir Alexander only appeared, when, notwithſtanding the king's pardon, he was condemned and beheaded; and the lord Boyde would doubtleſs have ſuffered the ſame fate, had he not fled into England, where he died in the year 1470, as the earl of Arran alſo did at Antwerp about four years after.

Boyde (William) the unfortunate earl of Kilmarnock, was deſcended from the above family, and was the ſon of William Boyde, earl of Kilmarnock, who, in the rebellion in 1715, was very active in the ſervice of the government, and died two years after. The earl who is the ſubject of this article was but thirteen years of age when his father died; part of the family eſtate was then alienated, and the reſt pretty much encumbered. As he grew up, he lived above his income, which ſtill farther reduced his eſtate; hence, with the hopes of mending his fortune, he, in the late rebellion, joined the pretender's ſtandard, upon which he was made colonel of the guards, promoted to the rank of general, and declared of his privy council. His lordſhip was, however, taken priſoner at the battle of Culloden, and being brought to England, was put into the Tower, and on Monday, the 28th of July, 1746, was, with the lord Balmerino and the earl of Cromartie, conducted to the bar of the houſe of lords, in Weſtminſter-hall, and tried by his peers, before the lord high ſteward, when, pleading guilty to his indictment, he ſubmitted himſelf to his majeſty's mercy and clemency. Being brought from the Tower on the Wedneſday following, to receive ſentence, he delivered an eloquent ſpeech, after which ſentence of death was pronounced upon him, and on the 18th of Auguſt, 1746, he was beheaded on Tower-hill, at forty-two years of age. The Rev. Mr. Foſter, who attended him in the Tower, obſerves, that his whole deportment, from the time of his being condemned till his execution, was exceedingly becoming; and as he gave the moſt lively marks of a ſincere repentance, his behaviour in the hour of death was reſigned, decent, and awful, free from an extreme dejectedneſs; it may therefore be ſaid, that he died with a becoming reſolution; for, as his lordſhip himſelf juſtly obſerved, for a man who had lived a diſſolute life, and yet believed the conſequences of death, to put on an air of daringneſs and abſolute intrepidity, muſt argue him to be either very ſtupid or very impious.

BOYER (Claudius) a French poet, born at Alby, and one of the forty of the French Academy, was the author of the tragedies of Judith and Jeptha, and ſeveral other pieces. He died in 1698, aged eighty.

Boyer (Abel) a native of Caſtres, and a famous Engliſh and French writer. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to Geneva, then to Franeker, and at length came to England, where he taught French to perſons of diſtinction. He wrote, 1. An excellent French and Engliſh, and Engliſh and French Dictionary. 2. A French Grammar. 3. The political State of Great Britain. 4. The Hiſtories of King William and Queen Anne; and other

other works; and alſo publiſhed ſeveral tranſlations from the French. He died at Chelſea, on the 16th of Nov. 1729.

BOYLE (RICHARD) one of the greateſt ſtateſmen of the laſt century, and generally ſtyled the Great Earl of Cork, was the youngeſt ſon of Mr. Roger Boyle, and was born at Canterbury, on the 3d of October, 1566. He ſtudied at Bennet college, Cambridge, where he was remarkable for early riſing, his indefatigable ſtudy, and great temperance, and afterwards became a ſtudent in the Middle Temple. Having loſt his father and mother, and being unable to ſupport himſelf in the proſecution of his ſtudies, he became clerk to ſir Richard Manhood, one of the chief barons of the exchequer; but finding that by this employment he could not raiſe his fortune, he went to Ireland, in 1588, with fewer pounds in his pocket than he afterwards acquired thouſands a year. He was then about two and twenty, had a graceful perſon, and many accompliſhments, which enabled him to render himſelf uſeful to ſeveral of the principal perſons employed in the government, by drawing up for them memorials, caſes, and anſwers. In 1595, he married Joan, the daughter and coheireſs of William Anſley, who had fallen in love with him, and ſhe dying in labour of her firſt child, who was born dead, in 1599, left him an eſtate of five hundred pounds a year in land. Some time after, ſir Henry Wallop, and ſeveral other perſons of rank, envying him on account of the purchaſes he made in the province of Connaught, repreſented him to queen Elizabeth as being in the pay of the king of Spain, who, they pretended, had furniſhed him with money. Soon after the rebellion broke out in Ireland, and the earl of Eſſex being nominated lord deputy of that kingdom, Mr. Boyle, who was then at London, was recommended to his lordſhip; but ſir Henry Wallop, treaſurer of Ireland, knowing that Mr. Boyle had ſeveral papers in his cuſtody that could detect his roguiſh manner of paſſing his accounts, reſolved to cruſh him, and renewed his former complaints againſt him to the queen, upon which he was ſuddenly taken up and committed cloſe priſoner to the Gatehouſe, and all his papers ſeized. At length, with much difficulty, he obtained the favour of the queen to be preſent at his examination, and having fully anſwered what was alledged againſt him, he gave a ſhort account of his own behaviour ſince his firſt ſettling in Ireland, and concluded with laying open to the queen and her council the conduct of his chief enemy, ſir Henry Wallop, with ſuch force that her majeſty declared him innocent, ſtripped ſir Henry of his poſt of treaſurer, and gave Mr. Boyle her hand to kiſs before the whole aſſembly. A few days after, ſhe conſtituted him clerk of the council of Munſter, and recommended him to ſir George Carew, lord preſident of Munſter, who ſent him to the queen with the news of the victory gained, on the 24th of December, 1601, near Kinſale, over the Iriſh and their Spaniſh auxiliaries, who were entirely routed, one thouſand two hundred being ſlain in the field, and eight hundred wounded, when he made ſuch expedition, that he left the lord preſident at Shannon caſtle, near Cork, on the Monday morning at two o'clock, and the next day delivered his packet, and ſupped with ſir Robert Cecil, principal ſecretary of ſtate, at his houſe in the Strand

Upon his return to Ireland, he aſſiſted at the ſiege of Beerhaven caſtle, which was taken by ſtorm, and the garriſon put to the ſword. He ſoon after received the honour of knighthood. He now roſe with great rapidity to the higheſt offices, and even to the dignity of the peerage in Ireland, to which he was raiſed by king James I. on the 29th of September, 1616, by the ſtyle and title of baron of Youghall, in the county of Cork; four years after, he was created viſcount Dungarvan, and earl of Cork; and, in 1631, was made lord treaſurer of Ireland, an honour that was made hereditary to his family. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the noble ſtand he made, when the fatal rebellion broke out in that kingdom, in the reign of Charles I. and in his old age acted with as much bravery and military ſkill, as if he had been trained from his infancy to the profeſſion of arms. He turned the caſtle of Liſmore, his capital ſeat, into a fortreſs capable of demanding reſpect from the Iriſh. He immediately armed and diſciplined his ſervants and proteſtant tenants, and by their aſſiſtance, and a ſmall army raiſed and maintained at his own expence, which he put under the command of his four ſons, defended the province of Munſter, and in the ſpace of a year took ſeveral ſtrong caſtles, and killed upwards of three thouſand of the enemy, during which time he paid his forces regularly, and when all his money was gone, like a true patriot, converted his plate into coin. This great man died on the 15th of September, 1634.

BOYLE (RICHARD) earl of Burlington and Corke, ſon to the former, was a nobleman of unblemiſhed loyalty in rebellious times, and of untainted integrity in times of the greateſt corruption. He was born at Youghall, October 20, 1612, while his father was in the beginning of his proſperity, and only ſir Richard Boyle. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his loyalty to king Charles I. he not only commanded troops, but raiſed, and for a long time paid them, and continued to wait upon the king as long as any one place held out for him in England, and then was forced to compound for his eſtate. He contributed all in his power to the Reſtoration, on which king Charles II. raiſed him to the dignity of earl of Burlington, or Bridlington, in the county of York, in the year 1663. He died Jan. 15, 1697-8, in the eighty-ſixth year of his age.

BOYLE (ROGER) earl of Orrery, younger brother of the former, was the fifth ſon of Richard, ſtyled the Great earl of Cork, and was one of the moſt learned, able, and valiant perſons of the age in which he lived. He was born April 25, 1621, and, by the credit of his father with the lord deputy Faulkland, raiſed to the dignity and title of baron Broghill, when only ſeven years old. He was educated at the college of Dublin, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an early and promiſing genius. He afterwards made the tour of France and Italy, and at his return aſſiſted his father in oppoſing the rebellious Iriſh, in which he behaved with all the ſpirit of a young, and the diſcretion of an old officer. After the ceſſation of the rebellion in Ireland, he paid his duty to the king at Oxford, and returned to Ireland, by his majeſty's orders, to perform ſome important ſervices there, where he continued to act till the murder of the king, when he left his country, and retiring to Marſton, in Somerſetſhire, hid himſelf in the privacy of a cloſe retirement: but being at length aſhamed to ſit the tame ſpectator of all the miſchief that appeared around him, he reſolved to attempt ſomething in favour of the king, and, and under the pretence of going to the Spa for the recovery of his health, he determined to croſs the ſeas, and apply himſelf to king Charles II. for a commiſſion to raiſe what forces he could in Ireland, in order to reſtore his majeſty, and recover his own eſtate. To this purpoſe, he prevailed on the earl of Warwick to procure a licence for his going to the Spa, and having raiſed a conſiderable ſum of money, came up to London to proſecute his voyage; but he had not been long in town when he received a meſſage from Cromwell, who was then general of the parliament's forces, that he intended to wait upon him. The lord Broghill was ſurpriſed at this meſſage, having never had the leaſt acquaintance with Cromwell, and deſired the gentleman to let the general know, that he would wait upon his excellency; but while he was waiting the return of the meſſenger, Cromwell entered the room, who, when mutual civilities had paſſed between them, told him in few words, that the committee of ſtate were apprized of his deſign of going over, and applying to Charles Stuart for a commiſſion to raiſe forces in Ireland, and that they were determined to make an example of him, if he himſelf had not diverted them from that reſolution. The lord Broghill interrupted him, by aſſuring him that the intelligence which the committee had received was falſe, and that he neither was in a capacity, nor had any inclination to raiſe diſturbances in Ireland; but Cromwell, inſtead of making any reply, drew ſome papers out of his pocket, which were the copies of ſeveral letters which the lord Broghill had ſent to thoſe perſons in whom he moſt confided, and put them into his hands. The lord Broghill, upon the peruſal of theſe papers, finding it to no purpoſe to diſſemble any longer, aſked his excellency's pardon for what he had ſaid, returned him his humble thanks for his protection againſt the committee, and intreated his directions how to behave in ſo delicate a conjuncture. Cromwell told him, that though till this time he had been a ſtranger to his perſon, he was not ſo to his merit and character; but that he had heard how gallantly his lordſhip had behaved in the Iriſh wars, and therefore, ſince he was named lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the reducing that kingdom was now become his province, he had obtained leave of the committee to offer his lordſhip the command of a general officer, if he would ſerve in that war; that he ſhould have no oaths or engagements impoſed upon him, nor be obliged to draw his ſword againſt any but the Iriſh rebels.

The lord Broghill was infinitely ſurpriſed at ſo generous and unexpected an offer; he ſaw himſelf at liberty, by all the rules of honour, to ſerve againſt the Iriſh, whoſe rebellion and barbarities were equally deteſted by the royal party and the parliament; he deſired, however, ſome time to conſider of what had been propoſed to him; but Cromwell briſkly told him, that he muſt come to ſome reſolution that very inſtant, that he himſelf was returning to the committee, who were ſtill ſitting, and if his lordſhip rejected their offer, they had determined to ſend him to the Tower; on which the lord Broghill, finding that his liberty and life were in the utmoſt danger, and charmed with the frankneſs and generoſity of Cromwell's behaviour, gave him his word and honour that he would faithfully ſerve him againſt the Iriſh rebels; upon which Cromwell once more aſſured him, that

that the conditions which he had made with him ſhould be punctually obſerved; and then ordered him immediately to repair to Briſtol, adding, that he himſelf would ſoon follow him into Ireland. Lord Broghill, therefore, having ſettled the buſineſs of his command, went over into that country, where, by his conduct and intrepidity, he performed many important ſervices, and fully juſtified the opinion Cromwell had conceived of him.

He was fruitful in the moſt ingenious artifices, an inſtance of which we cannot forbear mentioning. At the ſiege of the caſtle of Carigdroghid, he informed the garriſon, that if they did not ſurrender before his heavy artillery came up, he would ſhew them no mercy. At this his own army were greatly aſtoniſhed, as they knew he had not a ſingle piece of battering cannon, but ordering ſeveral large trees to be cut, and drawn at a diſtance by his baggage-horſes, the beſiegers judging by the ſlowneſs of their motion that they were cannon of a vaſt ſize, capitulated as his lordſhip had adviſed. He afterwards defeated an army of three times the ſtrength of his own, by repeating, in the heat of the action, in conjunction with thoſe about him, *They run! they run!* He had afterwards a principal hand in the Reſtoration, and was by Charles II. advanced to the honour of earl of Orrery, on the 5th of September, 1660. This great man died October 16, 1679. His lordſhip wrote, 1. a work intitled The Art of War. 2. Partheniſſa, a romance, in one volume folio. 3. Several Poems. 4. Dramatic Pieces, two volumes. 5, State Tracts, in one volume folio, &c.

Mr. Walpole, ſpeaking of this nobleman, ſays, he never made a bad figure but as an author. As a ſoldier, his bravery was diſtinguiſhed, his ſtratagems remarkable. As a ſtateſman, it is ſufficient to ſay, that he had the confidence of Cromwell; as a man, he was grateful, and would have ſupported the ſon of his friend; but like Cicero and Richelieu, he could not be content without being a poet, though he was ill qualified, his writings of this kind being flat and trivial.

BOYLE (ROBERT) a man illuſtrious by his birth, his learning, and his virtue, and particularly as the author and encourager of the new philoſophy, by which he has not only rendered his memory immortal, but derived honour to his country. He was the ſeventh ſon and the fourteenth child of Richard, earl of Cork, and the youngeſt brother of the two noble perſons laſt mentioned. He was born at Liſmore, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, Feb. 25, 1626-7, educated at Eton college, and, in the year 1638, ſet out on his travels, from which he did not return till the year 1644. He was one of the firſt members of that ſmall, but learned body ſtyled by him the Inviſible, and, by themſelves, the Philoſophical College, and which, after the Reſtoration, were incorporated by the title of the Royal Society, of which he continued one of its moſt induſtrious and uſeful members, during the whole courſe of his life. He invented the air-pump, made a multitude of ſurpriſing diſcoveries in chemiſtry, and the moſt abſtruſe branches of philoſophy: he was thoroughly verſed in the knowledge of the whole circle of the ſciences, and was equally remarkable for his piety to God, whom he never mentioned without a pauſe in his diſcourſe, and a viſible reverence at pronouncing the ſacred name. His noble foundation for Lectures in Defence of the Exiſtence of the Deity; the Tranſlation and Impreſſion of the New Teſtament in the Malayan Tongue, which he ſent over all the Eaſt Indies, at his own expence, and the great ſums he otherwiſe expended for the propogation of the Goſpel, with his boundleſs charity and extenſive acts of beneficence, together with his unwearied labours to promote the cauſe of moral and phyſical truth, ſhew that he was not only an honour to his country, but to human nature; and for this reaſon foreigners endeavour to outvie us in their commendations of him. His works are very numerous. Among thoſe of the religious kind, are, 1. His Seraphic Love. 2. His Chriſtian Virtuoſo. 3. His Free Diſcourſe againſt Cuſtomary Swearing, and his Conſiderations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures. Among his philoſophical works are, 1. New Experiments touching the Spring of the Air. 2. The Sceptical Chemiſt. 3. Experiments and Obſervations relative to an experimental Hiſtory of Cold. 4. Hydroſtatical Parodoxes. 5. A Diſcourſe of the Atmoſpheres of conſiſtent Bodies. 6. Eſſays on the Nature of Effluvia. 7. A Collection of Tracts on the Saltneſs of the Sea. 8. Memoirs for the natural Hiſtory of the Human Blood; and many other pieces. He died on the laſt day of the year 1691.

BOYLE (CHARLES) earl of Orrery, in Ireland, and baron of Marſton, in the county of Somerſet, was the ſecond ſon of Roger, the ſecond earl of Orrery, and was born in Auguſt 1679. He was educated at Chriſt-church, in Oxford, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning and abilities. Like the firſt earl of Orrery, he was an author, a ſoldier, and a ſtateſman. He tranſlated the Life of Lyſander from the Greek of Plutarch, and publiſhed a new edition of the Epiſtles of Phalaris, which engaged him in a literary diſpute, in which he defended the genuineneſs of thoſe epiſtles againſt Dr. Benltey. He was three times member for the town of Huntingdon; but his elder brother Lionel, earl of Orrery, dying on the 23d of Auguſt, 1703, without iſſue, he ſucceeded to that title, and entering into the queen's ſervice, had a regiment given him, when he behaved with ſuch bravery, that in 1709 he was raiſed to the rank of a major-general, and ſworn one of her majeſty's privy-council. At the famous battle of the Wood, he gave the ſtrongeſt proofs of his intrepid courage, remaining at the head of his regiment in the warmeſt part of the action, till the victory was complete, which, as it was one of the moſt glorious, ſo it was the deareſt bought of any of that war. His lordſhip had the honour of being appointed the queen's envoy to the ſtates of Brabant and Flanders, and having honourably diſcharged that truſt, was raiſed to the dignity of a Britiſh peer, by the title of lord Boyle, baron of Marſton, in Somerſetſhire. He enjoyed ſeveral additional honours in the reign of king George I. but having the misfortune to fall under the ſuſpicion of the government, his lordſhip was committed to the Tower: he was, however, at length admitted to bail, and nothing being found that could be eſteemed a ſufficient ground for a proſecution, he was diſcharged. His lordſhip died Aug. 28, 1731, in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age.

BOYLE (JOHN) earl of Corke and Orrery, a nobleman diſtinguiſhed by his learning and genius, was the only ſon of Charles, earl of Orrery, and was born on the ſecond of January, 1707. He was educated at Church-church college, in Oxford, but, as he himſelf declares, early diſappointments, indifferent health, and many untoward accidents, rendered him fond of retirement, and of improving his talents for polite lierature and poetry, of which laſt art he gave ſeveral excellent ſpecimens, particularly a copy of verſes to the memory of that much-beloved youth and relation, Edmund, duke of Bucks. He alſo wrote a Tranſlation of Pliny the Younger's Letters, with various notes, for the ſervice of his eldeſt ſon the lord Boyle, in two volumes, quarto. This was firſt publiſhed in 1751; the following year he publiſhed the Life of Dean Swift, in ſeveral Letters, addreſſed to his ſecond ſon, Hamilton Boyle, and afterwards printed Memoirs of Robert Cary, earl of Monmouth, a manuſcript preſented to him by a relation, with explanatory notes. He died in November, 1762.

BOYNE, a river in Ireland, which riſes in Queen's County, in the province of Leinſter, and runs north-eaſt by Trim and Cavan, and falls into the Iriſh Channel a little below Drogheda. It is memorable for a battle fought on its banks between James II. and William III. wherein the former was beaten.

BOYS (JOHN) D. D. dean of Canterbury, in the reign of James I. was educated at Clare-hall, in Cambridge. He was famous for his Poſtils, and was alſo much eſteemed for his good life. He gained great applauſe by turning the Lord's Prayer into the following execration, when he preached at Paul's Croſs, on the 5th of November, in this reign. But we imagine that no Proteſtant, at this time, who is poſſeſſed of that candour and charity which is the ſpirit of the Chriſtian religion, would give the leaſt approbation to the ſubverſion of the words of the mild and gentle Saviour of the world, into ſuch harſh and uncharitable language. This prayer is as follows: "Our pope, which art "in Rome, curſed be thy name; periſh may thy kingdom; "hindred may thy will be, as it is in heaven, ſo in earth. "Give us this day our cup in the Lord's Supper, and re"mit our monies which we have given for thy indulgen"cies, as we ſend them back unto thee; and lead us not "into hereſy, but free us from miſery, for thine is the in"fernal pitch and ſulphur, for ever and ever. Amen." He died in September, 1625.

BOYS, BOYSE, or BOIS, (JOHN) an eminent divine, and one of the tranſlators of the Bible in the reign of king James I. was born at Nettleſtead, in Suffolk, January 3, 1560. He was the ſon of Mr. William Bois, rector of Weſt-Stowe, near St. Edmond's Bury, who taught him in his infancy the firſt rudiments of learning, inſomuch, that when he had attained the age of five years, he read the Bible in Hebrew, and not only wrote that language intelligibly, but in a fair and elegant character by that time he was ſix. He was afterwards ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his great ſkill in the Greek language, and his prodigious application to ſtudy. He had once ſome thoughts of applying himſelf to phyſic, with a view of making it his profeſſion; but being troubled with a weakneſs, frequently incident to perſons of a delicate conſtitution, viz. that of believing themſelves afflicted with every diſeaſe of which they read, he quitted the ſtudy of phyſic for that of divinity. On the death of his father he ſucceeded him in the rectory of Weſt-Stowe; and he afterwards became rector of Boxworth, and prebendary of Ely.

Ely. When king James the First directed a new translation of the Bible to be made, by persons of the greatest learning, as well at London as the two universities, Mr. Boyse was chosen one of the Cambridge translators, and in this arduous work, he performed not only his own task, but also that of one of his colleagues. He likewise assisted sir Henry Savile in the laborious undertaking of publishing the works of St. Chrysostom. He died January 14, 1643, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, leaving behind him a great many manuscripts, particularly a Commentary on almost all the Books of the New Testament.

BOYSE (SAMUEL) a poet, remarkable for his extravagance, his meanness, and his letting slip the greatest advantages, was the son of the rev. Mr. Joseph Boyse, an eminent dissenting minister in Dublin, and was born in 1708. He was educated at a private school in Dublin, and at eighteen years of age was sent to the university of Glasgow; but he had not been a year at that university when he fell in love with Miss Atchenson, the daughter of a tradesman in that city, and married her before he was twenty. The natural extravagance of his temper soon exposed him to want, and having now the additional charge of a wife, he was obliged to quit the university, and to go with his wife, (who also took a sister with her) to Dublin, where they relied on the old gentleman for support. Young Boyse was of all men the farthest removed from a gentleman; he had no graces of person, and fewer still of conversation. Never were there three persons of more libertine characters than young Boyse, his wife, and sister-in-law, yet the two ladies wore such a mark of decency before the old gentleman, that his fondness for them was never abated. An estate he possessed in Yorkshire was sold to pay his son's debts, and when the worthy old man lay in his last sickness, he was entirely supported by presents from his congregation, and buried at their expence.

Soon after his father's death he went to Edinburgh, where his poetical genius raised him many friends, and some patrons of very great eminence. In 1731 he published a volume of poems, addressed to the countess of Eglington, to which is subjoined, The Tablature of Cebes, and a Letter upon Liberty, by which he obtained a very great reputation. That amiable lady was the patroness of all men of wit, and greatly distinguished Mr. Boyse, while he resided in that country. Upon the death of the viscountess Stormont, who had the most refined taste in the sciences, and was a great admirer of poetry, he wrote an Elegy, entitled, The Tears of the Muses, which was much applauded by her ladyship's relations, and the lord Stormont was so pleased with it, that he ordered a handsome present to be given to Mr. Boyse, by his attorney at Edinburgh. The notice which lady Eglington and the lord Stormont took of our poet, recommended him to the patronage of the duchess of Gordon, who was so solicitous to raise him above necessity, that she employed her interest in procuring the promise of a place for him, and gave him a letter, which the next day he was to deliver to one of the commissioners of the customs at Edinburgh. It happened that he was then some miles distant from that city, and the morning on which he was to ride to town with her grace's letter proving rainy, this slender circumstance prevented his going, and the place was given to another.

Boyse having at last defeated all the kind intentions of his patrons, fell into poverty and contempt, and being obliged to quit Edinburgh, communicated his design of going to London to the duchess of Gordon, who having still a high opinion of his poetical abilities, gave him a letter of recommendation to Mr. Pope, and obtained another for him to sir Peter King, lord chancellor of England; the lord Stormont also recommended him to his brother the solicitor-general, and to many other persons of rank. Upon his arrival in London he went to Twickenham, in order to deliver the dutchess's letter to Mr. Pope, but that gentleman not being at home, Mr. Boyse never gave himself the trouble to repeat his visit. He wrote poems, but though they were excellent in their kind, they were lost to the world, by being introduced with no advantage. He had so strong a propensity to grovelling, that his acquaintance were generally the lowest and most ignorant people, and those in high life he addressed by letters, he not having sufficient confidence or politeness to converse familiarly with them. Thus, unfit to support himself in the world, he was exposed to a great variety of distresses, from which he could find no means of extricating himself, but by writing mendicant letters. Yet notwithstanding this, and though he had not the least taste for any thing elegant, he was so luxurious and expensive, that when he had received a guinea in consequence of a supplicating letter, though he had not another shilling in the world, and scarcely shoes to his feet, he would send for a bottle of Champaign or Burgundy. About the year 1740 he was reduced to the last extremity of human wretchedness, and had not a coat, a shirt, or any kind of apparel to put on; even the sheets in which he lay were carried to the pawn-broker's, and he was obliged to be confined to his bed, with no other covering than a blanket. Thus he remained six weeks, during which he was employed in writing verses for the magazines. Whoever had seen him in his study must have been shocked at his appearance; he sat up in his bed with the blanket wrapt about him, in which he had cut a hole large enough to admit his naked arm, and placing the paper upon his knee, wrote in the best manner he could. Perhaps he would have remained much longer in this distressful state, had not a compassionate gentleman, upon hearing this circumstance related, ordered his cloaths to be taken out of pawn, and enabled him to appear again abroad. This six weeks penance one would have imagined sufficient to deter him, for the future, from suffering himself to be exposed to such distresses; but want was grown familiar to him, and as he had less delicacy than other men, he was, perhaps, less affected with this exterior meanness. For the future, whenever he was so distressed as to dispose of his shirt, he made use of an expedient to conceal the want of it, by cutting some white paper in slips, which he tied round his wrists and neck, and in this plight he frequently appeared abroad.

About the year 1745 Mr. Boyse's wife died; he was then at Reading, and pretended much concern on hearing of it. He affected to appear very fond of a little lap-dog, which he always carried about with him in his arms, imagining it gave him the air of a man of taste; and his circumstances being then too mean to put himself in mourning, he resolved that some of his family should, and therefore buying half a yard of black ribbon, fixed it round his dog's neck, by way of mourning for the loss of its mistress. As he had no spirit to keep good company, he was accustomed to retire to some obscure alehouse, and regaled himself with warm two-penny, which he drank to excess. At Reading he composed a Review of the most material Transactions at Home and Abroad, during the last War; and at his return translated from the French Fenelon on the Existence of God, and composed several works for the booksellers, during which time he married a second wife, a woman in low circumstances. Towards the close of his life he began to shew a greater regard to his character, and in his last lingering illness had the satisfaction to observe a poem of his, intitled, The Deity, recommended by two eminent writers, the ingenious Mr. Henry Fielding, and the rev. Mr. James Harvey, author of the Meditations While he was in this lingering illness, his mind was often religiously disposed. Indeed the early impressions of his education were never entirely obliterated, and his whole life was a continual struggle between his appetites and his conscience, and in consequence of this war in his mind, he wrote an excellent poem, called The Recantation. In May, 1749, he died in obscure lodgings, near Shoe-lane, and was buried by the parish.

Never was a life spent with less grace than that of Mr. Boyse, and never were such distinguished abilities given to less purpose. His genius was not confined to poetry and literary productions, he had a taste for painting, music, and heraldry, with the latter of which he was very well acquainted. Two volumes of his poems have been published in London, and if the rest were collected, they would all together make six moderate volumes. Many of them are scattered in the Gentleman's Magazine, marked with the letter Y, or Alceus.

BOZOLO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is sixteen miles west of Mantua. Long. 10. 25. Lat. 45. 9. N.

BRABANT, a province of the Low Countries, with the title of a duchy, seated between the rivers Scheld and the Meuse. It is about one hundred and eight miles in length, and almost as much in breadth on the north side, but not so much on the south, it being but fifty-four miles broad. The rivers that run thro' this province are the Scheld, the Meuse, the Dyle, the Deiner, the Aa, the Jeker, the Domel, Great and Little Nephte, and the Mert. There are several lakes and marshes. Modern geographers divide this duchy into four parts, which have their names from the following cities; Antwerp, Brussels, Lovain, and Bois le Duc. The three first belong to the House of Austria, and the last to the Dutch. It is bounded on the north by the county of Holland and duchy of Guelderland, on the east by the same duchy and the bishoprick of Liege, on the south by the counties of Namur and Hainault, and on the west by Flanders and Zealand.

BRACCIANO, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the Lake Bracciano, seventeen miles north-west of Rome. Long. 13. 4. E. Lat. 42. 6. N.

BRACCIOLINI (FRANCIS) an Italian poet, a native of Postoia, and the friend of pope Urban VIII. died about the year

1644, at eighty years of age. He wrote, 1. An Epic Poem, intitled, The Croſs Reconquered, under the Emperor Heraclius. 2. An Heroic Poem, intitled, The Mockery or Raillery of the Pagan Gods. 3. The Election of Pope Urban VIII. in twenty-three books. This poem pleaſed that pope ſo highly, that he gave him the ſurname of Bracciolini of the Bees, in alluſion to the Bees in the arms of his own family.

BRACKLAU, a ſtrong town in Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. The houſes are built of wood. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, but retaken three years afterwards. It is ſeated on the river Bog, one hundred miles eaſt of Kaminieck, and one hundred and fourteen north of Tekin. Long. 29. 20. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

BRACKLAW, a palatinate of that name, which is the eaſtern part of Podolia; it is alſo called Lower Podolia, and is of greater extent than Upper Podolia, but is more deſolate, on account of the neighbourhood of the Tartars.

BRACKLEY, a borough town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and five fairs, on Wedneſday after February 25, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on the third Saturday in April, for horſes, cows, and hogs; on Wedneſday after June 22, for horſes and cows; on Wedneſday before October 10, for hiring ſervants, horſes, and cows; and December 11, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the edge of the county, next Buckinghamſhire, on a branch of the river Ouſe. It is an ancient and large corporation town, containing two pariſh churches, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament. It had formerly a college, which is turned into a free-ſchool The market is but ſmall. It is eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Northampton, and ſixty-four north-weſt from London. Lat. 52. 0. N.

BRACTON (Henry de) a moſt celebrated Engliſh lawyer and judge, in the thirteenth century, was born in Devonſhire, and educated at Oxford, where he was made doctor of both laws, and afterwards applying himſelf to the ſtudy of common law, was made, by Henry III. one of the judges itinerant, about the year 1244; but that which has chiefly contributed to render him famous to poſterity is, his excellent work on the Laws of England, intitled, *De Legibus & Conſuetudinibus Angliæ.*

BRAD, a town of Sclavonia, ſeated on the north ſide of the river Save, eighteen miles ſouth of Poſſega. Long. 18. 40. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

BRADFIELD, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Thurſday, and one fair, on June 22, for cattle and toys. It is fourteen miles north of Chelmsford, twenty-two weſt-by-north of Colcheſter, and forty-eight north-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 30. E. Lat. 51. 54. N.

BRADFORD, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Trinity Monday, for cattle and milenery goods. It is ſeated on the river Avon, on the declivity of a hill, and is but an indifferent place. It is ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of Bath, eighteen ſouth-eaſt of Briſtol, thirty weſt north weſt of Saliſbury, and one hundred and three weſt-by-ſouth of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

Bradford (John) a faithful profeſſor of, and ſuffered for, the Reformed religion, under the cruel perſecutions of popery, in the reign of queen Mary, was born at Manchеſter, in the former part of Henry VIII's reign. He took his degree of maſter of arts at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and at length was promoted to a prebend of St. Paul's, and afterwards, in 1552, was ſworn to ſerve king Edward VI. as one of his chaplains. He was remarkable for his humility, his piety, and his zeal for the Proteſtant religion. He was thrown into priſon in the beginning of the reign of queen Mary, before the laws made in favour of the Reformation were repealed; and after undergoing ſeveral examinations, was burnt at the ſtake in Smithfield, together with a youth named John Lyefe, an apprentice in London, on the firſt of July, 1555. He wrote ſeveral pieces, as, 1. A Treatiſe of Repentance. 2. His Complaint of Verity. 3. The Hurt of hearing the Maſs. 4. Two Sermons, one on Repentance, and the other on the Lord's Supper; and other Tracts.

BRADFORTH, a town in the weſt of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, on March 14 and 15, on June 28, 29, 30, for horned cattle and houſhold furniture, and December 20, 21, 22, very large, for hogs. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Are, and the houſes are built with ſtone. It is thirty-ſix miles north-weſt of Doncaſter, thirty ſouth-weſt of York, and two hundred and one north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 35. W. Lat. 53. 40 N.

BRADLEY (Dr. James) Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy in Oxford, fellow of the Royal Society at London, and member of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Paris, Berlin, Boulogne, and Peterſburgh, was born at Shireborn, in Glouceſterſhire, in 1692, and educated at Oxford, and in 1719 was inſtituted to the vicarage of Bridſtow, in Herefordſhire. He received the firſt rudiments of the Mathematics from his uncle, Dr. James Pound, who reſided at his living in Eſſex, and on the death of John Kiel, M. D. was, in 1721, choſen Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy in Oxford, on which he reſigned his living. Notwithſtanding the veil which his innate modeſty had caſt over him, he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed by the friendſhip of ſir Iſaac Newton, lord chancellor Macclesfield, and Dr. Edmund Halley, his colleague in the Savilian profeſſorſhip. In 1730 he ſucceeded Mr. Whiteſide as lecture-reader of aſtronomy and experimental philoſophy, in the univerſity of Oxford; and, at the deceaſe of Dr. Halley, was choſen aſtronomical obſervator at the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich, and honoured with the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1747 he publiſhed his Letters on the apparent Motion obſerved in ſome of the fixed Stars; and on account of this curious diſcovery, obtained the annual gold prize medal from the Royal Society. In conſequence of this letter, his late majeſty cauſed him to be paid a thouſand pounds, to repair the old inſtruments in that obſervatory, and for providing new ones, which enabled him to furniſh it with the nobleſt and moſt accurate apparatus in the known world. He was afterwards offered the living of Greenwich, which he refuſed, from a conſcientious ſcruple, that the duty of a paſtor was incompatible with his other ſtudies, on which his majeſty granted him an annual penſion of 250l. He was remarkable for the evenneſs of his temper, and for his ſweet and amiable diſpoſition, and was particularly diſtinguiſhed for his modeſty and taciturnity; yet when drawn into converſation, none were more ready, more open, or more clear, nor took more pains to adapt himſelf to the capacity and underſtanding of thoſe with whom he converſed. He was always temperate, eaſy of acceſs, humane, benevolent, and kind, was never tenacious of his own opinion, and was free from bigotry and oſtentation. In ſhort, he was a dutiful ſon, an indulgent huſband, a tender father, and a ſteady friend. He died at Chalford, in Glouceſterſhire, of a ſuppreſſion of urine, on the 13th of July, 1762, in the ſeventieth year of his age. Few of his works have appeared in public, but his Obſervations are contained in thirteen volumes, folio, and two in quarto, and are lodged in ſafety for the public uſe.

BRADY (Robert) a famous hiſtorian and phyſician in the laſt century, was born in the county of Norfolk, and admitted in Caius college, in Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1643. He took his degree of doctor of phyſic in 1660, and the ſame year was elected maſter of that college. About the year 1670 he was appointed keeper of the records in the Towen of London, and ſome time after was choſen regius profeſſor of phyſic, in the univerſity of Cambridge. The largeſt and moſt conſiderable of his works are, 1. An Introduction to the old Engliſh Hiſtory, in one volume, folio; and, 2. A complete Hiſtory of England, from the firſt entrance of the Romans to the reign of king Richard II. in two volumes, folio. He died October 22, 1688.

Brady (Nicholas) an excellent divine and poet, born at Bandon, in the county of Cork, October 28, 1659. He ſtudied at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and afterwards at Oxford and Dublin college. He was a zealous promoter of the Revolution, and, in 1690, when the troubles broke out in Ireland, by his intereſt with Mac Carty, king James's general, he thrice prevented the burning of the town of Bandon. Having quitted ſeveral preferments in Ireland, he ſettled in London, where he was ſucceſſively promoted to ſeveral livings, and at the time of his death was rector of Clapham, miniſter of Richmond, and chaplain to the duke of Ormond's troop of horſe guards. He wrote part of the new verſion of the Pſalms, now ſung in many churches in England and Ireland, the Æneids of Virgil, in four volumes, and three volumes of Sermons. He died May 20, 1726, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age.

BRAE-Mar, a mountainous territory of Scotland, in the ſhire of Aberdeen, where the late earl of Mar began to raiſe a rebellion in 1715. It is twenty-ſeven miles north-weſt of Aberdeen.

Brae-Murray, a mountainous and woody tract of land, lying in the ſhires of Elgin and Nairn, in Scotland.

BRAGA, a city of Portugal, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Cavallo, fifteen miles from the ſea. The archbiſhop is lord of it, both with reſpect to temporals and ſpirituals, for which reaſon he carries a croſs in his hand, and a ſword by his ſide. The land about this city is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, as alſo in paſture and pulſe, and rich in flocks and grain. It is eighty-eight miles ſouth of Compoſtella, ninety weſt of Braganza, and one hundred and ſixty-five north of Liſbon. Long. 7. 20. W. Lat. 41. 30. N.

BRAGANZA, a city of Portugal, capital of the duchy of Braganza. It is ſeated on an eminence, by a brook called Fervença, and is divided into two parts, the Old City and the Town. The former is upon an eminence, and fortified with a double wall. That part next the town has five baſtions,

baſtions, but no ditch; the citadel is on the oppoſite ſide, joined to the wall. The town is in a plain, and defended by a fort with four baſtions. It is thirty-three miles north-weſt of Miranda, and ninety eaſt of Braga. Long. 6. 15. W. Lat. 41. 47. N.

BRAHE (Tycho) a famous aſtronomer, deſcended from an illuſtrious family, was born December 14, 1546, at Knudſtorp, in Denmark, and was the ſon of Otho Brahe, lord of that place. He ſtudied rhetoric, and philoſophy at Copenhagen, when the great eclipſe of the ſun, which happened Auguſt 21, 1560, engaged him in the ſtudy of aſtronomy. In the winter of the year 1574, he, at the king's command, read lectures upon the theory of planets, at Copenhagen. The year following, he began his travels thro' Germany, and proceeded as far as Venice; he then reſolved to remove his family, and ſettle at Baſil; but Frederic II. king of Denmark, being informed of his deſign, and unwilling to loſe a man who was capable of being ſuch an honour to his country, promiſed to enabled him to purſue his ſtudies, to beſtow upon him for life the iſland of Huen, in the Sound, to erect an obſervatory and laboratory there, and to defray all the expences neceſſary for carrying on his deſigns. Tycho Brahe readily embraced this propoſal; and accordingly the firſt ſtone of the obſervatory was laid Aug. 8, 1576. The king alſo gave him a penſion of two thouſand crowns out of his treaſury, a fee in Norway, and a canonry of Roſhild, which brought him in a thouſand more. James VI. of Scotland, afterwards raiſed to the throne of England, going to Denmark in order to marry the princeſs Anne, paid a viſit to our author in his retirement at Uraniaburg, made him ſeveral preſents and with his own hand wrote a copy of verſes in his praiſe; but ſoon after the death of king Frederic, he was deprived of his penſion, fee, and canonry; upon which, finding himſelf incapable of bearing the expences of his obſervatory, he went to Copenhagen, whither he brought ſome of his inſtruments, and continued his aſtronomical obſervations in that city, till Valkendorf, chamberlain to the houſhold of Charles IV. commanded him by the king's order to diſcontinue them. He then removed his family to Roſtock, and afterwards to Holſtein, in order to ſolicit Henry Ranzou to introduce him to the emperor, and that gentleman complying with this requeſt, he was received by the emperor, at Prague, with the utmoſt civility and reſpect. That prince gave him a magnificent houſe, till he could procure one for him more proper for aſtronomical obſervations, aſſigned him a penſion of three thouſand crowns, and promiſed him, upon the firſt opportunity, a fee for him and his deſcendants; but he did not long enjoy this happy ſituation; for, upon the 24th of October, 1601, he died of a retention of urine, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and was interred in a very magnificent manner in the principal church at Prague, where a noble monument was erected to him. His ſkill in aſtronomy is univerſally known, and he is famed for being the inventor of a new ſyſtem, which he endeavoured, though without ſucceſs, to eſtabliſh upon the ruins of that of Copernicus. His principal works are, 1. *Progymnaſmata Aſtronomiæ.* 2. *De Mundi ætherei recentioribus Phænomenis.* 3. *Epiſtolarum aſtronomicarum Liber.*

Sophia Brahe, his ſiſter, excelled in poetry, and left an excellent epiſtle in Latin verſe.

BRAINLE Comte, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Bruſſels. Long. 4. 11. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

BRAINTREE, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Wedneſday, and two fairs, on May 8 and October 2, for cattle, butter, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on a hill, and is a large place, with a great market for corn and proviſions. It is eleven miles north of Chelmsford, ſixteen weſt of Colcheſter, and forty-two north-north-eaſt from London. Long. 0. 35. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

BRAKEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Paderbourn. It is ſeated on the rivulet Brught, thirteen miles eaſt of Paderborn. Long. 9. 8. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

BRAMA, among the Gentoos or pagans of India, is eſteemed the firſt who civiliſed the people of that country, and who was their legiſlator. He divided the people into four caſts or tribes, namely, the brachmans, the rageputs, the Banians, and the artizans. The caſt of the brachmans is compoſed of the prieſts, who are at the ſame time the judges, the maſters, and the doctors of the Indians; that of the rageputs comprehends the ſoldiers and military people, who are the gentlemen of the country; the banians are the merchants, and theſe employ the artizans and diſpoſe of the fruits of their labour. Brama gave general laws to all the caſts, the principal of which are, that one caſt ſhall never enter into an alliance with another; that a man can never exerciſe two profeſſions, nor change from one to another; for inſtance, that a labourer, a weaver, or a goldſmith, can never learn his ſon any buſineſs different from his own, or ever marry his children to thoſe of any other profeſſion. Perſecution for religion is there never practiſed; for it is an eſtabliſhed opinion, that all religions are good. Adultery, fornication, robbery, lying, and murder are forbid by a general law. Brama even prohibited the taking away the life of any animal, and ordered his people to have a great veneration for cows. Brama is held in ſuch veneration in the Indies, and eſpecially in the dominions of the mogul, that he is adored as a god.

BRAMBER, a town in Suſſex, which ſends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is twelve miles weſt of Lewes, and forty-nine ſouth-weſt of London. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

BRAMHALL (John) archbiſhop of Armagh, was born at Pontefract, in Yorkſhire, about the year 1593, and educated at Cambridge. After ſucceſſively enjoying ſeveral livings in England, he obtained the archdeaconry of Meath, in Ireland, from whence he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Londonderry, when he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, not only by advancing the rents, but in recovering lands detained from his predeceſſors, by which means he doubled the yearly profits of that biſhopric; but the greateſt ſervice he did to the church of Ireland, was by getting ſeveral acts paſſed, in purſuance of which he aboliſhed the fee-farms charged on church lands, by which and various other methods, he recovered to the church, in the ſpace of four years, thirty or forty thouſand pounds a year; but on the 4th of March, 1640-41, articles of high treaſon were exhibited againſt him, for attempting to ſubvert the fundamental laws; but the proceedings of the parliament againſt him were ſtopt by a letter, for that purpoſe from the king. When his majeſty's affairs grew deſperate, the biſhop went to Bruſſels, where he conſtantly preached every Sunday; but at the Reſtoration returned to England, where, on the 18th of January, 1660-61, he was appointed archbiſhop of Armagh, and primate and metropolitan of all Ireland. This prelate died in May, 1663. His works are printed in one volume folio.

BRAMPOUR, or Brampore, a city in the dominions of the great mogul, in Aſia, and capital of Candiſch. It formerly ſtood on as much ground as London, but is now greatly decayed. It is ſeated in a low and healthy valley, at the head of the river Tapta, and is chiefly inhabited by banians. The ſtreets are numerous, but narrow, with low thatched houſes made of earth, though a few are covered with varniſhed tiles. In rainy weather, many of the ſtreets are overflowed. There is a large caſtle, in which the governor reſides; and a caravanſera for lodging the treaſure, beſides one for travellers. The market-place is five hundred and fifty paces long, and three hundred and fifty broad, filled with ſtalls of herbs and fruit, they being the banian diet. There is here the ſtatue of an elephant, in red ſtone, as big as the life. They are remarkable for marrying their children very young, for they cohabit at nine or ten years of age. On the other ſide of the river, they have built a new town, which is in a better ſituation. They carry on a great trade in this town, and in all the province, where there is made a prodigious quantity of cotton cloths. Some are ſtained with various colours and flowers, which are uſed by the women in thoſe parts for veils, ſcarfs, handkerchiefs, and coverlets for beds; ſome are quite white, with a ſtripe or two of ſilver or gold, and ſome are half cotton and half ſilver. Cotton is in greater plenty here, than in any other place in the empire, and there is a great deal of tobacco in the neighbourhood. Long. 77. 25. E. Lat. 21. 10. N.

BRAMPTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on the ſecond Wedneſday after Whitſunday, and the laſt Wedneſday in Auguſt, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated not far from the Picts wall, and on the river Irthin. It is a very ancient place, but at preſent is very ſmall. It is ten miles eaſt by north of Carliſle, nine weſt of Newcaſtle, and three hundred and eleven north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 40. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

BRANCAS, or Brancacio, (Francis Maria de) a cardinal of the noble and ancient houſe of Brancas, or Brancacio, in the kingdom of Naples, was a man of merit, and the friend of learned men. He compoſed a Treatiſe on Chocolate, and ſome other works, and died on the 9th of January, 1675, aged eighty-four.

BRANCHUS, a youth of Theſſaly, to whom Apollo gave the gift of divination, and in memory of whom a fine temple was erected.

BRANDENBURG (the Marche of) is one of the largeſt provinces of the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is bounded on the weſt by the duchy of Lunenburg, on the north by that of Mechlenburg and by Pomerania, on the eaſt by Poland, and on the ſouth by Sileſia and Luſatia, with the duchies of Saxony and Magdeburg. It is three hundred miles in length, and three hundred and fifty in breadth, and is watered by ſeveral great rivers, the Elbe, the Oder, the Havel, the Speke, and the Swart, which

are of great advantage to the country. It is not very fertile, being ſandy in ſome places and woody in others; however, it produces paſture, corn, particularly excellent rye, and ſome wine along the Oder; yet, by making ſluices, and introducing manufactures, the country is in a much better condition than formerly. The religion of the greateſt part of the inhabitants is the proteſtant.

BRANDI (CAVALIER GIACINTO) was born at Poli, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, in 1623, and was one of the beſt painters that came out of the ſchool of Lanfranc. His performances in the cupolas and cielings in ſeveral of the Roman churches and palaces, are a ſufficient proof that he merited the reputation he acquired. He died in 1691, aged ſixty-eight.

BRANDOLIN (AURELIUS) a native of Florence in the fifteenth century, was ſurnamed Lippus, becauſe of the defluxions from his eyes. He was a great orator, a great muſician, and a good poet. He publiſhed, in heroic verſe, the Hiſtories contained in the Old and New Teſtament; he alſo wrote a Commentary on St. Paul's Epiſtles, and other works. He died of the plague, at Rome, in 1498.

BRANDON, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, on February 14, for cattle and toys, on June 11 and November 11, for toys. It is ſeated on the leſſer Ouſe, over which there is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile diſtance, whence it is divided in Brandon and Brandon-Ferry, at which laſt place moſt buſineſs is tranſacted, becauſe commodities are brought thither from the iſle of Ely, for which reaſon the market is now come to nothing. It is eighteen miles north-north-eaſt of Newmarket, twelve north of St. Edmund's Bury, and ſeventy-nine north-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 55. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

BRANDT (GERARD) a learned divine of the reformed religion, an able hiſtorian, and a good poet, was born at Amſterdam, in 1626, and was ſucceſſively miniſter in ſeveral places of the Netherlands, and wrote ſome works which are eſteemed, the principal of which are, The Hiſtory of the Reformation of the Netherlands, in four volumes quarto, and The Life of Admiral Ruyter, which are both written in the Flemiſh tongue. He died at Rotterdam in 1685.

Gaſpard Brandt, one of his ſons, was miniſter of ſeveral Arminian churches, and at length of that at Amſterdam. He wrote the Life of Arminius in Latin, and ſeveral Sermons in the Flemiſh Tongue, and died in 1696.

BRANTOME. See BOURDEILLE.

BRASAVOLUS (ANTONIUS MUSA) a phyſician and profeſſor of philoſophy at Ferrara, flouriſhed about the middle of the ſixteenth century. He taught logic eight years, and philoſophy nine years, at the univerſity of Ferrara, after which he applied himſelf to the theory of medicine. His Commentaries on the Aphoriſms of Hippocrates were eſteemed; he alſo wrote ſeveral other books on the nature of medicines and the method of preparing them.

BRASIDAS, a celebrated general of the Lacedemonians, about 424 years before the birth of Chriſt. He defeated the Athenians by land and ſea, took many places, and rendered his country formidable to all the neighbouring ſtates. He conquered the Athenians on their attempting to ſurpriſe Amphipolis, and died of the wounds he received in that battle, four hundred and twenty-two years before the Chriſtian æra.

BRASIL. See BRAZIL.

BRASLAW, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Wilna. It is ſeated upon a lake, and all the houſes are of wood; it has a caſtle built on a high craggy rock; it is ſeventy-five miles ſouth of Wilna. Long. 26. 5. E. Lat. 56. 20. N.

BRASSAW, or Cronſtat, a town of Hungary, in Tranſylvania, and province of Burceland, is the moſt populous place in all Tranſylvania, inhabited by Germans, who call it Cronſtat; but the Hungarians and Walachians are permitted to live in the ſuburbs. There is a proteſtant college, with a fine library, and the trade is very conſiderable. The place is well fortified, and has a caſtle which ſtands on a hill. It is fifty miles from Hermenſtadt, fifty north of Tergewiſe, and fifty ſouth-eaſt of Cheſburg. Long. 25. 0 E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

BRAVA, one of the Cape Verd iſlands, on the coaſt of Africa. It is very high land, and the mountains ſeem to riſe in pyramids one above another. It is almoſt uninhabited, and yet produces wine, bananas, gourds, horſes, aſſes, goats, and hogs. The beſt harbour is on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland, where there is a hermitage and a hamlet.

BRAVA, a town ſeated in the eaſt ſide of Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan, between two arms of the river Quilmancy. It is a large town, ſurrounded with walls, and the houſes are built after the Mooriſh faſhion, the chief families being Mahometans, whoſe complexion is dutky, but not black, and their hair long. Some tell us it is a free ſtate, and yet they pay an annual tribute to the Portugueſe; however, the town is governed by twelve ſhieks choſen out of the moſt ancient families. They trade in the produce of the country, which is principally gold, ivory, and ſlaves. It is about eighty-eight miles from Magadoxo. Long. 41. 35. E. Lat. 1. 0. N.

BRAUN (GEORGE) in Latin *Braunius*, archdeacon of Dortmund, and dean of Notre Dame in Gradibus, at Cologne. He publiſhed a Latin Oration againſt the Prieſts guilty of Fornication; he alſo wrote the Life of Jeſus Chriſt, that of the Holy Virgin, and a controverſial Treatiſe againſt the Proteſtants; but his chief work is the *Theatrum Urbium*, in ſeveral volumes in folio.

BRAUNA, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, ſeated on the river Inn. It has a ſtrong fortreſs, notwithſtanding it was taken by the Auſtrians, in 1743. It is twenty-four miles ſouth-weſt of Paſſaw, and eight from Burkhauſen. Long. 13. 3. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

BBAUNBOM (FREDERICK) a proteſtant author of Germany, who, in the year 1613, publiſhed, with great oſtentation, a book which he imagined to be full of new diſcoveries, relating to the explanation of the prophecies of the Old and New Teſtament. He ſettled every period of the reign of Antichriſt, his birth, his juvenile ſtate, his greateſt ſtrength, the beginning of his decay, his decrepitude, and his death. According to him, Antichriſt would die in 1640, and the end of the world happen in 1711.

BRAUNSBERG, a town of Poland, ſeated on the river Paſſerg, near the port of Friſch, on the Baltick Sea. The Jeſuits have a fine college there. It is fifty miles eaſt of Dantzick, twenty-three north-eaſt of Elbing. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia. Long. 20. 0. E. Lat. 54. 15. N.

BRAURONIA, Βραυρωνια, in Grecian antiquities, a feſtival in honour of Diana, ſurnamed Brauronia, from Brauron, an Athenian borough, in which the famous ſtatue of this goddeſs, brought by Iphigenia from Scythia Taurica, remained till the ſecond Perſian war, in which Xerxes took it away. This feſtival was celebrated once in five years, and the victim offered was a goat. At this ſolemnity, certain men ſung one of Homer's Iliads; here were alſo a number of young virgins, from five to ten years of age, who were called αρκτοι, or bears, upon the following account. Among the inhabitants of a borough in Attica, there was a tame bear that was uſually admitted to eat and play with them; but a young maid happening to be too familiar with it, it tore her to pieces, and was afterwards killed by the virgin's brethren, which being followed by a dreadful peſtilence, the inhabitants were adviſed by an oracle to appeaſe the anger of Diana, on account of the bear, by conſecrating virgins to her in memory of it. This the Athenians punctually executed, and enacted a law, that no virgin ſhould be married till ſhe had undergone this ceremony. Potter's Antiq.

BRAWER (ADRIAN). See BROWER.

BRAY (Sir REGINALD) a celebrated architect and politician, was the ſecond ſon of ſir Richard Bray, one of the privy-council to king Henry VI. Sir Reginald was inſtrumental in the advancement of king Henry VII. to the throne of England, and was greatly in the favour of that prince, who beſtowed honours and wealth upon him. His ſkill in architecture appears from Henry the Seventh's chapel at Weſtminſter, and the chapel of St. George at Windſor, as he had a principal concern and direction in the building of the former, and the finiſhing and bringing to perfection the latter, to which he was alſo a liberal benefactor. In the middle of the ſouth iſle of the above chapel, is a ſpacious chapel built by him, and ſtill called by his name. He died on the 5th of Auguſt, 1501, and was interred in the above chapel, probably under the ſtone where lies Dr. Waterland; for, on opening the vault for that gentleman, who died in 1740, a leaden coffin of ancient form was found, which, by other appearances, was judged to be that of ſir Reginald, and was, by order of the dean, immediately arched over.

BRAY (THOMAS) doctor of divinity, and an eminent, learned, and pious divine, was born at Marton, in Shropſhire, in the year 1656, and educated at Oxford. He was at length preſented to the vicarage of Over-Whitacre, in Warwickſhire; and, in 1690, to the rectory of Sheldon, where he compoſed his Catechetical Lectures, which procured him ſuch reputation, that Dr. Compton, biſhop of London, pitched upon him as a proper perſon to model the infant church of Maryland, and eſtabliſh it upon a ſolid foundation, and for that purpoſe he was inveſted with the office of commiſſary. He now engaged in ſeveral noble undertakings, procured ſums to be raiſed for purchaſing ſmall libraries, for the uſe of the poor miniſters in the ſeveral parts of our plantations; and the better to promote this deſign, he publiſhed two books, one intitled *Bibliotheca Parochialis*, or a Scheme of ſuch theological and other Heads, as ſeem requiſite to be peruſed, or occaſionally conſulted by the Clergy, together with a Catalogue of Books, which may be profitably read on each of thoſe Points; the other, Apoſto-

lical

lical Charity, its Nature and Excellency conſidered. He endeavoured to get a fund eſtabliſhed for the propagation of the Goſpel, eſpecially among the uncultivated Indians, and by his means a patent was obtained for erecting the corporation, called The Society for the Propogation of the Goſpel. He, by his induſtry, procured relief for priſoners, and formed the plan for the Society for the Reformation of Manners, charity-ſchools, &c. He wrote, 1. his Martyrology, or papal Uſurpation, in one volume folio; 2. his *Directorium Miſſionarium*; and other works. This excellent man, and worthy divine, died February 15, 1730, in the ſeventy-third year of his age.

BRAY, a port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinſter, ſeated on St. George's Channel, eight miles ſouth of Dublin. Long. 6. 16. W. Lat. 53. 8. N.

BRAY SUR SEINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in Senonois, on the confines of Brie, between Nogent on the eaſt and Montereau on the weſt. Long. 2. 15. E. Lat. 48. 35. N.

BRAZIL, or BRASIL, a country of South America, with the title of a principality, which belongs to the preſumptive heir of the king of Portugal. This name comprehends the moſt eaſtern region of South America, and is almoſt all comprehended between the equator and the tropic of Capricorn; its greateſt breadth is ſeventeen degrees, it lying between thirty-five and ſixteen degrees of weſt longitude, which make about one thouſand miles; its extent from north to ſouth is twenty-five degrees, which come to one thouſand five hundred miles; but along the coaſt, which is bordered with mountains, it is near two thouſand miles, in which there are many good ports and harbours, where ſhips may ride in ſafety.

Brazil was diſcovered by chance, in 1500, on the 24th of April, by Don Pedro Alvarez Cabral, who gave it the name of the Holy Croſs; and he being a Portugueſe, that nation has poſſeſſed it almoſt ever ſince; though ſome time after, the Dutch threw off the Spaniſh yoke, and became maſters of it, but were forced to leave it in 1655. The air of this country, though ſeated under the torrid zone, is indifferently mild and healthy, for people live there to an advanced age. The ſoil produces tobacco, cotton, Indian corn, and all ſorts of fruit, beſides ſugar-canes, which flouriſh there admirably well. The Portugueſe are ſettled only on the coaſt of Brazil, the inland country being inhabited by ſavages of different nations. The Portugueſe have divided it into fourteen governments or captainſhips, three of which are towards the north, Para, Maragnan, and Siara, and eleven on the eaſt coaſt, from north to ſouth, namely, Rio Grande, Paraiba, Tamaraca, Fermambouc, Scregippe, the Bay of All Saints, Rio dos Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Porto de Spiritu Sancto, Rio Janeiro, and St. Vincent.

The natives called Toupinambous, by which you may judge of all the reſt, are of the ſize of the Europeans; they are a ſtrong healthy people, and have none with any deformity among them; their ſkin is of a red colour, like the reſt of the Americans, but darker than thoſe of the north, on account of their nearneſs to the ſun. The men, women, and children go quite naked, without the leaſt concealment, and they have no hair on any part of their bodies, except the head; it was ſaid formerly, they pulled out their beards and the hair of other parts by the roots; but the lateſt and moſt judicious travellers have declared this to be a falſity. All the males have a hole bored through their under lips, in which they put a bit of bone as white as ivory, which ſtands out above an inch, and is ſecured by a broad head, which is placed between the lip and the gums; this is worn while they are very young; but when they are men grown, they change it for a green ſtone like an emerald; ſome have holes in their cheeks as well as lip, and adorn them in the ſame manner. In many parts of Brazil, they daub themſelves all over with a ſort of gum or balſam, and then roll themſelves in down and ſmall feathers, which gives them an odd frightful appearance; ſome paint and colour their bodies in divers manners, as is done in many other places where they go naked; they wear ſtrings of ſhells about their neck, and adorn their hair with the feathers of birds of the moſt beautiful colours; the men always cut off ſome of their hair; but the women let it grow long, and it generally hangs looſe about their ſhoulders, but ſometimes they tie it behind with a red cotton ſtring; they make no holes in their lips and cheeks; but they bore their ears, and the holes are wide enough to admit the finger; in theſe they hang ſea-ſhells, which are as long as a common candle, which dangle about their ſhoulders and breaſt in a very odd manner; they paint their faces with red, blue, and yellow colours, and wear bracelets of different kinds, which formerly were of their own invention, but now they uſe glaſs beads, which they purchaſe of the Portugueſe.

When the firſt colonies went over, they endeavoured to perſuade the women to cover their nakedneſs, and

provided a ſort of linen garments for their uſe; but could never prevail on them to wear them, for which they gave this reaſon, that as they went into the water to bathe ſeveral times in a day, it would be too troubleſome to put any thing on and off, though never ſo ſlight. The ſavages make their bread of a ſort of root, which we ſhall have occaſion to mention more particularly elſewhere; they likewiſe have Indian corn, which they uſe in the ſame manner as the roots, and in which none but the women are employed; they likewiſe brew a ſort of drink with the ſame materials, which they quaff very plentifully at every public feaſt; they have no ſet meals, but eat when they are hungry, during which time, they are always ſilent. Authors have ſaid a great deal of their roaſting and eating their enemies; but theſe ſtories have been found to be falſe. They have a beaſt not much unlike a cow, whoſe fleſh taſtes like beef, which they are very fond of; they likewiſe hunt a ſort of deer, and when they would preſerve a part of this or any other creature, they roaſt it thoroughly, for they never ſalt it, ſome keeping it at the fire twenty-four hours.

The camel ſheep is another remarkable animal, which is to be met with in ſeveral parts of South America, even as far as the Streights of Magellan; it is of the ſhape of a camel, but not ſo large, and has very fine wool, which is pretty long, and of the colour of dried roſes; the neck is long, with the ears and head like that of a ſheep, and their upper lip is cloven; their feet are like thoſe of a deer, and the tail has a tuft at the end of it, which is reddiſh; they are uſed as beaſts of burden, and, like the camel, kneel down to take up their load; they are conducted by a kind of bridle, and when they are ill uſed by their driver, they ſpit at him; if the ſpittle falls upon the ſkin, it will produce itching pimples. There is a ſort of hog, which has different names in different places, but is moſt commonly known by the name of pecari, and has this very remarkable diſtinction, viz. the navel on its back. The agouti is a kind of hare, which partakes a good deal of the hog; it is of the ſize of a pig of two months old, with a head and body not unlike it, except the ſnout, which is not ſharp; its ears are ſharp, thin, and round, which it pricks up like a hare; the ſkin is white, and the hair reddiſh, rough, and in ſmall quantity; its tail is ſhort, and without hair; its feet exactly reſemble thoſe of a hare: thoſe before have four claws, and thoſe behind ſix; the fleſh is white, fat, tender, and delicate. The tatou is of the ſize of a pig of a month old, with a ſmall long head, and a mouth well furniſhed; the eyes and ears are ſmall, and the tail long, with little rings of ſhells round about it; its legs are ſmall and thick, with four claws on each foot; the body, from the head to the tail, is ſurrounded with ſeveral rows of ſhells, about a dozen in all; they are joined together by a kind of griſtle, and are of a dirty grey colour, with white ſpots: when this creature is afraid, he wraps himſelf as round as a ball, juſt like a hedge-hog; he lives upon leaves, fruit, and roots; the fleſh is fat, white, and delicate.

The beaſt called a tyger is brown, and very unlike thoſe of Europe, though ſome affirm they have ſeen thoſe that are ſpotted. They have, properly ſpeaking, no ſuch animal as a lion; for thoſe that they call ſuch have no mane, beſides their being much ſmaller than thoſe of Europe. They have a ſort of deer, which are much leſs than ours, with hair as long as that of a goat, and ſmall horns. The pac, is a quadruped of the ſize of a hound, with an ugly head, and a fine ſkin, which is ſpotted with white, grey, and black; the fleſh eats like veal. There are rats as big as ſquirrels, and of the ſame colour, which taſte like rabbits. The opoſſum is an animal that has ſomething of the rat, the fox, the monkey, and the hog; it is ſome what larger than a cat, and its hair is of a dark grey colour; its head is like that of a fox, with a ſnout that partakes of the pig; it has teeth like a cat, with whiſkers in the ſame manner, with a tail twice as long as its body, which is naked towards the end, and with which it will hang on the boughs of trees. There is one now in London, while I am writing this, that will twiſt the end of its tail round the man's finger that ſhows him, who lifts it up by it from the ground. The greateſt oddity of this animal is its falſe belly, which is made like a purſe, and hairy within: it is ſuppoſed their young are formed within it; however, it is certain, they run in and out of it at pleaſure; and within it are the teats which they ſuck. The ant-bear, called by the Brazilians tamandui, is of the bigneſs of a middle-ſized dog, with a round head, long ſnout, ſmall mouth, and no teeth; the tongue is roundiſh, and ſometimes two feet and a half long; it lives upon ants, or piſmires, and to catch them, ſtretches out its tongue on the ſpot where they are, till the ants have ſettled upon it, and then it draws it in, and devours them. The leſſer ſort is called coati, and is of the ſize of a ſmall hare; the fur is ſmooth and ſpotted; the ears are ſmall, erect, and pointed; the head is ſmall, but the ſnout is a foot long, and round like a ſtaff, pretty near of an equal thickneſs; the mouth is

ſo ſmall it will ſcarce admit the end of the little finger; it lives on ants like the former.

The ſluggard or ſloth, is about the bigneſs of a middle ſized fox, and is in length from the neck to the tail a little above a foot. The head is ſmall, and the mouth, which is never without foam, is round and ſmall, and its teeth are neither large nor ſharp. The noſe is black, high, and ſmooth, and the eyes are ſmall, black, and heavy. The hair is aſh coloured, and about two fingers long; round about the neck the hair is longer than elſewhere. It keeps upon the trees, and creeps along very ſlowly, ſcarce moving above a ſtone's throw in fifteen days. It lives upon the leaves of trees, drinks nothing, and ſticks ſo cloſe to trees with its claws, that it is not eaſily removed. It makes a noiſe like a cat.

The Braſilian porcupine is of the ſize of a large ape, and its whole body is covered with quills, three or four inches long, without any hair. The lower part of theſe quills is yelloviſh, and the upper black, except at the points, which are white, and as ſharp as an awl. When they are vexed, they can throw out theſe quills with ſuch violence, as to endanger the lives of man and beaſt. Though theſe have ſomething in common with the African porcupine, they differ in many reſpects. Their bodies are but a foot long, from the head to the beginning of the tail. This laſt is ſeventeen inches long, and has quills on the back, with briſtles on the other parts. Their eyes are round, ſtaring, and ſhine like a carbuncle. They have whiſkers about their mouths, four inches long, like a cat. Beſides theſe, they have another animal, like a pole-cat, which ſtinks ſo horribly, that nobody cares to come near it.

The different kinds of monkies are ſo numerous, that it would be a difficult matter to reckon them all up; ſome of them are as large as grey-hounds, and others as ſmall as rats. The hair of theſe laſt is long and bright, and of a cheſnut colour, and ſometims ſpotted with a ſort of yellow. Their tails are twice as long as their bodies, their heads ſmall and ſquare, their ears ſharp and erect, like thoſe of cats, and they have the air and look of a little lion. The ears, face, and noſe are of ſo lively a red, that it ſeems at firſt to be more the effect of art that nature. The ſagowin is of the ſize of a ſquirrel, with the ſame coloured hair. It is a fierce animal, and hard to be tamed.

The bats, which are properly neither bird nor beaſt, are of a monſtrous ſize, being bigger bodied than a crow. They are great blood-ſuckers; for they will not only ſuck the blood of horſes, mules, and cattle, but men too, if they find them ſleeping, as many have found to their coſt. In ſome places many of the cattle have been killed by them. They build their neſts in holes and hollow trees. With regard to birds, they have a kind of a wild gooſe which differs from ours in having the feathers of the back black, intermixt with green; the bills are like thoſe of ducks, but are black, and turned at the end, and on the top there is a broad round black lump of fleſh, ſpeckled with white. The toucan is of the ſize of a wood-pigeon, and all the feathers, except on the breaſt, are as black as a crow, and there they are as yellow as ſaffron. The bill is as long as the whole body, and proportionably thick, yellow without, and red within, which makes a very monſtrous appearance. The kokoy is a bird ſomewhat like a crane, and as big as a ſtork; their bills are long, ſtrait, ſharp, and of a yelloviſh colour, inclining to green, and ſix fingers in length. The neck is fifteen fingers long, the body ten, and the tail ten. The neck and throat are white, and both ſides of the head black, mixt with aſh-colour. The feathers on the undermoſt part of the neck are white, long, thin, and fit for plumes. The wings and tail are of an aſh-colour, mixt with white feathers. Their legs are long, and covered half way with feathers. The fleſh is very good, and of an agreeable taſte. There is another kind of theſe birds, a little larger than a tame duck, that has black eyes, encloſed in a yellow circle, and the plumage is differently coloured.

There is a little bird no bigger than a joint of ones finger that ſings very much, and as often as you turn it, the feathers, like an opal, appear of a different colour, for which reaſon the Braſilian women wear it in their ears. In ſhort, the wild fowl are extremely numerous, and yet hardly one of them has an agreeable note; and therefore they are chiefly valued for the variety and beauty of their plumage. Nothing comes up to the beauty of the colibri, which is common throughout the torrid zone. The various kinds of parrots and aras, different in ſize, colour, and figure, are not to be numbered; but the moſt uncommon parrots are entirely yellow, with a little green at the extremity of their wings. There is one bird as large as a gooſe, whoſe plumage is not remarkable, but then the tops of its wings are armed with a ſpur, or very ſharp horn, half an inch long. It likewiſe has on its bill another ſmall flexible horn, of the length of the finger; they call it kahuitahu in the Braſilian tongue, in imitation of its note. The bird called trompetero by the Spaniards is ſoon tamed, but it is remarkable for nothing but the noiſe it makes, whence it is called the trumpet-bird. The conder is a famous bird which, ſome ſay, will carry off a child or a buck. However, it is pretty certain they would do miſchief to ſheep, if they were not driven away by the ſhepherds, for they are ſometimes ſeen hovering over them.

The gekko is a kind of a ſalamander, and is ſo called from its cry. It is about a foot long, with a ſkin of a ſea-green colour, ſpotted with red. The head is like that of a ſea-turtle, with a ſtrait mouth. The eyes are very large, ſtaring out of the head, and its teeth are exceeding ſharp. It has four legs, which have each five crooked claws, armed at the ends with nails, and its tail is encircled with white rings. It moves but ſlowly, and wherever it faſtens it is not eaſily removed. It is found among rotten trees and ruined places. The ſting is fatal, unleſs the wound be immediately burnt with a hot iron. There are a great many ſerpents with hard names, which are not deſcribed, and therefore we ſhall omit them. The rattle-ſnake is well known, and is ſo called from having a rattle at its tail. However, we ſhall deſcribe it elſewhere. The coral-ſnake is remarkable for the livelineſs and beauty of its colours; and the guallu is between twenty-five and thirty foot long, and as thick as a man's body. But that they will ſwallow a buck, horns and all, as ſome report, is altogether incredible. The bite is not venemous.

We ſhall ſpeak of the crocodile when we come to Egypt, which is the ſame that in theſe parts is called the alligator; or at leaſt there is no very remarkable difference. But the leguwan is a ſort of a land-crocodile, from three to five feet long. They are covered with ſcales, which are of a delicate green, with black and white ſpots. The mouth is full of black ſhort teeth, and the tongue is very thick. From the neck to the tail, all along the back, are ſharp ſmall teeth, of a greeniſh colour, which grow ſmaller and ſmaller towards the tail. It has four legs and feet, with five claws, armed with very ſhort nails. It can live two or three months without food, and the fleſh which is eaten is ſaid to be as good as that of fowls. There are ſeveral ſorts of lizards in Brazil, as well great as ſmall; ſome are green, and ſome are four feet long. There is a ſmall ſort, about the bigneſs of one's thumb, that is poiſonous. The bite of an inſect called centipes, or a hundred legs, is venemous. Their ſcorpions are five or ſix inches long, but their bite is not dangerous. Piſmires or ants are in prodigious ſwarms, and devour every thing that comes in their way. They have likewiſe flying piſmires, as long as one's finger, with triangular heads, and long ſmall horns, beſides ſeveral other kinds.

Brazil produces great variety of plants and trees; the moſt uſeful is the root manioc, or mandioc, for of this they make their bread. There are ſeveral ſorts of it, but they all contain a poiſonous juice, which muſt be ſqueezed out before it is uſed. They have likewiſe the ſenſitive plant, which ſhrinks when it is touched. Halebaſhes are a ſort of pompions, the rind of which, being dried, ſerve for cups, and the like. Ananas or pine-apples are now well known in theſe parts. They likewiſe have rice, Indian corn, potatoes, bananas, melons, pompions, water-melons, cucumbers, beans, figs, and many other vegetable productions brought from Europe. In ſhort, every part of Brazil is well ſtocked with variety of trees, inſomuch, that the firſt planters were forced by cutting to make a road through them, with incredible pains and charge. Brazil wood is very well known every where for its uſefulneſs in dying. The trunk of this tree is knotty, and two or three fathoms thick, and ſmells very agreeably. It is always ſtripped of its bark before it is ſold. The akaju or wild-apple is very refreſhing, and of great uſe to the inhabitants. They have ſeveral ſorts of palm-trees, but they yield no dates: yet ſome ſay they have the common date-trees; but to enumerate every particular of this kind would be endleſs: however, we cannot omit the lianes, a ſort of oſiers, which they make uſe of inſtead of ropes. They are of different kinds, and yet they all have the property of winding up round the trees and ſhrubs, and when they arrive at their branches, which are ſometimes very high, they ſhoot out threads or filaments, which, falling down to the earth in a perpendicular line, and taking root again, aſcend and deſcend alternately. Some of the filaments are carried by the wind to neighbouring trees, where they faſten, and form a confuſion of cordage, by extending every way, looking not unlike the tackling of a ſhip. The root ipecacuanha belongs to this claſs, and every ſort has ſome peculiar quality. Some have a ſtrong ſmell of garlic, and others are thicker than a man's arm; ſome choak the tree round which they cling, and make it die, and when the wood is rotted away, you may ſee a wreathed column made by the lianes, ſelf-ſupported, and pierced through and through, beyond the imitation of art.

The gums, roſins, and balſams, in ſhort, all the juices which flow upon inciſion from divers ſort of trees, as well as the different oils extracted from thence, are not to be numbered.

numbered. The oil drawn from the fruit of a palm tree, called unguravé, is as ſweet and as palatable as Florence oil. Some, like that of Androba, yield a fine light, without any ill ſmell. Some of the Indians, inſtead of oil, uſe gum copal, wrapped about with the leaves of the banana tree. The balſam of Capivi is now very well known for its medicinal uſes.

With regard to the religion of the Brazilians, we can ſay nothing, for they have no public aſſemblies on that account, and though they are called idolaters, we cannot find they have images of any pretended gods. They do not reckon their time by weeks, or months, or years, but by moons. They have no notion of writing, reading, or any thing like it. The huts which they live in are very low and mean, and covered with graſs, herbs, or leaves of trees; but they ſleep in hammocks made of cotton, like net work, which they either faſten between two trees, or to the ſides of their huts, at a diſtance from the ground, for fear of venomous beaſts. Some are twelve or fourteen feet long, and will contain four perſons at a time. Their houſhold furniture conſiſts in calibaſhes to drink out of, ſome of which will hold thirty quarts; they have knives made of ſtone or reeds, and baſkets made of palm leaves or reeds, or both. Their arms are only bows, arrows, and wooden clubs.

In their marriages they may take any relation except the mother's daughters and ſiſters. They uſe no manner of courtſhip, but only apply to the father or neareſt relation, and if he conſents, there needs no farther ceremony. They have as many wives as they pleaſe, who are employed in making hammocks, taking care of the garden, and planting roots. They live together in great harmony, there ſeeming to be no manner of jealouſy among them. This being the caſe, there can be little temptation to adultery on the man's part. As for the women, they may lie with who they will before they are married, without the leaſt blame. The men go to war, and employ themſelves in hunting and fiſhing; they make wooden ſwords, bows, arrows, and ornaments compoſed of feathers.

When an Indian is dead, they bury him in about twelve hours, in a grave made round like a tun, having firſt wrapped him in his cotton hammock, placing him almoſt upright, with his bracelets and other trinkets. The women, when their huſband is dead, make a terrible noiſe, which they repeat as often as they ſee their graves.

BRAZZA, a town and iſland on the coaſt of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, oppoſite to Spalatto, and ſubject to the Venetians. Long. 28. 0. E. Lat. 43. 0. N.

BREBEUF (WILLIAM) a famous French poet, born in Normany, and the author of ſeveral poetical works, the beſt of which is his *Lucan Traveſti*, which paſſes for an ingenious ſatire on the great, and thoſe who flatter their vices. He died in 1661, aged forty-three.

BRECHIN, a parliament town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Angus, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Dundee, and forty-five north-eaſt of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 18. W. Lat. 56. 40. N.

BRECKNOCK, or BRECON, a town of Brecknockſhire, and capital of the county, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 4, July 5, September 10, and November 17, for leather, hops, cattle, and all ſorts of commodities. It is called by the Welch Aber-Hondey, and is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Hondey and Uſk, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is an ancient place, containing three churches, one of which is collegiate, and is ſeated at the weſt end of the town. The houſes are well built. Here was formerly a ſtately caſtle, and a ſtrong wall, through which there were three gates, that are all demoliſhed. It is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, fifteen aldermen, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, two conſtables, and two ſerjeants at mace, and ſends one member to parliament. It is well inhabited, which is in ſome meaſure owing to its being the town where the aſſizes are kept; and there is here a conſiderable woollen-manufactory. The markets are well ſupplied with cattle, corn, and proviſions. It is thirty-four miles north-weſt-by-weſt of Monmouth, eighteen north-weſt of Abergavenny, and one hundred and ſixty-three from London. Long. 3. 15. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, is bounded by Radnorſhire on the north, Cardiganſhire and Caermarthenſhire on the weſt, Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire on the eaſt, and by Glamorganſhire and Monmouthſhire on the ſouth. It is thirty-five miles in length, thirty in breadth, and about an hundred in circumference. It is ſurrounded with hills, which render the air in the vallies pretty temperate. The ſoil on the hills is very ſtoney, but the ſtreams deſcending from thence into the vallies render them fruitful both in corn and graſs. The chief commodities here are corn, cattle, fiſh, and otter's fur, beſides manufactures of cloth and ſtockings. The principal rivers are the Uſk, the Wye, and the Yrvon. The chief towns are Brecknock, Bealt, and Hay.

Two miles to the eaſt of Brecknock is a large lake, called Brecknock Meer, and by the Welch Lhyn Savaddan; it is two miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth. It contains plenty of otters, tench, perch, and eels. The tradition of a town being ſwallowed up, and this lake appearing in its room, is a mere fable, nothing of that kind having ever happened in this iſland. The county ſends one member to parliament, and Brecknock another. It is in the dioceſe of Landaff, and contains ſixty-one pariſhes, and is divided into ſix hundreds.

BREDA, a town in Holland, the capital of Dutch Brabant. It is a large, populous, well-built city, regularly fortified after the modern way, and is one of the ſtrongeſt places on the Dutch frontiers. It is ſeated on the river Meck, in a marſhy country, which may be overflowed, and rendered inacceſſible to an army. It is four thouſand paces in circumference, and contains two thouſand two hundred houſes. It is not very well built, but has one handſome ſtreet. The town is of a triangular figure, and the ramparts are planted all round with elms. At every angle there is a gate built with brick. The curtains are flanked with fifteen baſtions, planted with cannon, and by fifteen ravelins. The great church is a noble ſtructure, remarkable for its fine ſpire, which is three hundred and ſixty-two feet high. The mauſolæum of Angelbert II. count of Naſſau, is a curious piece, adorned with ſeveral ſtatues and inſcriptions, ſuitable to the occaſion. In 1577 the garriſon delivered this city to the ſtates-general, but it was retaken in 1581 by Cloude de Barlaimont, aſſiſted by the baron de Freſin, who was priſoner therein. In 1590 prince Maurice took it again from the Spaniards, but Spinola became maſter of it in 1625, after a ſiege of ſix months. It was retaken by the prince of Orange, for the United Provinces, in 1637. There was a congreſs held here, and peace concluded, in 1667, between the Dutch and the Engliſh. It is twenty-three miles weſt of Bois-le-Duc, twenty north-eaſt of Bergen-op-Zoom, twenty-five north-eaſt of Antwerp, twenty-two ſouth-eaſt of Rotterdam, and ſixty ſouth of Amſterdam. Long. 4. 45. E. Lat. 51. 35. N.

BREDENBACH (MATTHIAS) a native of Kerpen, and principal of the college of Emeric, in the county of Cleves. He wrote a Commentary on St. Matthew, and on ninety-ſix of the Pſalms; and alſo ſeveral works againſt the Proteſtants. He died in 1559.

BREGENTZ, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the Tirol, and ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the lake Conſtance, on the frontiers of Suabia, ſeventy miles north-eaſt of Appenzel, and ſeventeen ſouth of Waldburg. Long. 9. 25. E. Lat. 47. 27. N.

BREHAR, one of the Scilly iſlands, lying almoſt directly weſt of the Land's-End, in Cornwall, about the diſtance of thirty miles. It lies between the iſles of Micarlo, Guel, Treſcaw, and Sampſon. It is the rougheſt and moſt mountainous of them all, and not many years ſince there were only two families in it, but now there are many more. There are a few poor houſes, called the Town of Brehar, and ſeveral barrows edged with ſtone, in which perſons of rank were buried in ancient times, beſides many monuments of the Druids, who were Pagan prieſts. Some are of opinion, that this with the reſt made but one iſland, which is the reaſon why ſo many antiquities are now found in moſt of them.

BREMEN, (the duchy of) a province of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is ſeated between the rivers Weſer and the Elbe, the firſt of which ſeparates it from the duchy of Oldenburg, and the latter from that of Holſtein. It is bounded on the weſt by the weſtern part of Hadeland, and by Verden on the eaſt. It is about ſixty-ſix miles from north to ſouth, and forty-five from eaſt to weſt. It was at firſt an archbiſhoprick, but has been ſince ſeculariſed and given to Sweden, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, as a fief of the German empire, with the title of a duchy. This change did not affect the cities of Hamburgh and Bremen, theſe being hanſe towns; but the cathedrals in each place were given to Sweden, as having belonged to the archbiſhop. In 1720 this duchy was given to the electoral houſe of Hanover by the peace of the North, with the ſaid cathedrals, and the two cities are obliged to acknowledge the elector of Hanover as ſovereign, but with ſo many reſtrictions, that their privileges ſtill remain, as well as the rights belonging to imperial cities. The chapter in Bremen is entirely ſuppreſſed, but at Hamburg it is ſtill in a flouriſhing condition.

There are two ſorts of land in this duchy, the one is marſh land, which is very fruitful in dry years; the other is upland, which produces plentifully in rainy ſeaſons. The country lying along the Elbe is very agreeable in ſummer, but in winter it is overflowed in ſeveral places by the ſea-

water

water, and then the inhabitants are forced to make uſe of long poles to leap over the ditches and other waters, when they go to viſit their neighbours. This country received a great deal of damage by the inundation on Chriſtmas-day, 1717, for not only thouſands of cattle periſhed therein, but ſeveral hundreds of men loſt their lives, and the country was ſo full of water, that there was but ſmall hopes it would ever return to its former ſtate. In ſhort, it coſt immenſe ſums and incredible labour to repair the dykes, that the waters had broke thro' and ſpoiled.

The ſoil is ſo fertile that it produces more than the inhabitants can conſume. They make great quantities of bricks and tiles, which they tranſport to Hamburgh, with other materials for buildings, for this town takes off all their ſuperfluities. Bremen is the capital city of the whole duchy.

BREMEN, a city of Germany, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It became an archbiſhop's ſee in 848, which continued till 1648, that is eight hundred years. But by the treaty of Weſtphalia it was ſeculariſed and given to Sweden, with the title of a duchy, and had a Swediſh governor till 1712, when the Danes became its maſters. In In 1715 it was ceded to the elector of Hanover, and confirmed in 1720, by the peace of the North But he poſſeſſes only the church of St. Peter and the cathedral, they being all that belonged to the archbiſhop; for which reaſon this city ſtill enjoys it rights and privileges.

The city of Bremen, which is well fortified, is become a place of great trade, and conſequently rich. The river Weſer divides it into the New and Old Towns. It has a fine territory, that extends ſix miles round it, in which is the port of Vegeſack, where the veſſels load and unload their merchandiſes. It is governed by four burgomaſters, and twenty-four ſenators, who are all Proteſtants; but the townſmen are mixt with Roman Catholics.

A violent ſtorm, which happened in the night between the 21ſt and 22d of September, 1739, put the city into a terrible fright; for the lightning fell on the magazine of gunpowder, and blew it up in ſuch a manner, that one ſtone was hardly left upon another. Beſides this, all the houſes were ſhaken and filled with fire and ſmoak. The city is divided into four quarters, to each of which belong a burgomaſter and ſix ſenators. The town is very well built, eſpecially towards the great market-place, which contains ſome magnificent houſes. In the midſt of this ſquare is the ſtatue of Rowland, with a drawn ſword in his hand. The principal curioſities are the water-works, conſiſting of eleven large mills, which convey the water to all the houſes in the town; the Stadthouſe, which is a very good old building; the Exchange, the great Tower, and the vault of the great church. The Proteſtants have a fine ſchool in this city, founded in 1579. The cuſtom-houſe is at the port above mentioned, four miles below the town. Goods are obliged to be brought up to the town in flat-bottomed veſſels. The commodities exported from Bremen are cotton, timber, wool, linen, leather, minerals, and fiſh, particularly ſalmon and lampreys It is twenty-three miles eaſt of Oldenburg, ninety weſt of Brunſwick, ſixty weſt-by-ſouth of Lunenburg, and four hundred and twenty-five north-weſt of Vienna. Long. 8. 45. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

BREMEN-VEERD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. It is an open town, ſeated on the river Ooſt, and was formerly the place of reſidence of the archbiſhop. It is thirty-three miles north of Bremen. Long. 8. 35. E. Lat. 53. 58. N.

BREMGARTEN, a town of Swiſſerland. in the territory of Feyen-Aempter, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. It is ſeated on the river Ruſs, over which there is a wooden bridge, which is a very important paſſage between the two cantons, to keep up the communication. Bremgarten conſiſts of two towns, the Upper, which is upon a hill, and the Lower, on the bank of the river. It is rich and well bnilt, and is three parts ſurrounded by the river. It drives a conſiderable trade in paper. The inhabitants once embraced the reformed religion, but were obliged to forſake it in 1532. They enjoy great privileges, being exempted from the government of the cantons, and have their own chief or avoyer, a great and ſmall council, but the cogniſance of criminal affairs belongs to Zurich. Below Bremgarten there is a convent of Benedictine monks, and above it a nunnery, which is ſurrounded by the river Ruſs. It is ten miles weſt of Zurich, eight ſouth of Baden, and fourteen north of Zug. Long. 8. 25. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

BRENIUS (DANIEL) a diſciple of Epiſcopus, and a famous Arminian author. He wrote a Commentary on the Bible, and a work on the glorious Reign of Chriſt upon Earth.

BRENNE, a territory of France, in Touraine. It lies on the confines of Berry, between Blanc ſur la Creuſe and Chatillon ſur l'Indre. Its exact bounds are now hardly known; but the town of St. Michael le Brenne is the principal place.

BRENNUS, a celebrated captain of the Gauls, who, about three hundred and ninety-one years before the Chriſtian æra, entered Italy with a powerful army, made great conqueſts there, and beſieged Cluſium in Tuſcany. The inhabitants applying to the Romans for ſuccour, they ſent letters and ambaſſadors to Brennus, who received them courteouſly, and deſiſting from an attack he was then making on the walls, came to an immediate conference with them; but not coming to an agreement, he permitted the ambaſſadors to enter the city. There encouraging the inhabitants to make a ſally, they put themſelves at their head. The fight grew hot near the walls; and Quintus Ambuſtus, one of the ambaſſadors, having killed a Gaul of remarkable ſtature, was going to ſtrip him. Brennus ſeeing him, invoked the Gods to be witneſſes, that, contrary to the law of nations, he, who came as an ambaſſador, had committed acts of hoſtility, then drew off his men, and marched towards Rome; but, to ſhew his moderation, ſent an herald to demand the offender, and, in the mean time, marched leiſurely on. The Roman people, to whom the ſenate referred the affair, were ſo far from complying with this reaſonable requeſt, that they choſe theſe very ambaſſadors military tribunes. The Gauls, highly exaſperated, haſtened their march, without committing any act of hoſtility in the countries through which they paſſed; mean while the military tribunes took the field with an army not inferior in number to that of the Gauls. A battle was fought by the river Allia, eleven miles from Rome, and the Romans being entirely defeated, Brennus marched to Rome, which he entered without oppoſition, and took and pillaged that city, three hundred and ninety years before the Chriſtian æra. The Romans, however, defended the Capitol, and Brennus laid ſiege to it; however, at length Camillus coming to its relief, drove the Gauls not only out of Rome, but out of all Italy.

We ought not to confound this Brennus with another captain of the Gauls of the ſame name, who was killed, with a part of his troops, in attempting to plunder the temple of Apollo, at Delphos, about two hundred and ſeventy-eight years before Chriſt.

BRENT, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 13 and October 10, for horned cattle. It is but a ſmall place, and lies on the road from Exeter to Plymouth, being twenty-ſix miles ſouth-weſt from the former, and one hundred and ninety-eight weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 5. 7. W. Lat. 50. 30. N.

BRENTE, a river which has it ſource in the biſhoprick of Trent, and running through the Venetian territory, falls into the gulph of Venice, oppoſite to the city of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town of Middleſex, in the great London road to the weſt. It is divided into Old and New Brentford, in which laſt are the church and market-houſe. It is a long place, well ſtocked with public houſes, and has a market for corn on Tueſdays, and two fairs, held on May 17, 18, and 19, and on September 12, 13, 14, and 15, for horſes, cattle, and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Thames, nine miles weſt of London. Long. 0. 7. W. Lat. 51. 26. N.

BRENTZEEN, or BRENTIUS, (JOHN) a famous Lutheran miniſter, born at Will, in Suabia, in 1499. He ſtudied at Heidleberg, where he acquired great reputation, and was at length made canon of Wirtemberg and ordained prieſt. By reading Luther's books, and converſing with that great reformer, he changed his ſentiments, and embraced the proteſtant religion, after which he was made profeſſor of divinity at Tubingen, and counſellor in ordinary to the duke of Wirtemberg He wrote a great number of works, and died on the 10th of September, 1570, aged ſeventy-two. He was the firſt who maintained that Jeſus Chriſt, ſince his aſcenſion, is omnipreſent. Thoſe who followed his ſentiments in this particular were called Ubiquitarians.

BREREWOOD (EDWARD) a learned mathematician and antiquary, born at Cheſter, in 1565. He was educated in grammar learning, at the free ſchool in that city; he afterwards ſtudied at Brazen-noſe college, Oxford, and having taken his degrees in arts, removed to St. Mary hall; in 1596, he became the firſt profeſſor of aſtronomy at Greſham college, London, where he lead a very private and retired courſe of life, and where he died of a fever, November 4, 1613, much lamented, for he was a very learned and excellent perſon. and was a great ſearcher into antiquity. He wrote ſeveral works; but none of them were publiſhed till after his death: theſe were, 1. Enquiries touching the Diverſity of Languages and Religion through the chief Parts of the World. 2. *Elementa Logicæ in Gratiam ſtudioſæ Juventutis in Acad. Oxon.* octavo. 3. A Treatiſe of the Sabbath, quarto. 4. The patriarchal Government of the ancient Church, quarto, &c.

BRESCIA, a city of Italy, and capital of Breſciano, in the ſtate of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee. It is pretty large, well fortified, and defended by a very conſiderable citadel, built

on a rock. It is ſeated in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on the little river Garza, and is about three miles in circumference; it is very populous, the inhabitants being about fifty thouſand, among whom are ſeveral noble and illuſtrious families; the ſtreets are fine, and very clean, being almoſt all watered by ſtreams of the river, and the houſes are well built; there are ſeveral public ſquares or market-places; the largeſt is ſurrounded with piazzas, and the town-houſe ſtands in the middle; the city has good walls, through which there are five gates, and an arſenal full of military ſtores. The palace, where public affairs are managed, is a magnificent ſtructure, built of ſtone reſembling marble, over-againſt which is a piazza five hundred paces long, filled with goldſmiths ſhops. They have ſeveral fine churches, particularly thoſe of St. Aſra, St. Peter, Olivet's, and that of the Dominicans; in this laſt they pretend to have a croſs, which they call oriflame, which Conſtantine the Great ſaw in the air; the colour is ſky-blue, with a reddiſh caſt. The church of St. Julia has very rich ornaments. Here are a great number of workmen in knives, ſwords, guns, &c. with which they carry on a great trade, as alſo in linen cloth, and other merchandizes. Breſcia is twenty-eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Bergamo, twenty-eight north-weſt of Cremona, forty-eight north of Parma, thirty-eight north-weſt of Mantua, and ninety-five weſt of Venice. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 45. 31. N.

BRESCIANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the north by the Griſons and the biſhoprick of Trent: on the eaſt by the lake Garda, the Veroneſe, and the duchy of Mantua; on the ſouth by the duchy of Mantua and the Cremoneſe; and on the weſt by the Cremaſco, the Bergomaſco, and the Valtelina. It is watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers, which render it very fertile, and is full of towns and villages, of which Breſcia is the capital.

BRESLAW, a city of Germany, and the capital of Sileſia, is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Oder and Ola; this laſt runs through ſeveral of its ſtreets, and is of great uſe to thoſe whoſe buſineſs wants water. This city is very large, and all the houſes are built of ſtone, which render it one of the fineſt places in Germany; it is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, fortified with good ramparts, ravelins, and advanced works. All the members of the magiſtracy are proteſtants, as well as the greateſt part of the citizens, and the reſt are Roman Catholics. The Oder forms two iſlands, both of which are contiguous to the city. The firſt is called Sand, wherein is the church of St. Mary, which was ſet on fire by lightning, on the 30th of January, 1730, by which the ſteeple was conſumed, but the body of the church was preſerved; the moſt remarkable thing in this iſland is the college of the regular canons of St. Auguſtine. The other iſland is called Thum, and contains the cathedral, in which there is a magnificent chapel, built by Frederick, biſhop of Breſlaw, in 1680, wherein he intended to be intombed. At a diſtance is the church of the Holy Croſs, a grand ſtructure, under which is the church of St. Bartholomew. The epiſcopal palace, the canons houſes, and other buildings belonging to the biſhop, are near the cathedral. In the city was a royal palace, which the Jeſuits got into their hands, and have built a church in its room; they alſo founded an univerſity, in 1702. The two principal proteſtant churches are St Elizabeth's and St. Mary Magdalen's, near each of which is a college, provided with a fine library. Their chief manufactures are thread and linen, of which they export vaſt quantity. It is one hundred and thirteen miles north-eaſt of Prague, and one hundred and ſixty-eight north of Vienna. Long. 17. 5. Lat. 51. 4. N.

BRESSE, a province of France, bounded on the north by Burgundy and the Franche Compté, on the eaſt by Savoy, on the ſouth by Viennois, on the weſt by the principality of Dombes and the Somme; it is forty miles from north to ſouth, and twenty-three from eaſt to weſt. It is fertile in corn and hemp, has fine paſtures, and ſeveral lakes with plenty of fiſh. It is divided into the Higher and Lower; the firſt is on the ſide of Bourges, and the ſecond towards St. Trivier and the river Sonne. The French got poſſeſſion of it in 1601. The principal places are Bourg en Breſſe, Montluel, Pont de Vaux, and Coligny.

BRESSELLO, a town of Italy, ſeated on the river Po, in the Modeneſe, twenty-eight miles north-north-weſt of Modena, and ten from Parma. Long. 10. 25. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

BREST, a maritime town of France, in Lower Brittany, is ſeated on the declivity of a hill on the ſide of its port, which is the largeſt in the kingdom, and will hold five hundred ſhips at a time. There is an arſenal with ſea-ſtores, which was placed there on account of its nearneſs to the woods, mines of iron, and other things proper for the building of ſhips. It was entirely conſumed by fire, in 1744, which was an irreparable loſs to France. The entrance into the port is guarded by a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a rock, which cannot be attempted on the ſea ſide, becauſe it is craggy, and defended on the land ſide by a large ditch and other fortifications.

The ſtreets of Breſt are very narrow, ill contrived, few in number and have all a deſcent. A great quay ſurrounds this ſide of the port, which is above a mile in length, and two hundred paces broad; there are magazines on the quay, full of all foreign merchandizes. On the other ſide of the port, the fine church of Notre Dame is ſeated; and in a ſuburb, which is as big as half the city, there is a ſtrong tower, oppoſite the caſtle, at the entrance of the port; there is alſo a great quay on this ſide, bordered with large magazines, partly within the rock, which has been cut away to enlarge the place; theſe are extended almoſt as far as the bottom of the harbour, where there are two docks, very commodious for the building of large ſhips; the ſhops and houſes of the workmen are all round them; the rope-walks are ſeparated from the city by one of theſe docks. The entrance into the harbour is called the Gullet, and is a paſſage extremely difficult, on account of the ſunken rocks on both ſides of the ſhore; but there are experienced pilots, who carry ſhips in very ſafely. The Engliſh attempted to take poſſeſſion of this harbour in 1694, but were diſappointed. It is thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Morlaix, thirty north-weſt of Quimper, one hundred and twenty weſt of Kennes, and three hundred and twenty-three weſt of Paris. Lon. 4. 25. W. Lat 48. 23. N.

BRESTE (the palatinate of) is one of the provinces of Cujava, in Poland. It lies between the palatinates of Ploeſko, Rava, and Lencici-Wiadiſlaw. It is divided into four chatelanies, and Breſte is the capital of the whole.

BRESTE, or BRESSICI, the capital of the palatinate of Breſſici, and of Poleſia, in Poland, ſeated on the river Bog, eighty miles eaſt of Warſaw, and ſubject to Poland. It is a fortified town, and has a caſtle built upon a rock. Here is a famous ſynagogue, reſorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Long. 24. 0. E. Lat. 41. 35. N.

BRET (CARDIN LE) advocate-general to the parliament of Paris, and counſellor of ſtate, employed by the French court in many important negociations. The principal of his works is a learned Treatiſe on the Sovereignty of Kings. He died on the 24th of January, 1695, aged ninety-ſeven.

BRETAGNE, or BRITTANY, is one of the moſt conſiderable provinces of France, and is very well ſituated for trade, being encompaſſed on three ſides by the ſea, and on the eaſt ſide by Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Poictou. It is about one thouſand five hundred miles in length from eaſt to weſt, but, as to breadth, the different points of land that jet into the ſea and the gulphs on its coaſts render it very unequal; however, from Nantes to St. Malo's, it is one hundred and twenty-three miles. There are a great many ports on the coaſt, and but few navigable rivers, except the Loire, which there ends its courſe, and the Vienne, which paſſes by Rennes. The rivers that riſe in this country are navigable no farther than the tide flows up, which is but a little way. The country in general is a mixture of plains and mountains; and Lower Brittany is croſſed by a chain of mountains called Mount Arré; ſome parts are covered with wood, and others are great heaths, or uncultivated land; the trees of the foreſt are chiefly beech, oak, and cheſnut. The air is temperate in all parts, but moiſt and foggy near the ſea. There are ſalt-marſhes in ſeveral places, where they make a great deal of ſalt. About Nantz they have wine, which is not fit for exportation, and therefore they make brandy of it, which is highly eſteemed. In the biſhoprick of Quimper, there is a lead-mine; and in the biſhoprick of Nantes, they have pit-coal, but it is not ſo good as the Engliſh.

This province is the Armorica of the ancients, which was conquered by Julius Cæſar; and in the middle of the fifth century, ſome of the Britons being driven out of their own country, ſince called England, came and ſettled in Armorica, which from them was called Britannia, or Bretagne, and the inhabitants, who were Romans, received them as friends. It was united to the crown of France, by Francis I. king of France, in 1532.

The trade and produce of Bretagne are very great, of which we ſhall give a diſtinct account. The biſhoprick of Rennes produces wheat, rye, barley, and Turky corn, but only for home conſumption; they have a great number of cows, from the milk of which they have good butter for exportation; ſewing-thread, of the flax growing at Dinant and Becherel, is exported to different countries in large quantities; the coarſe hemp cloth of Vitry is ſent to America and Spain, and is proper for ſmall ſails; the women and girls at Vitry knit thread ſtockings, ſocks, and gloves, which are exported to all parts; they carry on a conſiderable trade at Nantes, and ſend a great number of ſhips to America and the Weſt Indies, carrying all things neceſſary for the colonies; to Spain they ſend paper, linen cloth, ſilks, gold and ſilver toys, ſugar, iron ware, mercery goods, and earthen ware, and bring back money, iron, wool, ſheep-ſkins, oranges, and lemons; the ſame trade is carried on with Portugal.

Bretagne is divided into the Upper and Lower; the Upper comprehends the biſhopricks of Rennes, Nantes, Dol, and St Malo; and the Lower, Vannes. Leon, Quimper, and Treguier. They ſpeak French in the Upper, and Britiſh in the Lower, which is not unlike the Welſh.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, ſeated on the river Hon, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Evreux, and fifty-five weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 1. E. Lat. 48. 59. N.

BRETEUIL (GABRIELA EMILIA DE) marchioneſs of Chaſtelet, a lady rendered illuſtrious by her wit and love of the ſciences, was born in 1706. She wrote, among other books, Commentaries on ſir Iſaac Newton's works, and died in 1749.

BRETON (CAPE) an iſland in North America, called by the French Iſle Royale, the chief place of which is Louiſburg. It is ſeparated from Nova Scotia by the narrow ſtreight of Canſo. It is one hundred and ſeventeen miles long, and ſeventy-five broad, and is full of lakes; it is a barren uncomfortable place, being covered with ſnow in winter, and ſubject to great fogs in the ſummer; however, it is of importance, as it in ſome meaſure commands the navigation to the river of St. Lawrence, and is uſeful to thoſe who go to fiſh for cod; it has ſeveral good harbours, and the fiſhery on the coaſt is very good. It was taken from the French in 1745, and reſtored to them again, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748; and it was again taken by the Engliſh, on July 26, 1758, when the whole garriſon, conſiſting of five thouſand ſix hundred men, were made priſoners of war; there were eleven men of war in the harbour, which were either taken, ſunk, or deſtroyed. It is ſeated between forty-five and forty-ſeven degrees of latitude.

BREUGHEL (PETER) commonly called Old Breughel, was born at a village of the ſame name, near Breda, in the year 1565, and was the firſt pupil of Peter Cock, whoſe daughter he married. It was cuſtomary with him to dreſs like a countryman, in order to be more eaſily admitted into the company of country people, and be allowed to join in their frolics at their feaſts and marriages, by which means he became perfectly acquainted with their manners and geſtures, of which he made excellent uſe in his pictures. He travelled to France and Italy, and for a long time ſtudied landſcapes on the mountains of Tyrol. His humorous turn of mind diſplayed itſelf in all his pictures, which generally conſiſted of country dances, marriages, ſports, and diverſions; though he ſometimes performed pieces from the hiſtorical parts of the Holy Scriptures. At his return from Italy, he ſettled at Antwerp, and in his laſt illneſs cauſed his wife to gather together all his immodeſt pieces and burn them before his face. He died at Antwerp; but in what year cannot be aſcertained.

He had a ſon named Peter, who alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his paintings, and John, the ſubject of the following article.

BREUGHEL (JOHN) an eminent painter, commonly called Velvet Breughel, from his generally wearing velvet cloaths, was the ſon of Peter Breughel, and was alſo born at the village of Breughel, about the year 1575. He firſt applied himſelf to painting flowers and fruit, in which he excelled, and afterwards had great ſucceſs in drawing landſcapes, and views of the ſea, ſet off with ſmall figures. He lived long at Cologn, where he acquired a reputation that will laſt till the lateſt poſterity. He travelled to Italy, where his fame had got before him, and where his fine landſcapes, adorned with ſmall figures ſuperior to thoſe of his father, gave very great ſatisfaction. If a good judgment may be formed from the great number of pictures he left behind him, all highly finiſhed, he muſt have been exceeding induſtrious; beſides, Rubens employed him in the landſcape part of ſeveral of his ſmall pieces. He died in 1642, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age.

BREVINT (DANIEL) D. D. a learned divine of the ſeventeenth century, was born in the iſle of Jerſey, in the reign of king James I. He ſtudied logic and philoſophy in the proteſtant univerſity at Saumur, and afterwards was made a fellow of Jeſus college, Oxford, where he continued till he was ejected by the parliament viſitors, on which he retired to France, and became miniſter of a proteſtant congregation in Normandy; however, after the Reſtoration, he was made a prebend of Durham. He afterwards took his degree of doctor of divinity at Oxford, and, in 1681, was promoted to the deanery of Lincoln. He wrote, 1. The Depth and Myſtery of the Roman Maſs laid open and explained. 2. The Chriſtian Sacrament and Sacrifice; with ſome other pieces. He died May 5. 1695.

BREUL (JAMES DU) a Benedictine monk, born at Paris, in 1528. He wrote the Theatre of the Antiquities of Paris, and other works, and died in 1614, aged eighty-ſix.

BREWER (ANTHONY) a dramatic poet, who flouriſhed in the reign of Charles I. highly eſteemed by ſome of the wits at that time. Mr. Winſtanley, and after him Chetwood, has attributed to him a play called *Lingua*, or the Contention of the Tongue and the Five Senſes for Superiority, a comedy, acted at Cambridge, in 1606; but Mr. Langbane is of opinion, that neither that play, nor ſome others attributed to him, were of his writing. Mr. Chetwood, however, in ſpeaking of this comedy, mentions a circumſtance too curious to be omitted here. When this play was acted at Cambridge, he ſays, Oliver Cromwell performed the part of Tacitus, which he felt ſo warmly, that it firſt fired his ambition, and from the poſſeſſion of an imaginary crown, he ſtretched his views to a real one. The ſpeech with which he is ſaid to have been ſo affected is the following.

Roſes and bays, pack hence! this crown and robe
My brows and body circles and inveſts.
How gallantly it fits me! ſure the ſlave
Meaſur'd my head, that wrought this coronet.
They lie that ſay, complexions cannot change;
My blood's enobled, and I am transform'd
Unto the ſacred temper of a king.
Methinks, I hear my noble paraſites
Stiling me Cæſar, or great Alexander,
Licking my feet——

Mr. Langbane aſcribes to Brewer the two following plays: The Country Girl, a comedy, often acted with applauſe, printed in quarto, in 1647, which has been revived under the title of Country Innocence, or the Chambermaid turned Quaker; and The Love-ſick King, an Engliſh tragical Hiſtory, with the Life and Death of Carteſmunda, the fair Nun of Wincheſter, printed in quarto, in 1655; this play was likewiſe revived in 1680, and acted with the title of The Perjured Nun.

BREWOOD, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on September 19, for horſes and cattle. It is but a ſmall place, and the market is almoſt diſcontinued. It is ten miles ſouth ſouth-weſt of Stafford, eighteen weſt of Litchfield, and one hundred and thirty-one north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 5. W. Lat. 52. 43. N.

BREY, a town of Germany, in the territory of Liege, on the frontiers of Brabant, ſeated on a brook, twelve miles weſt of Maſeick, and thirteen miles north of Maeſtricht. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 51. 6. N.

BREZE (marſhal DE) acquired great reputation in the ſeventeenth century. His name was Urbin de Maillé Brezé; he married the cardinal de Richlieu's ſiſter, and though he behaved with haughtineſs to his brother-in-law, was raiſed to ſome very conſiderable poſts; and at the time of his death, which happened on the 13th of February, 1650, he was viceroy of Catalonia.

BREZE (ARMAND DE MAILLE) only ſon of the former, was born in 1619. He roſe in his youth to very great employments; for he commanded the French fleet in 1640, and gained a ſignal victory over the Spaniards; but in his twenty-ſeventh year, he was killed by a cannon-ball, on board his ſhip, near Orbitello, in the year 1646.

BRIANCON, a town of France, in Upper Dauphiny, capital of the Briançonnois. It is ſeated at the foot of a rock, on which the caſtle ſtands. It has a handſome church, two monaſteries and a nunnery. It is eighteen miles north-eaſt of Embrun, and thirty-eight weſt of Pignerol. Long. 6. 45. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

BRIANCONNOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, bounded by Grenoblois, Gapenzois, Ambrunois, Piedmont, and Savoy. It comprehends ſeveral valleys, which lie among the mountains of the Alps, and though it is extremely cold, yet it is fertile in corn and paſtures. The inhabitants have a great deal of wood, yet they chooſe to be in the ſtables with their cattle ſix months in the year, to keep themſelves warm. Briançon is the capital town.

BRIARD (JAMES DU) a learned doctor and vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Louvain, was eſteemed by Eraſmus and the learned of his time. He wrote a Treatiſe on Lotteries, and other works in Latin, and died in 1520.

BRIARE, a town of France, in the Gatinois, ſeated on the river Loire. It is remarkable for nothing but a long ſtreet, full of inns and farriers, it being on the great road to Lyons; but it is famous for the canal of Briare, which is thirty-three miles in length, and maintains a communication between the Loire and the Seine, by means of the Loing. It is thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Orleans, and eighty-eight ſouth of Paris. Long. 2. 45. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

BRIAREUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Titan, Æther, or Cœlus, and Terra, a giant, who, according to Homer, was called Ægeon by men and Briareus by the Gods. He is repreſented as having fifty heads, breathing fire, and an hundred hands. He defended Jupiter, when Pallas, Juno, and Neptune, with the reſt of the Gods, attempted to dethrone him and bind him in chains; but afterwards conſpiring, with the reſt of his gigantic brethren, againſt Jupiter, that God flung him down, and then threw mount Ætna upon him, which, as often as he moves, caſts forth fire.

BRIDGEND,

BRIDGEND, a town of Glamorganſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on November 17 and Holy Thurſday, for cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Hogmore, which divides it into two parts, that are joined together by a ſtone bridge; and the market is conſiderable for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is eight miles weſt of Cowbridge, forty-four ſouth-weſt of Monmouth, and one hundred and ſeventy-eight weſt of London. Long. 3. 50. W. Lat. 51. 32. N.

BRIDGE-Town, the capital of the iſland of Barbadoes, and the fineſt in all the Caribbee iſlands. It ſtands in the inmoſt part of Carliſle bay, which is large enough to contain five hundred ſhips. It is ſeated at the entrance of St. George's valley, which runs ſeveral miles into the country. The houſes, which are high, and of brick or ſtone, are about one thouſand two hundred, with glazed windows, and the ſtreets are broad. The wharfs and quays are very neat and convenient, and there are ſeveral forts, as James's fort, Willoughby's fort, Needham's fort, and a ſmall one on the eaſt ſide of the town, as well as a magazine, built of ſtone, where powder, and the ſtores of the iſland are kept. The church is large, and has a noble organ, a good ring of bells, and a clock. There are large taverns and eating-houſes, with a poſt-houſe, on account of a monthly packet boat, ſettled between this place and England. The militia of this town and St. Michael's precinct, conſiſt of one thouſand two hundred men, called the royal regiment of foot guards. It is the ſeat of the governor, council, aſſembly, and court of chancery. But the governor's houſe is about a mile north-eaſt of the town. There is a free-ſchool for poor boys, two hundred pounds a year for twenty poor widows, and ten pounds a year for the organiſt: theſe two laſt are a legacy by the widow Frezier; and colonel Codrington, formerly governor, left a large eſtate for the propagation of the Chriſtian religion among the negroes, and for maintaining profeſſors and ſcholars in divinity, phyſic, and ſurgery. In general the town is very rich, and the inhabitants polite, and there is no want of ingenious artificers of every kind. Long. 61. 0. W. Lat. 13. 0. N.

BRIDGET (St.) a princeſs of Sweden, in the fourteenth century, married Ulfon, by whom ſhe had eight children, all of whom are ſaid to have been happy. Her huſband becoming a monk of the order of Ciſtercians, ſhe ſettled at Rome, where ſhe founded the order of the Holy Saviour. She died at Rome, on the 13th of July, 1373. There is attributed to her a work, intitled Revelations, in eight books.

BRIDGNORTH, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; on Thurſday before Shrove-Tueſday, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, hops, cheeſe, wick-yarn, linen, and woollen cloth; on June 30 for the ſame, and great qnantities of ſheep's wool; on Auguſt the 2d for the ſame, and lamb's wool; and on October 29, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, ſalt, butter, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on the river Severn, which divides it into two parts; but they are united by a handſome ſtone bridge, and theſe are called the Upper and the Lower town. It is ſaid to be built by Ethelfleda, widow of Etheldred, king of the Mercians, about the year 675. Robert de Belizma, ſon of Robert de Montgommery, built the caſtle, and maintained it againſt king Henry I. by which means it was forfeited to the crown, and remained ſo till the reign of Richard III. who gave it to John Sutton, lord Dudley. This town has undergone ſeveral ſieges, and in the civil war it ſuffered very much, many fine buildings, and the whole town being almoſt deſtroyed by fire, when Sir Lewis Kirke defended the citadel for king Charles. There are now no other remains of the caſtle then a ſmall part of one of the towers, and a place yet called the caſtle, within the walls of the old one; within which, ſtands one of the churches, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which was made a free chapel, and exempted from epiſcopal juriſdiction. The other church is at the north end of the town, on the higheſt part of the hill, near to whoſe church-yard ſtood a college, which was deſtroyed by fire in the civil wars, together with the church juſt mentioned; which has been ſince rebuilt by the inhabitants. On the weſt bank of the river are the remains of an ancient and magnificent convent, under which are ſeveral remarkable vaults and caverns, running to a great length. Part of the Cow-gate ſtreet is a rock, riſing perpendicularly, in which are ſeveral houſes and tenements, that make a very agreeable, though groteſque, appearance. In many other places there are alſo caves and dwellings for families, in the rocks, and indeed the whole town has an appearance ſurpriſingly ſingular. It is governed by two bailiffs, who are elected yearly, out of the twenty-four aldermen, by a jury of fourteen, twelve of whom muſt agree in their choice. It has alſo forty-eight common council men, and, as other corporations, a recorder, town-clerk, and ſub-officers. It is fourteen miles north-weſt of Kidderminſter, twenty-ſix north-weſt of Birmingham, twenty-one ſouth-eaſt of Shrewſbury, and one hundred and forty north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

BRIDGWATER, a town in Somerſetſhire, governed by a a mayor, a recorder, two bailiffs, two aldermen, and twenty-four common-council-men. It ſends two members to parliament; and has two markets, on Thurſdays and Saturdays; with four fairs, on the ſecond Thurſday in Lent, June 24, September 21, and December 28, for cattle and all ſorts of goods. It has a handſome church, and ſeveral large inns, with a bridge over the river Parret, near which ſhips of a hundred ton burthen may ride. It is twenty-four miles weſt-ſouth-weſt of Wells, thirty-ſix ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Briſtol, and one hundred and forty-three weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 54. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

BRIDLINGTON, a ſea-port town, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Monday before Whitſuntide, and October 21, for linen cloth and toys. It is ſeated on a creek of the ſea, near Flamborough-head, having a commodious quay for ſhips to take in their lading; it has a ſafe harbour for ſhips, and is a place of good trade. It is more generally known by the name of Burlington, as it gives title to an earl of that name. It is forty miles north-eaſt of York, thirty-ſix north of Kingſton upon Hull, and two hundred and eight north of London. Long. 0. 10 E. Lat. 54. 15. N.

BRIDPORT, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 5, for bullocks and ſheep, and on April 10, for pedlars ware and cattle. It is in a low and dirty ſituation, between two rivers, which, at a little diſtance joining a ſmall ſtream, formerly made a convenient harbour; but it is now quite choaked up with ſand. It is a corporation, and is governed by two bailiffs, thirteen other burgeſſes, a recorder, town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. The two bailiffs, and thoſe for the preceding year, and recorder are ſole juſtices of the peace within the borough. It ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by the inhabitants who are houſekeepers. It is noted for making of ropes and cables for ſhipping, whence ariſes the proverb of a man that is hanged, that he is ſtabbed with a Bridport dagger. It is fourteen miles weſt of Dorcheſter, thirty-ſeven eaſt-by-north of Exeter, and one hundred and thirty-nine weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

BRIE (Germain de) a learned writer, of the ſixteenth century, was born at Auxerre, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowledge of the languages, and particularly of the Greek. He wrote ſeveral works in Latin, which are eſteemed, and died in 1538.

Brie Champenoise, a diſtrict in France, between the rivers Seine and Marne. It is fertile in corn, and all ſorts of fruits. The paſtures are very good, and the inhabitants make excellent cheeſe. The principal places are Meaux, Troſmes, Provins, Colomiers, Chateaux, Thierry, Montereau-Faut-Jonne, and Sezanne. Brie Pariſienne is in the Iſle of France, and the chief places are Lagni, Brie Count Robert, and Corboil.

Brie Comte Robert, a town of France, in Brie Pariſienne, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 2. 41. E. Lat. 48. 41. N.

BRIEG, a town of Germany, in Sileſia. It might have paſſed for a handſome place before the laſt ſiege; the caſtle, the college, and the arſenal being very great ornaments, and moſt of the houſes were well built. But the Pruſſians, who beſieged it in 1741, threw two thouſand one hundred and twenty-two bombs into it, and four thouſand ſeven hundred and fourteen cannon bullets, which reduced a great part of the town to aſhes, and quite ruined a wing of the caſtle. It was obliged to ſurrender, after ſuſtaining ſeven days continual fire. The Pruſſians, to whom this place was ceded by the peace, have augmented the fortifications, and built a new ſuburb. It ſtands upon the Oder, on the other ſide of which there are plenty of fallow deer, and large foreſts of beech and oak-trees. They have a yearly fair, at which they ſell above twelve thouſand horned cattle. Since 1728 they have begun to manufacture fine cloth. It is twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Breſlaw, and fifteen north-eaſt of Oppellen. Long. 17. 35. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

BRIENNE, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Aube. The caſtle is alſo called Brienne, and is about a mile from the town. It is twenty-three miles directly north of Chalons.

Brienne (Gautier de) deſcended of an illuſtrious family, fruitful in great men, ſignalized himſelf, in 1188, by his courage at the defence of the city of Acre, againſt the Saracens. He was at length king of Sicily, and duke of Apulia, by his marriage with Mary Alberie, and died of a wound he received in defending her poſſeſſions, in 1205.

Brienne (Gautier de) ſurnamed the Great, and the ſon of the former, was count of Brienne and Japha. He went into the Holy Land, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage

courage againſt the Saracens, but being taken priſoner, was put to death, about the year 1251.

BRIENNE (GAUTIER DE) the great grandſon of the former, was educated at the court of Robert the Good, king of Naples and Sicily. He rendered himſelf maſter of Florence, but being driven from thence, went into France, where, by his ſervices, he, in the year 1356, obtained the poſt of conſtable, but was killed the ſame year, at the battle of Poictiers.

BRIENNE (JOHN DE) of the ſame family, was king of Jeruſalem, in 1210, and emperor of Conſtantinople, in 1223. He ſignalized himſelf by his valour, but was equally remarkable for his avarice, which occaſioned the misfortunes of that empire. He died in 1237.

BRIENNE. See LOMENIE.

BRIESCIA, a palatinate, ſo called, in the duchy of Lithuania, in Poland. The name given to it by ſome is Poleſia. It is bounded on the north by Novogrode and Troki, on the weſt by thoſe of Bielſko and Lublin, on the ſouth by that of Chelm and Upper Volhinia, and on the eaſt by the territory of Rziczica. This province is of conſiderable extent from eaſt to weſt, and is watered by the rivers Bug and Pripeſe; it is full of woods and marſhes, and there are lakes that yield large quantities of fiſh, that are ſalted by the inhabitants, and ſent into the neighbouring provinces.

BRIET (PHILIP) a learned Jeſuit and geographer, born at Abbeville, in 1660. He wrote ſeveral geographical pieces, and other works which are eſteemed, and died in 1668.

BRIEU (St.) in Latin, *Briocus*, the diſciple of St. Germain, biſhop of Ireland, in the ſeventh century. He took refuge in Brittany, where he built a monaſtery, that became ſo celebrated, that a city was ſoon built about it, which was called by his name, and afterwards erected into a biſhopric.

BRIEUX (St.) a town of France, in Upper Brittany, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a bottom, ſurrounded with mountains, which deprive it of a proſpect of the ſea, though it is not above a mile and a quarter from it, and there forms a ſmall port. The churches, ſtreets, and ſquares are tolerably handſome; but the town is without walls and ditches. The church of St. Michael is in the ſuburb of the ſame name, and is the largeſt in the place. The convent of the Cordeliers is well built, and the garden is ſpacious. The college, which is very near, is maintained by the town, for the inſtruction of youth. It is fifty miles north-weſt of Rennes, and two hundred and forty weſt of Paris. Long. 2. 58. W. Lat. 48. 33. N.

BRIGGS (HENRY) an eminent mathematician, in the ſixteenth century, was born at Warley Wood, in the pariſh of Halifax, in Yorkſhire, about the year 1556, and educated at St. John's college, in Cambridge, where he applied himſelf chiefly to the ſtudy of the mathematics. He was afterwards the firſt profeſſor of geometry, in Greſham-college, and in 1619, was made Savilian profeſſor of geometry, at Oxford. He was a man of great probity, eaſy of acceſs, free from arrogance, moroſeneſs, envy, ambition, and avarice; he ſet little value on riches; was contented with his own ſtation; and preferred a ſtudious retirement to all the ſplendid circumſtances of life. He wrote, 1. *Logarithmorum Chilias Prima.* 2. *Arithmetica Logarithmica.* 3. *Trigonometria Britannica.* 4. A ſmall Tract on the North-weſt Paſſage, and ſome other works. He died January 26, 1630.

BRIGGS (WILLIAM) an eminent phyſician, in the latter end of the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of Auguſtin Briggs, eſq four times member for the city of Norwich, where our author was born. He ſtudied at the univerſity of Cambridge, was a good linguiſt and philoſopher, and well verſed in moſt parts of learning. He wrote a work, intitled *Ophthalmographia*; and another, intitled *Nova Viſionis Theora.* He was phyſician in ordinary to king William III. and died September 4, 1704, aged ſixty-two years.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a ſmall ſea-port town of Suſſex, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thurſday, and September 4, for pedlar's ware. It is a large ill built and very populous town, whoſe inhabitants are chiefly fiſhermen. It is ſeated near the ſea, and has a pretty good harbour. It is nine miles weſt-by-north of Newhaven, ſeven eaſt of New Shoram, and ſixty-one ſouth of London. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

BRIGNIOLES, a town of France, in Provence, remarkable for its prunes; is ſeated among mountains, in an agreeable country, three hundred and twenty-five miles from Paris. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 43. 24. N.

BRILL, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of the iſland Voorn; is ſeated on the mouth of the Meuſe, and forms a very good harbour, that will hold two hundred veſſels at a time. It is a handſome well peopled town, ſeated in a territory that produces good wheat, but the air is very indifferent. It was in this place that the confederates of the United Provinces laid the firſt foundation of their republic, which happened rather by chance than any premeditated deſign. For ſome being driven from the Low Countries by the duke of Alva, they ſought for refuge in England, where they equipped a fleet of about forty ſail, under the command of count Lumay, with which they ſcoured the ſea. On the complaint of the duke of Alva to queen Elizabeth, they were refuſed a retreat into the Engliſh ports; upon which they retired to Enkhuiſe, and took three ſhips of Antwerp, richly laden, and another of Biſcay. From thence they went to the iſland of Voorn, where Brill is ſeated, and attacking the town, became maſters of it. Then they pillaged the churches and convents all round, and broke the images: after which, they fortified the town, and made it the firſt aſſylum of their liberty. This gave an opportunity to the prince of Orange to execute his deſigns. It is fourteen miles ſouth-weſt of Rotterdam, and twelve ſouth of Delft. Long. 3. 56. E. Lat. 51. 53. N.

BRILL (MATTHEW and PAUL) two celebrated painters, natives of Antwerp. Matthew was born in 1550, he ſtudied at Rome, and was eminent for his performances in hiſtory and landſcapes, in the galleries of the Vatican. He was employed by pope Gregory XIII. and died in 1584.

Paul, who was born in 1554, followed his brother Matthew to Rome, and painted in conjunction with him. After his deceaſe, he brought himſelf into credit by his landſcapes; his lateſt are more pleaſant, more noble, and painted with a better guſto than his earlier productions. He was much in favour with pope Sixtus V. and his ſucceſſor Clement VIII. and painted the famous piece about ſixty feet long, in which St. Clement is caſt into the ſea, with an anchor about his neck. He died in 1626, at ſeventy-two years of age.

BRILLON (PETER JAMES) a celebrated advocate in the parliament of Paris, in which city he was born, on the 15th of January, 1671. He wrote ſeveral works, the principal of which is, The Dictionary of Arrets, or the Juriſprudence of the Parliaments of France; the beſt edition of this work is that of 1727, in ſix volumes, folio.

BRINDISI, an ancient celebrated town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, and kingdom of Naples, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has a caſtle built in the ſea, at the entrance of the port, which is extremely ſtrong, and is alſo defended by two forts. Its territory has whole foreſts of olive trees. It is thirty-three miles eaſt of Tarento, forty-five north-weſt of Otranto, and fifty-three ſouth-eaſt of Bari. Long. 18. 5. E. Lat. 40. 52. N.

BRINN, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, in Moravia. It is pretty large, and well built; the aſſembly of the ſtates is held alternately there and at Olmutz. The caſtle of Spilberg is on an eminence, out of the town, and is its principal defence. It was inveſted by the king of Pruſſia, in 1742, but he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. It is near the river Swart, twenty-four miles north-eaſt of Znaim, twenty-eight ſouth-weſt of Olmutz, and fifty north of Vienna. Long. 16. 20. E. Lat. 49. 14. N.

BRINVILLIERS (MARY MARGARET D'AUBRAY, marchioneſs of) famous for her horrid crimes, was the daughter of M. Dreux d'Aubray, lieutenant civil at Paris. She was of a middling ſtature, and of an advantageous perſon, that ſeemed to expreſs the characters of virtue, adorned with all the graces of her ſex. Deceived by this outſide, the marquiſs de Brinvilliers, the ſon of M. de Gobelin, preſident of the chamber of accounts, who was colonel of the regiment of Normandy, married her, and ſoon after introduced into his family a captain of horſe, who was a baſtard ſon of a nobleman, and took the name of St. Croix. The lady, charmed with this viſitor, ſoon obtained a ſeparation from her huſband, and had her fortune returned. She then lived in the moſt ſcandalous manner with her lover; but though her huſband made no public complaint of it, the lieutenant civil, enraged at his daughter's conduct, cauſed St. Croix to be arreſted in the marchioneſs's coach, and confined in the baſtile above a year. He there became acquainted with an Italian, named Exili, who was remarkably ſkilled in poiſons, and St. Croix, becoming his pupil, ſoon ſurpaſſed his maſter. On his being ſet at liberty, he took the Italian with him, and ſoon communicated all he knew to his miſtreſs.

The marchioneſs, enchanted with thoſe wonderful ſecrets, became reconciled to her father, in order to make him the victim, and St. Croix ſhared in her crimes, in hopes of obtaining a ſhare of his fortune. He compoſed poiſons, and the marchioneſs tried them on the ſick in the hoſpital of the Hotel Dieu. Under the pretence of aſſiſting them, ſhe gave them poiſoned biſcuits, and attentively watched the progreſs of the poiſon. She alſo, at her own houſe, poiſoned ſeveral other perſons with pigeon-pies, which occaſioned the death of ſome whom ſhe had no deſign to kill; and likewiſe made an attempt upon her chamber-maid, to whom ſhe gave a ſlice of ham, but ſhe recovered after a long illneſs. This poiſon appeared too weak for the lieutenant civil; ſhe there-

fore compoſed a ſtronger, and gave it her father in ſome ſoop ſhe prepared for him, at his country ſeat at Offement. Mr. d'Aubray was ſucceeded in his poſt by his eldeſt ſon, and into his ſervice the marchioneſs introduced one named Lachauſée, a domeſtic of St. Croix. The new lieutenant-civil going into the country in 1670, with his brother, a counſellor of the parliament, and ſix of his friends, they ate of a poiſoned pie. The lieutenant became conſumptive, and died two months after, and Lachauſée concealed his guilt with ſuch care, that though the counſellor did not ſurvive his brother ſix weeks, he left that monſter a hundred crowns.

The marchioneſs, who had now no other obſtacle but her huſband, poiſoned him in order to marry her lover; but St. Croix not chuſing to marry a woman as wicked as himſelf, gave him antidotes, and he lived in ſpite of his wife, to be a witneſs of her puniſhment. Mean while St. Croix fell a victim to his horrid art; for one day, while he was preparing poiſon for the deſtruction of others, the glaſs maſk he wore to ſecure himſelf from the poiſonous vapours, falling off, he was ſuffocated. No body had the leaſt ſuſpicion of him, but as no heir appeared, the commiſſary put his ſeal on his apartment, and afterwards, on examining his effects, there was found his ſtrong box, and a note to the following effect: "I humbly intreat thoſe into whoſe "hands this box ſhall fall, to do me the favour to give it "into the marchioneſs de Brinvilliers own hands, with "every thing it contains, but if ſhe be dead before me, to "burn it, and all within it, without opening or removing "any thing, &c. This is my laſt will, made at Paris, "May 22, 1672. St. Croix." The commiſſary laughed at this will, and cauſing the ſtrong box to be opened, it was found to contain ſeveral packets, filled with a moſt ſubtile kind of poiſon, a great number of love letters, and a promiſe of thirty thouſand livres from the marchioneſs.

The lady endeavoured, in vain, to obtain the iron cheſt, and entered a proteſt againſt the payment of the note, as being obtained by ſurpriſe, and then fled to Liege, in Weſtphalia. Had it not been for the folly of Lachauſée, the world would have been ignorant of her crimes. He had oppoſed the fixing of the ſeal, alledging, that he had ſerved St. Croix ſeven years, and that he owed him two hundred piſtoles, and a hundred crown pieces. The widow of the lieutenant civil had ſuſpected him, and now cauſed him to be ſeized; and being put to the torture, he confeſſed his crimes, declared that St. Croix had given him poiſon for the marchioneſs's brothers, and that ſhe knew of their being poiſoned, on which he was condemned to be broke alive on the wheel. This, with the marchioneſs's flight, rendered her ſuſpected, and the apothecary who furniſhed the drugs being taken up, depoſed, that the marchioneſs and St. Croix acted in concert, on which ſhe was ſentenced to be beheaded. An exempt, who was ſent to ſeize her, obtained the permiſſion of the council of Liege, but he had reaſon to fear that the people would not ſuffer the privilege of the ſacred aſylum to be violated, he therefore put on the diſguiſe of an abbé, and addreſſing the marchioneſs, ſhe accepted of him as her lover, and agreed to take a walk with him out of the city, but found company there which ſhe did not expect. The exempt having committed her to the care of eight archers, returned to the convent, and ſeized her papers, among which was an account of all her crimes. She was then taken back into France, and being tried, was ſentenced to be put to the torture, to induce her to confeſs, to make the amende honourable, to be beheaded, and afterwards burnt. The firſt part of the ſentence ſhe eſcaped by confeſſing her horrid crimes, and on the 16th of July, 1676, ſhe was beheaded, burnt entirely to aſhes, and thoſe thrown into the air.

BRIONNE, a town of France, in Normandy, ſeated on the river Rille. Long. 0. 51. E. Lat. 49. 51. N.

BRIOT (Nicholas) a native of Lorrain, and engraver of the mint to the king of France, in which kingdom he was the inventor, or at leaſt the propoſer, of coining money by a preſs, inſtead of the former manner of hammering. He was afterwards employed, both in England and Scotland, and a ſpecial commiſſion was appointed for making trial of his experience, ſkill, and induſtry, in the coinage of money at the Mint, dated at Weſtminſter June 13, 1631. Vertue ſays, that he ſaw in a private family a peach ſtone, on which was carved the head of king Charles, a full face, encompaſſed with a laurel, and, on the reverſe, St. George on horſeback, with the garter round it, and on this ſtone was Briot's cypher. The tradition of that family ſays, That the carver having been removed from the ſervice of the crown, and at laſt obtaining the place of a poor knight at Windſor, cut that curioſity to ſhew he was not ſuperannuated, nor incapable of his office, as he had been repreſented.

BRIOUDE, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne. There are two Brioudes, three quarters of a mile from each other, the one is called the Church Brioude, the other Old Brioude. The houſes are built after the antique manner, and are badly diſpoſed. The canons are all temporal lords and counts. It is in no dioceſe, but depends immediately on the pope. There are ſeveral convents; and, among the reſt, the church of St. Ferrol, which is highly celebrated. Near the Old Town is a ſtone bridge on the river Allier, which conſiſts of one arch; this is eſteemed a ſtupendous ſtructure, and is thought to be a work of the Romans. The inhabitants have no manufactures. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth of Iſſoire, twenty ſouth-eaſt of St. Flour, and two hundred and twenty-five ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 25. E. Lat. 45. 14. N.

BRIQUERAS a town in Piedmont, ſeated in the valley of Lucern, three miles from the town of that name, and four ſouth of Pignerol. It had a very ſtrong caſtle towards the latter end of the ſixteenth century, but when the French got footing in it, it was ruined, that is, before they delivered it up to the duke of Savoy in 1696. Long. 7. 24. E. Lat. 44. 41. N.

BRIQUEVILLE (Francis de) baron of Colombieres, an excellent captain in the ſixteenth century, deſcended from an ancient and noble family in Normandy. He ſignaliſed himſelf by his valour in defence of the party of the Calviniſts, and died fighting at the breach of St. Loo. in 1574, to ſacrifice his blood, as he ſaid, for the truths of the Goſpel.

BRISACH, a town of Germany, and capital of Briſgaw. It was twice in poſſeſſion of the French, but reſtored to the Houſe of Auſtria, in conſequence of treaties of peace. It was a very ſtrong place, but the fortifications have been demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the Rhine, where there is a bridge of boats, thirty-two miles ſouth of Straſburg. Long. 7. 49. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

Brisach (New) a town of France, in Alſace, built by order of Lewis XIV. over againſt Old Briſach, and fortified by Vauban. It is a mile and a quarter from the Rhine, and thirty-two miles ſouth of Straſburg. Long. 7. 46. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

BRISEIS, or Hippodamia, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Briſeis, and wife of Mynes, king of Lyrneſſa. After Achilles had taken that city, and killed her huſband, ſhe became his captive; that hero loved her tenderly, but Agamemnon taking her from him, ſhe became the accidental cauſe of numberleſs diſorders in the Grecian army. Achilles retired to his tent, and, till the death of Patroclus, refuſed to fight againſt the Trojans. The reſentment of this prince is finely painted in the Iliad.

BRISGAW, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the eaſtern banks of the Rhine, about fifty miles in length, and thirty in breadth. The principal places are Old Briſach, New Briſach, Freyburgh, Rhinmarck, and an iſland in the Rhine.

BRISSOT (Peter) one of the ableſt phyſicians of the ſixteenth century, was born at Fontenai le Comte, in Poitou. He ſtudied at Paris, and having taken his doctor's degree, bent his thoughts to the reforming of phyſic, by reſtoring the precepts of Hippocrates and Galen, and exploding the maxims of the Arabians: to this purpoſe he publicly explained Galen's works, inſtead of thoſe of Avicenna, Rhaſis, and Meſſue. He afterwards reſolved to travel to acquire the knowledge of plants, and going to Portugal, practiſed phyſic in the city of Ebora. His new method of bleeding in pleuriſies, on the ſide the pleuriſy was, raiſed a kind of civil war among the Portugueſe phyſicians; it was brought before the univerſity of Salamanca, who at laſt gave judgment, that the opinion aſcribed to Briſſot was the pure doctrine of Galen. The partizans of Denys, his opponent, appealed in 1529 to the emperor, to prevent the practice, as being attended with deſtructive conſequences; but Charles III. duke of Savoy, happening to die at this time of a pleuriſy, after having been bled on the oppoſite ſide, the proſecution dropped. He wrote an Apology for his Practice, but died before it was publiſhed, in 1552; but Anthony Luceus, his friend, printed it at Paris three years after. Renatus Moreau procured a new edition of it at Paris in 1622, and annexed to it a treatiſe, entitled, *De Miſſione Sanguinis in Pleuritide*, together with the Life of Briſſot.

BRISTOL, a city and ſea-port town, which ſtands partly in Glouceſterſhire, and partly in Somerſetſhire, but is independent on both, it being a county of itſelf. It is generally eſteemed the ſecond city in England, for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants, and is ſeated on the rivers Avon and Frome. The former runs through the city, and has a large ſtone bridge built over it, conſiſting of four arches, with houſes built on it on each ſide. The quay or key is on the Frome, over which there is a draw-bridge for the conveniency of ſhips coming up to load and unload, which is very convenient. A little below this the Frome falls into the Avon. The ſtreets are numerous, thoſe in the city are built

built very close, and those on the out parts are spacious. The goods are carried upon sledges, which renders the streets very slippery. The College Green, which is parted from the city, is a very agreeable elegant place, and being on high ground, overlooks the city; in it there is a stately high cross, which is a fine Gothic structure, with the effigies of several kings of England all round it.

The cathedral is seated here, which is a fine Gothic structure, besides eighteen parish churches, among which is St. Mary of Radcliff, which stands high, and makes a fine appearance. There are likewise several meeting-houses for Protestant dissenters. They have lately had a fine exchange built, in the room of the tolsel, where the merchants used to meet. Queen's square is a very handsome spacious place, and has the statue of king William on horseback in the middle. Besides those, there are hospitals, charity schools, woollen manufactures, glass-houses, &c. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, and twenty-two common council-men, and sends two members to parliament. The hot well, a little distant from the city, is a place of great resort. The water is good in various diseases, particularly the diabetes, being a kind of natural lime water, but much more soft and pleasant. Not far from hence is a very cold bath, which is formed by water that gushes out of a rock in a great stream. In St. Vincent's rock, near the river Avon, transparent stones are found, harder than chrystal, and softer than diamonds, well known by the name of Bristol stones. There are hackney coaches to be had at Bristol on any occasion, but they do not stand in the streets to be hired, as in London. It has been said that the women who are born and brought up in this city are many of them homely and crooked, for which reason, any person that marries a citizen's daughter has his freedom, by a grant from queen Elizabeth; but, for my part, I have not perceived any great difference between this and other large towns in this respect; and as for the citizens being churlish and unpolite to strangers, it is a mere calumny. It is no wonder that merchants and tradesmen, immersed in business, should be intent in carrying it on, and not dedicate their time merely to pleasure and diversions, as too many do in other places, which perhaps some observing, have made this false conclusion. However, there is no reasonable entertainment wanting to unbend the mind, and give it a relish for the pleasurable part of life. They have a great fair on St. James's day, which is frequented by tradesmen from all parts of the kingdom. They have also another on January 25, for most sorts of goods. It has a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The number of houses are reckoned at nine thousand, and the inhabitants at seventy thousand. It is a bishop's see, created since the dissolution of the monasteries. It is fifty-one miles south of Hereford, one hundred and five south of Shrewsbury, one hundred and forty-five south of Chester, seventy-five west-south-west of Banbury, nineteen north-by-east of Wells, seventy-eight north-east of Exeter, thirty-six south-south-west of Gloucester, sixty-two south-south-west of Worcester, sixty-eight west-by-south of Oxford, and one hundred and seventeen west of London. Long. 2. 40. W. Lat. 51. 27. N.

BRISTOL (NEW) a town of Pensylvania, the capital of the county of Bucks, and seated on Delaware river, twenty miles north of Philadelphia. Long. 75. 10. W. Lat. 40. 45 N.

BRITAIN (GREAT). See ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES. We shall only observe here that the length of Great Britain, from Dunnet Head in Scotland, to Dartmouth in England, is five hundred and seventy measured miles, or four hundred and ninety geographical miles; and that from Harwich in England, to St. David's in Wales, is three hundred and six measured, or two hundred and sixty-six geographical miles, supposing they are computed in a direct line. But if we go as strait as we can along the road, it is three hundred and ninety-six measured miles, from New Haven in Sussex, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the length of England only; and from Harwich in Essex, to the Land's End in Coornwall, three hundred and seventy-one. But if it be measured directly across, from Malden in Essex, to St. David's in Wales, it is not much above three hundred miles.

BRITAIN, (NEW) or LABRADOR, lies to the north of the river and gulph of St. Laurence. It has been said, that the natural inhabitants of America are all of a copper colour, and without beards; but the inhabitants of this country are an exception to this, though not properly, for it is very plain they come from Greenland, they having both the same customs, cloathing, and aspect, as will plainly appear by reading the first voyages to the Icy Seas. These people, who are called Eskimaux, are so covered, that you can hardly see any part of their faces, or the ends of their fingers. Their cloathing is a kind of shirt, made of bladders or the guts of fish, cut into long slips, and sewed together. They have a kind of cassock of bear-skin, or of some other wild beast, or even bird, and a capuchin of the same materials as their shirts, which covers their heads, from the top of which proceeds a lock of hair, which falls over their foreheads. The shirt reaches down to their loins, aud the cassock hangs down behind to their thighs, and before terminates in a point a little below the girdle. But in women it reaches down all round to the middle of the leg, and they keep it close with a girdle, to which little bones are tied by way of ornament. The men have breeches of skins, with the hair on the inside, which are covered without with ermine, or such like skins. They have also stockings of skins, with the hair inwards, and boots on them, with the hair in like manner, and then another pair of breeches and boots. Their arrows are pointed with the teeth of sea-cows, and iron when they can get it. In the summer time they lie in the open air night and day, but in the winter they lodge in caves all together, without distinction.

The eskimaux have a large beard, which reaches up to their eyes, insomuch, that you can hardly discover any of their features. They have a savage look, a wildness in their eyes, large strong teeth, hair generally black, but some flaxen, which is always in great disorder, and the whole external appearance is very brutal. With regard to their manner, they are fierce, unsociable, and untractable. Their shape, size, and make, are well enough, and their skins as white as ours, which Charlevoix attributes to their wearing cloaths. But it is a great mistake, for I have seen native Indian women in Virginia, who had been cloathed from their infancy, with skins exactly of the colour of red copper. These people are but few, and yet they ramble over the vast tract of land that lies between Canada, the River St. Laurence, and the North Sea. Some of them have been seen in Newfoundland, but they spend their summer in Labrador.

BRITANNICUS, the son of the emperor Claudius and Messalina, was excluded from the empire, on his father's marrying Agrippina, for that princess set her son Nero on the throne, who poisoned Britannicus, A. D. 55.

BRITANNICUS (JOHN) one of the best Italian critics of the fifteenth century, was born at Palazzola, near Brescia, in Italy, and assumed the name of Britannicus, from his ancestors being natives of Britain. He published, among other works, Notes on Perseus, Terence, Statius, Ovid, and Juvenal, and died in 1510.

BRITTANY, or BRETAGNE, a considerable province of France. See BRETAGNE.

BRIVES-LA-GALLARD, a town of France, in Lower Limosin. It stands in a fruitful plain, opposite an island formed by the river Coreze, over which there are two handsome bridges. It is thirty-seven miles east of Limoges, and two hundred and ninety south of Paris. Long. 1. 45. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

BRIXEN (the Bishoprick of) is seated in the Tirol, near the frontiers of Friuli and Carinthia, towards the east. The bishop has a vote and seat in the diet of the empire, and furnishes his contignent when any tax is laid on Tirol. The principal places are Brixen, Sertzingen, Breuneck, and Lientz.

BRIXEN, the capital of the bishoprick of the same name, and where the bishop commonly resides, is seated on the river Eisache, at some distance from the mountain Brenner. It is surrounded with mountains, where there are plenty of vineyards, which yield good red wine. It is a populous town, and the houses are well built with piazzas, and are painted on the outside. The public buildings are very handsome, and there are several spacious squares. It is much frequented, on account of the mineral waters that are near it. Long. 11. 50. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

BROCARDY (JAMES) an apocalyptic or prophetical author, and one of the enthusiasts of the sixteenth century, was born at Venise. He embraced the Protestant religion, discovered great zeal against popery, and published several books in Holland, in which he asserted, that the several events of the sixteenth century had been foretold by the prophets, and after having applied the Scriptures, as his fancy directed, to past transactions, he took the liberty to apply them to future occurrences, and prophesied, that by virtue of such and such passages, this or the other thing would happen to queen Elizabeth, to the prince of Orange, and to Philip II. He was living in 1594. Among his other works, he published a Commentary on the Revelations, and a mystical and prophetical Explication of Leviticus. The Catholic writers abused Brocardy as an impostor, and a promoter of wars and insurrections; but tho' he might have been the cause of disturbances, he does not appear to have been a knavish impostor. He is said to have had otherwise an excellent character, and to have sincerely believed what he taught. Being unable to answer the objections made against his system, he at last promised to meddle no more with prophecies.

BRODEAU (JOHN) in Latin *Brodæus*, a learned critic, and canon of Tours, the place of his birth. His chief works are, 1. A Commentary on the *Anthologia*. 2. Ten Books of Miſcellanies. 3. Notes on Oppian, Euripides, &c. He died in 1563, aged ſixty-three.

BROD, a town of Hungary, and county of Poſſega, in Sclavonia, ſeated on the river Save. It was once more conſiderable than at preſent. It is memorable for the victory over the Turks in 1688. It is twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Poſſega, and twenty-eight eaſt of Gradiſca. Long. 18. 36. Lat. 45. 20. N.

BRODRA, a town of Aſia, in the empire of the great mogul. It ſtands in a large ſandy plain, on the little river Waſſet, and is well fortified after the old way, with pretty good walls and towers. It is inhabited by Banians and callico weavers. The country about it produces plenty of gum lack and indigo. It is fifty miles from Cambaya, and fifty-five from Amadabat. Long. 72. 30. E. Lat. 22. 10. N.

BROEKHUIZEN (JOHN) in Latin *Janus Broukhuſius*, a man of learning and a ſoldier, was born at Amſterdam, on the 20th of Nov. 1646. After being ſeveral years with an apothecary, he entered into the army, where he behaved with ſuch bravery, that he was raiſed to the rank of captain. He publiſhed ſeveral Latin pieces, among which are, 1. His Poems, in ſixteen books. 2. All the entire Latin Works of Actius Sincerus Sannazarius, of Naples, with notes. 3. Sextus Aurelius Propertius's four books of Elegies, with notes, &c. He died at Amſterdam, on the 15th of December, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

BROKE, or BROOKE, (ſir ROBERT) an eminent lawyer, was the ſon of Thomas Brooke, of Claverly, in Shropſhire, where he was born, and was at length educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and became one of the greateſt lawyers of his time. In 1552 he was called to be ſerjeant at law, and in 1553, the firſt year of queen Mary, he was made lord chief juſtice of the common pleas, about which time he was knighted. He was not only eſteemed a great man in his profeſſion, but had likewiſe a good character for integrity and juſtice, both at the bar and bench. He wrote, 1. An Abſtract of the Year-Books till the time of Queen Mary. 2. Certain Caſes adjudged in the Time of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary. 3. Readings on the Statute of Limitations, made in the 3d Henry VIII. Sir Robert died in 1558.

BROME (ALEXANDER) a poet and attorney in the lord-mayor's court, in the reign of Charles II. was the author of a number of ſongs, madrigals, epigrams, and other little pieces of poetry. His ſongs were much ſung by the Cavaliers, and their tunes played by every fidler; but the loyalty and the tune appear to have been the chief recommendation of theſe compoſitions. His moſt conſiderable performance is a Tranſlation of Horace. He died in June, 1666, to the great regret of all his friends, who loſt a very agreeable companion.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on February 3, and Auguſt 5, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Ravenſburn, five miles eaſt of Croydon, and nine ſouth-by-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 5. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

BROMLEY (ABBOTS) a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on Thurſday before Midlent Sunday, May 22, and Auguſt 24, for horſes and horned cattle. It is a very poor town, ſeated in a barren ſpot of land, and its market is very mean. It is twelve miles eaſt of Stafford, twelve north of Litchfield, and one hundred and thirty north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 45. W. Lat. 52. 45. N.

BROMSGROVE, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, and two fairs, on June 24, and October 1, for linen, cloth, cheeſe, and horſes. It is a pretty good town, ſeated on the river Salwarp, being well inhabited by clothiers, and the market is large for corn, cattle, and all ſorts of proviſions. It is ten miles ſouth-weſt of Kidderminſter, twenty-four ſouth-weſt of Bridgenorth, eleven eaſt-north-eaſt of Worceſter, twenty-ſix ſouth-weſt of Coventry, and one hundred and ſixteen north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 5. W. Lat. 52. 26. N.

BROMYARD, a town of Herefordſhire, with a market on Mondays; and five fairs, on Thurſday before March 2, for horned cattle and horſes; on May 3. Whit-Monday, Thurſday before July 25, and Thurſday before October 29, for black cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, containing about two hundred houſes, and the market is good for cattle and corn. It is twelve miles weſt of Worceſter, and one hundred and twenty-five weſt-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 46. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

BRON, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Paveſan, where the Imperialiſts had the advantage over the French in 1703. It is ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Pavia. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

BRONCHORST (EVERARD) a celebrated civilian, was born at Daventer, and taught civil law at Wittemberg, Erfort, and Leyden. He wrote ſeveral works, and died in the laſt mentioned town in 1627, at ſeventy-three years of age. His father, who was named John Bronchorſt, was a learned mathematician, born at Nimeguen, and alſo wrote ſeveral works.

BRONTES, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the Cyclops, who worked at Vulcan's forge, and was thus named from his forging Jupiter's thunderbolts.

BRONTEUS, in Pagan mythology, one of the names which the Greeks gave to Jupiter, from the word Βροντὴ, which ſignifies thunder, whence the Latins called him thundering Jupiter. Some have alſo given the ſame name to Bacchus, on account of the noiſe and miſchief which attend drunkenneſs.

BRONTIUM, Βρονθεῖον, in Grecian antiquity, a place under the floor of the theatres, in which were brazen veſſels filled with ſtones and other materials, with which they imitated the noiſe of thunder.

BRONZINO (AGNOLO) an able Italian painter, excelled more particularly in portraits, and died in Florence about the year 1570.

BROOK (RALPH, or RAFE) eſq. York herald, and a ſkilful antiquary, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. This gentleman diſcovered many errors, in relation to pedigrees, in Camden's Britannia, which he offered to communicate to the author, but his offer was waved, and he was ſupercilioufly treated. Upon this, urged by perſonal reſentment, he ſedulouſly applied himſelf to a thorough examination of that celebrated work, and publiſhed a diſcovery of the errors which he found in the fourth edition of it. This book, in which Mr. Camden is treated with very little ceremony, or even common decency, was of great uſe to him in the fifth edition, publiſhed in 1600. Mr. Brook died on the 15th of October, 1625, aged ſeventy-three; and about a century after his deceaſe was publiſhed, in quarto, his ſecond Diſcovery of Errors, to which his head is prefixed.

BROSSARD (SEBASTIAN DE) a famous French muſician, who wrote, in French, a Muſical Dictionary, a Diſſertation on the new Method of writing Muſic, two books of Motets, a Collection of Airs, &c. He died in 1730, at about ſeventy years of rge.

BROSSE (JAMES) a famous ſoldier in the ſixteenth century, born in the dukedom of Bourbon. It is ſaid that he was thirty when he began to carry arms, but ſoon became ſkilful in the military art, and gained the eſteem of Francis of Lorrain, duke of Guiſe, who raiſed him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He and his ſon were both killed at the battle of Dreux, in 1562.

BROSSIER (MARTHA) a pretended dæmoniac, who had like to have been the occaſion of great troubles in France, towards the end of the ſixteenth century. Her father, who was a weaver of Romorantin, found it more convenient to ramble about with his three daughters, one of whom knew how to make a thouſand contorſions, than to keep cloſe to his trade. He therefore went up and down the neighbouring towns, and ſhewed his daughter as one that was poſſeſſed, and ſtood in great need of the exorciſms of the church. An incredible multitude of people got together to ſee this ſpectacle, but the fraud being diſcovered in the country, they removed to Paris, and made choice of the church of St. Genevive for the ſcene of this comedy, when a great conteſt aroſe between the Capuchins and phyſicians, on the reality of the poſſeſſion. At laſt, there being room to apprehend that this girl might be inſtructed to make anſwers capable of exciting a ſedition, the king and parliament took the affair in hand, and, by a decree, at once caſt out the devil.

BROUAGE, a town of France, in Saintonge, with a harbour. It conſiſts of five or ſix ſtreets, which terminate in the great ſquare. It is famous for its ſalt works, which are the fineſt in the kingdom. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth of Rochelle, and two hundred and ſeventy ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 45. 50. N.

BROUERSHAVEN, a port-town of the United Provinces, in the province of Zealand, and iſland of Schouen, ſeated on a bay of the ſea, on the north ſide of the iſland, nine miles ſouth-weſt of Helvoetſluys. Long. 3. 35. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

BROUGH, a town of Weſtmoreland, with a market on Wedneſday, and one fair, on the Thurſday before Whitſunday, for horned cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated under Stanmore hill, and was formerly of great note, being a Roman fortreſs, but it is now ſo much decayed, that it is little better than a village. It is five miles north of Kirby-Steven, thirty-ſeven ſouth-eaſt of Carliſle, and two hundred and ſixty-one north-north-weſt of London. Long. 17. 50. E. Lat. 54. 40. N.

BROUGHTON (HUGH) an Engliſh divine of great learning. When a youth, he had an agreeable and promiſing aſpect,

pect, and being travelling on foot on the northern road, was accoſted by the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, who aſked him whither he was going; he told him to Oxford, in order to be a ſcholar. Mr. Gilpin was ſo pleaſed with his appearance, and the quickneſs of his replies, that he took him with him to his own houſe, placed him in the ſchool which he had founded, ſuperintended his education, and at length ſent him to Chriſt's college, in Cambridge. He was particularly famous for Biblical learning, and his writings in that kind, particularly his Conſent of Times, ſhew him to have been an uncommon genius. He has, however, been very juſtly cenſured by the reverend Mr. Gilpin, for his ingratitude to his excellent patron, whom he endeavoured to ſupplant in the rectory of Houghton in the Spring. He wrote ſeveral other books, particularly a Commentary on the Apocalypſe, and the Prophet Daniel. He was warmly attached to the diſcipline of the church of England, and vigorouſly condemned that of the Preſbyterians. He died in 1612.

BROUNCKER, or BROUNKER, (WILLIAM) lord viſcount of Caſtle-Lyons, in Ireland, and the firſt preſident of the Royal Society, was the ſon of ſir William Brounker, knt. and born about the year 1620. He was diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge of the mathematics, and by the conſiderable poſts of honour and profit he enjoyed after the Reſtoration, for he had at the ſame time the office of chancellor to the queen, and the keeping of her great ſeal, that of one of the commiſſioners of the navy, and maſter of St. Catherine's hoſpital, near the Tower of London. He wrote, 1. Experiments of the recoiling of Guns. 2. An algebraical Paper upon the Squaring of the Hyperbola; and ſeveral Letters to Dr. Uſher, archbiſhop of Armagh. He died on the 5th of April, 1684, aged ſixty-four.

BROUSSON (CLAUDIUS) a famous Proteſtant advocate, born at Niſmes in 1647, pleaded at Toulouſe with reputation; but in 1683, receiving into his houſe the deputies of the reformed churches, where it was agreed to continue preaching, even tho' their churches ſhould be demoliſhed, he became apprehenſive of danger, retired to Niſmes, being afraid of being ſeized, he went to Geneva, from thence to Lauſanne. From this time he was inceſſantly travelling from city to city, and from province to province, and was ſometimes in France, and at others in Holland or in Germany, every where diſperſing writings by which he endeavoured to comfort and keep up his party; but being at laſt ſeized at Oleron, on the 19th of September, 1698, he was ſent to Montpellier, where he was inhumanly broke alive upon the wheel, on the 4th of November following. He wrote many works in favour of the Calviniſts.

BROUWER (ADRIAN) an eminent painter, born at Haerlem, in the year 1608. Frans Hals took him from begging in the ſtreets, and inſtructed him in the rudiments of painting; but, in return for this high obligation, Brouwer no ſooner found himſelf qualified to get a livelihood than he ran away from his maſter, went to France, and ſoon returning ſettled at Antwerp. His proper ſphere was works of humour, and he uſed to repreſent, in little pieces, his pot-companions, drinking, ſmoaking, gaming, fighting, &c which he performed with a pencil ſo free and tender, with ſo much of nature in his expreſſion, ſuch excellent drawing in all the parts, and good keeping in the whole, that none of his countrymen have ever been comparable to him on that ſubject. In his cups he was merry and facetious, and ſcorning to work while he had money in his pocket, he, by the help of wine and brandy, brought himſelf to the grave in the year 1638, at thirty years of age. He was ſo poor, that contributions were raiſed for laying him privately in the ground; but it is ſaid, that Rubens, who admired his genius, cauſed him to be ſoon after taken up, and gave his body a very handſome interment.

BROWER (CHRISTOPHER) a learned Jeſuit, born at Arnheim, obtained the eſteem of cardinal Baronius, and many other perſons of diſtinguiſhed learning. He publiſhed the Annals of Treves, an edition of Venantius Fortunatus, and other works, and died in 1617, aged fifty-eight.

BROWN (ROBERT) an Engliſh divine of the ſixteenth and beginning of the ſeventeeth centuries, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his being the founder of the ſect of the Browniſts, was nearly related to the lord treaſurer Cecil, and was the ſon of Anthony Brown, of Tolthorp, in Rutlandſhire, eſq. He was born at Northampton, and educated at Cambridge, and was afterwards a ſchool-maſter in Southwark. About the year 1580, he began to inveigh openly againſt the diſcipline and ceremonies of the church of England, and the next year preached theſe doctrines at Norwich, for which he was convened before Dr. Freak, biſhop of Norwich, and other eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners, who committed him to the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Norwich, but he was ſoon after releaſed by the interpoſition of the lord treaſurer Burleigh. After this, he ſettled at Middleburgh, in Zealand, where he and his followers obtained leave of the ſtates to worſhip God their own way; but returning to England about the year 1585, and labouring to promote his ſect at Northampton, the biſhop of Peterborough ſent him a citation to come before him, which he refuſing to obey, he was excommunicated; when, it is ſaid, that he was ſo deeply affected with the ſolemnity of this cenſure, that he made his ſubmiſſion, moved for abſolution, and received it; and renouncing his principles of ſeparation, was, in the year 1590, preferred to the rectory of a church in Northamptonſhire; but others ſay, that he never formally recanted his errors, either by word or writing. He wrote a work intitled A Treatiſe of Reformation without tarrying for any Man, and other pieces. When he was above eighty years of age, he was committed to Northampton goal, where he ſoon after died, in 1630, after affirming that he had been committed to thirty-two priſons, in ſome of which he could not ſee his hand at noon day. His works are printed in a ſmall thin quarto.

BROWN (THOMAS) an humourous writer in the laſt century, was the ſon of a conſiderable farmer of Shiffnall, in Shropſhire. He received the firſt part of his education at Newport ſchool, in that county, where he attained a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and Spaniſh languages; and from thence removed to Chriſt-church college, Oxford; but ſome little irregularities in his life would not ſuffer him to ſtay long at the univerſity; and without acquainting his father with his deſign, he, on the receipt of a ſum of money, intended for the promotion of his ſtudies, left Oxford and came to London, though his father intended to educate him for one of the learned profeſſions. His money being ſpent, and he ſlighted by his pretended friends, he wrote an humble epiſtle to his father for a ſupply, but with what ſucceſs we are not informed. However, he was ſoon after ſchool-maſter of Kingſton upon Thames; but being impatient under a recluſe life, he abandoned this employment, and returned to London, where he had no other recourſe, but writing for the bookſellers. His firſt piece was an Account of the Converſion of Mr. Bays, wrote by way of dialogue, which met with a very favourable reception, and made his company greatly coveted; but though it might have recommended him to the great as well as the ingenious, yet he was of a temper that would not admit of his chuſing his acquaintance by intereſt, and he ſlighted every opportunity of recommending himſelf to thoſe who might have advanced his fortune. He was of a careleſs, gay, and lazy temper, negligent in the choice of his companions, who were frequently the moſt mean and deſpicable, and though in other reſpects a good-natured man, would rather loſe his friend than his joke. He was particularly fond of ſcandal; and whenever he could find occaſion dealt it out liberally, and neither friend nor foe could eſcape, when he was ſeized with the humour of abuſe. His whole works, conſiſting of dialogues, eſſays, declamations, ſatires, letters from the dead to the living, tranſlations, &c. are printed in four volumes, duodecimo. In ſhort, Tom Brown died in the year 1704, and was interred in the cloiſter of Weſtminſter abbey, near the remains of Mrs. Behn.

BROWN (ULYSSES MAXIMILIAN) a celebrated general, of the eighteen century, count of the Holy Roman Empire, field-marſhal of the armies of their imperial majeſties, and knight of the golden fleece, was a ſon of Ulyſſes, baron Brown and Camus, colonel of a regiment of cuiraſſiers, in the emperor's ſervice, and of one of the moſt ancient and noble families in Ireland. He was born at Baſil, on the 24th of October, 1705, and having finiſhed his firſt ſtudies at Limerick, in Ireland, was, in 1715, ſent for into Hungary, by count George Brown, his uncle, member of the aulic council of war, and colonel of a regiment of infantry. He was preſent at the famous battle of Belgrade, in 1717, and the year following followed his uncle into Italy, who made him continue his ſtudies, in the Clementine college, at Rome, till the year 1721, when he was ſent to Prague, in order to learn the civil law. At the end of the year 1723, he became captain in his uncle's regiment, and in 1725, lieutenant-colonel; in 1730, he went into Corſica with a battalion of his regiment, and contributed greatly to the taking of Callanfara, where he received a conſiderable wound in his thigh; in 1732, the emperor made him chamberlain; and the ſame year, he came into England, to claim the rich inheritance of the lordſhip of Mountany, of which he was the only heir, by the death of his grandfather on the mother's ſide, James Fitzgerald, earl of Deſmond, in Ireland; but a war breaking out in Germany, obliged him to return thither before he had obtained it. He was raiſed to the rank of colonel in 1734, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in the war of Italy, eſpecially at the battles of Parma and Guaſtalla, and in burning in the preſence of the French army, the bridge which the marſhal de Noailles had cauſed to be thrown over the Adige, that he was made general in 1736. The following year he favoured the retreat of the army, after the unhappy battle of Banjaluca in Boſnia,

Boſnia, by an excellent manœuvre, and ſaved all the baggage. His admirable conduct upon this occaſion, was rewarded by his obtaining a ſecond regiment of infantry, vacant by the death of count Francis de Wallis. On the 4th of July, 1738, he likewiſe diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Cornea, in Hungary.

At his return to Vienna, in 1739, the emperor Charles VI. raiſed him to the rank of general-field-marſhal-lieutenant, and made him counſellor in the Aulic council of war. After the death of that prince, the king of Pruſſia entering Sileſia, count Brown, with a ſmall body of troops, diſputed the country with him inch by inch. He commanded the infantry of the right wing of the Auſtrian army, at the battle of Molwitz, and, though wounded, made an honourable retreat. In 1742 he went into Bohemia, and commanded the infantry at the engagement of Sahai, near Budweis, when prince Lobkowitz repulſed the French, commanded by marſhal Broglio. The following year, the queen of Hungary made him a privy-counſellor, at her coronation in Bohemia. He at length paſſed into Bavaria, where he commanded the van-guard of the Auſtrian army, ſeized Deckendorf, with a great quantity of baggage, and obliged the French to abandon the banks of the Danube, which the Auſtrian army paſſed in full ſecurity; and the ſame year, viz. in 1743, the queen of Hungary ſent him to Worms, in quality of her plenipotentiary to the king of England, where he put the laſt hand to the treaty of alliance between the courts of Vienna, London, and Turin. In 1744 he followed prince Lobkowitz into Italy, took the city of Veletri, on the 4th of Auguſt, in ſpite of the ſuperior numbers of the enemy, entered their camp, overthrew ſeveral regiments, and took many priſoners. The following year he was recalled into Bavaria, where he took the town of Wilſhofen, by aſſault, and received a dangerous ſhot in the thigh. The ſame year he was made general of the artillery, and in January, 1746, marched for Italy, at the head of a body of eighteen thouſand men. He then drove the Spaniards out of the Milaneſe, and having joined the forces under prince de Lichtenſtein, commanded the left wing of the Auſtrian army, at the battle of Placentia, on the 15th of June, 1746, and defeated the right wing of the enemy's forces, commanded by marſhal de Maillebois. After this victory, he commanded in chief the army againſt the Genoeſe, ſeized the paſs of Boſetta or Bochetta, though defended by above four thouſand men, and took the city of Genoa. Count Brown at length joined the king of Sardinia's troops, and took, in conjunction with him, Mont-Alban, and the county of Nice. On the 30th of November he paſſed the Var, in ſpite of the French troops, entered Provence, and took the iſles of St. Margaret and St. Honorat, and thought to have rendered himſelf maſter of a much greater part of Provence, when the revolution, which happened in Genoa, and marſhal de Belleiſle's advancing with his army, obliged him to make that fine retreat, which procured him the admiration and eſteem of all perſons ſkilled in war. He employed the reſt of the year 1747, in defending the ſtates of the houſe of Auſtria in Italy, and after the peace in 1748, he was ſent to Nice, to regulate there, in conjunction with the duke of Belliſle and the marquis de las Minas, the differences that had ariſen with reſpect to the execution of ſome of the articles of the definitive treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

The empreſs queen, to reward theſe ſignal ſervices, eſpecially his glorious campaigns in Italy, in 1749, made him governor of Tranſylvania, where he rendered himſelf generally admired for his probity and diſintereſtedneſs. In 1752 he obtained the government of the city of Prague, with the chief command of the troops in that kingdom; and in 1753 the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, honoured him with the collar of the order of the white eagle, and the next year he was declared field marſhal.

The king of Pruſſia entering Saxony in 1756, and attacking Bohemia, count Brown marched againſt him, repulſed that prince at the battle of Loboſitz, on the firſt of October, tho' he had only twenty-ſix thouſand eight hundred men, and the king of Pruſſia had at leaſt forty thouſand. Seven days after this battle he undertook the famous march into Saxony, to deliver the Saxon troops, ſhut up between Pirna and Konigſtein, an action worthy of the greateſt captains, ancient or modern. He at length obliged the Pruſſians to retire from Bohemia, for which he was rewarded, by being made a knight of the golden fleece. Soon after count Brown haſtily aſſembled an army in Bohemia, to oppoſe the king of Pruſſia, who had again penetrated into that kingdom, at the head of all his forces, and on the ſixth of May fought the famous battle of Prague, in which, while he was employed in giving his orders for maintaining the advantages he had gained over the Pruſſians, he was ſo dangerouſly wounded, that he was obliged to be carried to Prague, where he died of his wounds, on the 26th of June, 1757, at fifty-two years of age. There is reaſon to believe, that had he not been wounded, he would have gained the victory, as he had broke the Pruſſians, and the brave count Schwerin, one of their greateſt generals, was ſlain.

Count Brown was not only an eminent general, but an able negociator, and was well verſed in politics. He had married on the 25th of Auguſt, 1726, Maria Philippina, counteſs of Marthinitz, of an illuſtrious family in Bohemia, by whom he had two ſons; the eldeſt Philip George, born at Novara, in Italy, on the 2d of June, 1727, who is chamberlain to their imperial majeſties, and colonel-commandant of the regiment of Wallis; the youngeſt, Joſeph Maria Ulyſſes, born at Pavia, on the 17th of October, 1728, is alſo chamberlain of their imperial majeſties, knight of Malta, and colonel-commandant of his father's regiment.

BROWNE (GEORGE) the firſt archbiſhop that embraced and promoted the reformation in Ireland. He was originally an Auſtin friar, and becoming eminent for his learning and other good qualities, was made provincial of the Auſtin monks in England; but having read ſome of Luther's writings, he was wont, among other things, to inculcate into the people, that they ſhould make their applications ſolely to Chriſt, and not to the Virgin Mary or the ſaints. King Henry VIII. being informed of this, took him into his favour, and promoted him to the archbiſhoprick of Dublin, March 12, 1534-5, where, in ſpite of the oppoſition of the popiſh party, he afterwards cauſed the liturgy, compiled by order of Edward VI. to be read in the churches, and, by his zeal, activity, and excellent life, was of ſingular ſervice in promoting the Reformation. He died in 1556.

BROWNE (ſir THOMAS) an eminent phyſician and celebrated writer, was born at London, October 19, 1605, and having ſtudied at Wincheſter college, and afterwards at Oxford, travelled through France and Italy, and returning by the way of Holland, took his degree of doctor of phyſic at Leyden. In 1636, he ſettled at Norwich, and the year following was incorporated as doctor of phyſic at Oxford. His *Religio Medici* made a great noiſe, and being tranſlated into Latin, inſtantly ſpread throughout Europe, and gained him a prodigious reputation; it was then tranſlated into almoſt every language in Europe. This book has been heavily cenſured by ſome, as tending to infidelity, and even atheiſm; while others, with much more reaſon, have applauded the piety, as well as the parts and learning of the author. The Rev. Mr. Granger obſerves, that among other peculiarities in this book, he ſpeaks of the ultimate act of love as a folly beneath a philoſopher; and ſays, that he could be content that we might procreate, like trees, without conjunction; but after the writing of it, he deſcended from his philoſophic dignity, and married an agreeable woman. It was ſaid, that his reaſon for marrying was, becauſe he could diſcover no better method of procreation. His Treatiſe on Vulgar Errors was read with equal avidity; he alſo publiſhed *Hydriotaphia*, or a Diſcourſe of ſepulchral Urns lately found in Norfolk. His reputation in his profeſſion was equal to his fame for learning in other reſpects, and therefore the college of phyſicians were pleaſed to take him into their number as an honorary member; and king Charles II. coming to Norwich in his progreſs, in 1671, was pleaſed to knight him, with ſingular marks of favour and reſpect. He died on his birth-day, in 1682, leaving ſeveral manuſcripts behind him, which were publiſhed under the title of The poſthumous Works of the learned Sir Thomas Browne, Knt. M. D.

BROWNE (EDWARD) the ſon of the former, phyſician to king Charles II. and preſident of the Royal College at London. He was born in the year 1642, and ſtudied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Merton college, Oxford. He then travelled, and at his return publiſhed a brief Account of ſome Travels in Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Theſſaly, Auſtria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Friuli, &c. he alſo publiſhed an Account of ſeveral Travels through great Part of Germany; the Life of Themiſtocles; and the Life of Sertorius, &c. He died Auguſt 27, 1708, in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age.

BROWNRIG, or BROUNRIG, (RALPH) biſhop of Exeter, was born at Ipſwich in Suffolk, in the year 1592, and educated at Cambridge, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his facetious and inoffenſive wit and eloquence, and his great knowledge and ſkill in philoſophy, hiſtory, and poetry. His firſt preferments were the rectory of Barley, in Hertfordſhire, and a prebend of Ely, from which he was gradually raiſed to the ſee of Exeter, to which he was nominated in 1641; but the troubles which ſoon followed did not ſuffer him to enjoy that dignity; for he was deprived of his revenues by the parliament party, ſo that he was almoſt reduced to want. However, about a year before his deceaſe, he was invited to be a preacher at the Temple, in London. He died December 7, 1659.

BRUCKSHAL, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Spires, on the river Satz, ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of Philipſ-

burg, and ten north-eaſt of Doulac. Long. 8. 30. E. Lat. 49. 15. N.

BRUGES, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, capital of the territory of Bruges, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a plain, eight miles from the ſea, and has a great number of canals, made for the benefit of trade, one of which leads to Ghent, another to Oſtend, another to Sluys, to Newport, to Furnes, to Ypres, and to Dunkirk, which you may reach in a day in the ſummer-time. All the waters about Bruges are without any current, but they may be changed in half an hour's time, by opening the ſluices, and letting the water run into the ſea. There are ſeveral bridges about the city, and that which was built in 1739 of free ſtone is very ſtately.

Bruges was in a very flouriſhing condition upwards of two hundred years ago, and every nation had a conſul herein, for the maintenance of their rights and privileges; but ſince the enlargement of Amſterdam and Antwerp, the trade is diminiſhed, and its inhabitants are not numerous enough for ſo large a place. However, there are many rich merchants, and a chamber for trade. There are ſeveral fine churches, in the firſt rank of which is the cathedral, whoſe rich ornaments and treaſure deſerve notice. The fineſt ſquare in the city is the great market, in which ſtand the halls, with public galleries, and a large court in the middle, and on one of its ſides a high ſteeple, ſupported only with four pillars. It is full of bells, with the moſt harmonious chimes in all the country. On the ſide of the great ſquare there is a ſtructure which ſerves for a public magazine to lay cloth in It is built on a canal, and ſupported by pillars in ſuch a manner, that ſmall veſſels can paſs under it, to croſs the city from the canal of Oſtend to that of Ghent.

The ſquare where the Wedneſday's market is kept is very fine, for it contains ſeveral walks between two rows of trees, and a new guard-houſe in the middle. The Burg is a large ſquare, in which is the town-houſe, built in the Gothic manner, and adorned with a variety of figures of the ancient counts and counteſſes of Flanders In the ſame ſquare there are ſeveral other public buildings. The church dedicated to the Virgin Mary is very fine, with a high ſteeple, which ſerves as a ſea mark for the ſhips that come to Oſtend; on the inſide are two tombs of copper gilt, of an extraordinary magnificence. Beſides the cathedral and two collegiate churches, there are five pariſh churches, fourteen chapels, and twelve convents, for men and women. There are a great many alms-houſes and hoſpitals, one of which is called the ſchool of Bogards, where there are about one hundred and eighty boys, ſome of which are brought up to learning, others to trades, according to their genius. Their habit is cloth, and half of them wear blue and half red, with a black bonnet. There is alſo a ſchool for poor girls, to the number of one hundred and twenty, clothed with red or blue. In ſhort, there is no place in the Low Countries where they take more care of widows and orphans.

It is remarkable that the knights of the golden fleece were inſtituted in this city in 1430, when the marriage of Philip the Good was celebrated with Elizabeth, princeſs of Portugal. The parts about the city, which belong to it, are called Franc of Bruges, and contain thirty-ſeven villages, and enjoy perfect liberty, according to the tenour of their freedom. The fortifications of Bruges are but trifling, inſomuch, that in time of war they always yield to the ſtrongeſt party. It is eight miles eaſt of Oſtend, twenty-four north eaſt of Ghent, and forty-ſix weſt of Antwerp. Long. 3. 5. E. Lat. 51. 11. N.

BRUGES (JOHN of) a celebrated Flemiſh painter, and the firſt who diſcovered the method of painting in oil. He found by many trials and chemical experiments, (to which laſt ſcience he alſo applied himſelf) that by grinding colours with linſeed, or nut oil, he could form them into a ſolid body that would reſiſt the water, and that had no need of the varniſh uſed in painting in water colours or in freſco. He preſented the firſt picture painted in this manner to Alphonſus I. king of Naples, who was much pleaſed with it. See EICK, and ANTHONY of MESSINA.

BRUGNETTO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appenines, thirty-ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of Genoa. Long 9. 45. E. Lat. 44. 15. N.

BRUIERE. See BRUYERE.

BRUMÆ, or BRUMLIA, in Roman antiquity, feſtivals celebrated twice a year in honour of Bacchus, called by the ancient Latins Brumus, the firſt obſerved on the 12th of the calends of March, the other on the 18th of the calends of September They were inſtituted by Romulus, who, during theſe feaſts, uſed to entertain the ſenate.

BRUMOY PETER) a learned Jeſuit, born at Rouen in 1688, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his youth by his talents for the belles lettres, and during his whole life was beloved for his probity, his virtue, and the goodneſs of his heart. He wrote many works, the moſt conſiderable of which is his Theatre of the Greeks, and died at Paris, on the 17th of April, 1742.

BRUN (ANTHONY LE) one of the plenipotentiaries of Spain, at the conferences of Munſter, was born at Dole in 1600, and was diſtinguiſhed not only by the perfections of his mind, and the preferments he enjoyed, but alſo by the nobility of his extraction, and his father's merit. It was to him in particular that the king of Spain owed the peace concluded with the Dutch at Munſter, excluſive of France. He was afterwards ſent ambaſſador to the Hague, created a baron, and a knight of the golden fleece. He wrote ſeveral ludicrous pieces againſt the French, and died in 1654.

BRUN (CHARLES LE) one of the greateſt geniuſſes for painting among the French, was firſt painter to Lewis XIV. director of the manufactures, &c. He was born in 1618, and diſcovered in his infancy ſo early an inclination for painting, that at three years of age he uſed to take coals, and deſign on the hearth, and ſides of the chimney, only by the light of the fire. At fourteen he drew the picture of his father, who was a ſculptor, and ſucceeded ſo well, that the portrait is ſtill conſidered as a very fine one; he afterwards went to Rome, when the eaſe with which he deſigned, and the correctneſs of his works, ſurpriſed the moſt famous painters and ſculptors of Italy. On his return to France he was loaded with extraordinary honours; he made deſigns for all the king's ſculptors, tapeſtry weavers, &c, and when he was painting the grand picture of Darius's family, from which was made one of the five pieces of tapeſtry of the hiſtory of Alexander, now in the grand apartment at Verſailles; the king uſed to ſpend near two hours every day at Fontainbleau to ſee him paint. His talent, except for landſcapes, was univerſal. He was not indeed admired for his colouring, nor for his ſkill in the diſtribution of his lights and ſhadows, but for a good guſto of deſign, an excellent choice of attitudes, an agreeable management of his draperies, a beautiful and juſt expreſſion, and a ſtrict obſervance of decorum; in fine, his compoſitions demand the attention and admiration of the niceſt judges. Lewis XIV. enobled him, and made him a preſent of his picture ſet with diamonds, and other princes and great men gave him proofs of their eſteem. He wrote two Treatiſes, one on Phyſiognomy, and the other on the different Characters of the Paſſions. He died at Paris, on the 12th of January, 1690, aged ſeventy-two.

BRUN DESMARETS (JOHN BAPTIST) an able writer of the eighteenth century, was born at Rouen, and was the ſon of a bookſeller in that city. He performed a part of his ſtudies in the monaſtery of Port Royal des Champs, and preſerved, during his whole life, a ſtrict connection with the perſons of that houſe, which involved him in their diſgrace, for his papers were then ſeized, and he ſhut up in the Baſtile, where he remained five years. He wrote a Collection of Voyages, under the name of Sieur de Moleon, in octavo, and ſeveral other works. He died at Orleans, in an advanced age, on the 19th of March, 1731.

BRUN (PETER LE) a learned prieſt of the Oratory, born at Brignoles, was the author of a great number of works, among the moſt eſteemed of which are, 1. A Critical Hiſtory of Superſtitious Practice. 2. A Literal, Hiſtorical, and Dogmatical Explication of the Ceremonies of the Maſs. 3. A Diſcourſe to prove that Plays are not allowable amongſt Chriſtians. He died on the 6th of January, 1729.

BRUNEHAUD, or BRUNICHILDE, the daughter of Athanagilde, king of the Viſigoths, in Spain, married Sigebert I. king of Auſtraſia, in 561, and was the mother of Childebert II. Ingonde, and Clodeſinde. St. Gregory the Great, and St. Germain of Paris, are laviſh of their praiſes of this princeſs, who probably at firſt appeared virtuous; but other writers draw a horrible picture of her, and repreſent her as a woman who was cruel, ambitious, avaricious, impudent, and capable of the greateſt crimes; for which, in 613 or 614, ſhe was condemned to an infamous death, in an aſſembly of the French, in which Clotaire II. declaimed againſt her wickedneſs, and charged her with the murder of ten kings. She was put to the rack three days together, then being placed upon a camel, was carried round the camp, after which ſhe was tied by the feet to the tail of a wild mare, who dragged her upon the ſtones; others ſay, that ſhe was torn in pieces by being tied to four horſes, and afterwards burnt. M. de Cordemoy, however, in his Hiſtory of France, endeavours to vindicate her with reſpect to moſt of the crimes imputed to her.

BRUNELESCHI (PHILIP) a celebrated architect, the reſtorer of ancient architecture at Florence, in 1294, gave the deſign, and built the dome of the ſuperb cathedral of Florence; Michael Angelo Buonaroti greatly admired this dome. It is one hundred and fifty fathoms high, without reckoning the turret, which riſes thirty-ſix fathoms above it,

it, and to which there is an aſcent of five hundred and twenty ſteps.

BRUNFELSIUS (Otho) the firſt reſtorer of botany in Germany, was born at Mentz, and was firſt a Carthuſian monk, afterwards maſter of a ſchool at Straſburg, and at laſt practiſed phyſic at Bern in Switzerland. He wrote an Herbal in three volumes folio, and died Nov. 23, 1534.

BRUNI (Anthony) a famous Italian poet, born at Caſal-Nuovo, was counſellor and ſecretary of ſtate to the duke of Urbino, and a member of many academies in Italy. He died on the 24th of September, 1635, after having publiſhed ſeveral poetical works.

BRUNO the Great, archbiſhop of Cologne, and duke of Lorrain, was the ſon of the emperor Henry the Fowler, and the brother of the emperor Otho. He had a ſhare in all the important affairs of his time; he underſtood Greek and Latin, and invited men of learning to ſettle at Cologne. He died at Rheims in 965.

Bruno (St.) biſhop and apoſtle of Pruſſia, where he ſuffered martyrdom, on the 14th of February, 1008.

Bruno (St.) founder of the order of Carthuſians, was born at Cologne, and having made a great progreſs in the ſtudy of polite learning and the ſciences, was made canon of St. Cunibert of Cologne, and rector or prebendary of Rheims. It is ſaid that Raymond Diocre, canon of Paris, who it was believed had died in the odour of ſanctity, lifted up his head from the bier on which he was laid, while they were ſinging the office of the dead, and cried out with a loud voice, "I am accuſed, I am judged, I am condemned;" and that St. Bruno was ſo affected by this prodigy, that he ſettled with his companions in the frightful ſolitude of the Chartreuſe in Dauphiné, which gave name to the celebrated order founded by St. Bruno; but M. de Launai, and other learned men of the Romiſh perſuaſion, reject this ridiculous ſtory. However, Urban II. the friend and diſciple of St. Bruno, engaged him to return to Italy about the year 1086, and offered him the archbiſhoprick of Reggio; but St. Bruno refuſing to accept it, went and founded a monaſtery in Calabria, where he died, on the 6th of October, 1101. The Commentaries and Treatiſes attributed to him were written by Bruno de Signi.

Bruno de Signi, was born at Solaria, in the dioceſe of Aſt, whence he was called Bruno Aſtenſis, and at length became biſhop of Signi, on which account he was called Bruno Signienſis. His works were printed at Venice, in two vols. He died in 1125.

Bruno Herbipolensis, a learned biſhop of Wertzburg, was the ſon of Conrad II. duke of Carinthia, and uncle to the emperor Conrad. He wrote ſeveral works, and died on the 17th of May, 1045.

Bruno (Jordano) an atheiſtical writer, was born at Nolo, in the kingdom of Naples, and, about the year 1582, began to call in queſtion ſome of the tenets of the Romiſh church, which occaſioned his retiring to Geneva; but after two years ſtay there, he expreſſed his averſion to Calviniſm in ſuch a manner, that he was expelled the city. After having ſtaid ſome time at Lyons, Toulouſe, and Paris, he came to London, and continued two years in the houſe of Monſ. Caſtelneau, the French ambaſſador. He was very well received by queen Elizabeth, and the politer part of the court. His principal friends were ſir Philip Sidney and ſir Fulk Greville. At ſir Philip's requeſt he compoſed his *Spaccio della beſtia Triumphante*, which was printed in octavo, in 1584, and dedicated to that gentleman. This work, which has nothing but its impiety to recommend it, we are told in one of the Spectators, ſold at an auction in London for 30l. From England he went to Wittemberg, and from thence to Prague, where he printed ſome Tracts, in which he openly diſcovered his atheiſtical principles. After viſiting ſome other towns of Germany, he made a tour to Venice, when he was apprehended by order of the Inquiſition, tried, and declared guilty. Forty days were allowed him, in which time he promiſed to retract his errors; but at the expiration of that time he ſtill maintained them, and obtained a farther reſpite of forty days more; but it appearing at laſt that he impoſed upon the pope in order to prolong his life, ſentence was finally paſſed upon him, on the 9th of February, 1600. He made no offer to retract during the week that was afterwards allowed him for that purpoſe, and therefore ſuffered death on the 17th, by being burnt at the ſtake. Though he denied the being of a God, he had the credulity to believe the effects of magic and ſorcery. Several paſſages in his works ſhew, that he was not one of thoſe atheiſts, if there be any ſuch, who lead a good moral life.

BRUNSWICK, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the duchy of the ſame name. It is compoſed of five towns, the Old Town, the New Town, the Hagen or Burg, the Old Wieck, and the Sac, which makes it a large place, but the houſes are almoſt all of wood. There are ſeveral churches, one of which is an ancient Gothic building, but the appearance of its antiquity ſeems to be abſorbed in the repairs it has undergone. Brunſwick is a fortified place, and would require a numerous army to beſiege, and not a few men to defend it. It is of a ſquare form, divided in the middle by the river Ocker, and is about two miles in circumference. The walls are lofty, and the fortifications of no mean note. The arſenal contains nothing very extraordinary, for there are only ſixty pieces of braſs cannon, with ſeveral cohorns and mortars, and ten pieces of large braſs battering cannon, of an enormous ſize. On the ramparts is a mortar-piece of braſs, ten feet ſix inches long, and nine feet two inches in diameter, weighing one thouſand eight hundred quintals, and has ninety-three quintals of iron in the carriages. It will carry a ball of ſeven hundred and thirty pound weight to the diſtance of thirty-three thouſand paces, and throw a bomb of a thouſand weight, but then it requires fifty-two pounds of gun-powder.

This city is the reſidence of the prince whom we ſtyle the duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttle. He has theatrical and muſical entertainments, though his revenues are not very large, and has five regiments to keep garriſon. The inhabitants of this city and parts about it carry on a conſiderable trade with Bohemia, and the country abounds with very good hops, as alſo with turneps, with the ſeeds of which they make oil. Brunſwick mum is well known here in England, a ſmall ſort of which is their common drink. The religion here is the Lutheran, which they are very ſtrict in. The peaſants are ſober and laborious, but clowniſh and heavy; however, as they are robuſt and ſtrong, they make good ſoldiers. It is fifty five miles weſt of Magdeburgh, thirty eaſt of Hanover, and eighty-eight weſt-by-ſouth of Brandenburgh. Long. 10. 28. E. Lat. 52. 15. N.

Brunswick (the Duchy of). The duchy of Brunſwick Lunenburgh was erected in the year 1235, but the houſe being afterwards divided into ſeveral branches, it was broke into four ſeparate principalities, who are named from the capital of each. Theſe are Zell, Brunſwick, Calenburg, and Grubenhagen. The diviſion of the country is now ſubſiſting, for which reaſon the ducal houſe has four ſuffrages. In 1682 this country was raiſed to the electoral dignity, which is now poſſeſſed by the branch of the dukes of Hanover. Three principalities depend on this electoral branch, Zell, Calenberg, and Grubenhagen. The ducal branch has only the principality of Wolfembuttle.

BRUNTIS-Island, a parliament town, on the coaſt of Fife, in Scotland, eight miles north of Edinburgh. Long. 15. 38. Lat. 56. 3.

BRUNUS (Leonard). See Aretine Leonard.

BRUSCHIUS (Gaspar) was born at Egra, in Bohemia, the 19th of Auguſt, 1518. He wrote poetry with prodigious facility, and his Latin verſes are extremely flowing, eaſy, and natural. He publiſhed Latin poems on a great variety of ſubjects, the Hiſtory of the Biſhops and Biſhopricks of Germany, and other works. He was murdered in a wood, anno 1559.

BRUSSELS, the capital of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and generally the ſeat of the Auſtrian governor, is ſeated on the ſmall river Senne, which runs through it. It is a rich and handſome city; and among the public ſtructures, the ducal palace, where the governor reſides, the town-houſe, and the arſenal, are moſt ſuperb; and no city in Europe, except Naples and Genoa, makes a finer appearance at a diſtance; but, like them, when in the town, it is all up and down hill. It is encompaſſed with a double brick wall, and has ſeven gates; but being ſeven miles in compaſs, is too large to hold out a long ſiege. In Bruſſels are ſeven fine ſquares, or market-places; that of the great market is one of the moſt beautiful in the world. The town-houſe takes up one quarter of it, and has a very high ſteeple, on the top of which is a brazen ſtatue of St. Michael, fifteen feet high. In one of the apartments, which is handſomely adorned, the ſtates of Brabant meet. In three other rooms there is the hiſtory of the reſignation of Charles V. wrought in tapeſtry, which is ſo well done, that it may be miſtaken for painting. In the other parts of this ſquare, are the halls of the different trades. There are here ſeveral palaces of the nobility: that of Orange now belongs to the king of Pruſſia. The opera-houſe is built after the Italian manner, with rows of boxes, in which are chimneys. One is covered over with looking glaſs, ſo that they can ſit by the fire, drink a bottle, and ſee what is doing. There are twenty public fountains, adorned with ſtatues, at the corners of the moſt public ſtreets, and in the middle of the town-houſe is one with Neptune, and the tritons ſpouting out water, as well as the horſe from his noſtrils. The hoſpitals are well endowed, ſome of which are for the maintenance of ſtrangers for three days. There is alſo a foundling-hoſpital, and one for penitent courtezans.

Among the churches, that of St. Gudula is very magnificent.

ficent. It ſtands on the top of a hill, near the gate of Lovain, and is ſurrounded with iron baluſtrades. It is an old gothic ſtructure, with two large ſteeples at the eaſt end, and is finely adorned within. The Jeſuits have a fine church as well as a library. There are ſeveral monaſteries and nunneries, two of which laſt are Engliſh. The nunnery called the Beguinage is like a little town, being ſurrounded by a wall and ditch, and has little ſtreets, where each nun has an apartment. Six or ſeven hundred girls are educated here. In 1695 Bruſſels was bombarded by marſhal Villeroy, who demoliſhed four thouſand houſes, the ſtadt-houſe, and ſeveral churches. In 1708 it was beſieged again, by the elector of Bavaria; but the duke of Marlborough ſoon came to its aſſiſtance, and obliged him to raiſe the ſiege with precipitation. Marſhal Saxe, the French general, took it in 1746, but it was reſtored back by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It is much fallen from its former ſplendor, and all the trade which is carried on there is in lace, camblets, and tapeſtry, which they make in great perfection. It is twenty-three miles ſouth of Antwerp, twenty-five ſouth-eaſt of Ghent, one hundred and fifty north-by-eaſt of Paris, and one hundred and ſixty-three eaſt of London. Long. 4. 8. E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

BRUSSELS, the quarter or diſtrict of Bruſſels, is one of the four parts of the duchy of Brabant. This quarter is bounded on the eaſt by that of Louvain, on the north by that of Antwerp, on the weſt by Flanders, and on the ſouth by Hainault. Bruſſels is the capital city of this quarter, and all Brabant.

BRUTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on May 4, and September 19, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Brew, and is a good place, and well inhabited. It is adorned with a very beautiful church, and has a free-ſchool, founded by Edward I. and the alms-houſe or hoſpital is ſo good, that it has the appearance of a college. The have a woollen manufactory of cloth and ſerges, and they are likewiſe noted for their malt. It is twenty-eight miles eaſt of Bridgewater, twenty-three ſouth-by-weſt of Bath, twenty-ſeven ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Briſtol, and one hundred and fifteen weſt of London. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

BRUTUS (LUCIUS JUNIUS) ſon of one of the ſiſters of Tarquin, was obliged to counterfeit the character of a natural, that he might not be thought capable of revenging the death of his father and brother, who had been murdered by that tyrant, and who would not have ſuffered him to live, had he diſcovered any wit or courage in him. Under this falſe appearance of ſtupidity, which gained him the ſurname of Brutus, he waited with impatience for an opportunity to expel Tarquin; which he found on Lucretia's killing herſelf, after the injury ſhe had received from the eldeſt ſon of the tyrant, and he made ſo good a uſe of this opportunity, that in a ſhort time the city of Rome was changed from a monarchy into a republic. This revolution happened in the 245th year of Rome, or the 509th year before the Chriſtian æra. Brutus was made conſul with Collatinus, the huſband of Lucretia; but did not long enjoy that dignity; for before the year of his conſulſhip was expired, having ſingled out Tarquin's ſon in battle, they charged with ſuch fury, that they ſlew each other. The Roman ladies, at his death, wore mourning for a year, on account of his having been the revenger of their honour. Some time before, his two ſons conſpiring to reſtore the Tarquins, he cauſed them to be put to death in his preſence.

BRUTUS (MARCUS JUNIUS) a celebrated Roman, the ſon of Junius Brutus and Servilia, the ſiſter of Cato, followed Pompey's party during the civil war, and after his death was beloved by Cæſar, who heaped favours upon him. But his love for his country, and the idea of liberty, deſcribed with ſuch pomp of language by the orators of Greece and Rome, made ſuch an impreſſion on his mind, that neither his obligations to Cæſar, nor the certainty of aggrandizing himſelf and family as much as he could wiſh under his new maſter, could counterbalance his deſire of reſtoring the republican government. He therefore, with ſeveral other Romans, conſpired againſt Cæſar, and their plot was ſo well conducted, that they aſſaſſinated him in full ſenate, on the 15th of March, forty-two years before the birth of Chriſt; when Cæſar obſerving Brutus among the conſpirators, cried, *Tu quoque, mi Brute!* The people, at firſt, applauded this action; but being artfully harangued by Mark Anthony, who ſhewed them Cæſar's bloody robe, and read his will, they ſuddenly, like the ſea agitated by a different wind, turned their reſentment againſt the murderers, who were conſtrained to ſeek their ſafety in flight: but without loſing their courage, they endeavoured to keep up their party in the provinces; but theſe great republicans, who were called the laſt of the Romans, being defeated by Octavius and Mark Anthony, who marched againſt them into Macedon, Brutus, at his own requeſt, was ſlain by his friend Strato.

Brutus was endowed with many excellent qualities, he was liberal and virtuous, an excellent orator, and great philoſopher. See CASSIUS.

BRUTUS (JOHN MICHAEL) a man of learning, and a polite writer, in the ſixteenth century. He was a native of Venice, and having ſtudied at Padua, ſpent great part of his life in travelling, and became hiſtoriographer to his imperial majeſty. He wrote, 1. A Hiſtory of Hungary. 2. A Hiſtory of Florence. 3. Notes on Horace, Cæſar, Cicero, &c. and other works. He was living in the year 1590.

BRUTUS (STEPHEN JUNIUS) the diſguiſed author of a political work, intitled *Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos*. See LANGUET.

BRUYERE (JOHN DE LA) a celebrated French writer, born in a village near Dourdan. He was recommended by M. Boſſuet to teach hiſtory to M. le Duc, at whoſe houſe he ſpent the reſt of his life, in quality of a man of learning, with a penſion of a thouſand crowns. He was diſtinguiſhed by his wit, delicacy, and judgment. His characters of Theophraſtus, tranſlated from the Greek, with the manners and characters of the age have been much admired. He was received into the French academy in 1693, and died on the 10th of May, 1696, aged fifty-ſeven.

BRUYS (PETER DE) a native of the mountains of Dauphiné, who taught that baptiſm is uſeleſs before the age of puberty, that the ſacrifice of the maſs is of no value, and that the prayers of the living can be of no ſervice to the dead. For theſe, and ſeveral other opinions of the ſame nature, he was inhumanly burnt alive, at St. Gilles, about the year 1126, at the ſolicitation of Peter de Clugny.

BRUYS (FRANCIS) a famous writer, born at Serrieres, a village of the Maconnois, on the 7th of February, 1708. He embraced the doctrines of Calvin, at the Hague, in 1728, but afterwards returned to the Romiſh church, and died at Dijon, in 1738. He wrote a great number of works, the principal of which are, A diſintereſted Critique on Literary Journals; and an Hiſtory of the Popes, in five volumes, quarto.

BRYANSBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, ſeated on the river Shannon, eight miles north of Limerick. Long. 8. 30. W. Lat. 52. 31. N.

BRYENNIUS (NICEPHORUS) a prince, diſtinguiſhed by his wit, courage, and probity; was born at Oreſtia, in Macedon, where his father, rebelling againſt the emperor Nicephorus Botoniates, he ſent againſt him Alexis Comnenes, who, having conquered this rebel, ordered his eyes to be put out; but being charmed with the perſon of Bryennius his eldeſt ſon, he married him to Anne Comnenes, his daughter, who was afterwards celebrated for her writings. When Alexis aſcended the throne, he gave Bryennius the title of Cæſar, but would not declare him his ſucceſſor though ſolicited to it by the empreſs Irene; and was therefore ſucceeded by his ſon Alexis, to whom Bryennius behaved with the utmoſt fidelity; but being ſent, about the year 1137, to beſiege Antioch, he fell ſick, and died at his return to Conſtantinople. This prince wrote the Hiſtory of Alexis Comnenes, which he compoſed at the requeſt of his mother-in-law the empreſs Irene.

BUC (GEORGE) a learned antiquarian, was born in Lincolnſhire, in the ſixteenth, and flouriſhed in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. In the reign of king James I. he was made one of the gentlemen of his majeſty's privy-chamber, and knighted: he was alſo conſtituted maſter of the revels. What he moſtly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by, was his writing, 1. The Hiſtory of the Reign of Richard III. in which he takes great pains to wipe off the bloody ſtains that have blotted his character, and repreſents the perſon and actions of that prince in a much leſs odious light than other hiſtorians have done. He alſo wrote, 2. A Treatiſe of the Art of Revels; and 3. a work intitled, The third Univerſitie of England.

BUCER (MARTIN) a proteſtant divine, born at Scheleſtadt, in the year 1491. He was a Dominican monk, and his wit and erudition procured him reſpect from the perſons of his own order. He ſoon, however, embraced the ſentiments of Luther, with whom he had ſeveral conferences, in 1521, and leaving the Dominicans, married a nun, and became miniſter at Straſburg, where he taught divinity for twenty years. At length, Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, invited him to England, where he taught divinity, and died at Cambridge, on the 27th of February, 1551, aged ſixty. He was a good preacher, writer, and teacher: he laboured with the utmoſt zeal and addreſs to compoſe the differences between the Lutherans and Zuinglians, and wrote ſeveral works, among which, are Commentaries on the Evangeliſts and Goſpels.

BUCHAN, a ſhire of Scotland, having the German Ocean on the north and eaſt, and the ſhire of Mar on the ſouth.

BUCHANAN (GEORGE) a man of great abilities, and one of the beſt Latin poets of his time, was born in the pariſh of

of Killerne, in the ſhire of Lenox, in Scotland, in the year 1506. His father being dead, and his mother left with eight children, her brother ſent him to Paris for his education; but his uncle dying after he had been two years there, he, in 1523, returned home, and inliſted in the French troops which had landed in Scotland; but ſoon after, leaving the army on account of his bad ſtate of health, he ſtudied logic, under John Major, whom he followed to Paris, and having ſtaid there two years, was invited, in 1526, to teach grammar in the college of St. Barbe, which he did for two years and a half, and was then taken into the family of the earl of Caſſels, who, about the year 1534, carried him back into Scotland. Upon the earl's death, king James V. appointed him preceptor to his natural ſon James, afterwards the famous earl of Murray, regent of Scotland. About this time he wrote a ſatirical poem, intitled *Somnium*, in which were ſome ſarcaſms againſt the Franciſcan friars, which ſo highly exaſperated them, that they repreſented him as an atheiſt. Some time after, the king having diſcovered a conſpiracy againſt himſelf, in which he was perſuaded that ſome of the Franciſcans were concerned, commanded Buchanan to write a poem againſt that order. Our poet, unwilling to diſoblige either the king or the friars, wrote a few verſes capable of a double interpretation: but the king was diſpleaſed at their not being ſevere enough, and ordered him to write others more ſevere. This Buchanan performed, and ſoon preſented him his famous piece, intitled *Franciſcanus*. This raiſed him a multitude of enemies, and revived the accuſations of the monks againſt him, whoſe complaints being laid before the king by cardinal Beaton, his majeſty committed him to priſon. He however ſoon after made his eſcape, and fled to England, from whence he went to France, and taught three years in the new college at Bourdeaux; but left that city in 1543, on account of the peſtilence there, and was for ſome time entertained by Montagne, the celebrated author of the Eſſays. The following year he went to Paris, and taught the ſecond claſs in the college of Bourbon. In 1547 he went into Portugal, with Andrew Goveanus, who had received orders from the king, his maſter, to engage a number of men, capable of teaching philoſophy and polite literature, in the univerſity he had lately erected at Coimbra. Every thing went well while Goveanus lived, but he dying the following year, Buchanan was treated extremely ill; reproached with his poem on the Franciſcans; accuſed of eating meat in Lent; of having ſaid that St. Auguſtin was more favourable to the proteſtant doctrine of the euchariſt, than to that of the church of Rome; and, in ſhort, caſt into the Inquiſition, where he was confined a year and a half, and was not releaſed till he conſented to be better inſtructed in the doctrine of the church. For this purpoſe he was placed in a monaſtery, where he began his Paraphraſe of the Pſalms, in Latin verſe.

At length, having recovered his liberty, he came to England, but the confuſions in the reign of Edward VI. not allowing him the tranquillity he deſired, he paſſed over into France, where he publiſhed his tragedy of Jeptha, which he dedicated to Charles de Coſſé, marſhal of France. This dedication ſo highly pleaſed the marſhal, that he ſent for Buchanan into Piedmont, where he commanded, and made him preceptor to his ſon. He ſpent five years in that ſtation, and three years after in the ſtudy of the Scriptures, and of thoſe religious diſputes which then divided the Chriſtian world; but at proper intervals he applied himſelf to poetry, and undertook his great poem in five books upon the Sphere.

In 1563 he returned to Scotland, after an abſence of twenty-four years, and publicly declared himſelf of the reformed church. At length he was made principal of the college of St. Leonard, in the univerſity of St. Andrew's, where he reſided four years. Upon the misfortunes of queen Mary, he went over to the party of the earl of Murray, whom he attended to the conference at York in 1568, and, under his direction, he wrote his *Detectio*, which ſeverely reflects on her majeſty's character and conduct. He was alſo appointed by the council and aſſembly of the ſtates of the kingdom preceptor to the young king James VI.

The laſt twelve or thirteen years of his life were ſpent in writing the Hiſtory of Scotland in Latin, in which he has united the brevity and force of Salluſt, with the perſpicuity and elegance of Livy. At laſt, the infirmities of age obliging him to leave the court, he, in 1581, went to Edinburgh, where he died, on the 28th of September, 1582, at ſeventy-ſix years of age. The moſt valuable of his works are, his Tranſlation of the Pſalms, and his Hiſtory of Scotland. Elzevir printed a fine edition of his poetical works, in 1628, and all his other works are printed together in two volumes, folio.

BUCHANNESS, a cape or promontory of Scotland, which is the fartheſt point of Buchan, not far from Peterhead, and the moſt eaſtern of all Scotland. Long. 0. 30. E. Lat. 57. 28. N.

BUCHAU, a free imperial city, of the circle of Suabia, in Germany. There is a ſort of nunnery here of nine nuns, who are all of good family. They may all leave it, and marry when they pleaſe; but the abbeſs has not the ſame liberty. It is ſeated on the river Federſey, twenty-three miles ſouth-weſt of Ulm, and thirty-three ſouth-weſt of Tubingen. Long. 9. 37. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

BUCHNER (Augustus) a good poet, and excellent humaniſt, was of a noble and ancient family, and born at Dreſden, in 1591. He was profeſſor of poetry and eloquence, in the academy of Wittemberg, and acquired ſuch reputation, that queen Chriſtina ſent for him into Sweden, but he refuſed the offers of that princeſs. He wrote, 1. A Treatiſe *de Exercitatione Styli*. 2. Another *de Commutatâ dicendi Ratione*. 3. A Collection of Funeral Orations and Panegyrics. 4. Some Latin Poems: and 5. Notes on ſeveral ancient Authors. He died at Wittemberg, in 1661.

BUCHOLTZER (Abraham) a celebrated chronologiſt and proteſtant divine, was born at Schonaw, near Wittemberg, in 1529, became paſtor of ſeveral churches, and at laſt of that at Freyſtadt, in Sileſia, where he died, in 1584. His principal work is his *Index Chronologicus*, which is much eſteemed.

BUCHOREST, a pretty large town of Turky, in Europe, ſeated in the middle of Walachia, and the ordinary reſidence of a hoſpodar. The houſes are very mean and ill built, except a very few that belong to the principal perſons. In 1716, a party of Germans ſent from Tranſylvania, entered this town, and took the prince priſoner, with all his court, and carried them off. This expedition was the more eaſily performed, as ſeveral lords of the country had a ſecret intelligence with the governor of Tranſylvania. This prince had no other way to regain his liberty, but by giving up that part of Walachia which lies between Tranſylvania and the river Aluth, to the emperor of Germany, by the peace concluded at Paſſarowitz, in 1718. The Germans entered again into the capital of this principality, and levied exceſſive contributions. But affairs took another turn after the fatal battle of Crotzka, in 1737; for the emperor was obliged to reſtore this part of Walachia to the hoſpodar, in virtue of the treaty of Belgrade. It is forty miles ſouth-eaſt of Tarvis. Long. 26. 30. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

BUCHORN, a ſmall free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſeated on the lake of Conſtance, thirteen miles north-eaſt of Conſtance, and thirteen north-weſt of Lindaw. Long. 9. 20. E. Lat. 47. 41. N.

BUCKELDIUS (William) a native of Volder, rendered himſelf famous about the year 1416, by inventing the art of preſerving herrings, by ſprinkling them with ſalt, and barrelling them up. He died at Biervliet, in 1447, where the Dutch have raiſed him a monument to eternize his memory.

BUCKENHAM (New) a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on a flat, and had once a caſtle, which is now demoliſhed. It is twelve miles north-eaſt of Thetford, thirty ſouth-weſt of Norwich, and ninety ſeven north-north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 10. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town in Buckinghamſhire, is ſeated on low ground, and is ſurrounded on all ſides but the north by the river Ouſe, over which there are three ſtone bridges. It had a caſtle which ſtood upon a mount, in the middle of the town, but that is ruined and gone long ſince. It contains about three hundred houſes, and is governed by a bailiff and twelve capital burgeſſes; ſends two members to parliament, and has a market on Saturdays. It has a free ſchool and a county goal, which laſt has been lately built. It has eight fairs, on Monday ſeven-night after Epiphany, March 7, May 6, Thurſday in Whitſun week, July 10, September 4, October 2, and November 8; all for cattle. It is ſixteen miles north-weſt of Ayleſbury, twenty-five eaſt-north-eaſt of Oxford, fifty-five weſt-ſouth-weſt of Cambridge, and ſixty north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 58. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

Buckingham (George Villiers, duke of). See Villiers.

Buckingham (John Sheffield, duke of). See Sheffield.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, is bounded on the eaſt by Bedfordſhire, Hertfordſhire, and Middleſex; on the north by Northamptonſhire, on the weſt by Oxfordſhire, and on the ſouth by Berkſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Thames. It is forty two geographical, or forty-ſeven meaſured miles in length, and twenty-three or twenty-ſix in breadth of the ſame miles. It is in the dioceſe of London, contains one hundred and eighty-five pariſhes, and ſends fourteen members to parliament. According to an old computation, it has four hundred and forty-one thouſand acres of land, eighteen thouſand three hundred and ninety houſes, and one hundred and eleven thouſand, three hundred and ninety-four ſouls. The moſt remarkable towns

 are,

are, Buckingham, Oulney, Newport, Stoney Stratford, Winflow, Aylesbury, Ivingo, Wendover, Amersham, High Wickham, Beaconsfield, Marlow, and Colnbrook.

The rivers that water this county are the Thames, the Colne, the Isa, and the Ouse. The air is generally good, especially on Chiltern Hills. It produces very fine corn and cattle, and in the vale of Aylesbury the sheep are of an extraordinary size, with fine fleeces. The principal manufactures are paper and bone lace.

BUCKOR, a province of Asia, subject to the great mogul. It is seated on the river Indus, on the banks of which there are corn and cattle; but the west part, which is bounded by Segestan, in Persia, is a desert. The inhabitants are strong, robust, and apt to mutiny, for which reason the mogul has a garrison at the chief town, called Buckor, which is seated in an island made by the river Indus. They are all Mahommedans, and drive a great trade in cotton cloth, and other Indian commodities. The longitude of the town is 70. 5. E. Lat. 28. 10. N.

BUDA, the capital city of Hungary, is called Ofen by the inhabitants, and Buden by the Turks. It is large, well fortified, and has a castle that is almost impregnable. The houses are tolerably handsome, being most of them built with square stone. It was a much finer place before the Turks had it in their possession, but they being masters of it one hundred and thirty-five years, they have suffered the finest buildings to fall to decay. The lower city or Jews town, extends like suburbs from the upper city to the Danube. The upper town takes up all the declivity of a mountain, and is fortified with good walls, which have towers at certain distances. The castle, which is at the extremity of the hill, on the east side, and commands the greatest part of it, is surrounded with a very deep ditch, and defended by an old fashioned tower, with the addition of new fortifications. There is also a suburb, inclosed with hedges, after the Hungarian manner. The most sumptuous structures now are the carevanseras, the mosques, bridges, and baths. These last are the finest in Europe, for the magnificence of the building, and plenty of water. There are ponds of hot water that have a sort of fish, which, thrown into the Danube, die immediately, for they cannot bear cold water. Some of the springs are used for bathing and drinking, and others are so hot they cannot be used without a mixture of cold water. The Danube is about three quarters of a mile in breadth, and there is a bridge of boats between this city and Pest, consisting of sixty-three large pontoons. The Jews have a synagogue near the castle-gardens. The adjacent country is fruitful and pleasant, producing rich wines; though in some places they have a sulphureous flavour.

This city was the residence of the Hungarian monarchs till the Turks took it in 1526. Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, recovered it the next; but in 1529 the Turks became masters of it again. In 1684 the Christians laid siege to it, but they were obliged to raise it soon after, though they had an army of eighty thousand men. Two years after, the Turks lost it again, it being taken by assault in the sight of a very numerous army. The booty that the Christians found there was almost incredible, because the rich inhabitants had lodged their treasure in this city as a place of safety. However, part of these riches were lost in the fire, occasioned by the assault. This last siege cost the Christians a great deal of blood, because there were many in the camp who carried on a secret correspondence with the Turks. When the seraskier saw the city on fire, and found he could not relieve it, he beat his head against the ground for anger. In 1687 this city had like to have fallen into the hands of the Turks again, by treachery. After this, the Christians augmented the fortifications of this place, to which the pope contributed one hundred thousand crowns, for this is looked upon as the key of Christendom. It is seated on the Danube, one hundred and five miles south-east of Vienna, one hundred and sixty-three north-by-west of Belgrade, and five hundred and sixty-three north-west of Constantinople. Long. 19. 22. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

BUDA (the beglerbeglic of) was one of the chief governments of the Turks in Europe. It included all the countries of Upper Hungary, between the rivers Teisse and Danube, and between Agria and Novigrad, all Lower Hungary, from Gran and Canisca, the eastern part of Sclavonia, and almost all Servia: but a good part of this government now belongs to the queen of Hungary.

BUDÆUS (WILLIAM) the most learned man in France, in the fifteenth century, was born at Paris, in 1467. Two remarkable circumstances of his studies were, that he began late, and had no master; but by his incessant application he overcame all difficulties. He published a Translation of some Pieces of Plutarch; Notes on the Pandects; a Treatise on the Coins and Measures of the Ancients, and other works, which are collected together, and printed in four volumes in folio. This great man, whom Erasmus calls the Prodigy of France, died at Paris, on the 23d of August, 1540.

BUDDÆUS (JOHN FRANCIS) a celebrated Lutheran divine, and one of the most learned men Germany has produced, was born in 1667, at Anclam, a town of Pomerania, where his father was a minister. He was at first Greek and Latin professor at Coburg; afterwards professor of morality and politics in the university of Hall, and at length, in 1705, professor of divinity at Jena, where he fixed, and where he died, after having acquired a very great reputation. His principal works are, 1. A large Historical German Dictionary. 2. *Historia Ecclesiastica Veteris Testamenti*, two volumes, quarto. 3. *Elementa Philosophiæ practicæ, Instrumentalis & Theoreticæ*, three volumes, octavo; which has had a great number of editions, because, in most of the universities of Germany, the professors take this work for the text of their lessons. 4. *Selecta Juris Naturæ & Gentium*. 5. *Miscellanea Sacra*, three volumes, quarto. 6. *Isagoge Historico-Theologica ad Theologiam universam, singulasque ejus Partes*, two volumes, quarto; which is much valued by the Lutherans: and 7. A Treatise on Atheism and Superstition.

BUDDESDALE, or BETTISDALE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on Holy Thursday, for cattle and toys. It is seated in a dale or valley, and its street takes in a good part of Ricking, all which together make up the town, for of itself it is but a hamlet, having a small chapel, and an endowed grammar-school, to which belong certain scholarships, assigned to Bennet or Corpus Christi college, in Cambridge, being the gift of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal. It is thirteen miles east-by-south of Thetford, nineteen north-east of St Edmund's Bury, twenty three north-north-west of Ipswich, and eighty-eight north-east of London. Long. 1. 8. E. Lat. 52. 25 N.

BUDGELL (EUSTACE) esq. an ingenious and polite writer, was the son of Gilbert Budgell, doctor of divinity, and was born at St. Thomas, near Exeter, about the year 1685. He was educated at Christ-church college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, London; but instead of studying the law, for which his father intended him, he applied to polite literature, kept company with the genteelest persons in town, and particularly contracted a strict intimacy with the ingenious Mr. Addison, who was first cousin to his mother, and on his being made secretary to lord Wharton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, took him with him as one of the clerks of his office. Mr. Budgell, who was about twenty years of age, and had read the classics, and the works of the best English, French, and Italian authors, now became concerned with Sir Richard Steel and Mr. Addison in writing the Tatler, as he had, soon after, a share in writing the Spectators, where all the papers written by him are marked with an X; and when that work was completed, he had likewise a hand in the Guardian, where his performances are marked with an asterisk. He was afterwards made under secretary to Mr. Addison, chief secretary to the lords justices of Ireland, and deputy-clerk of the council. Soon after, he was chosen member of the Irish parliament, and in 1717, when Mr. Addison became principal secretary of state in England, he procured Mr. Budgell the place of accomptant and comptroller-general of the revenue in Ireland. But the next year, the duke of Bolton being appointed lord-lieutenant, Mr. Budgell wrote a lampoon against Mr. Webster, his secretary, in which his grace himself was not spared, and upon all occasions treated that gentleman with the utmost contempt. This imprudent step was the primary cause of his ruin; for the duke of Bolton, in support of his secretary, got him removed from the post of accomptant-general; upon which, returning to England, he, contrary to the advice of Mr. Addison, published his case in a pamphlet, intitled a Letter to the Lord * * *, from Eustace Budgell, esq. accomptant-general, &c. Mr. Addison had now resigned the seals, and was retired into the country for the sake of his health; Mr. Budgell had also lost several other powerful friends, who had been taken off by death; particularly the lord Halifax, and the earl of Sunderland; he, however, made several attempts to succeed at court, but was constantly kept down by the duke of Bolton. In the year 1720 he lost twenty thousand pounds by the South-Sea scheme, and afterwards spent five thousand pounds more in unsuccessful attempts to get into parliament. This completed his ruin. He at length employed himself in writing pamphlets against the ministry, and wrote many papers in the Craftsman. In 1733 he began a weekly pamphlet, called The Bee, which he continued for above an hundred numbers, printed in eight volumes, octavo. During the progress of this work, Dr. Tindal died, by whose will he had two thousand pounds left him, to the exclusion of the next heir; but soon after he was reduced to a very unhappy situation by law-suits. He however got himself

himſelf called to the bar, but being unable to make any progreſs, he, in the year 1736, filled his pocket with ſtones, then, taking a boat at Someſet-ſtairs, ordered the waterman to ſhoot the bridge, and while the boat was going under, threw himſelf into the river. He had ſeveral days before been viſibly diſtracted in his mind. Upon his bureau was found a ſlip of paper, on which were theſe words,

What Cato did, and Addiſon approved,
Cannot be wrong.

Beſides the above works, he wrote a Tranſlation of Theophraſtus's Characters. He was never married; but left one natural daughter, who afterwards aſſumed his name, and became an actreſs at Drury-lane theatre.

BUDOA, a maritime town of Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſubject to the Venetians. It is ſeated between the gulph of Cattaro and the city of Duſcigno, on the coaſt of Albany. It is an important fortreſs, where the Venetians always keep a ſtrong garriſon. In 1667 it ſuffered greatly by an earthquake; and in 1686 was beſieged by Soliman Baſha, of Scutari; but general Cornaro obliged him to raiſe the ſiege. It is twenty-eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Raguſa, and fifteen north-weſt of Antivari. Long. 19. 22. E. Lat. 42. 12. N.

BUDWEIS, a town of Germany, in Bohemia. It is a royal city, pretty large, and well built. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, fortified with a good rampart, and might be made an important place. It was taken by the king of Pruſſia, in 1744, but he did not keep it very long. Long. 14. 19. E. Lat. 42. 15. N.

BUDZIAC TARTARY, lies on the rivers Neiſter, Bog, and Nieper, having Poland and Ruſſia on the north, Little Tartary on the eaſt, the Black Sea on the ſouth, and Beſſarabia on the weſt. The chief town is Oczakow. It is ſubject to Turky.

BUENOS AYRES, a town of South America, capital of the government of La Plata, with a biſhop's ſee. It ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the river Plata, in the country called Paraguay, and had its name Good Air, from the healthfulneſs of its ſituation. The town is large, and the ſtreets are ſtrait; there are about four thouſand houſes, but then they are but one ſtory high, on account of the earthquakes, to which this country is ſubject. It was founded in 1535, and afterwards abandoned; then in 1542, and then forſaken. In 1582 it was rebuilt, and has been peopled ever ſince. It has ſix churches, one of which is the cathedral, but they are very low and mean. The winters are very rainy, with high winds and frequent thunder ſtorms, and the ſummers are exceſſive hot, but the frequent cooling breezes are ſome alleviation. The river here is twenty miles in breadth, and is navigable one hundred and eighty miles above the town, that is, as far as the cataract. The territory about it is of vaſt extent, and is fertile in many ſorts of fruit. The paſture grounds are covered with vaſt numbers of black cattle, horſes, and mules. The inhabitants are Spaniards and Indians, the former of which live a lazy luxurious life, never troubling their heads about any improvements. The animals are the ſame as thoſe mentioned in Brazil, and the manners of the native Indians the ſame, except ſuch as do the drudgery of the Spaniards. The river, is of great advantage for the diſtribution of negroes to other parts of the country, but how far it runs up is uncertain; it is ſuppoſed to have its ſource in the mountains called the Andes. Long. 60. 5. W. Lat. 34. 55. S.

BUFFIER (CLAUDIUS) a laborious writer among the Jeſuits, was born in Poland, of French parents, on the 25th of May, 1661. He was educated at Rouen, and ſettled at Paris, where he died on the 17th of May, 1737. He wrote a conſiderable number of works, the moſt eſteemed of which are The Principles of Reaſoning, with Remarks on Logic, and a Courſe of Sciences, in folio.

BUG, a large river in Poland, which riſes in Little Poland, near Lemberg, and falls into the Viſtula, between Poctz and Warſaw.

BUGENHAGEN (JOHN) a famous Proteſtant divine, born at Wollin, on the 24th of June, 1485, was eſteemed one of the moſt learned men of his time. He at firſt oppoſed the ſentiments of Luther, but being afterwards convinced of his miſtake, married, and introduced the Reformation, according to the ſentiments of that reformer, into a great part of Germany. He was miniſter of Wirtemberg, where he died, on the 24th of April, 1558, aged ſeventy-three. He wrote a Commentary on the Epiſtles of St. Paul, and other works, in which he diſcovers great moderation and erudition.

BUGEY, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Savoy, on the weſt by Breſſe, on the ſouth by Dauphine, and on the north by the territory of Gex, and the Franche Compté. It is about forty miles long, and twenty-five broad; though it is a country full of hills and mountains, yet it is fertile in ſome places, and the rivers abound with trouts. Beſides, there are all ſorts of game, ſuch as red and grey partridges, pheaſants, wood-hens, birds of paſſage, hares, rabbits, deer, wild boars, bears, lynxes, and roebucks. The chief places are, Belley the capital, Seiſel, St. Rambert, Fort l'Ecluſe, and Chateau-Neuf.

BUGIA, a province or territory, in the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa. It is almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, and is divided into three parts, Benijubar, Auraz, and Labez. Theſe mountains are peopled with the moſt ancient Arabs, Moors, or Saracens, and moſt of theſe mountaineers have an indelible croſs on one hand, and ſeveral have one on their cheeks, which they ſay is a cuſtom derived from their anceſtors. The occaſion was this; when the Goths became maſters of the country, they exacted no contribution on the Chriſtians, or thoſe who were willing to paſs for ſuch. Wherefore, to ſtop the fury of the ſoldiers, they ſhewed at a diſtance this mark of Chriſtianity, which uſage has been retained by their poſterity. This province is very fertile in corn.

BUGIA, or, as it is called by the Africans, Bugeiah, is a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and is the capital of the territory of that name. It is ſeated on the declivity of a high mountain, and near a commodious bay between Gigery and Algiers. It is ſtrong and populous, and was formerly a kingdom under the dominion of the Arabs. It was built by the Romans, but when the Goths became maſters of Africa, they made it the capital of their empire. Abni, a Saracen king, drove them away in 762. Afterwards Joſeph, firſt king of Morocco, conquered this kingdom, and gave it to a prince of his family, who reigned there till the twelfth century. Then it was conquered by the king of Tenes, who gave it to one of his ſons, the race of whom remained till 1510, when it was taken by the king of Spain, by whom it was fortified. Next it was ſeized by the Algerines, after the defeat of Charles V. But Peraita, the governor, had his head cut off when he returned into Spain. It is ſeventy-five miles eaſt of Algiers. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 36. 34. N.

BUILTH, or BEALT, a town of South Wales, in Brecknockſhire, is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Wye, over which there is a wooden bridge, that leads into Radnorſhire. It is at preſent but a ſmall place, though it has a market on Mondays and Saturdays, and three fairs; on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is ten miles north of Brecknock, fifty-two weſt of Worceſter, and one hundred and ſeventy-one weſt-by-north of London. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 52. 8. N.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, ſeated on the eaſt ſhore of the river Nile, two miles weſt of Grand Cairo, which is the ſea-port town of that city, and is ſaid to contain about four thouſand families. On the north ſide of it is the Caliſch, whoſe banks are cut every year, to convey the water of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo. All the veſſels going up and down the river Nile make ſome ſtay here. Long. 32. 10. E. Lat. 30. 0. N.

BULGAR, a province of Aſia, in Ruſſian Tartary. bounded on the north by Caſan, on the eaſt by Baſkiria, on the ſouth by the kingdom of Aſtracan, and on the weſt by the river Wolga, or Volga. This country is very ill peopled, and the towns and places are but few.

BULGARIA, a ſmall province of Turky, in Europe, bounded on the north by Wallachia, on the eaſt by the Black Sea, on the ſouth by Romania and Macedonia, and on the weſt by Servia. It is very narrow, and yet three hundred and twenty-five miles in length, on the ſide of the Danube, from Servia till it falls into the Black Sea. The inhabitants are Chriſtians, but extremely ignorant, inſomuch that they ſeem to know nothing of Chriſtianity, but baptiſm and faſting. The chief advantage they have is the feeding of cattle. It is divided into four ſangiacates, Byden, Sardice, Nicopolis, and Siliſtria. The chief towns are of the ſame name, except Sardica, which is now called Sophia.

BULGARUS, one of the moſt celebrated lawyers in the twelfth century, was ſurnamed Bouche d'Or, (Golden Mouth) from his graceful manner of ſpeaking. He was one of the four profeſſors whom Frederic Barbaroſſa conſulted in 1158, in order to know how far the rights and prerogatives of the emperor in Italy were to extend, in which conſultation Bulgarus ſhewed ſuch great abilities, that the above-mentioned monarch made him a judge, which employment he executed with ſuch integrity, that his decrees ſerved as a rule or ſtandard in all affairs of a doubtful nature. He publiſhed ſome Gloſſes on the Civil Law, and an excellent Commentary on *Regulas Juris*.

BULL (JOHN) a celebrated muſician and doctor in that faculty, was deſcended from a family of that name in Somerſetſhire, and was born about the year 1563. He was greatly admired for his fine hand on the organ, as well as for his compoſitions. Upon the eſtabliſhment of Greſham college, he was choſen the firſt profeſſor of muſic there, through the recommendation of queen Elizabeth, in the year 1596. In 1601 his health being impaired, he went

to

ſo travel, and continued abroad above a year, during which time probably happened the following remarkable ſtory related of him by Anthony Wood. Dr. Bull being in France, and hearing of a famous muſician belonging to a certain cathedral at St. Omer's, applied himſelf to him as a novice who wanted to learn, to ſee and admire his works. This muſician, after ſome diſcourſe had paſſed between them, conducted Dr. Bull to a veſtry or muſic-ſchool, joining to the cathedral, and ſhewed him a leſſon or ſong of fourteen parts, and then made a vaunting challenge to any perſon in the world to add one more part to them, ſuppoſing it to be ſo complete and full that it was impoſſible to add to it. Upon this Dr. Bull deſiring the uſe of ink and ruled paper, prayed the muſician to lock him up in the ſchool for two or three hours, which being done, not without great diſdain by the muſician, he in that time added four more parts, and the muſician being called in, after having viewed, tried, and retried them, at length burſt out into a great extaſy, and ſwore, that he that added thoſe parts muſt be either the Devil or Dr. Bull. On which the doctor making himſelf known, the muſician, with raptures of joy at ſeeing him, expreſſed his wonder and admiration. Dr. Bull was afterwards organiſt to king James I.

BULL (GEORGE) biſhop of St. David's, was born at Wells, in Somerſetſhire, March 25, 1634, and educated at Exeter college, in Oxford. The firſt benefice he enjoyed was that of St. Geo ge's, near Briſtol, whence he roſe ſucceſſively to be rector of Suddington in Glouceſterſhire, prebendary of Glouceſter, archdeacon of Llandaff, and, in 1705, he was advanced to the biſhoprick of St. David's. This dignity he enjoyed about four years, and dying February the 17th, 1709, was interred at Brecknock. During the uſurpation of Cromwell, he adhered ſteadily, though ſtill with great prudence, to the forms of the church of England, and in the reign of king James the Second preached very ſtrenuouſly againſt the errors of popery. He wrote, 1. A Defence of the Nicene Faith. 2. Apoſtolical Harmony. 3. Primitive Apoſtolical Tradition; and other works. This worthy prelate, who was diſtinguiſhed by his learning and piety, died on the 27th of September, 1709.

BULLEN, (ANNE) queen of England. See BOLEYN, (ANNE).

BULLEYN (WILLIAM) a learned phyſician and botaniſt, in the reigns of king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, was born in the former part of king Henry the Eighth's reign, and educated at Cambridge. He travelled over ſeveral parts of Germany, Scotland, and eſpecially England, and was well acquainted with the nature of the people, the produce of the ſoil, and particularly vegetables, which qualified him to deſcribe their virtues ſo well, and to employ them ſo ſucceſsfully as he did, in the reſtoration of health. He wrote a work, intitled, Bulleyn's Bulwarke of Defence againſt all Sicknes, Sorenes, and Woundes; The Government of Health; A Dialogue both pleaſaunte and pietiful, wherein is a goodlie Regiment againſt the Fever Peſtilence; and a Book of Simples. He died Jan. 7, 1576.

BULLIALDUS (ISMAEL) an eminent aſtronomer, was born at Laon, in the Iſle of France, on the 28th of September, 1605. He travelled in his youth for the ſake of improvement, and afterwards publiſhed ſeveral works, among which are, 1. *De Natura Lucis.* 2. *Philolaus.* 3. *Aſtronomia Philolaica, Opus novum, in quo Motus Planetarum per novam et veram Hypotheſin demonſtrantur.* 4. *Aſtronomiæ Philolaicæ fundamenta clarius explicata & aſſerta adverſus Zothi Wardi impugnationem.* He alſo wrote a piece or two upon Geometry and Arithmetic, and died at Paris, on the 25th of November, 1694.

BULLINGBROKE, or BOLINGBROKE, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated at the ſpring-head of a river which falls into the Witham, and on low ground. It was formerly of note for its caſtle, but more for being the birth-place of Henry IV. ſurnamed Henry of Bullingbroke. It is now but an indifferent town, and the market is ſmall. It is twenty-two miles eaſt of Lincoln, thirty-ſix north-north-eaſt of Stamford, and one hundred and thirty-three north of London. Long. 0. 40. E. Lat. 53. 15 N.

BULLINGER (HENRY) one of the reformers of the church in the ſixteenth century, was born at Bremgarten, July 18, 1504, and ſent at twelve years old to Emmeric, in the duchy of Cleves, in order to ſtudy polite literature; but tho' his father was able to allow him an annual maintenance, he was obliged to ſupport himſelf for the three years he ſtaid there, by the alms he got by ſinging from door to door. He was with Zuinglius at the famous controverſy, which was held at Berne in 1528; the year following he was made miniſter to the Proteſtants of Bremgarten, and, in 1531, he retired to Zurich, and there filled the employment vacant by the death of Zuinglius, edifying the church as well by his ſermons as his writings, which were of the controverſial kind. He died on the 27th of Sept. 1575, aged ſeventy-one.

BULTEAU (LEWIS) a learned writer of the ſeventeenth century, born at Rouen in 1625. After having enjoyed the poſt of ſecretary to the French king during fourteen years, he was diſmiſſed to make room for his brother, who was put in his place, on which he ſpent the remainder of his life among the Benedictines. He wrote a great number of anonymous works, the principal of which are, 1. An Eſſay towards a monaſtic Hiſtory. 2. An Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the Order of St. Benedict, two volumes, quarto. 3. A Tranſlation of the Dialogues of St. Gregory the Great, with learned notes.

BUNEL (WILLIAM) profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Toulouſe, about the beginning of the ſixteenth century. He wrote a work on the Method of being preſerved from the Plague, and the Medicines proper for the Cure of Peſtilential Diſeaſes.

BUNEL (PETER) a native of Toulouſe, was one of the moſt elegant writers of the Latin tongue in the ſixteenth century, but was ſtill more conſpicuous for the regularity of his manners. He did not ſeek either or riches for lucrative employments, but, contented with the bare neceſſaries of life, applied himſelf wholly to the improvement of his mind, and has left behind him ſome Latin Epiſtles, which are written with the utmoſt purity. He died at Turin in 1547, in the forty-ſeventh year of his age.

The magiſtrates of Toulouſe have a buſt of him in marble, placed in their town-houſe. The moſt correct edition of his Letters is that of Henry Stephens in 1581.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs; on May 14, for horſes and lean cattle, and on September 25, for hogs and petty chapmen. It is ſeated on a ſpot well watered by the river Waveney, which ſeparates it from Norfolk. It had formerly a caſtle of great ſtrength, near the market-place, which overlooked a long ſpace of meadow ground towards Norfolk. It has two pariſh churches, one of which is a handſome ſtructure, and near it are the ruins of a famous nunnery, in the middle of the town. The market is very great for corn, which is brought out of Norfolk, and here is a grammar-ſchool, with ten ſcholarſhips for Emanuel college, in Cambridge. The women are employed in knitting worſted ſtockings. It is thirty miles north-by-eaſt of Ipſwich, forty eaſt-north-eaſt of St. Edmund's Bury, and one hundred and ſeven north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 52. 35. N.

BUNON, an excellent ſurgeon and dentiſt at Paris, was a native of Chalons, in Champagne, and died in the flower of his age, in 1746. He was the author of three very curious pieces; A Diſſertation on the Teeth of pregnant Women; An Eſſay on the Diſeaſes of the Teeth; and a Collection of Experiments, made by himſelf.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs; on June 29, and November 30, for pedlar's ware. It is a good thoroughfare town, but ſmall, and is accounted only a large hamlet. It is ten miles north of Hertford, nine ſouth of Royſton, and thirty-one north of London. Long. 0. 6. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

BUNTZEL, or BUNTZLAU, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Jauer. The greateſt part of the houſes are built with ſtone, and there were formerly rich mines in the neighbourhood. It is in the common road to Leipſick, and their trade is earthen ware, of which they make great quantities. Long. 15. 50. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

BUNYAN (JOHN) author of the Pilgrim's Progreſs, was born at Elſtow, near Bedford, in the year 1628. He was the ſon of a tinker, and, in the early part of his life, was a great reprobate, and a ſoldier in the parliament army; but being at length deeply ſtruck with a ſenſe of his guilt, he laid aſide his profligate courſes, became remarkable for his ſobriety, and applied himſelf to obtain ſome degree of learning. About the year 1655 he was admitted a member of a Baptiſt congregation at Bedford, and was ſoon after choſen their preacher, but, in 1660, was taken up, and tried for preſuming to preach, and was cruelly ſentenced to perpetual baniſhment, and in the mean time committed to jail, where neceſſity obliged him to learn to make long-tagged thread laces for his ſupport, and to add to his diſtreſs, he had a wife and ſeveral children, among whom was a daughter who was blind. In this unjuſt and cruel confinement he was detained twelve years and a half, and during that time wrote many of his Tracts, but he was at length diſcharged, by the humane interpoſition of Dr. Barlow. When king James's declaration for liberty of conſcience was publiſhed, he was choſen paſtor of a congregation at Bedford. He at length died of the fever at London, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1688, aged ſixty. He alſo wrote an excellent allegory, called, The Holy War. His Pilgrim's Progreſs has been tranſlated into moſt European languages, and his works have been collected together, and printed in two volumes, folio.

BUONACORSI,

BUONACORSI, or PIERIN DEL VAGA. See PIERINO

BUPALUS, a celebrated ſculptor, and a native of Chios, was the ſon, grandſon, and great-grandſon of ſculptors, and had a brother, named Athenis, of the ſame profeſſion. They flouriſhed in the ſixtieth Olympiad, or five hundred and thirty-five years before the Chriſtian æra. All their ſtatues were of white Parian marble. Our ſculptors diverted themſelves in repreſenting Hipponax, a poet of a very diſagreeable figure, ugly, and ſo lean, that he was a mere ſkeleton: but Hipponax wrote ſo very ſharp a ſatire againſt them, that, if ſome authors may be credited, they hanged themſelves out of ſpite: but Pliny aſſerts, that they performed very excellent ſtatues after Hipponax had taken his revenge, particularly the Diana of Chios, who ſeemed to knit her brows on any one's entering the place where ſhe was, and to have a ſmiling and gracious air when they went out.

BURAGRAG, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which has it ſource on the confines of the province of Chaus, runs along the confines of Fez and Temeſna, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at the town of Sallee.

BURANA (JOHN FRANCIS) a native of Verona, flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century. He ſtudied in the univerſity of Bologna, and read public lectures there on Ariſtotle's Logic. He afterwards applied himſelf to the practice of phyſic, and tranſlated ſome treatiſes of Ariſtotle and Averoes.

BURCH (CORNELIUS POELEN) a celebrated Flemiſh painter, was born at Utrecht in the year 1586, and was the diſciple of Blort. He went to Rome, and for ſome time ſtudied Raphael's works, but afterwards applied himſelf wholly to landſcapes, following Adam Elſheimer's manner; but at laſt, ſtudying nature, he formed a particular ſtyle, that was both faithful and agreeable, and following his genius, always drew ſmall figures. On his return to Holland, he worked with great aſſiduity, and the king of England having ſeen ſome of his pieces, invited him to his court, and allowed him a yearly penſion. On his return to Utrecht, he had more buſineſs than he could perform, his pictures being ſent for from all parts, and they are ſtill known and eſteemed all over Europe. He died in 1660, at ſeventy-four years of age.

BUREN, a town of Betaw, in Dutch Guelderland, with a caſtle. It gives the title of count to the prince of Naſſau Orange. It is ſeated ſixteen miles weſt of Nimeguen. Long. 5. 22. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

BUREN, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Paderborn, in Weſtphalia, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near the river Alme, five miles ſouth of Paderborn. Long. 8. 25. E. Lat. 51. 35. N.

BURFORD, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Saturday, and two fairs; on July 5, for horſes, ſheep, cows, and ſmall wares, and on September 25, for cheeſe and toys. It is ſeated on an aſcent by the river Windruſh, and is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs and ſub-officers. It is noted for a cuſtom obſerved here of making a dragon, and carrying it up and down the ſtreets on Midſummer-eve; but the original of this cuſtom is very uncertain. This town lies near the Downs, which are much frequented at the time of the horſe-races, and is remarkable for the making of ſaddles. It is fifty-eight miles north-by-eaſt of Saliſbury, fifty-two eaſt-north-eaſt of Briſtol, and eighty-one weſt-by-north of London. Long. 1. 43. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

BURGAW, (the burgraviate or marquiſate of) a territory of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, is ſeated near the Danube, between Augſburg and Ulm, and is fifty miles in length, and twenty in breadth. The principal towns are Guntzbourg, and

BURGAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marquiſate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is fifteen miles weſt of Augſburg, and eighteen eaſt of Ulm. Long. 10. 31. E. Lat. 48. 28. N.

BURGDORFF, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It is a handſome town, and pretty large, and is ſeated on an eminence. The palace or caſtle of the governor, who is called an avoyer, is at one end of the town, on a riſing ground on the ſide of a rock. One of the ſtreets was burnt down in 1706, but it is handſomely rebuilt, in a uniform manner. The river Emma is about a piſtol's ſhot from the town, and as it often changes its bed, it does a great deal of miſchief. It runs at the foot of a rock of a prodigious height, and there is a ſtone bridge over it. Near the town there is a ſulphureous ſpring, which ſupplies their baths with water, which is good againſt the palſy and diſorders of the nerves. It is ten miles north eaſt of Bern. Long. 7. 35. E. Lat. 47 6. N.

BURGH, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs; on May 12, for ſheep, horſes, and cattle of all ſorts, on Auguſt 16, for toys, and on October 2, for cattle and cloathing of all ſorts. It is ſeated in a marſh, and is but a ſmall place. It is twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Boſton, and one hundred and thirty-ſeven north of London. Long. 0. 5. E. Lat. 53. 12. N.

BURGH-CASTLE, or BOROUGH-CASTLE, is ſeated on the edge of the county of Norfolk, three miles weſt of Yarmouth, where the rivers Yare and Waveny meet. There was formerly a delightful caſtle here, in which was a monaſtery, but there are no remains of it now, except the ruins of its walls, near which Roman coins are often dug up.

BURGOS, a city of Spain, the capital of Old Caſtile, with an archbiſhop's ſee, erected in 1574. It is ſurrounded with mountains, which render the air very cold nine months in the year, and the other three exceſſive hot. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a ſtrong caſtle, and the lower part of the town is watered by the river Alançon. The principal avenue to the city is by a handſome bridge over this river, which leads to a beautiful gate, adorned with the ſtatues of ſeveral kings of Spain. The town is large and populous, but the houſes are ill built, and the ſtreets are narrow and dirty, except ſome few, eſpecially that which leads to the cathedral. There are ſeveral ſquares, adorned with fountains and ſtatues. The great ſquare in the middle of the city is ſurrounded with fine houſes, with piazzas to each. The cathedral church is a maſter-piece of Gothic architecture, and one of the fineſt in all Spain. The church of the Auguſtines is remarkable for its beautiful and rich chapel of the Holy Crucifix. There are ſeveral fine convents and nunneries, one of which laſt contains one hundred and fifty nuns, who muſt all be of noble extraction. They have likewiſe a royal hoſpital, very richly endowed, and at this place they ſpeak the beſt Caſtilian that is, the pureſt Spaniſh of all Spain. It is ninety-five miles eaſt-by-ſouth of Leon, ſixty-five ſouth of Bilboa, and one hundred and eighteen north of Madrid. Long. 4. 7. W. Lat. 42. 20. N.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is agreeably ſeated on the river Rhine, over-againſt Weſel, ſeventeen miles eaſt of Cleves, and thirty-ſeven north weſt of Cologn. Long. 6. 8. E. Lat. 51. 38. N.

BURIDAN (JOHN) a native of Bethune, in Artois, was one of the moſt celebrated philoſophers of the fourteenth century. He taught in the univerſity of Paris with prodigious reputation, and wrote Commentaries on Logic, Morality, and Ariſtotle's Metaphyſics. From him came the proverb of the Aſs of Buridan, ſo famous in the ſchools. Buridan ſuppoſed an hungry aſs fixed at an exactly equal diſtance between two buſhels of oats, or an aſs as much preſſed by thirſt as hunger, between a buſhel of oats and a pail of water, each of them acting equally on his ſenſes. Having made this ſuppoſition, he deſired to know what the aſs would do? If he was anſwered that he would remain immoveable, then he concluded he would die of hunger between two buſhels of oats, or of both hunger and thirſt, with both corn and water within his reach. This appeared abſurd, and brought the laughers on his ſide; but if it was replied, that the aſs would not be ſo ſtupid as to die of hunger or thirſt in ſuch a ſituation, Then (ſaid he) the aſs has free will, or it is poſſible that of two equal weights one ſhould out-weigh the other. Theſe two conſequences appeared equally abſurd, and thus Buridan, by this ſophiſm, perplexed the philoſophers, and his aſs became famous in the ſchools.

BURKITT (WILLIAM) a celebrated commentator on the New Teſtament, was born at Hitcham, in Northamptonſhire, on the 25th of July, 1650, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He preached twenty-one years at Milden in Suſſex, and in 1692 was preſented to the vicarage of Dedham, in Eſſex, where he continued till his death, which happened in October, 1703. He was remarkable for his piety and charity, and, beſides his Annotations, printed in one volume folio, he wrote a volume, intitled, The Poor Man's Help, and the Rich Man's Guide.

BURLAMAQUI, an able counſellor of ſtate, and celebrated profeſſor of law at Geneva in the preſent century, wrote an Eſſay on the Law of Nature, which is much eſteemed, and a good work on the Principles of Civil Law. This judicious author died a few years ago.

BURLINGTON. See BRIDLINGTON.

BURLINGTON (NEW) a town of North America, capital of New Jerſey, ſeated in an iſland of Delaware river, twenty miles north of Philadelphia. Ships of burthen come up to the keys, which renders it a town of very good trade; and here the courts of juſtice for the province are held. Long. 74. 10. W. Lat. 40. 40. N.

BURMAN (FRANCIS) a Proteſtant miniſter, and learned profeſſor of divinity at Utrecht, was born at Leyden, in 1628, and died on the 10th of November, 1679, after having

having publiſhed a Courſe of Divinity, and ſeveral other works.

He is not to be confounded with Francis Burman, his ſon, or with Peter Burman, a laborious commentator on Phædrus, Lucan, and other prophane authors, who died in 1741.

BURNET (GILBERT) biſhop of Saliſbury, and an eminent writer in the reigns of William III. queen Anne, and the beginning of king George I. was born at Edinburgh, September 18, 1643. It is remarkable that he received the firſt rudiments of education from his father, and perfectly underſtood the Latin tongue at ten years of age, when being ſent to the college of Aberdeen, he was ſcarce fourteen when he commenced maſter of arts. At eighteen he was admitted a probationer, or expectant preacher, and ſoon after an offer of a good benefice was made him, which he declined. He at length came into England, and after ſix months ſtay at Oxford and Cambridge, returned to Scotland, and ſome time after he made a tour through Holland and France, and at Amſterdam, by the aſſiſtance of a Jewiſh rabbi, perfected himſelf in the Hebrew language, and likewiſe became acquainted with the leading men of the different perſuaſions tolerated there, Arminians, Lutherans, Baptiſts, Browniſts, Papiſts, and Unitarians, and uſed frequently to declare, that amongſt each of theſe he met with men of ſuch unfeigned piety and virtue, that he obtained a ſtrong and fixed principle of univerſal charity, and an invincible abhorrence of all ſeverities, on account of difference in religion. On his return to Scotland, he was admitted into holy orders by the biſhop of Edinburgh, in 1665, and preſented to the living of Saltoun, when he was the only clergyman in Scotland that made uſe of the prayers in the liturgy of the church of England. The behaviour of the Scotch biſhops ſeeming to him unbecoming their characters, he ſent them a memorial, in which he cenſured their conduct. In 1668 he was employed in negociating the ſcheme of accommodation between the epiſcopal and preſbyterian parties, and by his advice many of the latter were put into the vacant churches. In the following year he was made divinity profeſſor in the univerſity of Glaſgow, where he continued four years and a half, equally hated by the zealots of both parties. In 1672 he publiſhed A Vindication, &c. of the Church and State of Scotland, which ſo pleaſed the court, that he was offered a biſhoprick, and promiſed the next vacant archbiſhoprick, but did not accept of it, becauſe he ſaw the great deſign of the court was to advance popery. In 1673 he took another journey to London, when the king having heard him preach, nominated him one of his chaplains in ordinary. But the next year the duke of Lauderdale accuſing him as the cauſe of the miſcarriage of the meaſures taken by the court in Scotland, his name was ordered to be ſtruck out of the liſt of chaplains; when hearing that his enemies deſigned to get him impriſoned, he reſigned his profeſſor's chair at Glaſgow, and preaching in ſeveral churches in London, had been choſen miniſter of one, had not the electors been deterred from it by a meſſage in the king's name; but in 1675 he was choſen preacher of the Rolls chapel, and was ſoon after made lecturer of St. Clement's; but afterwards his behaviour at the lord Ruſſel's trial, and his attending that unhappy nobleman in priſon, and at his execution, occaſioned his being diſcharged, by the king's mandate, from his lectureſhip, and his preaching on the fifth of November, 1684, a ſermon at the Rolls chapel, ſeverely inveighing againſt the doctrines of popery, he was forbid to preach there any more.

After the death of king Charles he travelled through the ſouthern parts of France, Italy, and Swiſſerland, and then repairing to the Hague, was admitted to the confidence of the prince of Orange, whom he attended to England, and was advanced to the ſee of Saliſbury in 1689, and afterwards appointed preceptor to the duke of Glouceſter. He wrote, 1. The Hiſtory of the Reformation of the Church of England. 2. A modeſt and free Conference between a Conformiſt and Noncomformiſt. 3. His Travels. 4. Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton. 5. The Life of Sir Matthew Hale. 6. The Hiſtory of the Rights of Princes in diſpoſing of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices. 7. The Paſtoral Care. 8. An Expoſition of the Thirty nine Articles of the Church of England, and many other works. After his death, which happened March 17, 1714-15, was publiſhed his Hiſtory of his own Time, in two vols. folio.

BURNET (THOMAS) a very polite and learned author, in the latter end of the ſeventeenth century, was born in Scotland, and educated at Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. John Tillotſon, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury. In 1685 he was maſter of the Charter-houſe, in London, after which he entered into holy orders. During the reign of king James II. he made a noble ſtand againſt the incroachments of that monarch, who would have impoſed one Andrew Popham, a Papiſt, as a penſioner upon the foundation of the Charter-houſe. He was afterwards chaplain and clerk of the cloſet to king William III. Beſides his Theory of the Earth, which gained him great reputation, he wrote, 2. *Archæologiæ Philoſophicæ.* 3. A Treatiſe *de Fide & Officiis Chriſtianorum*; and, 4, another *De Statu Mortuorum & Reſurgentium.* He died Sept. 27, 1715, and was interred in the vault of the Charter-houſe chapel.

BURNETTUS, or BRUNETTUS LATINUS, a Florentine, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing a work on the Origin and Nature of all Things, and ſome other pieces. He died at Florence, anno 1295.

BURNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Mondays and Saturdays, and two fairs; on March 15, for cheeſe, and on Auguſt 1, for horſes, &c. It is ſeated not far from the ſea, and the market is very good. It is twenty-five miles north-north eaſt of Lynn, thirty-ſeven weſt-north-weſt of Norwich, and one hundred and twenty-nine north-north-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 46. E. Lat. 53. 0. N.

BURNLEY, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturday, and five fairs; on March 6, Eaſter-eve, May 13, July 10, and October 11, all for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. The market is good for cattle and proviſions, and it is two hundred and nine miles north-north-weſt of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. Lat. 53. 40 N.

BURNTWOOD, a town in Eſſex, in the road to Colcheſter, with a market on Thurſday, and one fair; on July 18, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated on a hill, and is a handſome well inhabited town, and the market is well ſerved with proviſions. It is ten miles weſt-ſouth-weſt of Chelmsford, thirty two weſt-ſouth-weſt of Colcheſter, and eighteen eaſt-north-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 51. 38. N.

BURRATZ, or BURATZ, or, as it is in the Ruſſian Atlas, Buret, a fort on the river Angora, which runs into the lake Baikal, in the province of Irkutkſkoi, part of Ruſſian Tartary. Long. 111. 30. E. Lat. 53. 0. N.

In the parts between this and the lake live the Barattians, a Pagan people, who are rich in cattle, which are a ſort of bulls and cows, without horns, and with long hair. They all live in low cottages, made of wood and covered with earth, on the tops of which there is a hole left to let out the ſmoke, for the fires are made in the middle of their huts. Their houſes ſtand near each other on the ſide of a river, where they fix, without changing their habitations, like ſome other Tartars. Near the door they fix poles, on which ſome ſtick deer, others ſheep-ſkins, and others the hides of horſes. They are quite ignorant of huſbandry and gardening, but in ſpring and autumn they employ themſelves in hunting of ſtags, wild ſheep, and roe-bucks. Several hundreds go out on horſeback at a time, placing themſelves in a circle at ſome diſtance from each other. As the ring is contracted, they approach nearer, and by that means incloſe ſeveral hundreds of game at a time; and when they are got within a bow's ſhot, every one lets fly at once, inſomuch that very few eſcape, eſpecially as they have thirty arrows a-piece. Every one knows his own by the marks on the arrows. When they have done, they cut the fleſh from the bones, and dry it in the ſun, which ſerves them for proviſion till they go out again. There are few other beaſts but bears and wolves, except camels, which are very large, and are bought of them for travelling into China. They likewiſe ſell oxen for the ſame purpoſe, for which they receive in exchange all ſorts of commodities that they want. Both the men and women are robuſt, and tolerably handſome, conſidering the place where they live, they being a little like the Chineſe Tartars. In the winter they both wear long coats made of ſheep-ſkins, with a broad girdle tipped with iron, and have a ſort of caps which they can draw over their ears in cold weather. In the ſummer their coats are made of red cloth. They are a naſty ſort of people, for they never waſh themſelves nor pare their nails, which gives them a ſhocking aſpect. The virgins cauſe their hair to ſtand up an end in plaits, which make them look like the figure of Envy in paintings. The married women have two plaits, which hang down on each ſide of the head, adorned with figures. When any of them die, they are buried with all their finery, as well as their bows and arrows.

Their religion conſiſts in worſhipping dead bucks and ſheep, which are ſpitted on poles before their doors, until they are rotten or putrified. They only fall on their knees, claſp their hands, and bow down the head, without ſpeaking a ſingle ſyllable. When they take an oath, they go to a hill by the ſide of the lake Baikal, which they hold to be ſacred. Upon this they ſwear, and firmly believe a perjured perſon ſhall never come down alive.

BURROUGHES (JEREMIAH) an eminent diſſenting miniſter in the reign of Charles I. He was educated at Cambridge, but was obliged to quit that univerſity for noncomformity. He, for ſome time, ſheltered himſelf under the hoſpitable roof of the earl of Warwick, and afterwards retiring to Holland, was elected miniſter of an Engliſh congregation

gregation at Rotterdam. About the beginning of the civil wars he returned to England, not to preach ſedition, but peace, for which he earneſtly prayed and laboured. He obtained two of the largeſt congregations in England, viz. Stepney and Cripplegate, London; but his inceſſant labours, and his grief for the diſtractions of the times, contributed to haſten his death, which happened on the 4th of November, 1646. He was a man of learning, candour, modeſty, and of an exemplary and irreproachable life. A conſiderable number of his practical writings have been printed, but ſome of them were not publiſhed till after his deceaſe.

BURRUS (AFRANIUS) was a perſon of merit, who flouriſhed in the firſt century. He was tutor to Nero, and had Seneca for his aſſiſtant; but that prince's perverſeneſs fruſtrated all their cares. Burrus was afterwards ſeveral times reduced to the ungrateful neceſſity of ſeeming to approve Nero's infamous actions, which he was not able to remedy. He died A. D. 62, not without a ſuſpicion of having been poiſoned.

BURSA, formerly called Pruſa, is a city of Aſia, the capital of Natolia, and formerly the metropolis of Bythinia. It is the largeſt and moſt magnificent town in all this country. It is ſeated at the foot of the firſt ſmall hills of Mount Olympus. On the other ſide of the city is a large fine plain, full of mulberry, nut, and cherry-trees. There are many ſmall ſtreams that deſcend from Mount Olympus, and one in which the water guſhes out, with a ſtream as big as a man's body, runs into a marble channel, and ſpreads itſelf all over the city, inſomuch that every houſe has its own fountain. It was ſurrounded with walls while it was in the hands of the Chriſtians, which are yet ſtanding, though partly in ruins, and are about ſix miles in compaſs. They were built out of the ruins of the ancient city, for there are a great many pillars and pieces of marble, mixt with ſtones. The part which is on a craggy rock, near the bazar or market-place, is called the caſtle or fortreſs. It is ſurrounded with a wall, diſtinct from that of the city, and has four gates.

There are two ſeraglios in this fortreſs, the one new, and the other old. This laſt is almoſt demoliſhed, and ſerves for nothing but to cleanſe corn and to make meal. The other is but a mean building, and yet it has its baths and ſtoves, is ornamented with gilded walls and floors, which are painted in compartments. Each room has its cloſet or cupboard to put proviſions in, after the manner of the Turks, who never encumber their houſes with tables, chairs, and beds, for they have only a little alcove in their rooms, covered with a carpet, whereon they ſit croſs-legged, and have cuſhions to lean upon. Theſe ſerve them for bedchambers. The moſques are very fine, generally covered with lead, as are likewiſe the caravanſeras or public inns, which are very commodious. On one ſide of the Jews ſtreet, on the left hand as you go to the baths, is a royal moſque, in the court whereof are the mauſolæa of ſome of the ſultans, placed in chapels ſtrongly built, and ſeparated from each other.

The bezeſtein is well built, full of warehouſes and ſhops, where all the goods and commodities of the Levant are to be found, beſides the manufactures of the city. The beſt workmen in Turky live at this place, and have ſkill enough to weave good tapeſtry. They make uſe of the ſilk which is produced near this place, as well as that of Turky, which is not ſo good. In general the city is neat, pleaſant, and well paved, eſpecially near the quarter of the bazar. But the ſituation is not ſo advantageous as it ſeems to be at the firſt ſight, for it is commanded by the hills on the ſide of Mount Olympus. The ſuburbs, which are vaſtly larger, finer, and better peopled than the city, are inhabited by Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. The plane-trees render them charmingly beautiful, and being mingled with houſes, whoſe terraces have a delightful view, yield a ſurpriſing landſcape. The officers are a baſha, an aga-janizary, and a mullah, or great cadi.

This city was taken by the ſultan Orchan in the year 1300, from the Chriſtian emperors of the Eaſt, who made it the ſeat of the empire, till Conſtantinople was taken. His tomb, and thoſe of his wife and children, are in a Greek church, covered like a moſque, but neither large nor beautiful. There are in Burſa ſeveral colleges of royal inſtitution, where ſcholars are maintained, and taught the Arabic tongue, and have the Alcoran explained gratis. The Armenians have one church, the Greeks three, and the Jews four ſynagogues. Theſe laſt come from Spain, and continue to talk good Spaniſh. With regard to the number of people in this city, there are above forty thouſand Turks, two thouſand Armenians, one thouſand ſix hundred Jews, and nine hundred Greeks. The caravans which travel from Aleppo to Smyrna, and moſt of thoſe which come from Perſia to Conſtantinople, paſs through this place, which is of great advantage to trade. Hence their bazars or market-places, which are well built, are full of merchants and and merchandiſe. Wine, butcher's meat, and other proviſions, are cheap and good. beſides which, the waters in the neighbourhood ſupply them plentifully with carp, trout, and barbel.

In the parts about Burſa the fields are covered with mulberry-trees and vineyards. Moſt of the mulberry-trees are low, and ſeem to be planted in nurſeries, and the large ones form a ſort of foreſts, divided by large thorn buſhes. On Mount Olympus are great numbers of fir-trees, beſides beeches, yoke-elms, aſpens, and hazles. Burſa is ſixty-five miles ſouth of Conſtantinople, and one hundred and ſixty ſouth-eaſt of Adrianople. Long. 29. 5 E. Lat. 40. 32. N.

BURTON (WILLIAM) a perſon diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge of heraldry, geneologies, and antiquities, was deſcended from an ancient family, ſeated at Lindley, in Leiceſterſhire, and at Falde, in Staffordſhire. He was born in 1575, and, after being educated at Oxford, became a member of the Inner Temper, and was made a barriſter; but ſoon after quitting the law, retired in order to enjoy a private country life, when he wrote a Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire, in folio, and ſeveral other works. He died on the 9th of April, 1645, aged ſeventy.

BURTON (ROBERT) better known by the name of Democrates Junior, was younger brother to the above gentleman. He compoſed a work, intitled, The Anatomy of Melancholy, a book which has been univerſally read and admired, and is eſteemed a very ingenious performance. It is generally free from the affected language and ridiculous metaphors, which diſgrace moſt of the books of his time. He was fond of aſtrology, and is ſaid to have foretold the time of his death. It is certain that the ſame thing was reported of him that was before ſaid of Cardan, that he died a voluntary death, that his prediction might prove true, but this is probably falſe. He died in January, 1639.

BURTON (HENRY) was born at Birdſall, in Yorkſhire, in the year 1579, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of maſter of arts. About the year 1625 he was preſented to the rectory of St. Matthew's, in Friday-ſtreet, London. But what rendered him moſt conſiderable, and cauſed him to be much taken notice of, was his ſevere proſecution in the Star-chamber, for having, on the 5th of November, 1636, preached, in his own church, two ſermons, publiſhed afterwards under the title of For God and the King, and for writing, during his confinement, An Epiſtle to his Majeſty, another to the Judges, and a Letter to the true-hearted Nobility; for which ſentence was paſſed that he ſhould be fined five thouſand pounds, deprived of his eccleſiaſtical benefice, degraded from his miniſterial function and degrees in the univerſity, be ſet on the pilory, and both his ears cut off there, confined to perpetual cloſe impriſonment in Lancaſter caſtle, debarred acceſs of his wife, or any other except the keeper, and denied the uſe of pen, ink, and paper. Accordingly, on the 30th of the ſame month, (viz. June 1637) he was ſet in the pillory in the Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, with Baſtwick and Prynne, where his ears were pared off ſo cloſe, that the temporal artery was cut, which made the blood ſtream in great abundance upon the ſcaffold. After which he was impriſoned in the common jail of Lancaſter caſtle; but great crowds reſorting to him there, and he finding means to have ſome of his papers diſperſed in London, he was removed, by an order of council, to Cornet caſtle, in the Iſle of Guernſey, where he remained a cloſe priſoner almoſt three years. However, his wife preſenting a petition to the houſe of commons, on the 7th of November, 1640, the houſe ordered that he ſhould be forthwith ſent for. Mr. Burton and Mr. Prynne landed at the ſame time at Dartmouth, on the 22d of November, where they were received and entertained by a prodigious conflux of people, and their charges not only borne with great magnificence, but liberal preſents given them. In this manner they were treated all the way upon the road, and were brought into Weſtminſter about two o'clock in the afternoon, and conducted into the city of London by above ten thouſand perſons, with boughs and flowers in their hands, the common people ſtrewing flowers and herbs in their way as they paſſed, with loud acclamations of joy. The parliament afterwards declared Mr. Burton's commitment and ſentence illegal, freed him from the fine of five thouſand pounds, reſtored him to his degrees in the univerſity, and his eccleſiaſtical benefice, and voted that he ſhould have ſix thouſand pounds as a recompence for his impriſonment, and the loſs of his ears; but this he never obtained. Mr. Burton wrote ſeveral other pieces, among which are, 1. A Cenſure of Simony. 2. The Baiting of the Pope's Bull. 3. A Trial of private Devotions, or a Dial for the Hours of Prayer. 4. Truth's Triumph over Trent, or the great Gulph between Sion and Babylon. 5. A Narration of his own Life, &c. He was buried Jan. 7, 1647-8

BURTON (WILLIAM) a perſon of diſtinguiſhed learning, was for ſome time uſher to Thomas Farnaby, a famous ſchoolmaſter in Kent, and was himſelf afterwards a ſchoolmaſter at Kingſton upon Thames. When he was at the univerſity he was patronized by the learned Mr. Allen, of Glouceſter-hall, who appointed him Greek lecturer there; and upon the death of that excellent perſon, he ſpoke his funeral oration, which was much applauded for its propriety and elegance. He wrote Annotations upon the firſt of Clement's Epiſtles, in Engliſh; and Hiſtories of the Greek and Perſian Tongues, in Latin; but his principal work is his learned Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary. This gentleman died on the 28th of December, 1657.

BURTON (EZEKIAH) S. T. P. fellow of Magdalen college, in Cambridge, in the reign of king Charles II. and an eminent tutor there, was, for his ſingular merit, made chaplain to the lord keeper Bridgeman, in 1667, who, the ſame year, preſented him to a prebend of Norwich. In the beginning of 1668, a treaty was propoſed by the lord keeper for a comprehenſion of ſome of the diſſenters, and a toleration of others. Dr. Tillotſon, Dr. Stillingfleet, Dr. Burton, and the lord chief baron Hale, were very deſirous of an accommodation, and ready to do every thing to promote it. But this ſcheme met with ſuch powerful oppoſition, that the debates upon the terms of union were ſoon concluded. Dr. Burton, who was a man of great prudence, moderation, and ſweetneſs of temper, was ſnatched from the world, when he was capable of doing much good in it, and when his inceſſant labours, and exemplary piety, promiſed a great deal. He died in 1681, after which his friend Dr. Tillotſon publiſhed two volumes of his Diſcourſes.

BURTON (JOHN) D. D. a late worthy and learned divine, was born in 1696, at Wembworth, in Devonſhire, his father being rector of that pariſh. He was educated at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, where he made ſo rapid a progreſs, that Dr. Mather, the preſident, conferred on him the important office of tutor, while he was only bachelor of arts, and ſoon after he was appointed by the college to read the Greek lecture. His obliging converſation, affability, chearfulneſs, and eaſe, endeared him to thoſe of all ranks in the univerſity. In 1725, being then pro-proctor and maſter of the ſchools, he ſpoke a Latin oration before the determining bachelor, which is intitled Heli; or, an Inſtance of a Magiſtrate's erring through unſeaſonable Lenity; written and publiſhed with a view to encourage the ſalutary exerciſe of academical diſcipline; and afterwards treated the ſame ſubject ſtill more fully in four Latin Sermons, before the univerſity, and publiſhed them with appendixes. He alſo introduced into the ſchools, Locke, and other eminent modern philoſophers, as ſuitable companions to Ariſtotle; and printed a double ſeries of philoſophical queſtions, for the uſe of the younger ſtudents; from which Mr. Johnſon, of Magdalene college, Cambridge, took the hint of his larger work of the ſame kind, which has gone through ſeveral editions.

When the ſettling of Georgia was in agitation, the venerable Dr. Bray, juſtly dear to America, to England, and to religion, for his inſtitution of parochial libraries, Dr. Stephen Hales, Dr. Berriman, and other learned divines, entreated Mr. Burton's pious aſſiſtance in that undertaking. This he readily gave, by preaching before the ſociety in 1732, and publiſhing his Sermon, with an Appendix on the State of that Colony, and he afterwards publiſhed an Account of the Deſigns of the Aſſociates of the late Dr. Bray, with an Account of their Proceedings.

Having under his tuition ſome ingenious pupils from Eton ſchool, this occaſioned an epiſtolary and ſocial intercourſe between him and the maſters, and alſo with the provoſt and fellows of that college, who had ſuch an eſteem for him, that in 1732 they choſe him into a fellowſhip of their ſociety. About the ſame time, on the death of Dr. Edward Littleton, he was preſented by the ſame college to the vicarage of Maple-Derham, in Oxfordſhire. Here a melancholy ſcene, which too often appears in the manſions of the clergy, preſented itſelf to his view: a widow, with three infant daughters, without a home, without a fortune; from his compaſſion aroſe love, the conſequence of which was marriage: for Mrs. Littleton was handſome, elegant, accompliſhed, ingenious, and had great ſweetneſs of temper. As Mr. Burton was here ſituated in a pleaſant ſpot nothing now gave him more delight than repairing, enlarging, and adorning his houſe, embelliſhing his gardens, planting trees, clearing fields, making roads, and ſuch other improvements as he thought would benefit his ſucceſſors; and theſe expences were ſometimes too great for his income.

On the death of his wife, in 1748, Mr. Burton made no abatement in his care and generous concern for her daughters: but from that time reſided moſtly at Eton, giving himſelf up entirely to his friends and his ſtudies; with divine ſervice twice a day: but at every public meeting, on literary, or eccleſiaſtical affairs, at Oxford, Cambridge, or London (if his own college buſineſs permitted) he had as much pleaſure in being preſent, as others have in hunting or racing. In 1752 he took the degree of doctor of divinity, and afterwards publiſhed his Lectures on that occaſion. And indeed to his talents in divinity, Oxford, Eton, London, with his Latin, and his Engliſh Sermons, in two volumes, bear ample witneſs. In 1760 he exchanged his vicarage of Maple Derham for the rectory of Worpleſdon, in Surry. In his advanced age, finding his eyes begin to fail him, he collected and publiſhed, in one volume, all his ſcattered pieces, under the title of *Opuſcula Miſcellanea*, and ſoon after, being then in his ſeventy-ſixth year, an eryſipelous fever diſturbed his intellects, ſhattered his decaying frame, and of this he died, on the 11th of February, 1771.

BURTON, a town in Weſtmoreland, with a market on Tueſdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated in a valley near the great hill, called Farleton-knot Hill, and is indifferently well built; but the market is very ſmall. It is eleven miles north of Lancaſter, fifty-ſix ſouth of Carliſle, and two hundred and forty-five north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 54. 10. N.

BURTON STATHER, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the Trent, and is twenty-three miles north of Lincoln, thirty-two north-by-weſt of Newark upon Trent, and one hundred and forty nine north-by-weſt of London. Long 0. 30. W. Lat. 53 40. N.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs; on April 5, for horned cattle and horſes; on Holy-Thurſday, for horned cattle; on July 16, for toys; and on October 29, conſiderable for horſes and horned cattle. This town conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, which runs on the ſide of the river to the bridge, where the abbey ſtood. It is noted for its fine bridge over the Trent, which is five hundred and fifteen yards in length, and has thirty-ſeven arches, all built with free-ſtone. Here the river is navigable for barges, by which means they ſend their ale to London. But there are other places in Staffordſhire which have as good, if not better. It is eighteen miles eaſt of Stafford, and one hundred and twenty-three north-north-weſt from London. Long. 1. 36. W. Lat. 52. 48. N.

BURY, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, on March 5, May 3, Thurſday but one after Whit-Sunday, and September 18, for horned cattle, horſes, and woollen cloth. It is a populous town, and carries on a large manufacture of bays, and is eight miles north of Manchester, eighteen north-eaſt of Warrington, and one hundred and ninety north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 22. W. Lat. 53. 36. N.

BURY St. EDMUND'S, a corporation town in Suffolk, with a great market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated in a fine healthful air, near a ſmall river, running on the eaſt ſide of it, which becomes navigable as it advances towards Lynn. It was formerly famous for its abbey, which ſurpaſſed all others in England. It had three churches in its yard, two of which are yet ſtanding, and are handſome pariſh churches. The aſſizes for the county and the quarter-ſeſſions, for the liberty of St. Edmund's, are uſually kept here. Ogilby ſays it has a fine market-hill, a fine fair-ſtead, and a corn-croſs. It is governed by an alderman, a recorder, twelve capital burgeſſes, and twenty-four common council-men. It ſends two members to parliament. There is a very good grammar-ſchool for the bringing up of youth. The houſes are very well built, but the ſtreets are uneven. It is well furniſhed with all kinds of proviſions, particularly fiſh and wild fowl. It has only one fair for millinery goods, butter, and cheeſe, but it continues for a fortnight. It is fourteen miles eaſt of Newmarket, twenty-ſix weſt-north-weſt of Ipſwich, and ſeventy four north-north-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 36. E. Lat. 52. 20 N.

BURY (RICHARD DE). See AUNGERVYLE.

BUSBEC (AUGER GISLEN, lord of) a perſon illuſtrious on account of his embaſſies, was born at Commines, in the year 1522, and educated at the moſt famous univerſities, at Louvain, at Paris, at Venice, at Bologna, and at Padua. He was engaged in ſeveral important employments and negotiations, and was particularly twice ſent embaſſador by the king of the Romans to the emperor Soliman. He collected inſcriptions, bought manuſcripts, ſearched after rare plants, enquired into the nature of animals, and in his ſecond journey to Conſtantinople, carried with him a painter, that he might be able to communicate to the curious, the figures, at leaſt, of the plants and animals that were not well known in the Weſt. He wrote a Diſcourſe of the State of the Ottoman Empire, and a Relation of his two Journeys to Turky, and died October 28, 1592.

BUSBY (RICHARD) the moſt eminent ſchoolmaſter of his time, was born at Lutton, in Lincolnſhire, September 22, 1606, and educated firſt at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and afterwards at Chriſt-church. In 1639 he was admitted to the prebend

prebend and rectory of Cudworth, in the church of Wells, and was appointed maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool, December 13, 1640, in which laborious ſtation he continued above fifty-five years, and bred up the greateſt number of learned ſcholars that ever adorned any age or nation; but though a perſon of the greateſt ſweetneſs of manners, modeſty, and learning, he was extremely ſevere in his ſchool. After the Reſtoration, he was made a prebendary of Weſtminſter. He gave two hundred and fifty pounds towards repairing and beautifying Chriſt-church college and cathedral; and founded and endowed two lectures in the ſame college, one for the oriental languages, and another for the mathematics, with other benefactions. He compoſed ſeveral books for the uſe of his ſchool.

BUSIRIS, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Egypt, was the ſon of Neptune and Lybia, but was killed by Hercules, for ſacrificing ſtrangers, and treating them with great cruelty. Some have thought that there were ſeveral Egyptian kings of this name; but Mr. Bale obſerves, that it is not certain that there ever was one. Melancthon, from his reſearches, thinks it probable that Buſiris was the Pharaoh who occaſioned the deſtruction of the new-born ſons of the Iſraelites.

BUSLEIDEN (JEROME) a native of Arlon, maſter of the requeſts, and counſellor to the ſovereign council of Malines, rendered himſelf famous by his wit, by his works, by the friendſhip he contracted with the learned, and by his embaſſies. He died at Bourdeaux, on the 26th of Auguſt, 1517, after having founded the college of three languages, in the univerſity of Louvain, which bears his name. Several verſes, ſpeeches, and epiſtles were found of his compoſing at Bruges, long after his death.

BUSSRAH. See BASRAH.

BUSSY. See RABUTIN.

BUSTAMANTIN (JOHN) profeſſor of philoſophy and phyſic, in the univerſity of Alcala de Henares, the place of his birth. He wrote a book, in Latin, on the Reptiles mentioned in Scripture.

BUSTUARII, in Roman antiquity, gladiators who fought about the buſtum, or funeral pile of a perſon of diſtinction, that the blood which was ſpilt might ſerve as a ſacrifice to the infernal gods, and render them more propitious to the manes of the deceaſed. This cuſtom was introduced in the room of the more inhuman cuſtom of ſacrificing captives at the buſtum, or on the tombs of warriors.

BUTAS, a Greek poet, author of a work in elegiac verſe, in which he accounted for the ceremonies of the Heathens.

BUTEO (JOHN) a famous mathematician, of the ſixteenth century, was born in Charpei, near Valence, in Dauphiné, and became a monk of the order of St. Anthony. He applied himſelf with prodigious aſſiduity to the ſtudy of the mathematics; invented ſeveral inſtruments and engines, and wrote a great number of books, among which, is one on the Dimenſions of Noah's Ark; in which he ſhewed, that it might eaſily contain all the animals ſhut up in it, and the proviſions neceſſary for their ſubſiſtance, during the time of the flood. He died in the year 1560, in the abbey of St. Anthony.

BUTESHIRE, in Scotland, contains two iſlands, Bute and Arran, which lie in the Frith of Clyde; which, with Caithneſs, ſends one member to parliament alternately. Bute is fourteen miles long, and three broad, and at the north end is not above a mile diſtant from Argyleſhire. Arran is of an oval form, and is ſeventeen miles long and eleven broad. It lies to the ſouth of Bute, and is near five miles diſtant; and is ſituate between Cantire and Cunningham. This has been deſcribed already; as for Bute, it contains little remarkable beſides Rothſay, the capital town of the ſhire, the inhabitants whereof live by fiſhing and huſbandry. They ſpeak both the Erſe and Engliſh, and wore the Highland dreſs before the late act of parliament.

BUTLER (JAMES) earl, marquiſs, and duke of Ormond; one of the ableſt ſtateſmen and moſt accompliſhed courtiers of the age in which he flouriſhed, was the ſon of Thomas Butler, eſq. and was born October 19, 1610, in Newcaſtle-houſe, Clerkenwell, London. His grandfather, on the death of Thomas earl of Ormond, aſſuming that title, and his father being unfortunately drowned in Ireland, he obtained that title on the old earl's deceaſe, in 1632. Being made lieutenant general of the forces in Ireland, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery and courage againſt the rebels in that kingdom, over whom he gained ſome conſiderable victories, on which account he was created marquiſs of Ormond; but was obliged, for want of money and freſh ſupplies of men, to agree to a ceſſation. He was ſoon after made lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but Cromwell landing at Dublin with a conſiderable body of forces, he was under the neceſſity of retiring to France, where he was reduced to great difficulties, and might have fallen into ſtill greater if the French nobility had not ſhewn him many civilities, inviting him to their houſes, and treating him with all poſſible kindneſs and reſpect. One of theſe invitations was attended with an adventure ſo extraordinary, that we cannot forbear to mention it. A French nobleman, of great quality, having invited him to his houſe at St. Germain en Laye, entertained him there for ſome time in a manner perfectly ſuitable to his own rank, and that of his gueſt. At his coming away, the marquiſs, in compliance with a very inconvenient Engliſh cuſtom, left with the maître d'hotel ten piſtoles, to be diſtributed among the ſervants. It was all the money he had, nor did he know how to get credit for more when he reached Paris. As he was upon the road, ruminating upon this melancholy circumſtance, and contriving how to raiſe a ſmall ſupply for preſent uſe, he was ſurpriſed at being informed by his ſervant, that the nobleman, at whoſe houſe he had been, was behind, driving furiouſly, as if he was deſirous to overtake him. The marquiſs had ſcarce left St. Germain, when the diſtribution of the money he had given cauſed a great diſturbance among the ſervants, who, exalting their own ſervices and attendance, complained of the maître d'hotel's partiality. The nobleman, hearing an unuſual noiſe in his family, enquired into the occaſion, and finding what it was, took the ten piſtoles himſelf, and cauſing horſes to be put to his chariot, made all the haſte that was poſſible after the marquiſs of Ormond. The marquiſs, upon notice of his approach, got off his horſe, as the other quitted his chariot, and advanced to embrace him with great affection and reſpect; but was ſtrangely ſurpriſed to find a coldneſs in the nobleman which forbad all embraces, till he had received ſatisfaction in a point which had given him great offence. He aſked the marquiſs, if he had reaſon to complain of any diſreſpect, or other defect, which he had met with in the too mean, but friendly entertainment which his houſe afforded? and being anſwered by the marquiſs, that his treatment had been full of civility; that he had never paſſed ſo many days more agreeably in his life; and could not but wonder why he ſhould ſuſpect the contrary. The nobleman then told him, that the leaving ten piſtoles to be diſtributed among the ſervants, was treating his houſe as an inn, and was the greateſt affront that could be offered to a man of quality; that he paid his own ſervants well, and had hired them to wait on his friends as well as himſelf; that he conſidered him as a ſtranger who might be unacquainted with the cuſtoms of France, and err through ſome practice deemed leſs diſhonourable in his own country, otherwiſe his reſentment ſhould have prevented any expoſtulation; but as the caſe ſtood, after having explained the nature of the affair, he muſt either redreſs the miſtake by receiving back the ten piſtoles, or give him the uſual ſatisfaction of men of honour for an avowed affront. The marquiſs acknowledged his error, took back his money, and returned to Paris with leſs anxiety about his ſubſiſtence. The marquiſs, after performing ſome ſervices for the king, his maſter, abroad, with infinite hazard to himſelf, came to England, to obtain an exact account of the ſtate of affairs in this kingdom, and returned ſafely, after running through almoſt incredible dangers. In ſhort, he engaged in ſeveral ſchemes for his majeſty's ſervice, and had as great a ſhare in the tranſactions which immediately preceded the king's return as any man about him, and as he had attended his majeſty during his long exile, he accompanied him alſo into England, where he was immediately ſworn of the privy council, made lord-ſteward of the houſhold, and ſoon after appointed lord-lieutenant of Somerſetſhire, high ſteward of Weſtminſter, Kingſton, and Briſtol; created baron of Lathony, and earl of Brecknock: before his majeſty's coronation, he was raiſed to the dignity of duke of Ormond, and in 1662 was declared lord-lieutenant of Ireland, when, by his vigilance, he diſappointed Blood's plot of ſeizing both his perſon and the caſtle of Dublin; and was ſome years after forced out of his coach in St. James's-ſtreet by the ſame villain, who, it is believed, intended to have hanged him at Tyburn, if he had not been happily reſcued. His grace died July 21, 1688, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age.

BUTLER (THOMAS) earl of Oſſory, was born when his father was earl of Ormond and Oſſory, in the caſtle of Kilkenny, July 9, 1634. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a noble bravery, united to the greateſt gentleneſs and modeſty, which very early excited the jealouſy of Cromwell, who committed him to the Tower, where, falling ill of a fever, after being confined near eight months, he, with great difficulty, conſented to his diſcharge. He afterwards went over to Flanders, and on the Reſtoration attended the king to England, and from being appointed colonel of foot in Ireland, was raiſed to the rank of lieutenant general of the army in that kingdom. On the 14th of September, 1666, he was ſummoned by writ to the Engliſh houſe of lords, by the title of lord Butler, of Moore-park: but he had not ſat ſix weeks in the houſe of lords before he called the duke of Buckingham to an account, for ſaying, in the debate on the bill for prohibiting the importation of Iriſh cattle, that "none were againſt it but ſuch as had Iriſh eſtates, or Iriſh

" ſtandings." Care was however taken to prevent their meeting each other. In the year 1670, the duke of Buckingham being thought to be the author of the inſult offered his father, by colonel Blood; the earl coming by chance into the royal preſence, and ſeeing the duke of Buckingham ſtanding by the king, his colour roſe, and he addreſſed him in the following words: "My lord, I know that you are at "the bottom of this attempt of Blood's upon my father; "and therefore I give you fair warning: if my father "comes to a violent end, by ſword or piſtol; if he dies by "the hand of a ruffian; or by the more ſecret way of poiſon: "I ſhall not be at a loſs to know the firſt author of it; I "ſhall conſider you as the aſſaſſin; I ſhall treat you as ſuch; "and wherever I meet you, I ſhall piſtol you, though you "ſtood behind the king's chair: and I tell it you in his "majeſty's preſence, that you may be ſure I ſhall keep my "word." After this, he entered into the navy, and aroſe to the rank of rear admiral of the red; and in 1676, went over to Holland, and had, the year after, the command of the Britiſh ſubjects in the pay of the ſtates, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſo glorious a manner, eſpecially at the battle of Mons; and in contributing to the retreat of marſhal Luxemburg, that the ſtates of Holland, the governor of the Spaniſh Low Countries, and even his Catholic majeſty himſelf, wrote him a letter of thanks under their own hands. He was at laſt appointed governor of Tangier, in Barbary, but while he was preparing for the voyage, was ſeized with a malignant fever, of which he died, July 30, 1680, in the forty-ſixth year of his age.

BUTLER (JAMES) duke of Ormond, was born in Dublin-caſtle, on the 29th of April, 1665, and ſtudied at Chriſt-church college, Oxford. At ſeventeen years of age he married the daughter of the lord Hyde, afterwards earl of Rocheſter; in 1684 went to the ſiege of Luxemburg, and the following year was made lord of the bedchamber, and ſerved againſt the duke of Monmouth in the weſt. Having buried his firſt wife, he married the lady Mary Somerſet, daughter of the duke of Beaufort. He was ſoon after elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, and inſtalled knight of the garter. He attended king James to Saliſbury, but on his majeſty's return, went over to the prince of Orange at Sherbourn-caſtle, entered Saliſbury with him; and went from thence with a body of the prince's troops to Oxford, and cauſed his declaration to be publicly read in that univerſity. After king William and queen Mary were proclaimed, he was made one of the lords of the bedchamber, and attending king William to Ireland, was at the battle of the Boyne. In 1693 he was at the battle of Landen, where being wounded, and his horſe ſhot under him, he was taken priſoner: a ſoldier was on the point of killing him, when one of the French king's guards, ſeeing a rich diamond ring on his finger, concluded him a perſon of diſtinction, and reſcued him from the danger; afterwards he was exchanged for the duke of Berwick. In 1695 his grace commanded the ſecond troop of guards, at the taking of Namur. In the reign of queen Anne he ſailed with admiral Rook, as commander of all her majeſty's land forces, and joined with him in the expeditions againſt Cadiz and Vigo. His grace was afterwards twice lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In January, 1711-12, he was nominated commander in chief of her majeſty's forces, and on the 23d of April, reviewing the troops in Flanders, his grace informed the officers, that her majeſty, hoping the negociation for a peace would prove ſucceſsful, had given him orders not to act offenſively againſt the enemy. The next day he ſent to deſire a conference with prince Eugene, and the deputies of the ſtate's general of the United Provinces, who attended the army, and informed them that he had received orders to publiſh a ſuſpenſion of arms for two months, between his army and the French, and to ſend a detachment to take poſſeſſion of Dunkirk. The allies, however, would not agree to the ſuſpenſion, and he marched off with the Britiſh troops, on which their army, commanded by the earl of Albemarle, was totally routed by marſhal Villars, and other advantages obtained by the enemy. This proceeding not only raiſed the reſentment of the allies, but of the Engliſh, who were ſhocked at beholding a war, in which the great duke of Marlborough had obtained a glorious ſeries of victories, thus concluded. But the duke it ſeems only obeyed his orders, and therefore, on his return to England, waited on the queen at Windſor, and met with a moſt gracious reception.

On the acceſſion of king George I. to the throne, his grace was diſmiſſed from all his employments, and ſoon after impeached by Mr. Secretary Stanhope of high treaſon, on which he privately withdrew to France. A bill was then brought into the houſe of commons to ſummon him to ſurrender, on pain of being attainted of high treaſon, which paſſed both houſes, and received the royal aſſent. The duke neglecting to obey this ſummons, the houſe of lords ordered the earl-marſhal to eraſe his name out of the liſt; his arms were alſo eraſed, and his atchievements as knight of the garter were taken down from St. George's chapel at Windſor. The commons of Ireland alſo brought in a bill to attaint his grace, and ſet ten thouſand pounds on his head. Inventories were alſo taken of his perſonal eſtate, and both that and his real eſtate veſted in the crown.

His grace, while in France, took the title of colonel Commerford; and being invited to the court of Spain, he there received a penſion of two thouſand piſtoles, with which he retired to Avignon, where he enjoyed a calm retreat. His grace was, throughout the whole courſe of his life, remarkable for his hoſpitality and beneficence. His charity at Avignon extended to perſons of all religions, and of all countries, particularly to the Engliſh. He had there divine ſervice performed in his houſe, according to the liturgy of the church of England, twice every Sunday, and on every Wedneſday and Friday morning throughout the year. In October, 1745, he complained of a want of appetite, and grew too weak to walk, and died on the 16th of November following, in the eighty-firſt year of his age, after having ſuffered exile above thirty years. His body was embalmed, and brought, the May following, through France to England, lodged in the Jeruſalem chamber, and ſoon after interred in the vault of his anceſtors, in king Henry the Seventh's chapel.

BUTLER (JOSEPH) late biſhop of Durham, a prelate diſtinguiſhed by his piety and learning, was the youngeſt ſon of Mr. Thomas Butler, a reputable ſhopkeeper at Wantage, in Berkſhire, where he was born in the year 1692. His father, who was a Preſbyterian, obſerving that he had a ſtrong inclination to learning, after his being at a grammar ſchool, ſent him to an academy in Glouceſterſhire, in order to qualify him for a diſſenting miniſter; and while there, he wrote ſome remarks on Dr. Clarke's firſt Sermon, at Boyle's Lecture. Afterwards, reſolving to conform to the eſtabliſhed church, he ſtudied at Oriel college, where he contracted an intimate friendſhip with Mr. Edward Talbot, ſon of the biſhop of Durham, and brother to the lord Chancellor, who laid the foundation of his ſubſequent advancement. He was firſt appointed preacher at the Rolls, and rector of Haughton and Stanhope, two rich benefices in the biſhoprick of Durham. He quitted the Rolls in 1726, and, in 1733, was made chaplain to the lord Chancellor, who gave him a prebend in the church of Rocheſter. He was afterwards appointed clerk of the cloſet to queen Caroline, and nominated ſucceſſively to the biſhoprick of Briſtol, and deanry of St. Paul's. He was at length made clerk of the cloſet to the king, and, in 1750, was tranſlated to the ſee of Durham. He died at Bath, on the 16th of June, 1752. His deep learning, and comprehenſive mind, appear in his writings. Theſe are The Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Conſtitution and Courſe of Nature, octavo; and a volume of Sermons, preached at the Rolls chapel.

BUTLER (SAMUEL) the celebrated author of Hudibras, was born at Strenſham, in Worceſterſhire, in 1612, and educated at the free-ſchool of Worceſter, and afterwards at Cambridge. He was clerk to Mr. Jefferys, an eminent juſtice of the peace in his own county, when, at his leiſure hours, he applied himſelf to hiſtory, poetry, painting, and muſic: he was afterwards recommended to the counteſs of Kent, and wrote letters for the great Mr. Selden. He alſo ſerved ſir Samuel Luke, a gentleman of an ancient family in Bedfordſhire, and a famous commander under Oliver Cromwell, about which time he wrote his Hudibras. Mr. Granger obſerves, that Butler "ſtands without rival in burleſque poetry. His Hudibras," ſays he, "is, in its kind, "almoſt as great an effort of genius, as the Paradiſe Loſt "itſelf. It abounds with uncommon learning, new rhymes, "and original thoughts. Its images are truly and naturally "ridiculous. There are many ſtrokes of temporary ſatire, "and ſome characters and alluſions which cannot be diſcovered at this diſtance of time. The character of Hudibras is, with good reaſon, believed to have been intended for ſir Samuel Luke, and that of Whachum, but "with leſs probability for captain George Wharton." Mr. Butler was afterwards ſecretary to Richard earl of Carbury, lord-preſident of the principality of Wales, who appointed him ſteward of Ludlow-caſtle; but no one was a more generous friend to him than Charles lord Buckhurſt, earl of Dorſet. He died September 25, 1680.

BUTRINTO, the capital town of Albany, ſeated in a gulph of the ſame name, in the channel of Corfu, with a biſhop's ſee. It had a good port, but it is choaked up. It belongs to the Venetians, and is thirty miles ſouth eaſt of Chimera. Long. 20. 40. E. Lat. 39. 45. N.

BUTTON's BAY, is the north part of Hudſon's Bay, in North America, through which attempts have been made to diſcover a north-weſt paſſage to China. It is ſo called from ſir Thomas Button, who here loſt his ſhip, and came back in a ſloop built in the country. It lies between ſixty and ſixty-ſix degrees of north latitude.

BUTZAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the biſhoprick of Schwerin. It had a caſtle, where the biſhops of Schwerin formerly reſided. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Roſtock, and thirty eaſt-north-eaſt of Schwerin. Long. 13. 12. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

BUXTON (JEDEDIAH) one who, conſidering his education, muſt ever be conſidered as a prodigy with reſpect to his ſkill in numbers. His grandfather, John Buxton, was vicar of Elmton, in Derbyſhire, and his father, William Buxton, was ſchool-maſter of the ſame pariſh, where he was born in 1704; yet Jedediah's education was ſo much neglected, that he was never taught to write; and with reſpect to any other knowledge but that of numbers, ſeemed always as ignorant as a boy of ten years of age. How he came firſt to know the relative proportions of numbers, and their progreſſive denominations, he did not remember, but to this he applied the whole force of his mind, and upon this his attention was conſtantly fixed, ſo that he frequently took no cognizance of external objects, and when he did, it was only with reſpect to their numbers. If any ſpace of time was mentioned, he would ſoon after ſay it was ſo many minutes, and if any diſtance of way, he would aſſign the number of hair's breadths, without any queſtion being aſked, or any calculation expected by the company. When he once underſtood a queſtion, he began to work with amazing facility, after his own method, without the uſe of a pen, pencil, or chalk, or even underſtanding the common rules of arithmetic, as taught in the ſchools. A gentleman aſked him the following queſtion: Suppoſe a field 423 yards long, and 383 wide, what was the area? and in two minutes, by the gentleman's watch, he anſwered, 162,009 yards. He then aſked him how many acres the above field meaſured? and in eleven minutes he anſwered, 33 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches, 20 yards and a quarter juſt. The gentleman then obſerved, that allowing the diſtance between London and York to be 204 miles, he would know how many times a coach wheel turned round in that diſtance, allowing the wheel's circumference to be ſix yards? In thirteen minutes he anſwered 59,840 times. The next propoſition was, in a bin 346 inches long, 255 inches wide, and 94 inches deep, how many gallons liquid meaſure, and what corn would it hold? The anſwer was, 3,454,464 ſolid inches, or 1,768,568 half quarters of ſolid inches, making 12,249,872 gallons liquid meaſure, or 12,249 gallons, 3 quarts, and 24 and a half inches; or it will hold 191 quarters, 3 buſhels, 3 quarterns and a half quartern, and 34 inches and a half remainder. Again, ſuppoſe a canal was to be dug 426 feet long, 263 wide, and 2 feet and a half deep, how many cubical yards of earth are to be removed? After pauſing a quarter of an hour, he anſwered, 10,373 yards 24 feet. He would ſtride over a piece of land or a field, and tell you the contents of it almoſt as exact as if you had meaſured it by the chain. In this manner he meaſured the whole lordſhip of Elmton, of ſome thouſand acres, belonging to ſir John Rhodes, and brought him the contents, not only in acres, roods, and perches, but even in ſquare inches. After this, for his own amuſement, he reduced them into ſquare hairs breadths, computing 48 to each ſide of the inch. His memory was ſo great, that while reſolving a queſtion, he could leave off and reſume the operation again, where he left off, the next morning, or at a week, a month, or at ſeveral months, and proceed regularly till it was completed.

His memory would doubtleſs have been equally retentive, with reſpect to other objects, if he had attended to other objects with equal diligence; but his perpetual application to figures prevented the ſmalleſt acquiſition of any other knowledge. He was ſometimes aſked, on his return from church, whether he remembered the text, or any part of the ſermon, but it never appeared that he brought away one ſentence; his mind, upon a cloſer examination, being found to have been buſied, even during divine ſervice, in its favourite operation, either dividing ſome time, or ſome ſpace, into the ſmalleſt known parts, or reſolving ſome queſtion that had been given him, as a teſt of his abilities.

This extraordinary perſon living in laborious poverty, his life was uniform and obſcure. Time, with reſpect to him, changed nothing but his age, nor did the ſeaſons vary his employment, except that in winter he uſed a flail, and in ſummer a ling-hook. In the year 1754 he came to London, where he was introduced to the Royal Society, who, in order to prove his abilities, aſked him ſeveral queſtions in arithmetic, and he gave them ſuch ſatisfaction, that they diſmiſſed him with a handſome gratuity. In this viſit to the metropolis the only object of his curioſity, except figures, was his deſire to ſee the king and royal family, but they being juſt removed to Kenſington, Jedediah was diſappointed. During his reſidence in London he was taken to ſee King Richard III. performed at Drury-lane playhouſe, and it was expected either that the novelty and the ſplendor of the ſhew would have fixed him in aſtoniſhment, or kept his imagination in a continual hurry, or that his paſſions would, in ſome degree, have been touched by the power of action, if he had not perfectly underſtood the dialogue; but Jedediah's mind was employed in the play-houſe, juſt as it was employed in every other place. During the dance he fixed his attention upon the number of ſteps; he declared after a fine piece of muſic, that the innumerable ſounds produced by the inſtruments had perplexed him beyond meaſure, and he attended even to Mr. Garrick, only to count the words that he uttered, in which he ſaid he perfectly ſucceeded. Jedediah returned to the place of his birth, where, if his enjoyments were few, his wiſhes did not ſeem to be more. He applied to his labour, by which he ſubſiſted with chearfulneſs; he regretted nothing that he left behind him in London; and it continued to be his opinion, that a ſlice of ruſty bacon afforded the moſt delicious repaſt.

BUXTON WELLS, in Derbyſhire, famous for the ſalutary qualities of their waters. They are nine in number, and riſe near a village of the ſame name. Theſe waters are hot, ſulphureous, and ſaline, and yet have no ſtrong ſmell nor bad taſte. They are not purgative, and yet they open obſtructions, and create an appetite. They are of a proper heat to bathe in, and when thus uſed, are good for ſcorbutic rheumatiſms, and diſtempers of the nerves. There are convenient lodgings for thoſe that frequent theſe wells, where every one may be accommodated according to their quality. Theſe wells are thirty-two miles north-weſt of Derby, and one hundred and ſixty north-weſt of London. Long. 20. W. Lat. 33. 20. N.

BUXTORF (JOHN) a learned profeſſor of Hebrew at Baſil, who, in the ſeventeenth century, acquired the higheſt reputation for his knowledge of the Hebrew and Chaldee languages. He died of the plague at Baſil, in 1620, at ſixty-five years of age. His principal works are, 1. A ſmall but excellent Hebrew Grammar, the beſt edition of which is that of Leyden in 1701, reviſed by Leuſden. 2. A Treaſure of the Hebrew Grammar. 3. An Hebrew Concordance, and ſeveral Hebrew Lexicons. 4. *Inſtitutio Epiſtolaris Hebraica.* 5. *De Abbreviaturis Hebræorum*, &c.

BUXTORF (JOHN) the ſon of the former, and a learned profeſſor of the Oriental languages at Baſil, diſtinguiſhed himſelf, like his father, by his knowledge of the Hebrew language, and his rabbinical learning. His died at Baſil in 1648. His principal works are, 1. His Tranſlation of the *More Nevochim*, and the *Cozri*. 2. A Chaldee and Syriac Lexicon. 3. An Anticritic againſt Cappel. 4. A Treatiſe on the Hebrew Points and Accents, againſt the ſame Cappel, &c.

BUZANCOIS, a ſmall town of France, in Berry, on the confines of Tourain, ſeated on the river Indrun, twenty-three miles weſt of Iſoudun. Long. 1. 29. E. Lat. 46. 38. N.

BUZET, a ſmall town of France, in Languedoc, ſeated on the river Torne, in the dioceſe of Toulouſe. Long. 1. 45. E. Lat. 43. 47. N.

BYBLIS, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Miletus and Cyane, who falling in love with her brother Caunus, he, deteſting the thought of inceſt, fled from his country, and ſhe following him weeping, was, according to Ovid, turned, by the Naiades, into a fountain.

BYCHOW, a ſmall town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Miſciſlaw, ſeated on the Nieper, thirty-three miles from Mohilow, and forty-two north-eaſt of Rohacſtow. Long. 30. 2. E. Lat. 53. 57. N.

BUNÆUS (ANTHONY) a learned Proteſtant divine, born at Utrecht, on the 6th of Auguſt, 1654, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. *De Calceis Hebræorum*, 2. *Chriſtus Crucifixus*. 3. *Explicatio Hiſtoriæ Evangelicæ de Nativitate Chriſti*. He died at Deventer, Nov. 8, 1698.

BYNG (GEORGE) lord viſcount Torrington, and rear-admiral of Great Britain, was born in the year 1663, and at the age of fifteen went a volunteer to ſea, with the king's warrant. But in 1681 he quitted the ſea ſervice, upon the invitation of general Kirk, governor of Tangier, ſerved as a cadet in the grenadiers of that garriſon, and arrived to the rank of lieutenant. However, in 1684, after the demolition of Tangier, he was appointed lieutenant of the Orford, from which time he conſtantly kept to the ſea ſerſervice. The next year he went lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip the Phœnix, to the Eaſt Indies, where engaging and boarding a Zinganian pirate, who maintained a deſperate fight, moſt of thoſe who entered with him were ſlain, himſelf greatly wounded, and the pirate ſinking, he was taken out of the ſea, with ſcarce any remains of life. After being ſeveral times advanced, he was, in 1702, raiſed to the command of the Naſſau, a third rate, and was at the taking and burning the French fleet at Vigo, and the next year he was made rear-admiral of the red. In 1704 he commanded

manded the ſquadron that attacked, cannonaded, and took Gibraltar, and, in 1708, was made admiral of the blue, in 1711 admiral of the white, and in 1715 created a baronet. He performed the moſt important ſervices, with the moſt remarkable courage, fidelity, and ſucceſs. In the wars which raged ſo many years in the reigns of king William, queen Anne, and king George I. wars fruitful of naval combats and expeditions; there was ſcarce an action of any conſequence in which he did not bear a principal part, nor were there any dangers or difficulties ſo great, but he ſurmounted them by his exquiſite conduct, and a good fortune that never failed him. In the reign of queen Anne he prevented an invaſion in Scotland, and reſcued the city of Edinburgh from the threatened attack of a French ſquadron, which had many rebels and numerous forces on board; and in the reign of king George I. when new contentions were ſpringing up in Italy, and the diſcord of princes was on the point of embroiling Europe again in a war, he, with ſingular ſucceſs, interpoſed, and, with a Britiſh fleet, truſhed, at one blow, the laboured efforts of Spain to ſet up a power at ſea, and advanced the reputation of our arms in the Mediterranean to ſuch a pitch, that the Britiſh flag gave laws to the contending parties, and enabled us to ſettle the tranquility that had been diſturbed. For this laſt important ſervice king George I. wrote him a letter of thanks with his own hand, his Imperial majeſty did the ſame, and alſo ſent him his picture ſet with large diamonds, and at home he was made treaſurer of the navy, rear-admiral of Great Britain, one of his majeſty's privy council, and ſoon after, in 1721, was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of viſcount Torrington, and baron Byng, of Southill, in Bedfordſhire; and, in 1725, he was made one of the knights of the Bath, upon the revival of that ancient and honourable order. His late majeſty, on his coming to the throne, made him firſt lord commiſſioner of the admiralty, in which high ſtation he died, at his houſe in the Admiralty, of an aſthma, in January, 1733, in the ſeventieth year of his age.

While he preſided in the admiralty, he laboured in improving the naval force of this kingdom, in procuring encouragement for ſailors, who, in him, loſt a true friend; and in promoting the eſtabliſhment of a corporation for the relief of the widows and children of commiſſion and warrant officers of the royal navy.

BYNG (the honourable GEORGE) eſq. the unhappy ſon of the former, was bred to the ſea, and roſe to the rank of admiral of the blue, and in that ſtation was ſent with a Britiſh fleet, in 1756, to the relief of Fort St. Philip, in the iſland of Minorca, which had for ſome time been beſieged by the French. He arrived off Minorca, and on the 20th of May, in the ſame year, engaged the French fleet, commanded by M. Galiſſoniere; but this engagement ending very little to the ſatisfaction of the Engliſh nation, and Minorca being ſoon after ſurrendered to the enemy, Mr. Byng was ſent for home, and tried by a court-martial, held on board the St. George, in Portſmouth harbour, which began on the 28th of December, 1756, and ended on the 27th of January following, when ſentence of death was paſſed upon him, for not doing his utmoſt to take, ſeize, and deſtroy the ſhips of the French king. The court unanimouſly agreeing that he fell under part of the twelfth article of the Act of the 22d of king George II. for amending the laws relating to the government of his majeſty's ſhips; but at the ſame time drew up an addreſs to the lords of the admiralty, praying them to recommend admiral Byng to his majeſty's clemency. But this addreſs not being attended with ſucceſs, he was ſhot on board his majeſty's ſhip the Monarque, in Portſmouth harbour, on the 14th of March, 1757.

BYROM (JOHN) an elegant writer and ingenious poet, was deſcended from a genteel family, and born at Manchеſter, in the year 1691. He had his education at Merchant-Taylor's ſchool, in London, and Trinity college, in Cambridge. His genius for poetry began to diſcover itſelf very early, and when he had attained to the twenty-third year of his age, he compoſed that beautiful paſtoral, beginning with, "My Time, O ye Muſes, was happily ſpent," which was printed in the eighth volume of the Spectator. He likewiſe wrote two humourous Letters upon Dreams, which were inſerted in the ſame volume. Being affected, it is ſaid, with an hereditary diſorder, he went to Montpellier, for the recovery of his health; and upon his return to England, fell deeply in love with his couſin, Miſs Elizabeth Byrom, whom he ſoon after married, againſt the conſent of her parents, who were ſo enraged at the match, that they refuſed to give their daughter the fortune they had intended her; ſo that Dr. Byrom (for ſo he was now called) was obliged to ſupport his family by teaching the art of writing ſhort hand, in which he excelled. Upon the death, however, of his elder brother, Mr. Edward Byrom, he ſucceeded to the family eſtate at Kerſal, and ſpent the remainder of his days in the full enjoyment of that conjugal felicity, for which he had a peculiar reliſh. He died at Manchеſter, September 26, 1763, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age. Beſides the pieces already mentioned, he wrote an excellent poem upon Enthuſiaſm, and another upon the Immortality of the Soul, together with ſome Epigrams.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of Conſtantinople, which ſee.

BZOVIUS (ABRAHAM) a native of Poland, and a Dominican friar, was one of the moſt celebrated writers of the ſeventeenth century, with reſpect to the aſtoniſhing number of pieces compoſed by him. On his coming to Rome, he was received with open arms by the pope, and had an apartment aſſigned him in the Vatican. His chief work is the Continuation of Baronius's Annals, in twelve volumes, in which he imitates Baronius to admiration, in making all things conſpire to the deſpotic power and glory of the papal ſee. He died in 1637, aged ſeventy.

C.

CAANA, or KAANA, a town in Upper Egypt, ſeated on the eaſtern banks of the river Nile, from whence they carry corn and pulſe for the ſupply of Mecca in Arabia. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity yet remaining, adorned with hieroglyphics. It is three hundred and twenty miles ſouth of Cairo. Long. 32. 23. E. Lat. 24. 30. N.

CABADES, king of Perſia, loſt that crown in 497, for reſolving that all the women in his kingdom ſhould be common; but four years after was reſtored to the throne. He at firſt perſecuted the Chriſtians, but afterwards granted them toleration on account, it is ſaid, of the miracles performed by a certain biſhop. He made war againſt the emperor Anaſtatius, took Amida in 502, and at length concluded a peace with that emperor, and with Juſtin his ſucceſſor. Juſtinian, however, gained great advantages over Cabades, by the bravery and conduct of Beliſarius. Cabades died in 531, and was ſucceeded by Coſroës, his ſon.

CABALLO (EMANUEL) an illuſtrious Genoeſe, who, in 1513, immortalized his name by his bravery, by which he cauſed the French to raiſe the ſiege of Genoa, and obtained the glorious title of the Deliverer of his Country.

CABASILAS (NICHOLAS) a learned archbiſhop of Theſſalonica, lived in the fourteenth century, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing two Treatiſes againſt the Latins, an Expoſition of the Greek Liturgy, and other learned works.

CABASSUT (JOHN) a famous prieſt of the Oratory, born at Aix. He taught civil and canon law at Avignon, and died at Aix, on the 25th of September, 1685, aged eighty-one. His principal works are, 1. *Juris canonici Theoria et Praxis*, of which a new edition, in folio, has been publiſhed by Mr. Guibert, with notes. 2. *Notitia Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ, Conciliorum, & Canonum*, the beſt edition of which is that of 1670, in folio.

CABECA DE VIDE, a ſmall ſea-port town of Alentejo, in Portugal, with good walls and a ſtrong caſtle. It is thirteen miles ſouth-weſt of Port-Allegro, and twenty north of Eſtremos. Long. 6. 43. W. Lat. 39. 0. N.

CABIRI, in pagan mythology, three great deities brought from Egypt into Samothracia and the Ægean iſles. Theſe were Oſiris, Iris, and Horus, who aſſumed the names of Axieros, Axiocherſa, and Axiocherſos, to which ſome add a fourth, called Caſmillus, or Camillus, who was the Egyptian Anubis. See OSIRIS, ISIS, &c.

CABIRIA, in Grecian antiquity, feſtivals in honour of the Cabiri, obſerved at Thebes, Lemnos, and Samothracia. All who were initiated into the myſteries of theſe gods, were thought to be ſecured from ſtorms at ſea, and all other dangers. The ceremony of initiation was performed by placing the candidates crowned with olive branches, and girded about the loins with a purple ribband, on a kind of throne, about which the prieſts and perſons before initiated danced.

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) the firſt diſcoverer of the continent of America, was the ſon of John Cabot, a Venetian. He was born at Briſtol, in 1477, and was taught by his father arithmetic, geometry, and coſmography. Before he was twenty years of age, he made ſeveral voyages. The firſt of any conſequence ſeems to have been made with his father, who had a commiſſion from Henry VII. for the diſcovery of a north-weſt paſſage to India. They ſailed in the ſpring of 1497, and proceeding to the north-weſt, diſcovered land, which, for that reaſon, they called Primaviſta, or Newfoundland. Another ſmaller iſland they named St. John, from its being diſcovered on the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt; after which they ſailed along the continent of America, as far as Cape Florida, and then returned to England with a good cargo, and three Indians on board. Stowe and Speed aſcribe theſe diſcoveries wholly to Sebaſtian, without mentioning his father. It is probable, that Sebaſtian, after his father's death, made ſeveral voyages to thoſe parts, as a map of his diſcoveries, drawn by himſelf, was hung up in the Privy Garden, at Whitehall. However, hiſtory gives but little account of his life for near twenty years, when he went to Spain, where he was made pilot-major and entruſted with reviewing all projects for diſcoveries, which were then very numerous. His great capacity, and approved integrity, induced many great merchants to treat with him about a voyage by the new-found ſtreights of Magellan to the Moluccas. He, therefore, ſailed in 1525, firſt to the Canaries, then to the Cape Verd iſlands, thence to St. Auguſtine and the iſland of Patos, when ſome of his people beginning to be mutinous, and refuſing to paſs through the ſtreights, he laid aſide the deſign of ſailing to the Moluccas, left ſome of the principal mutineers aſhore on a deſart iſland, and ſailing up the rivers of Plate and Paraguay, diſcovered and built forts in a large tract of fine country, that produced gold, ſilver, and other rich commodities. He thence diſpatched meſſengers to Spain for a ſupply of proviſions, ammunition, goods for trade, and a recruit of men; but his requeſt not being readily complied with, after ſtaying five years in America, he returned home, but met with a cold reception, the merchants being diſpleaſed at his not having purſued his voyage to the Moluccas, while his treatment of the mutineers had given umbrage at court.

Hence he returned to England, and being introduced to the duke of Somerſet, then lord protector, a new office was erected for him, and he was made governor of the myſtery and company of the merchant-adventurers for the diſcovery of regions, dominions, iſlands, and places unknown, and a penſion granted him by letters patent of 166l. 13s. 4d. per annum; and he was conſulted in all affairs relating to trade. In 1522, by his intereſt, the court fitted out ſome ſhips for the diſcovery of the northern parts of the world. This produced the firſt voyage the Engliſh made to Ruſſia, and the beginning of that commerce which has ever ſince been carried on between the two nations. The Ruſſia company was now founded by a charter granted by Philip and Mary, of which Sebaſtian was appointed governor for life. He is ſaid to be the firſt who took notice of the variation of the needle, and that publiſhed a map of the world. The exact time of his death is not known, but he lived to be above ſeventy years of age.

CABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut. It is a large town, but without walls, and is ſeated on the river Niger, about twelve miles from Tombut. The houſes are built in the ſhape of bells, and the walls are made with ſtakes or hurdles, plaiſtered with clay, and covered with reeds after the manner of thatch. This place is very much frequented by negroes, who come here by water to trade. The judge who decides controverſies is appointed by the king of Tombut. They have plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter; but ſalt is very ſcarce. The colour of the inhabitants is black, and their religion is a ſort of Mohammedaniſm. This town is very unhealthy, which is probably owing to its low ſituation. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 14. 21.

CABUL, the chief town of Cabuliſtan, is very large and populous, and drives a great trade, particularly in cattle. It lies in the road between Samarcand and Lahor, which is a very advantageous circumſtance, and is much frequented by the Tartars, Perſians, and Indians. The Uſbec Tartars, in particular, ſell every year, at this place, ſixty thouſand horſes; the Perſians bring cattle and ſheep, which renders proviſions very cheap. They have likewiſe wine, and plenty of all ſorts of eatables. This town is well fortified, has two ſtrong caſtles, beſides palaces and caravanſeras. Long. 68. 15. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

CABULISTAN, a province of Aſia, in the empire of the mogul, but was ceded to Kouli Kan in 1739, who then governed Perſia. It is bounded on the north by Bucharia, on the eaſt by Caſchmire, on the weſt by Zabuliſtan and Candahar, and on the ſouth by Multan. It is two hundred and fifty miles in length, two hundred and forty in breadth, and the chief town is Cabul. This country in general is not very fruitful; but in the vales they have good paſture land. The roads are much infeſted with Affgans, which obliges the natives to have guards for the ſecurity of travellers. Theſe people live in the mountains on the ſide of Perſia, and are reckoned good ſoldiers. The religion of the Cabuliſtans is pagan; and their extraordinary time of devotion is the full moon in February, which continues for two days. At this time, they are cloathed in red, make their

offerings, dance to the ſound of the trumpet, and make viſits to their friends in maſquerade dreſſes. They ſay, their god Cruſman killed a giant who was his enemy, and that he appeared like a little child; in memory of which, they cauſe a child to ſhoot at the figure of a giant. Thoſe of the ſame tribe make bonfires, and feaſt together in a jovial manner. The moral part of their religion conſiſts in charity; for which reaſon, they dig wells and build houſes for the accommodation of travellers.

They have plenty of proviſions, mines of iron, myrobolans, aromatic woods, and drugs of many kinds. They carry on a great trade with the neighbouring countries, by which means they are very rich, and are ſupplied with plenty of all things.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, is ſeated on the river Saler, and is noted for the exceeding fine wool which the ſheep bear in the neighbourhood. Between this town and Brocos, there is a wood, where the allies defeated the rear guard of the duke of Berwick, on the 7th of April, 1706. It is twenty-three miles ſouth-eaſt of Alcantara, and thirty-five ſouth-eaſt of Placentia. Long. 6 47. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

CACHAO, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, in Aſia. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, in a plain, without ramparts, walls, or ditches, on the weſt ſide of the river Hoti. It contains about two thouſand houſes, which are generally low, with mud walls, and covered with thatch, and conſiſt only of two or three rooms on a ground-floor; the windows are only a ſquare hole, without glaſs, which are cloſed at night with a ſhutter. The firſt room is furniſhed with ſtools, benches, and chairs, as alſo a little altar, with two incenſe pans: here they ſometimes dreſs their victuals, but oftner in the ſtreet. The other rooms ſerve for lodgings. Some of theſe houſes are built with brick and tiled; and moſt of them have a court or backſide, in which is a vaulted building, ſhaped like an oven, about ſix feet high; it is compoſed of bricks from the top to the bottom, and daubed over with mud and clay. This is to preſerve their beſt effects from fires, which are frequent in this town, and are often ſo quick, that they have ſcarce time to remove their goods into theſe ovens. In the dry ſeaſon, the inhabitants are obliged to have a veſſel of water on the tops of their houſes, ready to quench the fire when it happens, beſides a long pole, with a bucket at the end, to dip into the ditches when there is occaſion. When the fire cannot be brought under, they have a method of cutting the ſtays which ſupport the thatch, and letting it fall down, that it may do as little miſchief as poſſible; and ſometimes they extinguiſh the fire by this means.

The principal ſtreets of the town are large, though ſome are narrow, and are paved with ſmall ſtones, but very poorly. In the dry ſeaſon, the ſtanding water ſtinks abominably; and in the wet, the ſtreets are exceeding dirty. The king of Tonquin reſides in this town, and has three palaces, two of which are built with wood, and defended with cannon planted in the neighbouring houſes. There are likewiſe ſtables for the king's horſes and elephants, with large ſquares, wherein the ſoldiers are reviewed. The third is the palace-royal, which is built with much more magnificence than the former two, though with the ſame materials. The walls that ſurround it are ſaid to be nine miles in circumference, ſix feet high, and five feet thick. There are ſeveral gates; but the largeſt is opened only for the king. Within the walls are large ponds, with boats, for his diverſion.

The Engliſh had the beſt houſe in the town for a factory, but it was abandoned long ſince. The Dutch had another near it, but that too is forſaken. The moſt remarkable thing in this place is a wooden ſtructure, erected on piles, or ſtakes, driven into the river, about ſeventeen feet high above the level of the water, and well connected together with beams laid acroſs. The deſign of it is to break the force of the current in the rainy ſeaſon, which would otherwiſe not only break down the dikes, and carry them away, but even, in proceſs of time, the houſes themſelves. When the water of the river is higheſt, it reaches within three feet of the top, which ſhews that its riſe is fourteen feet.

The inhabitants that apply themſelves to trade are civil and polite with regard to ſtrangers; but the higher ſort are proud, haughty, and ambitious; the ſoldiers inſolent; and the common people thieviſh; theſe, rather than miſs of their deſign, would make a way under ground to get into one of the factories. Polygamy is lawful; and they buy their wives of the father and mother. This cuſtom obliges many of the meaner ſort to live ſingle, becauſe they have not wherewithal to buy and maintain a wife; but theſe are not many; for there are ſuch plenty of women, that they are not only cheap, but very deſirous of having a huſband, though never ſo poor; however, in a time of ſcarcity, theſe wretches make no ſcruple of ſelling their wives and children too, to buy a little rice.

This cuſtom of ſelling their women has made way for another, that is of letting them out for hire; the young ones more particularly offer themſelves to foreigners of their own accord. Their prices are different, according to their degree and beauty; inſomuch that the common ſailors are able to purchaſe miſtreſſes, not excepting the laſcars, who are the pooreſt of them all. Theſe laſt, having no money, give them as much of their allowance as they can ſpare. People of the higheſt rank will offer their daughters to the merchants and officers, though their ſtay may not be above ſix months. The women are not afraid of being with child by a white man, becauſe, if it happens to be a daughter, they will hereafter be highly valued, their own complexion being very duſky, like the other Indians. This ſort of commerce is no diſgrace to the ladies; for, if they have but ſenſe to keep their money, they are ſoon provided with huſbands; and the parents are ſo well pleaſed with their daughters being pregnant by Europeans, that they often reward their temporary ſons-in-law for their trouble.

The Dutch were accuſtomed to leave money and effects in the hands of their miſtreſſes, who watching a favourable opportunity, improved them to great advantage; for, when trade was dead, they bought raw ſilk, and gave it to the poor ſilk weavers who had nothing to do, and by that means had ſilks and ſtuffs ready for their lovers at a very cheap rate. The longitude of Cachao is 105. 31. E. Lat. 22. 10. N.

CACORLA, a ſmall town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains, five miles from the ſource of the Guadalquivir. It was taken from the Moors in the thirteenth century. There is a good caſtle here, in which the governor reſides. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 37. 56. N.

CACUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Vulcan, and a notorious robber, thus called from κακὸς, bad or wicked. He ſettled on mount Aventine, and from thence infeſted all Italy with his depredations. Having ſtolen ſome oxen from Hercules, he dragged them backward to his cave, in order to prevent his being diſcovered by their track. Hercules, however, paſſing that way, heard the lowing of his cattle, broke open the doors, and ſeizing Cacus, beat out his brains with his club.

CADALOUS, biſhop of Parma, was elected pope in 1061, by the faction of the emperor Henry IV. againſt Alexander II. but at the council of Mantua, his election was declared void, and he died miſerably.

CADIZ, an iſland of Spain, in Andaluſia. This was anciently called Gades, and is but fifteen miles in length, and eight in breadth where broadeſt. Its figure is very irregular; and it is ſeparated to the eaſtward from the continent by a narrow canal, over which they have built a bridge. It helps to form a large bay, eight miles in length, and five in breadth, the entrance of which is upwards of two miles over. It is defended by two forts, which are ſeated on the two points of land called Puntal and Metagarda.

CADIZ, a city of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſeated on the weſtern part of the iſland juſt mentioned, and almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea. It is placed over-againſt Port St. Mary, from which it is diſtant ſeven or eight miles. It is pretty well fortified both by nature and art, having good walls with baſtions. On the ſouth ſides, it is inacceſſible by ſea, the banks are ſo high; and on the north there is a bank of ſand, which renders an approach that way very dangerous. On the land ſide, there are two ſtone baſtions; and on the weſt it is defended by fort St. Sebaſtian, which guards the entrance into the bay. The port towards the eaſt is very good, and veſſels may ride with ſafety. Here is the caſtle of St. Philip, built at the head of the port for its defence. The houſes are well built, and neat both within and without. The king's palace is not very magnificent, but it is well kept: and on one ſide of it, there is a large and handſome ſquare, with a fountain in the middle. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and the cathedral church is very beautiful.

Cadiz was built by the Phœnicians, and was afterwards a long while in the hands of the Carthaginians. In the time of Auguſtus Cæſar, it had five hundred Roman knights and other citizens in proportion. The young women were ſent for to all public rejoicings, on account of their ſkill in muſic and the freeneſs of their diſpoſitions. At preſent it is a rich trading city, and has more plate than any town in Europe, in proportion to its magnitude. It is frequented and inhabited by merchants of all nations. The houſe-keepers are ſerved by Mooriſh ſlaves, who gain for them every day about ſeven-pence a-piece, by their labour, above what maintains them. The men and women are marked on the cheek or noſe, and go almoſt naked; and their wives have their ſkins painted with various colours. They are very thieviſh, and carry off whatever they lay their hands on. The port is the ſtation of the American fleet, and is always well furniſhed with other ſhips. There were formerly a great many Phœnician

hician antiquities here, as the temple of Hercules, two brazen pillars, and two wonderful ſprings, but they are now intirely loſt. There was likewiſe a ſmall iſland in the bay, where the citizens had houſes of pleaſure, but it is now ſwallowed up.

In 1596, Cadiz was taken, pillaged, and burnt by the Engliſh; but in 1702, the Engliſh and Dutch attempted to become maſters of it without ſucceſs. It is two hundred and ſeventy miles ſouth-weſt of Madrid, ſixty-five ſouth-by-weſt of Seville, and forty-five north-weſt of Gibraltar. Long. 6. 46. W. Lat. 36. 25. N.

CADMUS, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Thebes, the ſon of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, and the brother of Phœnix, Cilix, and Europa. He carried into Greece the ſixteen ſimple letters of the Greek alphabet, and there built Thebes, in Bœotia. The poets ſay, that he left his native country in ſearch of his ſiſter Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away in the form of a bull; and that enquiring of the Delphic oracle for a ſettlement, he was anſwered, that he ſhould follow the direction of a cow, and build a city where ſhe lay down. Having arrived among the Phocenſes, he was met by a cow, who conducted him through Bœotia, to the place where Thebes was afterwards built; but as he was about to ſacrifice his guide to Pallas, he ſent two of his company to the fountain Dirce for water, when they being devoured by a ſerpent or dragon, he ſlew the monſter, and afterwards, by the advice of Pallas, ſowed his teeth, when there ſprung up a number of armed ſoldiers, who prepared to revenge the death of the ſerpent; but on his caſting a ſtone among them theſe upſtart warriors turned their weapons on each other with ſuch animoſity, that only five ſurvived the combat, and theſe aſſiſted Cadmus in founding his new city. Afterwards, to recompence his labours, the Gods gave him Harmonia, or Hermione, the daughter of Mars and Venus, and honoured his nuptials with preſents and peculiar marks of favour. But at length reſigning Thebes to Pentheus, Cadmus and Hermione went to govern the Eclellenſes; when at length growing old, they were transformed into ſerpents; or, as others ſay, ſent to the Elyſian fields, in a chariot drawn by ſerpents.

Some mythologiſts ſay, that Cadmus was a real prince, who went into Bœotia, a province of Greece, where he killed a cruel prince called Dragon, and afterwards ſowing diſſention amongſt his ſubjects, made himſelf maſter of the country, and gave the name of Thebes to the firſt city he built, to ſhew that his anceſtors were of Thebes, in Egypt. He then poliſhed and civilized the people, but diſtractions ariſing in his family, he went to Illyrium, where he died.

CADMUS of Miletum, a celebrated Greek hiſtorian, in the the time of Halyattes, king of Lydia, was, according to Pliny, the firſt of the Greeks who wrote hiſtory in proſe.

CADORE, a ſmall town of Italy, in the ſtate of Venice, and in a ſmall territory called from hence Cadorino, which is bounded by the biſhoprick of Brixen on the north, by Friuli on the eaſt, by the Belluneſe on the ſouth, and by the Trentin on the weſt. Long. 13. 45. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

CADSAND, an iſland on the coaſt of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheld, which gives the Dutch a command of that river. It is remarkable for the cheeſe made there.

CÆCILIUS. See METELLUS.

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, or LUCIUS CÆLIUS ARIANUS, an ancient phyſician, born at Sicca, a town of Numidia, in Africa. He read over diligently the ancient phyſicians, and we are obliged to him for the knowledge of many dogmas which are not to be found but in his book, *De celeribus & tardis Paſſionibus*, the beſt edition of which is that publiſhed at Amſterdam in 1722. This work is highly valued, he being allowed to be admirable in the hiſtory and deſcription of diſeaſes. He wrote ſeveral other works, which are loſt. He is ſuppoſed to have lived before Galen.

CAEN, a city of France, and the capital of Lower Normany, is ſeated in a valley between two large meadows. Two ſuburbs are placed above the city, on two hills, which terminate the meadows. One one ſide are the Jeſuits houſe, the abbey of St. Stephen, and ſeveral towers and ſteeples belonging to ſeveral pariſhes, and on the other a long ſuburb, with ſeveral contiguous villages, which form a charming perſpective view, terminated by a fine country houſe, and woods at a diſtance. At the entrance into the meadow is a bulwark, on which is built a handſome ſummer-houſe. On the bulwark there are four rows of trees, which form two fine arbours. The meadows are bounded on one ſide by the river, on the other by the canal. Caen has twelve pariſhes, and courts of juſtice of all ſorts. Beſides the abbeys of St. Stephen and the Trinity, there are ſeven nunneries and eight monaſteries, comprehending the Jeſuits and the Fathers of the Oratory. The moſt remarkable public buildings are the caſtle, the biſhop's palace, which is in Rue Neuve, or New-ſtreet, the hotel called Grand Cheval, the exchequer, the new buildings of the univerſity, the town houſe, with four large towers, and the royal ſquare, which is large, regular, and has houſes on three ſides, with the ſtatue of Lewis XIV. in the middle, in a Roman habit, incompaſſed with an iron balluſtrade. William the Conqueror built the caſtle, and Henry I. his ſon, added the tower. The wall that ſurrounds the tower, and the four towers with which it is flanked, were the work of the Engliſh. The inhabitants of Caen are near forty thouſand. William the Conqueror was buried here. It is ſeated on the river Orne, ſixty-five miles weſt of Rouen, forty-five eaſt of Coutances, and one hundred and twenty-eight weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 27. W. Lat. 49. 11. N.

CÆNIS. See CENIS.

CAERFILLY, a town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales, which has a market on Thurſdays, and ſix fairs, held on April 5, June 7, July 19, Auguſt 25, Oct. 9, and Thurſday before Chriſtmas, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, pigs, and yarn ſtockings. The Thurſday before Jan. 25, firſt Thurſday in March, and firſt Thurſday in May, are great markets. It is ſeated between the rivers Taff and Romney, in a mooriſh ground, and among the hills. It is thought that the walls, now in ruins, were built by the Romans, for Roman coins are often dug up here. It is five miles north of Landaff, and one hundred and fifty-nine weſt of London. Long. 14. 20. Lat. 51. 35.

CAERMARTHEN. See CARMARTHEN.

CAERNARVON. See CARNARVON.

CAERWITH, a town of Flintſhire, in North Wales, with a market on Tueſdays, and ſix fairs; on March 16, the laſt Tueſday in April, Trinity Thurſday, the firſt Tueſday after July 6, September 9, and November 10, all for cattle. It is ſeated on an aſcent, and though it is but a ſmall place, has a very good market for corn and proviſions. It is ſeventeen miles weſt-north-weſt of Cheſter, and two hundred and four north-weſt of London. Long. 14. 11. Lat. 53. 14.

CÆSALPINUS (ANDREAS) an eminent philoſopher and phyſician, born at Arezzo about the year 1159. After his being for a long time profeſſor at Piſa, he was made phyſician to pope Clement VIII. He ſeems to have had ſome idea of the circulation of the blood, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing ſeveral valuable works, particularly, 1. *Κατοπτρον, ſive Speculum Artis medicæ Hippocraticum.* 2. *De Plantis.* 3. *De Metallicis.* 4. *Quæſtionum Medicarum.* 5. *De Medicamentorum Facultatibus.* 6. *Pranis Univerſæ Medicinæ*, &c.

CÆSAR (CAIUS JULIUS) the firſt emperor of Rome, and one of the greateſt captains the world has produced, was the ſon of Lucius Cæſar and Aurelia, and was born at Rome, ninety-eight years before the Chriſtian æra. He pretended to be deſcended on his father's ſide from Æneas, and on his mother's from Ancus Martius, the fourth king of the Romans. Sylla fearing his ambitious temper, would have cauſed him to be put to death, but at the ſolicitations of his friends ſuffered him to live, at the ſame time ſaying, that he whoſe intereſt was ſo dear to them, would one day ruin the republic. Cæſar firſt bore arms in Aſia, under Thermus the Prætor, and at his return accuſed Dolabella of defrauding the republic. He afterwards ſet ſail for Rhodes, in order to ſtudy under Milo, and was taken by pirates, but having purchaſed his liberty, he attacked the ſame pirates, and having taken them, cauſed them all to be hanged. He at length aroſe to the poſts of military tribune, quæſtor, ædile, high prieſt, prieſt, and governor of Spain. It is ſaid, that having ſeen the picture of Alexander in the temple of Cadiz, he ſhed tears, ſaying, that he had yet done nothing remarkable, while at his age Alexander had conquered almoſt the whole world. At his return he was conſul with Bibulus, whom he depoſed for refuſing to agree to the Agrarian law. He ſubdued the Gauls, defeated the Germans, and conquered part of Britain. Julia his daughter, and the wife of Pompey dying, the good underſtanding which had ſubſiſted between him and Pompey was entirely deſtroyed; the one could not bear a maſter, nor the other an equal. To puniſh the ſenate, which, during his abſence, had, at the ſolicitation of Pompey, oppoſed all his demands, he entered Italy fifty one years before the birth of Chriſt; his enemies fled; Cæſar took poſſeſſion of ſome places; went into Spain; fought Pompey's army, commanded by Petreius Afraniſus and Varro, and defeated them. At his return to Rome, he aſſembled his army, and paſſed into Macedonia to attack Pompey; when the celebrated battle of Pharſalia, which was fought forty-eight years before the Chriſtian æra, decided the difference, and gave the victorious Cæſar the empire of the world. He purſued Pompey as far as Alexandria, where, being told that that great man had been killed, he ſhed tears. He at length defeated Ptolomy, and rendered himſelf maſter of Egypt; he then routed Pharnaces, the ſon of Mithridates, in Pontus; conquered Scipio and Juba in Africa, and Pompey's ſon in Spain.

Spain. Such a number of victories having fixed him on the throne, he triumphed four days together, was elected perpetual dictator, and declared emperor. A dignity which had hitherto been the conſtant object of his ambition. He now applied his whole attention to the regulation of the common-wealth: he reformed the Calendar by fixing the year to three hundred and ſixty-five days; numbered the citizens; reformed the luxury of the people, and regulated every thing with admirable prudence. He formed the deſign of erecting a magnificent temple to Mars; of filling up a lake; of abridging the laws; of eſtabliſhing public libraries; of draining the marſhes of Pontus; of opening new roads, &c. But death put a ſtop to all his projects. He was aſſaſſinated in full ſenate, by receiving twenty three ſtabs, forty-three years before Chriſt, and in the fifty-ſixth of his age.

As to Cæſar's perſon, he was tall, of a pale complexion, with an aquiline noſe, a long neck, an head well ſhaped, but bald on the fore part, on which account he conſtantly wore a laurel crown; and he was endowed with all the qualities requiſite to form a great man. When we take a general view of the many wars which he glorioufly finiſhed, it is impoſſible not to admire him; but when we reflect upon the prodigious multitude of men, whoſe poverty, ſlavery, or death he occaſioned, it is difficult not to be filled with abhorrence. His greateſt crime was, that in order to be revenged on his private enemies, which he raiſed againſt himſelf by his ambitious conduct, he oppreſſed his own country with thoſe very arms with which his ſuperiors had intruſted him, in order to ſubdue the enemies of his country. He was not leſs qualified for intrigues than for the field; nor had he leſs wit than courage. He was very learned, and ſo eloquent, that nothing but his eager deſire of being the firſt in the government of the ſtate, could prevent his diſputing the firſt rank amongſt the moſt famous orators. Two of his works are ſtill extant, viz. ſeven books of the War in Gaul, and three books of the Civil War; but the reſt, which were pretty numerous, are loſt.

CÆSAR, in the Roman hiſtory, a title which took its riſe from the ſurname of C. Julius Cæſar, which, by a decree of the ſenate, all the ſucceeding emperors were to bear; but under his ſucceſſor, the appellation of Auguſtus being in compliment to that prince appropriated to the emperors, the title of Cæſar was given to the ſecond perſon, or preſumptive heir of the empire, though it ſtill continued to be given to the firſt: hence aroſe the difference betwixt Cæſar, uſed ſimply, and with the addition of Imperator Auguſtus.

At length, Alexius Comnenus having given the title and dignity of Cæſar to Nicephorus Meliſſenus, and it being neceſſary to confer ſome higher dignity on his own brother Iſaacius, he created him Sebaſtocator, with the preſidency over Meliſſenus, and ordered that in all public acts, &c Iſaacius Sebaſtocator ſhould be named the ſecond, and Meliſſenus Cæſar the third.

CÆSAR (JULIUS) a learned civilian, in the end of the ſixteenth and beginning of the ſeventeenth centuries, was deſcended by the female line from the duke de Ceſarini, in Italy, and was born near Tottenham, in Middleſex, in the year 1557. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards ſtudied in the univerſity of Paris, where, in the year 1581, he was created doctor of the civil law, and two years after was admitted to the ſame degree at Oxford, and alſo became doctor of the canon law. He was advanced to many honourable employments, and for the laſt twenty years of his life was maſter of the rolls. He was remarkable for his extenſive bounty and charity to all perſons of worth, ſo that he ſeemed to be the almoner-general of the nation. He died April 28, 1639, in the ſeventy-ninth year of his age.

CÆSARIANS, *Cæſarienſes*, in Roman antiquity, were officers belonging to the Roman emperors, who kept an account of their revenues, and in their name took poſſeſſion of what devolved to them, or were confiſcated for their uſe.

CÆSARIUS (JOHN) a phyſician and philoſopher, born at Juliers, lived in the ſixteenth century. He read lectures at Cologne, in which he ſpared no pains for the advancement of learning; but being ſuſpected of favouring Lutheraniſm, was baniſhed from thence, and retired to the houſe of the count of Nuwenar and Meurs, where he died in 1550, being above ninety years old.

CÆSTUS, in antiquity. See CESTUS.

CÆYX, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Thrace. He reſolved to go into Egypt to conſult the oracle, for what reaſon his brother, whoſe loſs he lamented, was turned into a ſparrow-hawk; but Alcyone, his wife, oppoſing his going with her tears and entreaties, he promiſed to return in two months, upon which ſhe conſented, and ſaw him depart. As the time drew near, ſhe watched for him on the ſea-ſhore, invoking the gods for his ſafe return; but at laſt ſaw his body floating on the waves, when caſting herſelf into them, both ſhe and her huſband's corpſe were turned into halcyons. Ovid, book X.

CAFFA, a town of Crim Tartary, on the ſhore of the Black Sea. It is a large place, ſeated on a hill, on the ſea ſhore, and is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls. It has two caſtles, one at each end, which advance a little into the ſea, and make the town appear at a diſtance like a half moon. The caſtle on the ſouth ſide is placed on an eminence, and commands the adjacent parts. It is very large, and is the ſeat of a baſha. The other is ſmall, but is well furniſhed with artillery. There are four thouſand houſes in Caffa, whereof three thouſand two hundred belong to the Mahommedan Turks and Tartars, and eight hundred to the Chriſtian Greeks and Armenians. The houſes are ſmall, and built with earth and clay. The bazars or market-places, the moſques, baths, and other public buildings are formed of the ſame materials. There are eight ruined churches, of ſtone, which were formerly built by the Genoeſe. Caffa was firſt founded by the Greeks, and in the time of the holy war became ſubject to the Genoeſe; but fell into the hands of Mahomet II. in 1574.

The ſoil about Caffa is dry and ſandy; the waters are not good, but the air is very wholeſome. There are few gardens, and leſs fruit, but they are ſupplied with it by the neighbouring villages. All other proviſions are very good, plentiful, and cheap. Both Turks and Tartars wear little caps, lined with ſheep ſkin. There is a greater trade carried on here that in any other part of the Black Sea. They deal much in caviar and ſalt-fiſh, which is brought from the ſea of Aſoph. Some of theſe fiſh are of an incredible weight. Caffa ſupplies Conſtantinople with corn, butter, and ſalt. It is one hundred and fifty miles north-by-eaſt of Conſtantinople, and four hundred and twenty-five from Moſcow. Long. 34. 15. E. Lat. 44 58. N.

CAFFRARIA, or the country of the Caphars. Many of the countries which go under this denomination are but very little known, nor yet are their bounds well determined by geographers. However, we ſhall take it in its largeſt extent, and then it will be bounded on the north by Abyſſinia, and part of Negroland; on the eaſt by the coaſt of Zanguebar, and the Indian Ocean; and on the weſt by part of Guinea, Congo, and the Weſtern Ocean. It is two thouſand ſeven hundred miles in length from north to ſouth, and one thouſand ſix hundred and twenty in breadth from eaſt to weſt. All the countries contained in Caffraria lie under the torrid zone, except that of the Hottentots. The air in general is exceeding hot, except in Monomotapa, which lies on the eaſtern coaſt; for this is rendered temperate by the mountains, and the nearneſs of the ſea, and yields abundance of grain, trees, and ſugar-canes, beſides lions, elephants, tigers, and other wild beaſts. A ridge of mountains runs through this country from the cape of Good Hope, almoſt as far as the Line. The chief rivers are the Bragaval, St. Laurence, the Kuama, and the Zebec. The chief lake is the Moravi or Zembre, which is five hundred miles from north to ſouth, and not above fifty or ſixty broad. The countries on the north of the Line are ſaid to be Mujak, Gingiro, and Alaba; but they are ſo little known, that their very names may be doubted; and therefore we ſhall not amuſe the reader with the names of their tribes, eſpecially as we can find no author that ſpeaks of them from his own knowledge.

However, we may venture to ſay that theſe parts are not well cultivated, and that towards the weſt and ſouth the country is very mountainous, and yet in ſome parts there is good paſture land, and plenty of cattle. With theſe, as well as hunting, fiſhing, and roots, the inhabitants ſeldom want proviſions. They are all Pagans, but the particulars of their worſhip are not known. There are however a few converts, made by the Portugueſe on the coaſts, without any amendment of their morals. But we muſt obſerve, that what has been ſaid, does not relate to the Hottentots, for they are a people we are pretty well acquainted with.

CAGLI, a ſmall but ancient epiſcopal city of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, twenty miles ſouth of Urbino, and eighteen eaſt of Citta di Caſtello. Long. 14. 12. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

CAGLIARI, a city of Italy, and capital of the iſland of Sardinia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a good port; is ſeated on a hill that reaches as far as the gulph which has the ſame name. It has an univerſity, and is defended by a good caſtle. The inhabitants are about ſixty thouſand, among whom are the principal nobility and the viceroy. The allies took it in Auguſt, 1708. It is about two hundred miles north-weſt from Palermo, in Sicily, and as much ſouth-by-eaſt from Rome. Long. 9. 14. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

CAGLIARI (BENEDETTO) an excellent painter, lived and ſtudied with his brother Paul Veroneſe, for whom he had a great affection, and frequently aſſiſted him and his nephew in finiſhing ſeveral of their compoſitions, eſpecially in painting architecture, in which he chiefly delighted. He practiſed for the moſt part in freſco, and ſome of his beſt

pieces

pieces are in chiaro oſcuro. He was fond of poetry, and had a peculiar talent in ſatire. He died in 1598, at ſixty years of age.

CAGLIARI (PAUL) commonly called Paul Veroneſe. See VERONESE.

CAGNACCI (GUIDO CAULASSI) an Italian painter, ſurnamed Cagnacci from the deformity of his perſon. He was born at Caſtel Durante, and became the diſciple of Guido. He died at Vienna, at eighty years of age. His firſt pictures are moſt eſteemed.

CAHORS, a town in France, the capital of Quercy, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a ſteep rock, in a peninſula made by the river Lot, on the banks of which it ſtands. The entrance is by the ſuburb of St. Jordy, a long a quay, where nothing appears but rocks. You paſs the river over a ſtone bridge, from whence may be ſeen two other bridges, and ſeveral mills for different trades. At the firſt bridge the principal ſtreet begins, which is very narrow, and terminates in the market-place, where there is a hall for corn, and the town-houſe. The cathedral church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is near it, whoſe architecture is very ancient. It is joined to a large ſquare tower, near which is a ſquare, from whence a ſtreet proceeds that leads to the place where the citadel ſtood, ſome of the ruins of which are yet to be ſeen. The fortifications are very regular, and the peninſula is incloſed with thick walls, and ſurrounds the ſuburb de la Bar, which is as it were a ſecond city.

Next to the cathedral, the church of St. Bartholomew is the moſt conſiderable, and the Jeſuits college is worth ſeeing. It has an univerſity which was founded in 1332. The biſhop's palace is a handſome houſe, and the rampart affords an agreeable walk. The inhabitants are about eight thouſand, but they are poor, and the houſes mean. It is fifty miles north-weſt of Albi, ſixty-three north of Toulouſe, one hundred and two eaſt of Bourdeaux, and three hundred and twelve ſouth of Paris. Long. 1. 6. E. Lat. 44. 26. N.

CAJADO, or GAZADO (HERMIO) an ingenius Latin poet, born in Portugal, in the fifteenth century, who wrote eclogues, paſtorals, and epigrams, in pure and elegant Latin. His epigrams in particular are pointed, and very agreeable. He died in 1508.

CAJANABURGH, the capital of Cajania, in Sweden; is ſeated near the lake Ula, in the middle of this province. It had a caſtle which was looked upon as impregnable, but the Ruſſians took it in 1716. It is two hundred and fifty miles north-and-by-eaſt of Abo. Long. 27. 5. E. Lat. 63. 50. N.

CAJANIA, a province of Sweden, to the north of the gulph of Bothnia. It is forty Swediſh miles in length, twenty in breadth, and is commonly called Eaſt Bothnia. The ſoil is very fruitful; but the froſts coming on very ſoon, often hinder the grain from growing ripe. The inhabitants are great gainers by butter and pitch, which they ſell to foreigners. In 1742 the Ruſſians became maſters of a great part of this province, but it was reſtored in conſequence of a treaty which was concluded the year following.

CAJAZZO, a ſmall town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavora, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill, ſixteen miles north-eaſt of Naples. Long. 15. 12. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

CAIENNE, or CAYENNE, a town, river, and iſland of America, about forty-five miles in circumference. The French ſettled here in 1635, and they being withdrawn, the Engliſh took poſſeſſion of it in 1654, and held it ten years. Then the French came again, but were driven away by the Dutch in 1676, who are now in poſſeſſion of it. It produces ſugar, tobacco, and Indian corn. Long. 53. 11. E. Lat. 4. 56. N.

CAJETAN (CARDINAL). See VIO.

CAIFUM, or CAIFONG, a city of Aſia, and capital of the province of Honang, or Ho-nan, in China. This is a rich, large, and populous place, ſeated in a fine country, in the middle of a large well cultivated plain, within two leagues and a half of the great river Hoang-ho. It has this inconveniency, that being ſeated in a bottom, the river is higher than the city. In the year 1642 this place was beſieged by the rebels, with an army of one hundred thouſand men, for ſix months together. The general who came to the aſſiſtance of the city, finding it impoſſible to relieve it, ordered the dikes of the river to be broke down, to overflow the country, which made ſo violent an inundation, that it deſtroyed three hundred thouſand inhabitants of the city, and demoliſhed the buildings. It has ſince been repaired, but wants much of its former ſplendor. Long. 113. 27. E. Lat. 35. 0. N.

CAILLY (the chevalier JOHN DE) a French poet, born at Orleans, alſo known by the name of d'Aceilly, diſtinguiſhed himſelf under the miniſtry of Colbert, by his epigrams, which are written in a ſimple and natural ſtyle, and contain the moſt delicate and refined thoughts. They were printed in 1714, with ſeveral other pieces.

CAIN, the eldeſt ſon of Adam and Eve, was the firſt huſbandman. He offered to God the fruits of the earth, at the ſame time that his brother Abel, who was a ſhepherd, offered up the firſtlings of his flock. God was well pleaſed with the offerings of Abel, but had no regard to thoſe of Cain; at which the latter was ſo highly exaſperated, that he murdered his brother. For this crime he was condemned to baniſhment, and a vagabond ſtate of life; however, he built a city in the land of Nod.

There is an old tradition concerning his death: which is, that being decrepit and blind, he ſat down among ſome very thick buſhes; Lamech, who was then hunting, having notice that ſomething ſtirred in that place, ran towards it, and thinking that a wild beaſt was lying there, let fly an arrow, and ſlew Cain. Some place this event about the year of the world 701, and others in 875.

CAIPHAS, high prieſt of the Jews, next after Simon, was of the ſect of the Sadducees. He condemned Jeſus Chriſt to death, and was afterwards deprived of his office by Vitellius. It is ſaid, that this diſgrace had ſuch an effect upon him, that he put an end to his life.

CAIRO, a city of Africa, in Egypt, of which it is the capital. It is commonly divided into the New and Old. Old Cairo is on the eaſtern ſide of the river Nile, and is now almoſt uninhabited. The New, which is properly Cairo, is ſeated in a ſandy plain, about two miles and a half from the old city. It ſtands on the weſtern ſide of the Nile, from which it is not three quarters of a mile diſtant. It is extended along the mountain on which the caſtle is built, for the ſake of which it was removed hither, as ſome pretend to be under its protection. However, the change is much for the worſe, as well with regard to air as water, and the pleaſantneſs of the proſpect. Bulack may be called the port of Cairo, for it ſtands on the banks of the Nile, about a mile and a half from it, and all the corn and other commodities are landed there before they are brought to the city. Some travellers have made Cairo of a moſt enormous magnitude, by taking in the old city Bulack, and the new; but the real circumference of it is not above ten miles, and yet it is extremely populous, for you will find a great number of wretched holes that are quite full of women and children.

The firſt thing that ſtrikes a traveller is the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, and the appearance of the houſes. Theſe are ſo daubed with mud on the outſide, that you would think they were built with nothing elſe. Beſides, as the ſtreets are unpaved, and always full of people, the walking in them is very inconvenient, eſpecially to ſtrangers. To remedy this there are a great number of aſſes, which always ſtand ready to be hired for a trifle, that is a penny a mile. The owners drive them along, and give notice to the crowd to make way. And here it may be obſerved, that the Chriſtians here, as well as in other parts of the Turkiſh dominions, are not permitted to ride upon horſes. The number of the inhabitants can only be gueſſed at; but we may conclude it muſt be very great, becauſe, in ſome years, the plague will carry off two hundred thouſand, without their being much miſſed. The houſes are from one to two or three ſtories high, and flat at the top, where they go to take the air, and often ſleep all night thereon. The better ſort of theſe have a court on the inſide like a college. The common run of houſes have very little room, and even among great people it is uſual for twenty or thirty to lie in the ſame hall. Some houſes will hold three hundred perſons, of both ſexes, among whom are twenty or thirty ſlaves, and thoſe of ordinary rank have generally three or four.

There is a canal called Halis, which runs along the city from one end to the other, with houſes on each ſide, which make a large ſtrait ſtreet. Beſides this, there are ſeveral lakes, which are called Birks in the language of the country. The principal of theſe, which is near the caſtle, is five hundred paces in diameter. The moſt elegant houſes in the city are built on its banks; but what is extraordinary, eight months in the year it contains water, and the other four it appears with a charming verdure. When there is water ſufficient, it is always full of gilded boats, barges, and barks, in which people of condition take their pleaſure at the entrance of the night, at which time there are curious fire-works, and variety of muſic.

We ſhall next take notice of the bagnios, or public baths, which the frequent ablutions preſcribed by the Mahommedan religion render neceſſary. There are ſome for men only, and ſome for women, and others for both. The men go to theſe laſt in the morning, and the women in the afternoon; and yet theſe are not ſufficient for ſuch a number of people; for which reaſon the Halis or canal is in a morning full of mean people, who either cannot pay for a bath or cannot get in for want of room. This cuſtom is very convenient for the women who are generally neglected by their huſbands, becauſe, as they are permitted to go to theſe places twice a week, they often make uſe of this liberty to ſerve their own private purpoſes. Whence it is thought

there is as much intriguing here as in any part of the world. Beſides, if ſtrangers happen to come who are addicted to theſe pleaſures, there are particular ſtreets where the courtezans reſide, who are ready for every one at the rate of four parrahs, that is four pence; and yet with this ſmall reward they go very richly dreſt. Their ſhifts and drawers, as well as gowns, are all of ſilk, with ſilk ſaſhes about their middles, and a knife tucked in it, the ſheath of which is commonly ſilver. Theſe ladies of pleaſure, as well as other women, wear velvet caps, adorned with pearls, and their treſſes behind reach down to their heels. They have likewiſe jewels in their noſes, like the Arabian women and others in the Eaſt. They moſt commonly ſit at their doors barefaced, and ſolicit every paſſenger that paſſes by. But ſometimes they walk along the ſtreets, ſmoaking their pipes, which are four or five feet long.

New Cairo is ſurrounded with walls built with ſtone, on which are handſome battlements, and at the diſtnace of every hundred paces there are very fine towers, which have room for a great number of people. The walls were never very high, and yet they are in many places gone to ruin, which is not minded by the Turks. The baſha lives in the caſtle, which was built by Saladine ſeven hundred years ago. It ſtands in the middle of the famous mountain Moketan, which terminates in this place, after it had accompanied the Nile from Ethiopia hither. This caſtle is the only place of defence in Egypt, and yet the Turks take no notice of its falling, inſomuch, that in proceſs of time it will become nothing but a heap of rubbiſh. The principal part in it is a magnificent hall, environed with twelve columns of granite, of a prodigious height and thickneſs, which ſuſtain an open dome, under which Saladine diſtributed juſtice to his ſubjects. Round this dome there is an inſcription in relievo, which determines the date, and by whom it was built. From this place the whole city of Cairo may be ſeen, and above thirty miles along the Nile, with the fruitful plains that lie near it, as well as the moſques, pyramids, villages, and gardens, with which theſe fields are in ſome ſenſe covered. Theſe granite pillars were the work of antiquity, for they were got out of the ruins of Alexandria. There are likewiſe in the moſques and in the principal houſes, no leſs than forty thouſand more, beſides great magazines, where all kinds are to be had at very low rates. A janizary happened to find five in his garden, as large as thoſe in the caſtle, but could not find any machine of ſtrength ſufficient to move them, and therefore had them ſawed in pieces to make mill-ſtones. It is believed that there have been thirty or forty thouſand of theſe pillars brought from Alexandria, where there are yet many more to be had.

The gates of Cairo are three, which are very fine and magnificent.

The moſques of Cairo are very numerous, and were moſtly founded by the ancient kings of Egypt. The moſque of Aſhar is the moſt remarkable in all the city, both with regard to its domes and its minarets. Theſe are a kind of high turrets, from which the people are called to prayer five times a day, by men appointed for that purpoſe. There are about three hundred public moſques in all, ſome of which have ſix minarets. The moſque of Aſhar hath ſeveral buildings adjoining, which were once a famous univerſity, and fourteen thouſand ſcholars and ſtudents were maintained on the foundation; but has now not above one thouſand four hundred, and thoſe are only taught to read and write. All the moſques are built upon the ſame plan, and differ only in magnitude. The entrance is through the principal gate into a large ſquare, open on the top, but well paved. Round this are covered galleries, ſupported by pillars, under which they ſay their prayers, in the ſhade. At the end of the ſquare is ſometimes another, covered with a dome, but this is rare; beſides, it is but ſeldom entered into, becauſe it is generally the ſepulchre of the founder. On one ſide of the ſquare there are particular places with baſons of water, for the conveniency of performing the ablutions, ſo ſtrictly injoined by the Koran. The moſt remarkable part of the moſque, beſides the minaret, is the dome. This is often bold, well proportioned, and of an aſtoniſhing magnitude. The inſide ſtones are carved like lace, flowers, and melons. They are built ſo firm, and with ſuch art, that they will laſt ſix or ſeven hundred years. About the outward circumference there are large Arabic inſcriptions, in relievo, which may be read by thoſe who ſtand below, though they are ſometimes of a wonderful height.

The khanes or caravanſeras are numerous and large, with a court in the middle, like their houſes. Some are ſeveral ſtories high, and are always full of people and merchandiſe. The Nubians, the Abyſinians, and other African nations, which come to Cairo, have one to themſelves, where they always meet with lodging. It is the ſame with Aleppo, Conſtantinople, Damaſcus, and other trading cities. Here they are ſecure from inſults, and their effects are all ſafe that are depoſited therein. Beſides theſe, there is a bazar, or market, where all ſorts of goods are to be ſold. This is in a long broad ſtreet, and yet the crowd is ſo great, you can hardly paſs along. At the end of this ſtreet is another ſhort one, but pretty broad, with ſhops full of the beſt ſort of goods, and precious merchandiſe. At the end of this ſhort ſtreet there is a great khane, where all ſorts of white ſlaves are to be ſold. Farther than this is another khane, where a great number of blacks, of both ſexes, are expoſed to ſale. Not far from the beſt market-place is an hoſpital, and a moſque for mad people. They alſo receive and maintain ſick people into this hoſpital, but they are but poorly looked after.

Old Cairo has nothing remarkable but the granaries of Joſeph, which are nothing but a high wall, lately built, which includes a ſquare ſpot of ground, where they depoſit wheat, barley, and other grain, which is a tribute to the baſha, paid by the owners of land. This has no other covering but the heavens, and therefore the birds are always ſure to have their ſhare. There is likewiſe a tolerably handſome church, which is made uſe of by the Copts, who are Chriſtians, and the original inhabitants of Egypt. Joſeph's well is in the caſtle, and was made by king Mahammed, about ſix or ſeven hundred years ago. It is called Joſeph's well, becauſe they attribute every thing extraordinary to that remarkable perſon. It is cut in a rock, and is two hundred and eighty feet in depth. The water is drawn up to the top by means of oxen, placed on platforms, at proper diſtances, which turn about the machines that raiſe it. The deſcent is ſo ſloping, that though there are no ſteps, the oxen can deſcend and aſcend with eaſe.

The river Nile, to which not only Cairo, but all Egypt is ſo much indebted, is now known to have its riſe in Abyſinia. The increaſe of the Nile generally begins in May, and in June they commonly proclaim about the ſtreets how much it is riſen. Over againſt Old Cairo the baſha has a houſe, wherein the water enters to a column, which has lines at the diſtance of every inch, and marks at every two feet, as far as thirty. When the water riſes to twenty-two feet, it is thought to be of a ſufficient height, when it riſes much higher it does a great deal of miſchief. There is much pomp and ceremony uſed in letting the water into the canal, or hali, above mentioned. The baſha gives the firſt ſtroke towards the removal of the dike or dam. When the water has filled the canal and lakes in the city, and the numerous ciſterns that are in the moſques and private houſes, it is let into a vaſt plain to the north-eaſt; the extent of which is fifty miles. When the country is covered with water, it is no unpleaſant ſight to view the towns appearing like little iſlands, and the people paſſing and repaſſing in boats, and not ſeldom ſwimming from one place to another.

The inhabitants of Cairo are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Jews, Greeks, and Cophts, or Coptis. The only difference between the habit of the Moors and Coptis is their turbans, thoſe of the Moors being white, and of the Coptis white ſtriped with blue. The common people generally wear a long black looſe frock, ſown together all down before. The Jews wear a frock of the ſame faſhion, made of cloth, and their caps are like a high crowned hat, without brims, covered with the ſame cloth, but not ſo taper. The Jewiſh women's are not very unlike the men's, but more light and long. The Greeks are habited like the Turks, only their turbans differ.

Proviſions of all kinds are exceeding plenty, for twenty eggs may be bought for a parrah, or penny, and bread is ſix times as cheap as with us. They have almoſt all ſorts of fleſh and fiſh, and in particular have tame buffaloes, which are very uſeful animals. They bring goats into the ſtreets in great numbers, to ſell their milk. Their gardens are well ſtocked with fruit trees, of various kinds, as well as roots, herbs, melons, and cucumbers. The moſt common fleſh-meat is mutton. The goats are very beautiful, and have ears two feet in length, however, their fleſh is in no great eſteem. But we ſhall forbear to treat of the natural hiſtory, religion, cuſtoms, commerce, manufactures, pyramids, mummies, and other particulars, till we come to give a general deſcription of Egypt. Long. 32. 12. E. Lat. 30. 2. N.

CAIROAN, a city of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſeated in a ſandy barren ſoil, about five miles from the gulph of Capres. It has neither ſpring, well, nor river, for which reaſon they are obliged to keep water in ciſterns or tanks. It was founded by the Mahommedans, in 652, and had a famous univerſity, but hath now loſt its ſplendour. There is ſtill a very ſuperb moſque, and the tombs of the kings of Tunis. Long. 9. 12. E. Lat. 35. 40. N.

CAITHNESS, the moſt northern part of all Scotland, otherwiſe called the ſhire of Weik. It ſends one member to parliament alternately with the ſhire of Bute. It is bounded by the Ocean on the eaſt, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Strathnover and Sutherland, from which it is partly divided by a range of hills, and partly by the river Hallewdale, and on the north from the Orkney iſlands, by Pentland

land Frith. It is twenty-five miles in length, and twenty in breadth. There are a few ſmall woods, or rather coppices of birch-trees; and in the foreſt of Moravin and Berridale there are red deer, roe-bucks, cows, ſheep, goats, and wild fowl. There are lead, copper, and iron ores in ſeveral places; but grazing and fiſhing are the chief ſupport of the inhabitants. The whole coaſt, except the bays, conſiſts of high rocks and promontories. The inland country is mountainous, and the ſoil of that part which is low is moiſt and clayiſh, which cauſes the harveſt to be late. For want of coal they burn turf, of which they have plenty. Proviſions are ſaid to be cheap, which is no wonder, conſidering the ſcarcity of money. Here are ſome gentlemen's ſeats, with a few towns and villages. The preſbytery conſiſts of twelve pariſhes. The houſes are very poor, low, and mean, not only here, but in all the Highlands of Scotland. There is a great many ſmall rivers and rivulets, but none of any note. The rocks are much frequented by eagles, hawks, maws, herons, and fowls of various kinds. There is a particular ſort of fowl called ſnowfleets, which reſort to this country in February, by thouſands, and go away in April. They are of the ſize of a ſparrow, and are very fine eating. They have likewiſe plenty of moor fowls and plovers. The people in ſome places have made ſtairs in the rocks to go down to the ſea, where their boats lie; and when they have caught any fiſh, they dry them in huts, made on the tops of the rocks.

There are ſome old chapels, and about ſixty heaps of ſtones, ſuppoſed to be the relics of Heatheniſm. The principal towns are Weik and Thurſo. Near this laſt there is a ſalmon river, where they are in plenty all the year round.

CAIUS (AGRIPPA) the youngeſt ſon of Agrippa and Julia, the daughter of Auguſtus, was adopted by that emperor with Lucius Agrippa, his brother. At the age of fourteen or fifteen the Roman people offered them the conſulſhip; but Auguſtus allowed them only the quality of nominal conſuls, on account of their youth. They both died while young.

CAIUS, one of the eccleſiaſtical authors, flouriſhed at Rome, in the beginning of the third century, under the emperor Antoninus Caracalla, in 217. He had been the diſciple of St. Irenæus; and an anonymous author, cited by Photius, ſays poſitively, that Caius was a prieſt, and dwelt at Rome. Photius alſo adds, that he was ordained biſhop of the nations, that is, that he was to preach the faith in the countries of the infidels, without having any particular people or limited dioceſe. Caius had a famous diſpute at Rome againſt Proclus, or Proculus, one of the chiefs of the Montaniſts, and put it in writing, in the form of a dialogue; but both this and the other works of Caius are loſt.

CAIUS (St.) a native of Dalmatia, and the kinſman of the emperor Diocleſian, was elected biſhop of Rome in 276, and died thirteen years after. It is ſaid, that he ordained that the clerks ſhould paſs through the ſeven inferior orders of the church, before they were capable of being ordained biſhop.

CAIUS, or KAYE, (JOHN) phyſician to king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, was born at Norwich, in 1510, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of doctor of phyſic, and afterwards travelled into Italy, in order to perfect himſelf in his ſtudies, when he became Greek lecturer at Padua, and reader of phyſic in that univerſity. He ſearched a great number of libraries, and diſcovering the writings of ſeveral authors, which were almoſt deſtroyed, publiſhed them with his emendations. He alſo rendered himſelf famous by his own writings, eſpecially by his book on the antiquities of Cambridge; and more particularly by his improving the ancient hall of Gonvil into a new college, called Gonvil and Caius college, and giving a perpetual allowance for twenty-three ſtudents. He died in the year 1573, aged ſixty-three.

CALABER (QUINTUS) a name given to an anonymous poet, a native of Smyrna, whoſe Greek poem, intitled the Paralipomenes of Homer, was found by cardinal Beſſarion, in Calabria, on which account he gave it the name of Calaber. Voſſius conjectures that this poet lived under the emperor Anaſtaſius, about the year 490. The beſt edition of the Calaber is that of Rhodoman.

CALABRIA, a territory in the kingdom of Naples, which has fine paſtures, and abounds in honey, olives, ſilk, and manna. They likewiſe make a great deal of ſalt. It is divided into Calabria Citra and Calabria Ultra. Calabria Citra, or Superior, is one of the twelve provinces of the kingdom of Naples; and is bounded on the ſouth by Calabria Ultra, on the north by the Baſilicatia, on the weſt by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the eaſt by the gulph of Taranta. It is about fifty-three miles in length, and forty-ſeven in breadth. The principal towns are, Coſenza the capital, Roſſanno, Caſſano, Beſigniano, Strongoli, St. Marco, Martorano, Cariati, and Umbriatico. The two firſt are archbiſhop's ſees, and the reſt biſhop's ſees. Calabria Ultra, or Inferior, is likewiſe one of the twelve provinces of Naples, and has the Mediterranean Sea on the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth, and Calabria Citra on the north. It is about ſeventy-five miles in length, and its mean breadth may be twenty-four. Reggio is the capital city, and is an archbiſhop's ſee, as well as St. Severino. The following are biſhop's ſees; Cotrona, Iſola, Belcaſtro, Taverno, Nicaſtro, Squilace, Melito, Oppido, Girace, Bove, and Nicotera.

CALABROIS (MATTHIAS PRELI, ſurnamed) a celebrated painter, was born in 1643, in the territory of Taverna, in Calabria, and rendered himſelf greatly admired by his works, eſpecially by thoſe he performed in the cathedral church of St. John at Malta. He repreſented on the cieling the life of that apoſtle, which is a ſuperb piece, that brought him both honour and wealth, and he was given the commandery of Syracuſe, with a conſiderable penſion. His principal works are at Modena, Naples, and Malta. He died at Malta, in 1699.

CALAIS, a fortified town of France, in Lower Picardy, was formerly a village, and began to be fortified in 1228, at which time a caſtle was built. In 1347, Edward III. of England took it by famine. The Engliſh kept it till January 1558, when it was retaken by the duke of Guiſe. The ſituation of this place renders it more conſiderable than the number of its inhabitants, which are not above five thouſand, and it has but one pariſh, and four convents. Hither the packet boats come from England twice a week, in times of peace. The figure of this place is an oblong ſquare, and one of its longeſt ſides is towards the ſea. On the ſide of the country it is fortified with baſtions, and a half moon, beyond which are ditches fifty yards wide, which may be filled with water at pleaſure. The caſtle is as large as the town, and can only be entered by the bridge of St. Agatha. This likewiſe is ſurrounded with large deep ditches, full of ſea water. The church, the town-houſe, and the convents are the only places worth ſeeing. There is a canal which runs from it to St. Omers, Graveline, Dunkirk, Bruges, and Ypres. It is twenty-one miles ſouth-eaſt of Dover, twenty-five weſt of Dunkirk, fifty-five north of Abbeville, ninety ſouth-eaſt of London, and one hundred and fifty-two north of Paris. Long. 2. 6. E. Lat. 50. 58. N.

CALAIS and ZETHES, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſons of Boreas and Orythia. Theſe two brothers had wings, and diſtinguiſhed themſelves by going with the Argonauts in the voyage to Colchis, and in delivering Phineus, king of Paphlagonia or Bithynia, from the Harpies.

CALAMATA, a conſiderable town of Turky, in Europe, in the Morea. It is without walls, and had a caſtle, which was demoliſhed in 1685, when it was taken by the Venetians. The Turks have retaken it ſince, with all the Morea. It is ſeated on the river Spinarza, eight miles from the ſea. Long. 22. 15. E. Lat. 37. 8. N.

CALAMY (EDMUND) an eminent nonconformiſt divine, in the ſeventeenth century, was born in London, in February 1600, and educated in the univerſity of Cambridge; after which, Dr. Felton, biſhop of Ely, made him his chaplain, and gave him the vicarage of St. Mary's, in Swaffham-Prior, Cambridgeſhire, which he afterwards reſigned, on being choſen one of the lecturers in St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk; but when biſhop Wren's articles, and the reading of the Book of Sports came to be inſiſted on, he altered his conduct, apologized publicly for his former behaviour, and avoided conforming for the future; though he was preſented to the rectory of Rochford, in Eſſex, and afterwards was choſen miniſter of St. Mary, Aldermanbury. He oppoſed the murder of king Charles I. with conſtancy and courage, preached before the houſe of commons on the day they voted the return of king Charles II. and was one of the divines ſent to compliment the king in Holland on that occaſion. He was afterwards made one of his majeſty's chaplains in ordinary, and offered the biſhoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, which he refuſed. He was however committed to Newgate for preaching a ſermon after the paſſing of the act of uniformity, but was ſoon releaſed. He was concerned in writing the famous book againſt epiſcopy, called *Smectymnuus*: he alſo publiſhed ſeveral Sermons, and a few other pieces. He died October 29, 1666.

CALAMY (EDMUND) eldeſt ſon of the former, was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, about the year 1635, was educated at Cambridge, and preſented to the living of Moreton, in Eſſex, which he held till he was ejected by the act of uniformity; on which he went to London, and had a private meeting in his own houſe, till king Charles II. publiſhed his declaration of indulgence, when he ſet up a public meeting in Curriers-hall, near Cripplegate: but when the diſſenters were again perſecuted, he had recourſe to his former method; and though he was very aſſiduous in his duty, yet he eſcaped impriſonment, notwithſtanding warrants were frequently out againſt him; but he had the misfortune to fall under a crown-office proſecution, which put him to a great deal of trouble and expence. He diſtinguiſhed

guiſhed himſelf by his moderation and charity, and died in May, 1685.

CALAMY (Dr. BENJAMIN) an eminent divine of the church of England, was a younger ſon of Mr. Edmund Calamy, miniſter of Aldermanbury, beforementioned. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1677 was choſen miniſter of St. Mary, Aldermanbury; and ſoon after appointed one of his majeſty's chaplains in ordinary. In 1680 he took his degree of doctor in divinity, and in 1683 preached his famous ſermon, which he afterwards publiſhed under the title of a Diſcourſe about a ſcrupulous Conſcience. The ſame year he was admitted to the vicarage of St Lawrence Jewry, with St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet, annexed, and two years after was made a prebendary of St. Paul's. He was of ſo excellent a character, that the greateſt men of all ſects and parties amongſt us, readily joined in paying a juſt tribute of praiſe to his memory. He was courteous and affable in his behaviour, exemplary in his life, and one of the beſt preachers and writers of his time. He died in January, 1686. He publiſhed ſeveral Sermons, beſides that already mentioned; and a volume of his Poſthumous Sermons has been publiſhed by his brother.

CALAMY (JAMES) younger brother to the former, was educated at Cambridge, where, in 1676, he took the degree of maſter of arts. He was afterwards preſented to the rectory of Northill, in Bedfordſhire, where he continued till the year 1707, when he was preſented to that of Cheriton-biſhops, in Devonſhire, and had at the ſame time a prebend in the church of Exeter beſtowed on him. He was a man of great learning, but much greater modeſty. He died ſuddenly, December 14, 1714.

CALAMY (Dr. EDMUND) a very eminent divine among the nonconformiſts, was the ſon of Mr. Edmund Calamy, miniſter of Moreton, in Eſſex, and was born in London, April 5, 1671. After having learned the languages, and gone through a courſe of natural philoſophy and logic, at a private academy in England, he ſtudied philoſophy and civil law at the univerſity of Utrecht, and attended the lectures of the learned Grævius; he afterwards returned to England, and ſtudied ſome time at Oxford. He was ordained in London, June 22, 1694, and in 1703 was choſen paſtor of a large congregation in Weſtminſter. In 1709 he had the dignity of doctor of divinity conferred on him by the univerſities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glaſgow. He publiſhed, 1. Mr. Baxter's Hiſtory of his own Life and Time; which he afterwards abridged and improved into a much larger, and more valuable work. He alſo wrote, 2. A Vindication of his grandfather, and ſeveral other worthy perſons, againſt the Reflections thrown upon them by Mr. Archdeacon Echard, in his Hiſtory. 3. A Defence of Moderate Nonconformity, and ſeveral other works. He died June 3, 1732, in the ſixtieth year of his age.

CALANUS, an Indian philoſopher, who followed Alexander the Great in his expedition into the Indies. He lived eighty-three years without illneſs; but being at laſt tormented with the colic, he deſired Alexander to give orders for preparing his funeral pile. This requeſt that prince granted with reluctance, and, in order to do honour to his obſequies, cauſed his army to be ranged in order of battle, and to ſpread the richeſt perfumes on the pile, on which Calanus was placed in a magnificent habit. The philoſopher ſhewed no ſign of pain on being ſurrounded by the flames; and being aſked if he had nothing to ſay to Alexander, who would not be preſent at this terrible ſpectacle, he anſwered, "No; for I imagine I ſhall ſhortly ſee "him again at Babylon." Theſe words were conſidered as a prediction of Alexander's death, which really happened three months after at Babylon.

CALASIO (MARIUS DE) a learned Franciſcan friar, profeſſor of Hebrew, at Rome, was the author of an excellent Hebrew Concordance of the Bible, printed at Rome, in 1621, in four volumes, folio.

CALASIRIS, in antiquity, a linen tunic, fringed at the bottom, and worn by the Egyptians under a white woollen garment, which laſt they were obliged to pull off when they entered the temples, they being then allowed to appear only in linen habits.

CALATAJUD, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, ſeated at the end of a valley, which is very fruitful in corn, wine, oil, and fruit, and at the confluence of the rivers Xalon and Xiloca. It is about a mile from the ancient Bilbilis, which was placed on a mountain, incompaſſed by the Xalon. Calatajud was built in the eighth century, by a Mooriſh king. It is thirty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Saragoſſa, and thirty-five ſouth of Taracona. Long. 2. 9. W. Lat. 41. 22 N.

CALATOR, in antiquity, a public officer, whoſe buſineſs it was to ſummon courts, ſynods, or other public aſſemblies.

CALATRAVA, a city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, and the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava, inſtituted in 1158, by Don Sancho, king of Caſtile, who gave this city to the knights to guard it againſt the Moors. It is ſeated in a plain, abounding in grain, corn, game, and ſheep, near the river Guadiana, ten miles north-eaſt of Cividad Real, ſixteen north of Almagro, and fifty ſouth of Toledo. Long. 4. 20. W. Lat. 39. 8. N.

CALCAR, a town of Germany, in the lower circle of Weſtphalia, with a caſtle: it is very ſtrong, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated near the Rhine, eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Cleves. Long. 5. 41. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

CALCAR (JOHN DE) a celebrated painter, a native of Calcar, a town in the duchy of Cleves, was the diſciple of Titian, and perfected himſelf by ſtudying Raphael. Among other pieces he drew a nativity, repreſenting the angels around the infant Chriſt, and ſo ordered the diſpoſition of his picture, that the light all proceeds from the child. He died at Naples, in 1546, in the flower of his age. It was he who deſigned the anatomical figures of Veſal, and the portraits of the painters of Veſari.

CALCHAS, in fabulous hiſtory, a famous diviner, the ſon of Theſtor, followed the Grecian army to the ſiege of Troy, which he predicted would laſt ten years, and alſo foretold that the fleet detained in the port of Aulis, by contrary winds, would not be able to ſail till Agamemnon's daughter, Iphigenia, was ſacrificed to Diana. After the taking of Troy, he went to Calophon, where he died of grief, becauſe he could not diſcover what Mopſus, another diviner, had divined.

CALCINATO, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Breſciano, remarkable for the defeat of the Imperialiſts, by the French, commanded by the duke of Vendoſme, in 1706. It is thirty-eight miles weſt of the lake di Garda. Long. 9. 55. E. Lat. 45. 33. N.

CALCUTTA. See WILLIAM (FORT).

CALDERINA (BETTINA) a learned Bologneſe lady, in the fourteenth century, was the daughter of John André, a famous civilian. She early applied herſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and marrying John de St. George, profeſſor of law, at Padua, gave public lectures on that ſubject, whenever her huſband was indiſpoſed, with ſuch applauſe, as drew to that univerſity a great number of auditors, who were charmed with her learning and merit.

CALDERINUS (DOMITIUS) a very haughty critic, born at Calderia, near Verona. He read lectures upon polite literature at Rome, with great reputation, towards the end of the fifteenth century. Several of his Commentaries upon the ancients are extant, and he was the firſt who ventured to write upon the moſt difficult poets. He died very young, in the year 1477.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA (DOM PEDRO) a celebrated comic poet, of Spain, in the ſeventeenth century, was knight of the order of St. Jago, and ſerved with honour in the army. At length he became prieſt, and was made canon of Toledo. Philip IV. king of Spain, took great pleaſure in being preſent at his comedies. Calderon paſſes for the beſt comic poet after Lopez de Vega. His Comedies were printed at Madrid, in 1689, in three volumes, quarto, and his other Poems have been publiſhed in ſix volumes, quarto. He alſo wrote The Hiſtory of our Lady of Almudena. Villaroes wrote his life, and prefixed it to the firſt volume of his Comedies.

CALDERWOOD (DAVID) a famous divine, of the church of Scotland, and a very eminent writer in behalf of the Preſbyterians, in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. He vigorouſly oppoſed the reſolution king James I. had taken to bring the church of Scotland to a conformity with that of England, for which he was impriſoned, but was ſoon after diſcharged, on his promiſing to go into voluntary baniſhment; on which he went to Holland, where, in the year 1623, he publiſhed his famous book, intitled *Altare Damaſcenum*. The great reputation of this work put one Mr. Patrick Scot upon a very ſtrange undertaking; for our author being afflicted, in the year 1624, with a long fit of ſickneſs, and nothing being heard of him for ſome time; Scot took it for granted that he was dead, and thereupon wrote a Recantation in his name, as if, before his deceaſe, he had changed his ſentiments; but this impoſture was ſoon detected. Mr. Calderwood alſo wrote a Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland.

CALDWALL, or CHALDWELL (Dr. RICHARD) an eminent phyſician, of the ſixteenth century, was born in Staffordſhire, and educated at Oxford. He wrote ſeveral tracts relating to his profeſſion, and, in conjunction with lord Lumley, founded a lecture upon ſurgery in the College of Phyſicians. He died in the year 1585.

CALEB, one of the deputies ſent by the Iſraelites to take a view of the land of Canaan. He made a good report of the country, and by this means revived the ſpirits of the dejected people; on which account, he and Joſhua were the only perſons, who, after their leaving Egypt, ſettled in the land of Canaan. Caleb had, for his ſhare, the mountains and the city of Hebron, from which he drove three kings. Othoniel,

niel, his nephew, having taken the city of Debir, Caleb gave him his daughter Achſaph in marriage, and died aged an hundred and fourteen.

CALENBERG, a caſtle of Germany, in the duchy of Brunſwick and principality of Calenberg. It is ſeated on the river Leine, and is fifteen miles ſouth of Hanover. It is ſubject to the duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, elector of Hanover, and king of Great Britain. Long. 9. 43. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

CALENBERG, a principality of Lower Saxony, and one of the three parts of the duchy of Brunſwick, is bounded on the north by the duchy of Verden, on the eaſt by the principality of Zell, on the ſouth by the principalities of Wolfenbuttle and Grubenhagen, and on the weſt by Weſtphalia. It belongs to the elector of Hanover.

CALENDARIO (PHILIP) a great ſculptor and architect, in the middle of the fourteenth century, raiſed thoſe magnificent porticos, ſupported by marble columns, which encompaſs St. Mark's ſquare at Venice, and executed many other pieces of ſculpture, which procured him the eſteem of the public, and the favour of the doge of Venice.

CALENTIUS (ELISIUS) a Latin poet of the ſixteenth century, born in the kingdom of Naples. Pontanus and Sanazar greatly commend his elegies and his poem on the Battle of the Rats and Frogs.

CALENUS (OLENUS) the moſt famous diviner of his time, among the Etrurians. The Romans digging the foundation of a temple which Tarquin reſolved to erect to Jupiter, on Mount Tarpeius, diſcovered the head of a man deep in the ground, and none of the Roman diviners being able to explain the omen, directed Tarquin to apply to the prophets of Etruria. He ſent a deputation to them, when Calenus, knowing that the prodigy portended great happineſs, and that the city of Rome, which they were then building, would be the head of Italy, endeavoured to deprive the Romans of this benefit; but the ſon of Calenus letting Tarquin's embaſſadors know his deſign, they turned the anſwer of this diviner to their advantage; by which means, ſays this fabulous ſtory, the Romans had the empire of Italy, which would otherwiſe have paſſed to the Etrurians.

CALEPIN (AMBROSE) an Auguſtin monk, a native of Calipio, a town in Italy, from whence he took his name, rendered himſelf famous by his Dictionary, which was augmented by Paſſerat, and by his other works. He died in 1510.

CALFHILL, CALFILL, CALFIELD, CAWFIELD, or CHALFHILL (JAMES) a learned divine, born in Shropſhire, in the year 1530. He received part of his education at Eton ſchool, from whence he was ſent to Cambridge, in 1545, and two years after removed to Oxford. He had ſeveral preferments in the church, and in 1562, being canon of Chriſt-church, Oxon, he was proctor of the clergy of London, and the chapter of Oxford, in the convocation that made the Thirty-nine Articles. After this, he was ſeveral times collated to different livings, and was at laſt nominated by queen Elizabeth to the biſhopric of Worceſter, but died before his conſecration, in Auguſt, 1570. He wrote *Progne*, a tragedy, in Latin, ſeveral Latin poems, and a few other pieces.

CALI, a town of South America, in the Papayan, near the South Sea, on the weſt bank of the river Cauca, and ſubject to the Spaniards. The ordinary reſidence of the governor of the province is at this place, which is about thirty miles north of the town called Papayan. Long. 73. 5. W. Lat. 3. 15. N.

CALICUT, a kingdom of India, on this ſide the Ganges, upon the coaſt of Malabar, is about ſixty-three miles long, and as much broad. This country has many woods, rivers, and marſhes. Theſe parts are populous, but not fruitful in corn, for they import abundance of rice from Canara. It is low and ſandy along the ſea-coaſt, and there is a great number of cocoa-trees. The higher grounds produce pepper and cardamoms, which are extremely good. They have likewiſe timber for building, white and yellow ſanders for dying, caſſia lignea, or white cinnamon, caſſia fiſtula, nux vomica, and cocculus Indiæ berries. There are ſeveral ſorts of game in the woods, for pleaſure and uſe, as well as parrots and monkies. There is a particular ſort of tree which yields nuts, from the kernels of which, when dried, they expreſs a very clear oil; this tree alſo yields jaggery, a ſort of ſugar; and from a wound in the bark they draw toddy, a ſort of palm wine. There are likewiſe ſeveral ſorts of medicinal drugs, and their mountains produce iron and ſteel. They have alſo plenty of fiſh.

The ſamorin, or king of Calicut, was once maſter of all the coaſt of Malabar, but at his death he left it by will among four of his nephews. He who governs Calicut has a palace built of ſtone, and there is ſome reſemblance of grandeur to be ſeen about his court. He carries on a conſiderable trade, which makes his people richer than their neighbours. They had ſeveral ſtrange cuſtoms in former times, ſome of which are ſtill kept up, particularly the ſamorin's wife muſt be firſt enjoyed by the nambourg, or chief prieſt, who may have her three nights if he pleaſes. The nobles permit other prieſts to take the ſame liberty, but the lower people cannot have that honour. The women may marry twelve huſbands if they pleaſe, as Hamilton affirms; but Van Caerden ſays only ſeven. Each huſband has her ten days, by turns, or more, as they agree among themſelves, and provides her all things neceſſary during that time. When ſhe proves with child, ſhe nominates the father, who, after the child is weaned, takes care of its education. But theſe children never inherit the father's eſtate, for that goes to the father's ſiſter's children.

They have no pens, ink, nor paper, but write on flags that grow by the ſides of the rivers in marſhes, with the point of a bodkin. The letters are in ſome ſenſe engraved by this means, and the flags are ſo tough, they will laſt a great number of years. They are generally about eighteen inches long, and one and a half broad, with holes at each end to put a ſtring through. Some have miſtaken them for palm leaves. This was the firſt land which the Portugueſe diſcovered in 1498.

CALICUT, a town of Aſia, in a kingdom of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Malabar. It contains a great number of very mean low houſes, each of which has a garden. The Engliſh had a factory here, but it is removed to Tilicherry. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſhore. Long. 76. 4. E. Lat. 11. 21. N.

CALIFORNIA, a large peninſula of North America, lying on the South Sea. It was viſited by ſir Francis Drake in 1578, who called it New Albion, and took poſſeſſion of it in the name of queen Elizabeth. In ſummer the heats are very violent along the coaſts, for it ſeldom rains during that ſeaſon; but up the country the air is more temperate. In winter the rains are exceſſive, and when they are over, there is a great dew every morning. It is very healthy, for ſtrangers, who have been there for five years together, and never had any ſickneſs. It abounds with wide extended plains, pleaſant vallies, and excellent paſtures, full of fine ſprings; the rivers and rivulets are beſet with willows, reeds, and wild vines. In ſhort, California is a very fruitful country, and there are ſeveral trees and fruits peculiar to it. They have fourteen ſorts of grain, which the inhabitants feed upon, and they make bread of the roots of trees and plants. Some of the trees, it is ſaid by the Jeſuits, bear fruit thrice a year. They have two kinds of four-footed animals, peculiar to the country; one of which is about the ſize of a calf of two years old, with a head like a ſtag, and horns like a ram; their hair is long, and the hoofs like oxen. The other are a kind of ſheep, ſome white and others black, but they differ from the European in ſeveral reſpects. The other animals are like thoſe of Mexico. The inland country, eſpecially northward, is very populous; the inhabitants live in a ſort of arbours, made of the boughs of trees, in ſummer, and in winter creep into caves dug in the earth. The men go quite naked, only they have a piece of linen about their heads, and have ornaments made of ſhells, mixed with little round berries, about their necks and arms. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and javelins, which they always carry in their hands, for they are often at war with each other. The women wear a ſort of apron, made of platted reeds; they cover their ſhoulders with the ſkins of beaſts, and wear a ſort of net-work on their heads. They have alſo necklaces and bracelets like the men. They make theſe ornaments of a kind of graſs, as alſo bags for different uſes, and fiſhing-nets: with this graſs they alſo make cups, plates, diſhes, and ſometimes umbrellas for women. They appear to have no form of government, and very little religion. They are of a red copper colour, with courſe black hair, and no beards, like the reſt of the native Americans.

CALIGNON (SOFFREY DE) a French gentleman of great merit, was born at St. Jean's, near Voirou, in Dauphiny, and became ſecretary to M. de Leſdiguires, a miniſter of the reformed religion, and afterwards chancellor of Navarre. Henry IV. had a particular eſteem for him, and employed him in the moſt important affairs, and it was Calignon who drew up the edict at Nantes. He wrote a ſatire, intitled, *Le mepris des Dames*; and he is believed to be the author of *L'Hiſtoire des choſes plus remarkables advenues en France, ès Années* 1587, 1588, & 1589, *par S. C.* He died at Paris in September, 1606, at ſixty-ſix years of age.

CALIGULA (CAIUS CÆSAR) the fourth Roman emperor, ſucceeded Tiberius A. D. 37. He was the ſon of Germanicus and Agrippina, and degenerated in ſo monſtrous a manner, that the reign of his predeceſſor was regretted; which made Seneca ſay, that in him Nature had ſhewn all the evil ſhe was capable of producing. The corruption of his mind diſcovered itſelf very early, for before he was old enough to wear the toga virilis, he was ſurpriſed in the fact of committing inceſt with one of his ſiſters. He even debauched them all, and lived in public commerce with one of them. He carried his impiety to the greateſt lengths,

and had the folly to cauſe himſelf to be adored as a god, affecting in turn to repreſent all the gods and goddeſſes, carrying ſometimes a trident like Neptune, at others a caduceus like Mercury, and at others a lyre like Apollo; and, in ſhort, he ſometimes dreſſed himſelf like Venus, with a myrtle crown. He bragged that he had lain with Diana, and often placed himſelf between the ſtatues of Caſtor and Pollux, and received the adoration of all comers. In ſhort, he had a temple erected to him, in which the choiceſt animals were ſacrificed to him; but though he pretended to deſpiſe the gods, he uſed to ſhut his eyes and cover his head at the leaſt thunder and lightning; and if it happened to thunder very much, he leaped out of bed and crept under it. To the above impieties he added the moſt inhuman cruelties. He put to death a great number of perſons, and even his neareſt relations, upon the moſt trifling pretences. He oppreſſed the people, by loading them with heavy taxes, and rendered himſelf ridiculous and deſpicable, by his follies and extravagances. He reſolved to build a bridge over the ſea, and expended immenſe ſums on this abſurd project. His folly was not leſs with reſpect to the manner in which he treated his horſe. He invited him to ſummer, had him ſerved with gilt barley, and had wine preſented to him in veſſels of gold. He built for him a ſtable of marble, in which was an ivory manger, had him covered with purple, and adorned him with a collar of pearls; to this horſe he alſo gave an houſe, with domeſtics and furniture, that he might magnificently entertain thoſe whom he ſhould deſire to ſup with him: he ſwore by the life and fortune of this animal, made him a prieſt, and promiſed to make him conſul, which he would perhaps have performed, had he not been killed ſoon after by Caſſius Chæreas, captain of his guards, with other conſpirators, in the year 41, and the twenty-ninth of his age, after a reign of near four years.

CALISTA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, and one of the nymphs of Diana, who, being beloved by Jupiter, that god aſſumed the form of the goddeſs of Chaſtity, by which means he debauched her; but her diſgrace being revealed, as ſhe was bathing with her patroneſs, the incenſed deity not only diſgraced her, but turned her and the ſon, with which ſhe was pregnant, into bears, when Jupiter, in compaſſion to her ſufferings, took them up into the heavens, and made them the conſtellations Urſa Major and Urſa Minor.

CALIXTUS (George) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Madelbuy, in Holſtein, on the 14th of December, 1586, was profeſſor of divinity at Helmſtadt, in 1614, and died on the 18th of March, 1656. He wrote in Latin, a Treatiſe againſt the Celebacy of the Clergy, and other works.

CALLAHORA, an epiſcopal city of Spain, in Old Caſtile. It is ſeated in a very fruitful ſoil, on the declivity of a hill, which extends to the banks of the river Ebro. It is ſeventy miles eaſt of Burgos, and ſeventy-five north-by-eaſt of Siguença. Long. 2. 7. W. Lat. 42. 14. N.

CALLAO, a ſtrong town of South America, in Peru, and the port of Lima, from which it is diſtant about five miles. The town is built on a low flat point of land on the ſea-ſhore. It is fortified, but the fortifications were much out of repair before the earthquake, in 1756. The level of the town is not above nine or ten feet above the level of high-water mark; but the tide does not commonly riſe or fall above five feet. The ſtreets are drawn in a line, but are full of duſt, which is very troubleſome. In a ſquare near the ſea-ſide are the governor's houſe, the viceroy's palace, the pariſh church, and a battery of three pieces of cannon. On the north ſide are the warehouſes for the merchandiſe brought from Chili, Mexico, and other parts of Peru. The other churches are built with reeds, and covered with timber or clay, but they look tolerably neat. There are five monaſteries and an hoſpital, though the number of families do not exceed four hundred.

The trade of Callao is conſiderable. From Chili they bring cordage, leather, tallow, dried fiſh, and corn. From Chiloe, cedar-planks, woollen manufactures, and carpets. From Peru, ſugars, wines, brandy, maſts cordage, timber for ſhipping, cacoa, tobacco, and molaſſes. From Mexico, pitch, tar, woods for dying, ſulphur, balſam of Peru, both white and brown, as well as commodities from China. At the port of Callao the watering is eaſy, but the wood is a mile or two diſtant.

Earthquakes are very frequent in theſe parts, which have done vaſt miſchief to Lima and Callao. Long. 76. 15. W. Lat. 12. 29. S.

CALLA-Susung, a town of Aſia, and capital of the iſland of Bouton. It is about a mile from the ſea, on the top of a ſmall hill, in a very agreeable plain, ſurrounded with cocoa-trees. Without the trees is a ſtrong ſtone wall, quite round the town, which is clean, neat, and pleaſant. Their houſes are built on poſts, from fourteen to twenty feet, according to the intended largeneſs of the ſtructure. There are ſeveral partitions or rooms, all on one floor, for they build no higher, and there is a ladder or ſtairs to go up out of the ſtreets: the roof is large, and covered with palmeto leaves, and there is a clear paſſage like a piazza under the houſes. The inhabitants are ſmall, and well ſhaped, with ſtrait bodies and little heads. They have oval faces, flat foreheads, ſmall black eyes, ſhort low noſes, red thin lips, pretty large mouths, black teeth, and black ſtrait hair. The colour of their ſkin is tawny, but the women are of a brighter yellow than the other Indians. They wear their thumb nails very long, and in general are very lazy, but proud, though they are civil enough to ſtrangers. The men wear little turbans, fringed or laced at the ends, and frocks and breeches, but neither ſtockings nor ſhoes. The women have nothing on their heads; but their hair is tied in a knot behind. They wear two garments, a ſort of frock, and a little petticoat, but nothing at all on their legs or feet. They are very free and familiar with ſtrangers, and offer themſelves to be pagallies, that is, female platonic friends, but they ſeldom ſtop there, as many ſailors have found to their coſt, for they have often been poiſoned; but whether by the huſband or wife is hard to ſay. When the ſailor has fixed on a pegally, he eats, drinks, and ſleeps at her houſe.

The religion which is generally profeſſed here, is the Mahommedan, for which reaſon the Engliſh have dignified the chief man in the iſland with the title of ſultan. He has a ſilk turban laced with narrow gold lace on the ſides, and broad lace at the end, which hang down one ſide of the head. He has ſky-coloured ſilk breeches, and a piece of red ſilk thrown acroſs his ſhoulders, which leaves his back and his waiſt bare. His legs and feet are quite naked. The ſoldiers are all naked. Long. 123. 45. E. Lat. 5. 0. S.

CALLICRATES, an ancient ſculptor, who engraved ſome of Homer's verſes on a grain of millet; made an ivory chariot that might be concealed under the wing of a fly, and an ant of ivory, in which all the members were diſtinct; but Ælian juſtly blames him for exerting his genius and talents in things ſo uſeleſs, and at the ſame time ſo difficult.

CALLICRATIDAS, a Spartan general, took Methymne, and beſieged Conon, the Athenian general, in Mytelene: the Athenians however haſted to his aſſiſtance, and defeated Callicratidas in a ſea-fight, who was drowned the year after, in the four hundred and fifth year before Chriſt.

CALLIERES (Francis de) a native of Torigni, was deſcended from a noble family, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowledge and his talents for negotiations. He wrote two excellent works, a Treatiſe on the Manner of Negotiating with ſovereign Princes; and another, intitled The Science of the World, and the Knowledge uſeful in the Conduct of Life, &c. He was received into the French academy in 1689, and died on the 15th of May, 1717. He ought not to be confounded with John de Callieres, his father, the author of the Life of the Duke de Joyeuſe Capucin, and of that of Marſhal James de Matignon.

CALLIMACHUS, a celebrated architect, painter, and ſculptor, born at Corinth, having ſeen by accident a veſſel, about which a plant called acanthe had raiſed its leaves, conceived the idea of forming the Corinthian capital. The ancients aſſure us, that Callimachus worked in marble with wonderful delicacy. He lived about five hundred and forty years before the birth of Chriſt.

Callimachus, a celebrated Athenian captain, was choſen general in a council of war, before the battle of Marathon, four hundred and ninety years before the Chriſtian æra. After that battle againſt the Perſians, he was found ſtanding on his feet, though pierced all over with arrows.

Callimachus, a celebrated Greek poet, a native of Cyrene, in Lybia, flouriſhed under Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Ptolemy Evergetes, kings of Egypt, about two hundred and eighty years before Chriſt; and being the ſon of Battus, is called by Ovid, Battiades. He paſſed, according to Quintilian, for the prince of the Greek elegiac poets. His ſtyle is elegant, delicate, and nervous. He wrote a great number of ſmall poems, of which we have only ſome hymns and epigrams remaining. Catullus has cloſely imitated him, and tranſlated into Latin verſe his ſmall poem on the Locks of Berenice. Callimachus was alſo a good grammarian, and a learned critic. There is an edition of Callimachus's remains, by Meſſ. le Fevre, quarto, and another in two volumes, octavo, *cum Notis variorum, preſertim Ezechielis Spanhemii, Grævii, & Bentleii, Lugd. Bat.* 1697, which is very ſcarce.

CALLINICUS, a native of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the year 670 invented the wild fire which Conſtantine Pogonatus ſucceſsfully employed in burning the fleet of the Saracens.

CALLIOPE, in the pagan mythology, the muſe who preſides over eloquence and heroic poetry. She was thus called from the ſweetneſs of her voice, and was reckoned the firſt of the nine ſiſters.

This goddeſs was repreſented by the ancients as a young and

and beautiful virgin, crowned with flowers, and holding in her hand the Odyſſey, the Iliad, and the Æneid.

CALLIRHOE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of the river Achelous, and wife of that Alcmeon who killed his mother Eryphile. She was married to him when he had another wife living, to whom he had given a famous gold necklace. Callirhoe having at laſt heard of this fine necklace, declared that ſhe would not lie any more with him, if he did not make her a preſent of it. Upon which, Alcmeon going to Phegeus, his other wife's father, and telling him that the oracle had declared, that he would never be cured of his frenzy, if he did not offer the necklace in the temple of Delphi, Phegeus gave it him; but being ſoon after informed that it was deſigned for Callirhoe, he commanded his two ſons to murder Alcmeon, which they did accordingly. Jupiter enjoying Callirhoe, ſhe, in order to revenge her huſband, begged that her children by Alcmeon, who were ſtill very young, might become in a moment full grown men. Her petition was granted; and immediately her two ſons, at her deſire, ſet out, and meeting on the road the two murderers, who were going to offer the necklace at Delphi, killed them, and afterwards going to Phegeus, killed him and his ſpouſe. After this, Callirhoe dedicated the necklace to Apollo.

CALLISTEA, Καλλιστεῖα, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival in which the women preſented themſelves in Juno's temple, and the faireſt obtained the prize.

There was another of theſe contentions at the feſtival of Ceres Eleuſinia, among the Parrhaſians.

Among the Eleans we find a feſtival almoſt of the ſame nature, in which the handſomeſt man was preſented with a complete ſuit of armour, which he conſecrated to Minerva, to whoſe temple he walked in proceſſion, adorned with ribbons, crowned with a garland of myrtle, and accompanied by his friends.

CALLISTHENES, of Olynthus, a famous philoſopher and hiſtorian, was the diſciple and relation of Ariſtotle. He followed Alexander in his conqueſts, but being accuſed of conſpiring againſt that prince, was put to death. His works are loſt.

CALLISTRATUS, an excellent Athenian orator, was baniſhed for having obtained too great an authority in the government. Demoſthenes was ſo ſtruck with the force of his eloquence, and the glory it procured him, that he abandoned Plato, and reſolved from thence forward to apply himſelf to oratory.

CALLISTUS, or CALLIXTUS, pope. See CALLIXTUS.

CALLISTUS (JOHANNES ANDRONICUS) one of the learned Greeks who brought learning into the weſt of Europe. He is ſaid to have been born at Theſſalonica, and to have ſettled at Conſtantinople, where he acquired a high reputation for his learning. When that city was taken by the Turks, in 1453, he fled with many others into Italy, and taught the Greek language, firſt at Rome, and afterwards at Florence, where he had a vaſt concourſe of diſciples. He afterwards went to France, but died ſoon after. There are ſome Greek manuſcripts of his ſtill in being, particularly one in the king of France's library, intitled, a Monody upon the Miſeries of Conſtantinople. There are alſo ſome philoſophical and moral pieces in manuſcript aſcribed to him.

CALLIXTUS, or CALIXTUS I. ſucceeded pope Zephyrin, in 219, and died on the 14th of October, 224. He was ſucceeded by Urbin I.

CALLIXTUS, or CALIXTUS II. was archbiſhop of Vienna in 1083, and was choſen pope in 1119. He confined the antipope Gregory, and held the firſt general council of Lateran, in 1123. He died on the 13th of December, 1124, and was ſucceeded by Honorius II.

CALLIXTUS, or CALIXTUS III. a native of Xativa, in Spain, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning and merit. He was elected pope on the 8th of April, 1455, and died on the 6th of Auguſt, 1458. He was ſucceeded by Pius II.

CALLOO, a fort in the Low Countries, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheld. Near this fort the Dutch were defeated by the Spaniards, in 1638. It is five miles weſt of Antwerp. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

CALLOT (JAMES) a celebrated engraver, born at Nancy, in 1593. In his youth he travelled to Rome to learn deſigning and engraving, and from thence went to Florence, where the grand duke took him into his ſervice. After the death of that prince, Callot returned to his native country, when he was received very favourably by Henry, duke of Lorrain, who ſettled a conſiderable penſion upon him. His reputation being ſoon ſpread over all Europe, the infanta of the Netherlands drew him to Bruſſels, where he engraved the ſiege of Breda. Lewis XIII. made him deſign the ſiege of Rochelle, and that of the Iſle of Rhé. At his return to Lorrain he continued to labour with ſuch application, that a great number of prints came out of his hand, which were the admiration of all good judges. The French king having taken Nancy in 1631, made Callot the propoſal of preſenting that new conqueſt, as he had already done the taking of Rochelle; but Callot begged to be excuſed, and ſome courtiers reſolving to oblige him to do it, he anſwered, that he would ſooner cut off his thumb than do any thing againſt the honour of his prince and country. This excuſe the king accepted, and ſaid that the duke of Lorrain was happy in having ſuch faithful and affectionate ſubjects. He at length offered him a penſion of a thouſand crowns to leave the place of his birth, and to ſerve him; but Callot let him know that he could not leave his native country. He died at Nancy, on the 28th of March, 1635, aged forty-two.

Almoſt all his pictures were performed by etching.

CALLY, a learned Carteſian philoſopher, who was profeſſor of eloquence and philoſophy at Caen. The moſt remarkable of his works is, a Treatiſe on the Agreement of Philoſophy with Divinity, in relation to Tranſubſtantiation: this work, which made a great noiſe, he publiſhed in 1700.

CALMAR, a ſtrong town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, with a harbour and a ſtrong caſtle, as alſo a fort, built upon a rock, at a ſmall diſtance from the harbour. It is well peopled, and is divided into the old and new town. Of the former there remains only a church, and a few houſes. New Calmar ſtands about a muſquet ſhot from the other. The ſtreets are wide, ſtrait, and well-built. It is ſeated near the Baltic Sea, and has a biſhop and a college. It is one hundred and twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Copenhagen, and one hundred and fifty ſouth-weſt of Stockholm. Long. 16. 15. E. Lat. 56. 48. N.

CALMET (AUGUSTIN) a Benedictine monk, who was one of the moſt learned and laborious writers of the eighteenth century, was born at Meſnil le Horgne, a village in the dioceſe of Toul, in France, on the 26th of February, 1672, and took the habit of the Benedictines in 1688. Among the many works he publiſhed, are, 1. A literal Expoſition, in French, of all the Books of the Old Teſtament, in nine volumes, folio. 2. An hiſtorical, critical, chronological, geographical, and literal Dictionary of the Bible; the beſt edition of which is that printed at Paris, in four volumes, folio, wherein the whole is thrown into one alphabet. 3. A civil and eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Lorrain, three volumes, folio. 4. A Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament, and of the Jews, in two volumes, folio, and ſeven volumes, duodecimo. 5. An univerſal ſacred and profane Hiſtory, in ſeveral volumes, quarto, &c. He died at the abby of Senones, on the 9th of July, 1757.

CALMUCKS, a people of Aſia, in Great Tartary. They are divided into ſeveral hords, which have each a khan of their own. The principal is one who reſides at Sarmakand, who pretends he is deſcended from Timurbec. The Calmucks have no fixed habitatation, but live in tents, and are always removing from one place to another, taking with them their wives and children, their camels, herds, and flocks, and all ſorts of fowls.

In a deep valley near Zartzon, which is ſeated on the Volga, there is an encampment of theſe people, who are in friendſhip with the Ruſſians. They are armed with bows and arrows, and feed on the fleſh of horſes, camels, and other animals, even when the beaſt dies of the foulеſt diſtemper. They throw their dead in the fields to be devoured by dogs. They worſhip an image, which is generally a bit of wood, a palm in length. They make the upper part ſomewhat like a human face, and cloath it in rags. But their chief deity is Delli Lama. They have a ſtrong propenſity to rob and murder, but the Ruſſians keep them pretty well under.

CALNE, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and cheeſe; and on Auguſt 2, for toys. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, on a ſtony ground. However, it has a handſome church, and ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by thoſe who have a right of commonage, or as ſome ſay by the burgeſſes only. Its chief trade is in cloth. It is remarkable for a convocation of the clergy in 977; while they were diſputing about the marriage of the monks and prieſts, the houſe they were in fell down, and only St. Dunſtan the preſident eſcaped unhurt, which was looked upon as a miracle. It is twenty-ſeven miles eaſt of Briſtol, thirteen weſt of Marlborough, and eighty-eight weſt of London. Long. 1. 59. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

CALPHURNIA, daughter of Calpurnius Piſa, and the fourth wife of Julius Cæſar, was endowed with many eminent qualities; her beauty was accompanied with great wiſdom, extraordinary eloquence, and a boundleſs generoſity. In the night which preceded the day in which her huſband was aſſaſſinated, ſhe dreamt that he was ſtabbed in her arms. Terrified at this dream, ſhe haſted to him, and with her prayers and tears endeavoured to prevail upon him not to go to the ſenate; but they were incapable of making him change his reſolution. After his death ſhe ſpent the

reſt of her life at the houſe of Mark Anthony, lamenting her huſband, and neglecting no opportunity to revenge his murder.

CALPRENEDE (Gautier de Costes, ſeignior de la) a gentleman of Perigord, known by his Romances of Silvander and Cleopatra, &c. He died in 1663.

CALPURNIUS, a Latin poet, born in Sicily in the third century. We have ſeven of his Eclogues, which are greatly inferior to thoſe of Virgil, and ought not to be put into the hands of youth, for fear of ſpoiling their taſte.

CALSERY, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the mogul, ſeated on the river Jamba, near the ſource of Gemena. Long. 79. 25. E. Lat. 30. 20. N.

CALVART (Denis) a celebrated painter, was born at Antwerp in 1552, and had for his maſters Proſpero Fontana, and Lorenzo Sabbatini. He acquired, by his talents, the admiration of Italy, and opened a ſchool at Bologna, which became celebrated, and from which proceeded Guido, Albani, and other great maſters. Calvart was well ſkilled in architecture, perſpective, and anatomy, which he conſidered as neceſſary to a painter, and taught them to his pupils. His principal works are at Bologna, Rome, and Reggio. He died at Bologna in 1619.

CALVERT (George) afterwards lord Baltimore, was born at Kipling in Yorkſhire, about the year 1582, and educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and afterwards travelled. At his return in king James the Firſt's reign, he was made ſecretary to Robert Cecil, one of the chief ſecretaries of ſtate: he was afterwards knighted, and in 1618 appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. But after he had enjoyed that poſt about five years, he willingly reſigned it, freely owning to his majeſty that he was become a Roman Catholic, ſo that he muſt either be wanting to his truſt, or violate his conſcience in diſcharging his office. This ingenuous confeſſion ſo affected king James, that he continued him privy counſellor all his reign, and the ſame year created him baron of Baltimore, in the kingdom of Ireland. He had before obtained a patent for him and his heirs, for the province of Avelon, in Newfoundland, but that being expoſed to the inſults of the French, he abandoned it, and obtained from king Charles I. a patent to him and his heirs, to be abſolute lord and proprietor of Maryland, on the north of Virginia, of which his family are ſtill proprietors. He died in London, April 15, 1632. He wrote, 1. A Latin Poem on the Death of Sir Henry Unton. 2. Speeches in Parliament. 3. Various Letters of State. 4. The Anſwer of Tom Tell Truth. 5. The Practice of Princes; and, 6. The Lamentation of the Kirk.

CALVI (Lazaro) a famous Genoeſe painter, who lived in the ſixteenth century.

Calvi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It is eight miles north of Capua. Long. 14. 50. E. Lat. 41. 13 N.

Calvi, or Calvesi, a town in the iſland of Corſica, ſeated on a craggy mountain, on a gulph of the ſame name, with a good fort and a harbour. It is thirty-three miles weſt of Baſtia. Long. 9. 7. E. Lat. 42. 30. N.

CALVIN (John) one of the chief reformers in the ſixteenth century, was born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10, 1509. As he was deſigned for the church, his friends procured him very early a living in the cathedral of Noyon, and afterwards the rectory of Pont l'Evêque; but after he had gone through a courſe of polite literature, he ſtudied the law at Bourges, and alſo applied himſelf to the Greek tongue. After this he went to Paris, where he wrote a Commentary upon Seneca's Treatiſe *de Clementia*, and made himſelf known to thoſe who had ſecretly admitted the reformation; but the perſecution beginning in France, he went to Baſil, where he ſtudied Hebrew, and publiſhed his Chriſtian Inſtitution, which he dedicated to Francis I. He then returned to France, and having ſettled his private affairs, propoſed to retire to Straſburg or Baſil, but going to paſs through Geneva, was obliged to ſtay there, for the conſiſtory and magiſtrates of that city made choice of him, with the people's conſent, as well to preach as to be a profeſſor of divinity, both which employments he therefore took upon him. The next year, viz. 1537, he made all the people ſolemnly ſwear to a body of doctrines; but finding that religion had not yet had any great influence on the morals of the people, he, aſſiſted by other miniſters, declared, that ſince all their admonitions and warnings had proved unſucceſsful, they could not celebrate the holy ſacrament, as long as theſe diſorders reigned; he alſo declared, that he could not ſubmit to ſome regulations made by the ſynod of Berne. Upon which the Syndics having ſummoned the people, it was ordered that Calvin and two other miniſters ſhould leave the city within two days. Upon this Calvin retired to Straſburg, where he eſtabliſhed a French church, of which he was the firſt miniſter, and was alſo choſen profeſſor of divinity there. Two years after he was choſen to aſſiſt at the diet, appointed by the emperor to meet at Worms and at Ratiſbon, in order to appeaſe the troubles occaſioned by the difference of religion. He went with Bucer, and entered into a conference with Melancthon. The people of Geneva now intreated him to return to them; he conſented, and arrived at Geneva, September 13, 1541. He began with eſtabliſhing a form of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, and a conſiſtorical juriſdiction, with the power of inflicting all kinds of canonical puniſhments. This was greatly diſliked by many perſons, who imagined that the papal tyranny would ſoon be revived. Calvin, however, aſſerted on all occaſions the rights of his conſiſtory, with inflexible ſtrictneſs. He cauſed Michael Servetus to be burnt at the ſtake for writing againſt the doctrine of the Trinity, and on this occaſion publiſhed a treatiſe to prove, that worſt of popiſh doctrines, the lawfulneſs of putting heretics to death. But though the rigour of his proceedings ſometimes occaſioned great tumults in the city, yet nothing could ſhake his ſteadineſs and inflexibility. Amongſt all the diſturbances of the commonwealth, he took care of the foreign churches in England, France, Germany, and in Poland, and did more by his pen than his preſence, ſending his advice and inſtructions by letter, and writing a great number of books. This great reformer died on the 27th of May, 1564, aged fifty-five. His works were printed together at Amſterdam in 1671, in nine volumes, folio. The principal of which are, his Inſtitutions in Latin, the beſt edition of which is that of Robert Stephens in 1553, in folio, and his Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures.

Calvin is univerſally allowed to have had great talents, an excellent genius, and profound learning. His ſtyle is grave and polite, and his morals were exemplary, for he was pious, ſober, chaſte, laborious, and diſintereſted.

CALVISIUS (Seth) a celebrated chonologer in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, was born in a village called Gorſchleben, in Thuringia, Feb. 21, 1556. His parents being in very low circumſtances, he maintained himſelf chiefly by ſinging from door to door, and by this means ſaved money enough to maintain himſelf in the univerſity of Helmſtadt, where he lived a year, and the year following removing to Leipſic, he was, in 1582, appointed chanter, and ſome years after was choſen governor of a choir of muſic in that city. Mean while he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of hiſtory, chronology, and aſtronomy. He wrote ſeveral excellent Treatiſes upon Muſic, a great work on Chronology, and other works. He died at Leipſic, Nov. 23, 1615.

CALVO Gualres (Francis de) a famous captain, born at Barcelona in 1627. After having conquered the Moors, he went into France, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour, and aroſe to the rank of lieutenant-general. He died in 1690.

CALVUS (Cornelius Licinius) a celebrated Roman orator, was the friend of Catullus, and flouriſhed ſixty-four years before the Chriſtian æra. Catullus, Ovid, and Horace ſpeak of him.

CALYPSO, in fabulous hiſtory, a goddeſs, who was the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, or, as others ſay, of Atlas. She was queen of the iſland of Ogygia, which from her was called the iſland of Calypſo. According to Homer, Ulyſſes ſuffered ſhipwreck on her coaſt, and ſtaid with her ſeveral years.

CAM, a river that riſes in Hertfordſhire, and running north-eaſt by Cambridge, afterwards continues its courſe northward to the iſle of Ely, where it falls into the Ouſe.

CAMALDOLI (Ambrose de) in Latin *Ambroſius Camaldulenſis*, ſo called from his being abbot-general of the order of Camaldoli, was one of the moſt learned men of the fifteenth century. He entered into the order of Camaldoli at the age of fourteen, and was made general of it in 1431. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal for the authority of the ſee of Rome, tranſlated a great many books out of Greek into Latin, and compoſed, 1. A Chronicle of the Abbey of Mount Caſſino. 2. An Hiſtory of his own Actions whilſt he was general of the Order of Camaldoli. 3. The Lives of ſome Saints, ſome Orations, and other works.

CAMARANA, an iſland in the Arabic Gulph, or the Red Sea. The inhabitants are little and black, and are Mahommedans. It is the beſt iſland in the gulph, and here they fiſh for white coral and pearl oyſters. Lat. 15.

CAMBAIA, or Cambay, a city of Aſia, in the province of Guzurat. It is ſeated at the bottom of the gulph of Cambay, on a ſmall river made by the overflowing of the Indus, and was formerly a populous place, but it is not now half inhabited, ſince the trade was removed to Surat. There are brick walls about the town, with towers of the ſame. Theſe are high, and likewiſe built with brick, hardened in the ſun. There are many fine gardens, both within and without the town, which abound with orange trees. There are piazzas in the middle of the town, with ſhops full of rich ſtuffs, perfumes, and ſpices. The caſtle, which is large, is the ſeat of the governor of the great mogul, for it was taken

taken by him in the ſixteenth century; before which it was the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name.

It is now ſubordinate to Surat, to whoſe wealth and grandeur it greatly contributes. The great city Amadabat, which is about one hundred and fifty miles diſtant, ſends almoſt all its merchandizes to this place, to be exported by ſea. The produce and manufactures of Cambay are inferior to few towns in India. It abounds in grain, cattle, cotton, and ſilk. There are fine cornelians and agates found in the rivers: of the cornelians they make rings and ſeals, and of the agates they make cups, ſpoons, and handles for ſwords, daggers, and knives. The inhabitants are the beſt embroiderers in all India, and perhaps in the world, and are chiefly Banians. As theſe think is unlawful to take away the life of any creature, they are extremely peſtered with monkeys, who come into their houſes, and throw things at people as they paſs by. Long. 72. 15. E. Lat. 22. 30. N.

CAMBDEN. See CAMDEN.

CAMBERT, a French muſician in the ſeventeenth century, was at firſt admired for the manner in which he touched the organ, and became ſuperintendant of the muſic to Anne of Auſtria, the queen mother. The abbé Perrin aſſociated him in the privilege he obtained of his majeſty, of ſetting up an opera in 1669. Cambert ſet to muſic two paſtorals, the one intitled Pomona, and the other Ariadne, which were the firſt operas given in France. He alſo wrote a piece called the Pains and Pleaſures of Love. Theſe pieces pleaſed the public, yet, in 1672, Lully obtaining the privilege of the opera, and his reputation riſing above that of Cambert, the latter was obliged to come to England, where he became ſuperintendant of the muſic to king Charles II. and died here in 1677.

CAMBIASI (LUCAS) an able painter and ſculptor, was born at Moneglia, in the ſtate of Genoa, in 1527. He was taught by his father, who ſuffered him to be only half dreſſed, in order to oblige him to ſtay at home, and mind his buſineſs. Cambiaſi diſcovered ſuch an extraordinary genius, that he was employed at ſeventeen years of age in ſeveral public works. On his becoming a widower, he fell in love with his ſiſter-in-law, and was deſirous of marrying her. For this purpoſe he preſented two pictures and a petition to pope Gregory XIII. to obtain a diſpenſation, but was refuſed. Some time after Philip III. king of Spain, deſired to have him at his court. Cambiaſi immediately repaired thither, in hopes of obtaining a recommendation from the king to the pope; but being informed that his majeſty was diſpleaſed at his requeſt, he was ſo ſtruck, that he fell into a kind of delirium, which threw him into a diſeaſe, of which he died ſoon after, at the Eſcurial, in 1587, at fifty-eight years of age. He left a great number of deſigns, and many pictures, from which it appeared that he excelled in foreſhortening, but that his works had neither ſufficient grace nor lightneſs. He was, however, prodigious quick, and performed more work by his own hands than ſeveral painters together could perform in the ſame time.

CAMBODIA, or CAMBOYA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, bounded on the north by the kingdom of Laos, on the eaſt by the kingdom of Cochinchina and Chiapa, on the ſouth and weſt by the gulph and kingdom of Siam. The weſt part is mountainous and deſert, but the midland lies low, and has the river Mecon running through the whole length from north to ſouth. It begins to ſwell every year, about the firſt of June, and riſes ten or twelve feet, and in July and Auguſt overflows the neighbouring lands. It riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of China, runs through the kingdom of Laos, and before it comes to the town of Cambodia, divides into two branches, and deſcends into the ſea with two mouths. We have but little knowledge of the inland parts of this country, but the firſt ſea-port town to be met with is Cupangſoap. This affords elephant's teeth, ſticklack, and camboge, or gambouge. The next is Pontemeaſs, which has a deep narrow river, that in the rainy ſeaſon has a communication with the Mecon or Mekon, which drew the foreign trade to this town, becauſe the Mekon runs down from Cambodia with a continual ſtream, near three hundred miles, which rendered the navigation up it very difficult. This continued till 1717, when the Siam fleet deſtroyed it.

Cambodia, the capital, conſiſts of one large ſtreet, built on a high ground, to protect it from the inundation of the river. The inhabitants are of a light-brown complexion, and very well ſhaped, with long hair and thin beards. The women are handſome, and very laviſh of their favours, as they are in all theſe parts. The men wear a long gown, but nothing on their heads or feet. The women have a waiſtcoat which ſits cloſe to their bodies and arms, with a petticoat that reaches down to their ancles. Both ſexes dreſs their hair. Their religion or manner of worſhip is the ſame as at Siam, but their prieſts are not much reſpected, they having no income to maintain them. Long. of the town 104. 15. E. Lat. 12. 40. N.

CAMBRAY, an archiepiſcopal city, the capital of the Cambreſis, in the Low Countries, ſeated on the Scheld. It is defended by good fortifications, and has a fort on the ſide of the river, and as the land is low on that ſide, they can lay the adjacent parts under water, by means of ſluices. Its ditches are large and deep, and thoſe of the citadel are cut into a rock. Clodion became maſter of Cambray in 445. The Danes burnt it afterwards; ſince which time it became a free imperial city. It has been the ſubject of conteſt between the emperors, the kings of France, and the earls of Flanders. Francis I. let it remain neutral during the war with Charles V. but this laſt took poſſeſſion of it in 1543. After this it was given to John of Montluc by Henry III. of France, whom he created prince of Cambray: but Montluc loſt it in 1593, which broke his heart, it being then taken by the Spaniards. It continued a long while under the dominion of the Houſe of Auſtria, that is, till 1677, when the king of France became maſter of it, in whoſe hands it has continued ever ſince.

The buildings of Cambray are tolerably handſome, and the ſtreets fine and ſpacious. The place or ſquare for arms is of an extraordinary largeneſs, and capable of receiving the whole garriſon in order of battle. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is one of the fineſt in Europe. The body of the church is very large, and there are rich chapels, the pillars of which are adorned with marble tombs, that are of exquiſite workmanſhip, and add greatly to the beauty of the place. There are two galleries, one of which is of copper, finely wrought. The door of the choir is of the ſame metal, and well carved. The chapel of Notre Dame, which is in the ſame cathedral, is very magnificent, and contains (as they are pleaſed to tell you) a picture of the Viſitation, done by St. Luke, enriched with precious ſtones, and accompanied with crowns and other votive donations. The tabernacle of this chapel is ſilver, and conſtantly illuminated with twenty lamps of great value.

The ſteeple of this church is very high, and built in the form of a pyramid, and from its top you have a fine view of the city, which is one of the fineſt and moſt agreeable in the Low Countries. There are nine pariſhes, four abbeys, and ſeveral convents for both ſexes. The town-houſe is very magnificent, and ſeated in a fine point of view, near the ſquare where the great market is kept. The citadel is very advantageouſly ſituated on high ground, and commands the whole city. In ſhort, Cambray is one of the moſt opulent and commercial cities in the Low Countries, and makes every year a great number of pieces of cambrick, with which the inhabitants drive a great trade. It is twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Arras, fifteen ſouth-eaſt of Doway, eighteen ſouth-weſt of Valenciennes, thirty ſouth-weſt of Mons, forty north-eaſt of Amiens, and one hundred and three north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 20. E. Lat. 50. 11. N.

CAMBRESIS, a province of France, in the Low Countries, about twenty-five miles in length, is bounded on the north and eaſt by Hainault, on the ſouth by Picardy, and on the weſt by Artois. The country is very fruitful and well peopled. The inhabitants are laborious, and have good capacities. Their trade conſiſts in corn, ſheep, wool, and cambricks. Cambray is the capital.

CAMBRIDGE, the principal town in Cambridgeſhire, and an univerſity, is ſeated on the river Cam, and has a market on Saturdays. It is a large town, having fourteen pariſh churches, beſides twelve colleges, and four halls. Beyond the bridge there are the ruins of a caſtle, built by William the Conqueror, which was once a ſtately building. The gate-houſe is ſtill ſtanding, and ſerves for the county goal. The town is very ancient, it being mentioned by the earlieſt hiſtorians; and it ſuffered much by the Danes, as did the whole kingdom of the Eaſt Angles. Before the baron's wars it was deſtroyed by fire and ſword, by Roger de Montgomery, in order to be revenged on William Rufus, and the univerſity was abandoned; but Henry I. to encourage its re-eſtabliſhment, beſtowed ſeveral privileges upon it. It was often plundered in the baron's wars by the outlaws from the Iſle of Ely, till Henry III. ſecured it by a deep ditch on the eaſt ſide, which ſtill goes by the name of the king's ditch. The rebels Wat Tyler and Jack Straw burnt the univerſity records in the reign of Richard II. The Jews ſettled there ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, and continued ſeveral generations. The ſituation of Cambridge is low, which renders it dirty.

The halls and colleges together have four hundred and ſix fellowſhips, and ſix hundred and ſixty-two ſcholarſhips, with two hundred and thirty-ſix exhibitions. The univerſity is governed by a chancellor, who is always ſome nobleman, and may be changed every three years. The high ſteward is choſen by the ſenate, and holds his place by ſtatute from the univerſity. The vice-chancellor is always

the head of ſome college or hall, and is choſen yearly, on the 3d of November, by the univerſity, the heads of colleges, naming two perſons. Two proctors are choſen every year, according to the cycles of the colleges and halls. There are alſo two taxers, who, with the proctors, regulate weights and meaſures, as clerks of the market; and the proctors inſpect the behaviour of the ſcholars, who ought not to be out after nine o'clock at night.

The library was augmented by thirty thouſand volumes of the biſhop of Ely, which were bought and made a preſent of by George I. upon which his ſtatue was erected in the ſenate hall of King's college, at the expence of the then lord Townſhend. In 1724 his late majeſty eſtabliſhed a profeſſor of modern hiſtory and modern languages. Dr. Woodward, by legacy, eſtabliſhed a profeſſorſhip of natural philoſophy; and Dr. Adderbroke, in 1728, left four thouſand pounds towards building an hoſpital for poor ſick people. Likewiſe a fellowſhip was lately founded at Magdalen college, appropriated to the gentlemen of Norfolk, called the traveling Norfolk fellowſhip. King's college chapel is a very magnificent ſtructure, three hundred and four feet long, ſeventy-three broad, and ninety-four high to the battlements, without a pillar to ſupport it. Its choir was adorned by Henry VIII. with exquiſite carved work, and the intire buiding, roof and all, is of free-ſtone. Near the town hall is a new ſhire houſe, which was built at the expence of the corporation. The town is governed by a mayor, a high ſteward, a recorder, thirteen aldermen, twenty-four common council-men, and a town-clerk. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth of Ely; forty-ſix ſouth of King's-Lynn; fifty eaſt of Northampton; ſeventy-two eaſt-north-eaſt of Oxford, and fifty-two north-by-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 7. E. Lat. 52. 15. N.

Cambridge has a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and one fair, held on the 24th of June, for horſes, wood, and earthen-ware.

CAMBRIDGE (NEW) a town of North America, in New England. It ſtands on the north branch of Charles river, about ſeven miles north-weſt of Boſton. It has two colleges, built of brick, called Havard-college, and Stoughton-hall. There is a public library, containing four thouſand good books, in the ſeveral faculties. Havard-college has a preſident, five fellows, and a treaſurer. They had a new charter from William III. which empowered them to confer the degree of doctor as well as maſter of arts, which they had before. Long. 70. 7. W. Lat. 42. 0. N.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, is one of the four counties inhabited by the Iceni, or Ikeni, to which the preſent names of ſome towns here bear ſome analogy, as Ikenſworth, Ikenthorp, Ikborough, &c. But the conſular way, called Ikenild-ſtreet, that is, the ſtreet of the Ikeni, is evidently derived from the Roman name of theſe parts. It is bounded on the north by Lincolnſhire; on the eaſt by Norfolk and Suffolk; on the ſouth by Eſſex and Hertfordſhire; and on the weſt by Huntingdon and Bedfordſhire. It is in length about thirty-five miles, in breadth twenty, and in circumference one hundred and thirty, containing ſeventeen hundreds, eight market towns, viz. Cambridge, Ely, Caxton, Royſton, Linton, Merche, Wiſbich, and Soham. It ſends ſix members to parliament, two for the county, two for the town of Cambridge, and two for the univerſity. The ſoil is either very good, or very indifferent, and yet in general it is plentiful, convenient for ſporting, and the air is tolerably healthful, ſince the draining of the fens. It is famous for its plenty of eels, for hare-hunting, and for horſe-races, near Newmarket. The fens produce plenty of fiſh, and there are ſome medicinal plants peculiar to this county. Saffron is planted here as well as about Saffron-Walden, in Eſſex. Not far from Cambridge are the hills called Gog-Magog hills, which were fortified by the Danes, with three intrenchments, part of which are yet to be ſeen. There are one hundred and ſixty-three pariſhes in this county, ſix rivers, ſeven bridges, five parks, five hundred and ſeventy thouſand acres of land, ſeventeen thouſand three hundred and fifty houſes, and one hundred and forty thouſand inhabitants; at leaſt, this is the computation made ſome years ago.

CAMBYSES, the ſon of Cyrus, aſcended the throne of Perſia after the death of his father, when Amaſis, the tributary king of Egypt, endeavouring to render himſelf independent of the Perſian crown, Cambyſes invaded Egypt; but Amaſis dying, he gave battle to his ſon Pſamenitus, and entirely defeated him. That prince flying to Memphis, his capital, was taken priſoner, and the city ſurrendered, on which not only the Egyptians ſubmitted to Cambyſes, but Libya, Cyreniaca, and other diſtant countries, ſought his protection. But the Ethiopians, and the inhabitants of that part of Africa, where ſtood the temple of Jupiter Ammon, refuſing to ſubmit, he invaded both at the ſame time. The army he ſent againſt the Ammonians was deſtroyed by a tempeſt, which raiſed the ſands in ſuch a manner, that his troops were ſuffocated. In Ethiopia he ſucceeded but little better, the greateſt part of his troops was deſtroyed by famine, and reduced to the neceſſity of eating human fleſh. With the ſmall remains of his army he returned to Thebes, where he plundered the temples of that opulent city, of all their valuable moveables, and demoliſhed thoſe beautiful ſtructures.

Cambyſes became ſo jealous of his brother Smerdis, who had accompanied him in this war, that he ſent him into Perſia, and there cauſed him to be murdered. His ſiſter Meroe, whom he had married, ſuffered the ſame fate, for making ſome reflections on this act of cruelty. This prince had little ſenſibility of the laws of humanity, but ſubſtituted pride and cruelty in their place; he even cauſed many of his great officers to be buried alive. He one day aſked Prexaſpes what the people ſaid of him? That miniſter replied, they admired many of his good qualities, but wiſhed that he had not ſuch an inclination for wine. "That is," returned Cambyſes, "they imagine that wine deprives me "of my ſenſes, but you ſhall judge of that immediately." Having drank more than uſual, he ordered his cupbearer, who was ſon to Prexaſpes, to ſtand at the further end of the room, and taking a bow and arrow, declared he aimed at his heart; after he had ſhot him, he ordered the young lord to be opened, and his heart to be brought to him; the arrow having pierced it, he ſhewed it to his father, and aſked him if he had not a ſteady hand? The unhappy parent replied, with the flattery ſtill paid to Perſian kings; "Apollo "himſelf could not have ſhot better."

In the eighth year of the reign of Cambyſes, an impoſtor, reſembling his brother Smerdis, who had been put to death, impoſing on the people, uſurped the crown. Cambyſes, who was then abſent, reſolved to march againſt the uſurper, but, as he was mounting his horſe, his ſword ſlipping out of its ſcabbard, gave him a wound in the thigh, of which he died, about the five hundred and twenty-ſecond year before the Chriſtian æra. This Cambyſes is ſuppoſed to be the Ahaſuerus mentioned in the Scriptures.

He ought not to be confounded with Cambyſes, his grandfather, who was the father of Cyrus, and the huſband of Mandana, the daughter of Aſtyages, king of the Medes.

CAMDEN (WILLIAM) one of the moſt learned antiquaries, and impartial hiſtorians that the laſt age has produced; was born at London, May 2, 1551, and received the firſt part of his education at Chriſt's hoſpital, erected the year after his birth, by Edward VI. he was afterwards ſent to St. Paul's ſchool, from whence he was removed to the univerſity of Oxford, in 1566, and in 1575 was made ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool. He now wrote his *Britannia*, which was rendered more and more complete in future editions, from the new lights he received from others, and by taking journeys into different parts of the kingdom. This work was firſt publiſhed in octavo, in 1586, and is now improved to two volumes in folio. The valuable additions to that work by Dr. Gibſon, late biſhop of London, are worthy of the great pains and induſtry of the author. In 1593 he was made head maſter of the ſame ſchool; and afterwards was appointed clarencieux king at arms. He founded a profeſſorſhip of hiſtory, at Oxford, and beſides his Britannia, he alſo wrote, in Latin, The Annals of England and Ireland, from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign to the year 1589: the Annals of King James I. and a Greek Grammar, which has gone through above a hundred editions. He died November 9, 1623, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory.

CAMELFORD, a town in Cornwal, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, held on the Friday after March 10, May 26, July 17, and September 6, for cattle, &c. ſeated on the river Camel. It ſcarce contains fifty houſes, and is in the pariſh of Lancolas, a mile off. However, it is governed by a mayor and eight aldermen, who, with ten freemen, elect two members to ſerve in parliament. It is famous for a battle fought there by the Britons and Saxons; and is twenty-four miles north-north-weſt of Plymouth; and two hundred and twenty-eight weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 5. 4. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

CAMERARIUS (JOACHIM) one of the moſt learned writers of his time, was born April 12, 1500, at Bamberg, a city of Franconia, and obtained great reputation by writing an almoſt infinite number of books. He tranſlated into Latin, Herodotus, Demoſthenes, Xenophon, Euclid, Homer, Theocritus, Sophocles, Lucian, Theodoret, Nicephorus, &c. He publiſhed a Catalogue of the Biſhops of the principal Sees; Greek Epiſtles; Accounts of his Journeys, in Latin verſe; a Commentary on Plautus; the Lives of Helius Eobanus Heſſus, and Philip Melancthon, &c. He died April 17, 1574, aged ſeventy-four.

CAMERARIUS (JOACHIM) the ſon of the former, and a learned phyſician, born at Nuremberg, on the 6th of November, 1534. After having performed his ſtudies in Germany, he went into Italy, where he obtained the eſteem of the

the learned. At his return, ſeveral princes ſtrove to have him with them; but he preferred his books, and the ſtudy of chemiſtry and botany to that of their health. He wrote an Hortus Medicus, and ſeveral other works, and died on the 11th of October, 1598.

There have been ſeveral other learned men of the ſame family.

CAMERINO, a town of Italy, in the pope's dominions, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the Appennines and by the river Chiento; twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Spoleto, and forty ſouth-weſt of Ancona. Long. 13. 7. E. Lat. 43. 5. N.

CAMERON (John) one of the moſt famous divines among the proteſtants of France, in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Glaſgow, in Scotland, where he taught the Greek tongue, and having read lectures upon that language for about a year, travelled, and became profeſſor at ſeveral univerſities, and miniſter at Bourdeaux. He publiſhed, 1. Theological Lectures: 2. *Icon Johannis Cameronis*; and ſome miſcellaneous pieces. He died in 1625, when about ſixty years old.

CAMILLA, queen of the Volſci, and the daughter of Metabeus and Caſmilla, was conſecrated to Diana. She went to the ſuccour of Turnus and the Latins againſt Æneas, when ſhe ſignalized herſelf by her valour, but was killed by the treachery of Aruntius.

CAMILLUS (Marcus Furius) one of the greateſt men of ancient Rome, and the firſt who rendered the family of Furius very famous. He triumphed four times, was five times dictator, ſix times military tribune, and once cenſor. During his conſulſhip, he found means to oblige all the ſingle men of Rome to marry the widows of thoſe who had been killed in the war. On ſeeing the ruins of the city of Veii, which he demoliſhed three hundred and ninety-ſix years before the Chriſtian æra, he prayed, that if the proſperity of Rome was to be balanced by ſome misfortune, he alone, and not his country might ſuffer it. Lucius Apuleius, one of the tribunes, having reſolved to make him give an account of the ſpoils he had diſtributed among the ſoldiers in that war, he prevented his condemnation by a voluntary exile; but was nevertheleſs ſentenced to pay a large fine. During his exile, the Capitol was beſieged by the Gauls, on which the Romans created him dictator; when Camillus was ſo far from ſeeking to revenge his baniſhment, that he marched to the defence of his country, and drove the Gauls out of Italy. By this victory, and a great number of other noble exploits, he juſtly obtained the name of the Second Romulus, and that of the Reſtorer of his Country. He refuſed the ſovereignty which was offered him by a powerful party, and died in the eighty-firſt year of his age, three hundred and ſixty-five years before the Chriſtian æra. The Romans honoured him by erecting an equeſtrian ſtatue of him, in the market-place of Rome.

Camillus, his ſon, was conſul and dictator.

CAMINHA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero è Minho, with the title of a duchy. It is ſurrounded with the river Minho on one ſide, and with Little Coiro on the other, and is incloſed with walls that have baſtions. It has a garriſon as well in time of peace as war. It is ten miles north of Viana. Long. 9. 15. W. Lat. 41. 52. N.

CAMMIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Saxony, ſeated at the eaſtern mouth of the river Oder. It embraced the Reformation in the year 1534, and was ceded to the elector of Brandenburg, at the treaty of Oſnabrug. It is near the Baltic Sea. Long. 15. 12. E. Lat. 54. 4. N.

CAMOENS (Louis de) a very famous Portugueſe poet, born at Liſbon, about the year 1526. He ſtudied in the univerſity of Coimbra, and afterwards returned to Liſbon, where he made himſelf known by ſome verſes in a love ſtrain, which won him the favour of ſome ladies of the firſt quality: but his amorous complexion, like that of Ovid, occaſioned his being baniſhed the court; when growing weary of an inactive life, he went to Ceuta, in Africa, where a war was carrying on between the Portugueſe and Moors; he there ſignalized himſelf by his bravery, and ſhewed that he could entwine the laurels of Mars with thoſe of the Muſes. He now obtained leave to return to court, but raiſing the jealouſy of ſeveral perſons, he baniſhed himſelf to India, where he again diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery. He at laſt however returned to Liſbon, where he obtained a yearly penſion from king Sebaſtian of four thouſand reals: but his majeſty being killed in battle, his penſion was ſtopped, and our poet ſpent ten years in extreme miſery, with ſcarce a bed to lie on, and died in an hoſpital, in 1579. He wrote many beautiful poems; but the moſt celebrated of all his works is his Luſiad; the ſubject of which is the conqueſt of the Eaſt Indies by the Portugueſe. This poem contains great beauties; though the author has not followed the rules to be obſerved in an epic poem; the Portugueſe call him the Virgil of Portugal. He excelled in deſcription and perſonification. Thus, in his fifth canto, he has perſonized a dangerous promontory, in a manner that has been much admired. It is deſcribed as a coloſſal figure of a man of a moſt tremendous appearance, who is ſuppoſed to addreſs himſelf in a voice like thunder, to the adventurers, and to foretel the diſaſters that were to befall any future fleet that ſhould ſail that way. But Mr. Dryden juſtly cenſures him for his introducing Chriſt and Bacchus into the ſame adventure in his fable.

CAMPAGNIA di Roma, a province of Italy, bounded on the weſt by the river Tiber and the ſea; on the ſouth and eaſt by the ſea, Terra di Lavora, and Farther Abruzzo; and on the north by Sabina. The land is pretty good, but it produces nothing for want of tilling; for the impoſts are ſo heavy, that the huſbandmen are diſcouraged, and let it lie fallow. The water is wholeſome, but the air is unhealthy. The pope has a vicar here. Rome is the capital. The other towns are Frivoli, Oſtia, Freſcati, Segni, Paleſtrino, Terracina, Velitri, Anagnia, and Albano, which are all biſhop's ſees.

CAMPANELLA (Thomas) a famous Italian philoſopher, born at Stilo, in Calabria, September 5, 1568. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his early proficiency in learning, for at the age of thirteen he was a perfect maſter of the ancient orators and poets. His peculiar inclination was to philoſophy, to which he at laſt confined his whole time and ſtudy, and in order to arrive at truth, he ſhook off the yoke of authority; by which means the novelty of ſome of his opinions expoſed him to many inconveniences, for he was thrown into priſon at Naples, and was not ſet at liberty till after he had ſuffered great torments. But at length, going into France, he received favours from cardinal de Richelieu, and ſtaid there till his death, which happened in 1639, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age. He wrote, 1. *Prodromus Philoſophiæ inſtaurandæ*. 2. *Apologia pro Galileo*. 3. *Realis Philoſophiæ Epilogiſticæ*. 4. *Atheiſmus triumphatus; ſeu contra Antichriſtianiſmum*, and many other works.

CAMPANI (Matthew) a celebrated Italian artiſt, born in the dioceſe of Spoletto, in the ſeventeenth century, was well ſkilled in mechanics and natural philoſophy. He was the inventor of mute pendulums, thus called from their motion being attended with no noiſe. He added to theſe, that lantern, which has been ſince known by the name of the magic lantern, by means of which, without caſting the eye on the dial, where nothing could be obſerved during the night, the hour appeared, neatly painted on a cloth. He alſo invented a double pendulum, by means of which he corrected that inequality of vibrations which Mr. Huggins had already, in part, remedied, by the cycloid figure. Campani invented alſo pendulums that might be ſuſpended in ſuch a manner, that notwithſtanding the motions of the ſhip, their vibrations would receive no alteration. Theſe pendulums he ſhut up in cryſtal boxes, in order to prevent the entrance of the air, and imagined that they might be of uſe to find out the longitude in long voyages at ſea. He was the author of ſeveral other inventions, and was a curate in the city of Rome, where he was diſtinguiſhed for his ſingular modeſty.

Joſeph Campani, his younger brother, was alſo an able mechanic, and executed his brother's inventions with great addreſs. They were both living in 1678.

CAMPANIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee. It is eighteen miles eaſt of Salerno, and fifteen ſouth-weſt of Conza. Long. 15. 30. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

CAMPANUS (John Anthony) one of the moſt famous prelates in Italy, in the fifteenth century; was the ſon of a countrywoman, who, falling in labour whilſt ſhe was at work in the fields, was delivered of him under a laurel, near Capua. He was deſigned for a ſhepherd; but diſcovering a great genius, was placed as a ſervant to a curate, who taught him a little Latin, and by his conſtant application he made great progreſs in his ſtudies. He afterwards arrived to ſuch reputation as to gain the favour of ſeveral popes, and to obtain very conſiderable benefices. He wrote ſome moral treatiſes and orations; the Life of Pope Pius II. Eight Books of Elegies and Epigrams; Nine Books of Letters, and ſome Sermons. He died at Sienna, July 15, 1477, in the fiftieth year of his age.

CAMPBEL, or Cambelton, a port and parliament town of Scotland, ſeated on the eaſt coaſt of Cantire, in the ſhire of Argyle, ten miles weſt of the Iſle of Arran. Long. 5. 12. W. Lat. 55. 33. N.

CAMPBELL (Archibald) earl and marquis of Argyle, was the ſon of Archibald, earl of Argyle, by the lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William, earl of Morton. He was born in the year 1598, and educated in the profeſſion of the proteſtant religion, according to the ſtricteſt rules of the church of Scotland, as it was eſtabliſhed immediately after the Reformation. He all along acted the part of a patriot, and

and of a good ſubject, though he could not come into all the meaſures of the king's miniſters; he particularly oppoſed Laud's ſcheme for changing the conſtitution of the church; however, in 1641, he was created marquis: he exerted himſelf in defence of king Charles I. and oppoſed Cromwell on his entering Scotland; and on king Charles II. being crowned at Scoon, in 1650-1, ſet the crown upon his head, and was the firſt nobleman that did homage, and ſwore allegiance to him. Yet upon the Reſtoration, coming to London to congratulate his majeſty upon his return, he was ſent to the Tower without being allowed to ſee the king, and afterwards carried down to Scotland. The earl of Middleton, his moſt inveterate enemy, was appointed lord high commiſſioner, in order to try him. In ſhort, he was condemned for high treaſon, and though the warrant for his execution was never ſigned, was beheaded at the Croſs of Edinburgh, May 25, 1660, he behaving on the ſcaffold with the intrepidity of an hero. His laſt words were, "I deſire you, gentlemen, and all that hear me, to take no-"tice and remember, That now, when I am entering on "eternity, and am to appear before my judge, and as I "deſire ſalvation, and expect eternal happineſs from him, "I am free from any acceſſion, by knowledge, contriving, "counſel, or any other way, to his late majeſty's death; "and I pray the Lord to preſerve his majeſty, the preſent "king, and to pour his beſt bleſſings upon his perſon and "government, and the Lord give him good and faithful "counſellors." He wrote, Marquis of Argyl his Inſtructions to a Son; and Defences againſt the grand Indictment of High Treaſon.

CAMPBELL (ARCHIBALD) earl of Argyle, ſon to the former, and one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots of the age in which he lived, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his loyalty to king Charles I. and though he afterwards ſubmitted to live peaceably, he never owned either Oliver's or Richard's government. At the Reſtoration, he attended the court in behalf of his father, and having by the aſſiſtance of the earl of Berkſhire, convinced the earl of Clarendon of the baſeneſs of thoſe calumnies that were thrown upon him, communicated his ſucceſs by letter to the lord Duffis: but this letter being intercepted, it was exhibited in the parliament of Scotland as a libel againſt their proceedings. He went to Scotland to vindicate himſelf, was committed to priſon, and condemned to loſe his head. The court of England was filled with aſtoniſhment, and the king not only cauſed him to be ſet at liberty, but reſtored him to his title and eſtate, and had him ſworn a privy counſellor. He was alſo made a commiſſioner of the treaſury; but the duke of York being ſent into Scotland, and getting ſeveral acts paſſed, and among the reſt, one for eſtabliſhing a teſt, by which all who were in employment, or ſhould be ſo, were obliged to take an oath not to attempt any change in the conſtitution of church or ſtate, the earl, after having ſteadily oppoſed it in parliament, on being ſummoned to take this oath as a privy-counſellor, drew up a ſhort explanation, which he ſent to the duke for his approbation, and having received it, gave it as his ſenſe of the oath, November 3, 1681, when he took and ſigned it as privy-counſellor: but ſoon after, offering the ſame explanation when he was to take the oath again as a commiſſioner of the treaſury, it was refuſed him; a complaint of his explanation was ſent to the king; the earl was ordered to ſurrender himſelf priſoner to the caſtle of Edinburgh; his proſecution was carried on with the moſt indecent fury, and, to the eternal reproach of all who had any concern in that moſt infamous mockery of juſtice, he was found guilty of high treaſon; however, he had the happineſs to make his eſcape into England, and from thence into Holland, where he continued during the remaining part of that reign. But thinking himſelf at liberty before the coronation of James II. to exert himſelf in order to recover the conſtitution by force of arms, he concerted meaſures with the duke of Monmouth, and went into Scotland to aſſemble his friends; but not meeting with the ſucceſs he expected, he was taken priſoner, and being carried to Edinburgh, was beheaded upon his former ſentence, June 30, 1685. He ſhewed great conſtancy and courage under his misfortunes: on the day of his death he ate his dinner very chearfully; and, according to his cuſtom, ſlept after it a quarter of an hour or more, very ſoundly. At the place of execution he made a ſhort grave and religious ſpeech; and, after ſolemnly declaring that he forgave all his enemies, ſubmitted to death with great firmneſs, having, according to Mr. Crawford, compoſed his own epitaph a few hours before, which ſhews that however great his lordſhip's abilities were, he had little genius for poetry. It runs thus.

Know, paſſenger, that ſhall have ſo much time
To view my grave, and aſk what was my crime?
No ſtain of error, no black vices brand,
No ſecret guilt e'er made me fly the land;
Love to my country, truth, condemn'd to die,
Forc'd my old hands forgotten arms to try.
On my deſign, though Providence has frown'd,
Yet God at laſt will ſurely raiſe his own.
Another hand with more ſucceſsful ſpeed,
Shall raiſe the remnant, bruiſe the ſerpent's head.

CAMPBELL (ARCHIBALD) duke of Argyle. After the unhappy death of his father, he was called lord Lorne, and with that title went to Holland, whence he returned in 1688, with the prince of Orange, and was admitted into the convention as earl of Argyle, notwithſtanding his father's attainder was not reverſed; but in the claim of rights it was juſtly declared to be a reproach to the nation. On the ſucceſſion to the crown of Scotland being debated in that aſſembly, he was remarkably active in excluding king James, and in procuring the ſovereign power to be inveſted in the prince and princeſs of Orange; which being carried by a conſiderable majority, his lordſhip and two others were deputed from the eſtates of barons and boroughs, to offer the throne to their highneſſes, in the name of that convention, and to adminiſter the coronation oath to their majeſties. Upon their obtaining the crown, his lordſhip was ſworn of the privy-council; two years after he was made one of the lords of the treaſury; and afterwards colonel of the Scots guards, and an extraordinary lord of the ſeſſion. He carried over to Flanders a regiment, conſiſting chiefly of officers and ſoldiers of his own name and family, for the ſervice of king William, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves during all that prince's wars; for which, and his many other ſervices, his majeſty was pleaſed, in the year 1701, to create him duke of Argyle, marquiſs of Kyntyre and Lorne, earl of Campbell and Cowel, &c. His grace married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Lionel Talmaſh, by whom he had iſſue two ſons and one daughter, viz. John, duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and Archibald, earl of Hay, and lady Anne. He died in 1703.

CAMPBELL (JOHN) duke of Argyle and Greenwich, was the ſon of the former, and was born on the 10th of October, 1680, and on the very day when his grandfather ſuffered at Edinburgh, fell out of a window three pair of ſtairs high, without receiving any hurt. At the age of fifteen he had made a conſiderable progreſs in claſſical learning. His father then perceived and encouraged his military diſpoſition, and introduced him to king William, who, in the year 1694, gave him the command of a regiment. In this ſituation he remained till the death of his father, in 1703, when becoming duke of Argyle, he was ſoon after ſworn of queen Anne's privy-council, made captain of the Scotch horſe guards, and appointed one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſions. In 1704, her majeſty reviving the Scottiſh order of the thiſtle, his grace was inſtalled one of the knights of that order, and was ſoon after appointed high-commiſſioner to the Scotch parliament, where, being of great ſervice in promoting the intended union, he was on his return created a peer of England, by the titles of baron of Chatham and earl of Greenwich, and in 1710 was made knight of the garter.

His grace firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his military capacity at the battle of Oudenard, where he commanded as brigadier-general with all the bravery of youth, and the conduct of a veteran officer. He was preſent under the duke of Marlborough at the ſiege of Ghent, and took poſſeſſion of the town. He had alſo a conſiderable ſhare in the victory obtained over the French at the battle of Malplaquet, by diſlodging them from the wood of Sart, and gaining a poſt of great conſequence. In this ſharp engagement, ſeveral muſket balls paſſed through the duke's cloaths, hat, and peruke. Soon after this hot action, he was ſent to take the command in Spain, and after the reduction of port Mahon, he returned to England.

His grace having now a ſeat in the houſe of lords, he cenſured the meaſures of the miniſtry with ſuch freedom, that all his places were diſpoſed of to other noblemen: but at the acceſſion of George I. he recovered his influence, and at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, was made commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in North Britain. In this ſtation he drove the pretender out of Scotland, and having entirely diſperſed the rebels, arrived at London on the 6th of March, 1716. He was now in high favour, but to the ſurprize of people of all ranks, he was in a few months diveſted of all his employments, and from this period to the year 1718, he ſignalized himſelf in a civil capacity, by his uncorrupted patriotiſm and manly eloquence, ſo as to obtain from Mr. Pope one of the fineſt compliments that ever was given:

Argyle the ſtate's whole thunder born to wield,
And ſhake alike the ſenate and the field!

In the beginning of the year 1719 he was again admitted into favour, appointed lord-ſteward of the houſhold, and in the April following was created duke of Greenwich. He continued in the adminiſtration during all the remaining part of that reign; and after his late majeſty's acceſſion till April 1740, when he delivered a ſpeech with ſuch warmth,

that the miniſtry being highly offended, he was again diſpoſſeſſed of his places, to which, however, on the change of the miniſtry, he was ſoon reſtored; but not approving of the meaſures of the new miniſtry more than thoſe of the old, he gave up all his poſts for the laſt time, and never after engaged in affairs of ſtate. He now enjoyed privacy and retirement, and died of a parelytic diſorder, on the 4th of October, 1743.

To the memory of his grace, a very noble monument was erected in Weſtminſter-abbey, executed by the ingenious Roubilliac. The ſtatue of the duke is repreſented ſitting. On one ſide of the baſe, is Pallas; and on the other, Eloquence. The former looking ſorrowfully up at the figure of the duke, and the other diſplaying the public loſs at his death. Above, by the ſide of the duke, is the figure of Hiſtory, with one hand holding a book, and with the other writing on a pyramid of moſt beautiful variegated marble, the name and titles of the hero, in large gold letters. His actions are ſuppoſed to be contained in the book ſhe holds in her other hand, on the cover of which, in letters of gold, are inſcribed the date of his grace's death, and the years of his life. Above, on the pyramid, is the following epitaph, in gold letters, ſaid to be written by Paul Whitehead, eſq.

Britain, behold, if patriot worth be dear,
A ſhrine that claims thy tributary tear:
Silent that tongue admiring ſenates heard;
Nerveleſs that arm oppoſing legions fear'd:
Nor leſs, O Campbell! thine the pow'r to pleaſe,
And give to grandeur all the grace of eaſe.
Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace
Arts which ennoble ſtill the nobleſt race.
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee.

CAMPDEN, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and four fairs, on Aſh-Wedneſday, April 23, July 25, and November 3, for horſes, cows, ſheep, linen cloth, and ſtockings. It is a poor town, containing about two hundred houſes, and is governed by two bailiffs, twelve upper and twelve inferior burgeſſes, and has a manufacture of ſtockings. It is twenty-two miles ſouth-eaſt by eaſt of Worceſter, twenty-eight north-eaſt of Glouceſter, thirty ſouth-weſt of Coventry, and eighty-ſeven north-weſt by weſt of London. Long. 1. 50. E. Lat. 52. 5. N.

CAMPDEN (WILLIAM). See CAMDEN.

CAMPEACHY, a town of South America, ſeated on the weſt coaſt of the province of Jucatan, on the eaſt coaſt of the bay of Campeachy, defended by a good wall, and ſtrong forts; but it is neither ſo rich nor ſo trading a town as it formerly was, it having been the port for the ſale of log-wood, the place where it was cut being about thirty miles diſtant. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1596, by the Buccaniers in 1678, and by the Flibuſters of St. Domingo in 1685, who ſet it on fire, and blew up the citadel. The animals, birds and vegetables, are the ſame as thoſe in other parts of America. Long. 93. 7. W. Lat. 19. 20. N.

CAMPEN, a ſtrong town of the Low Countries, in the province of Overyſſel, with a citadel and an harbour that is almoſt choaked up with ſand. The adjacent country, by means of ſluices, may be laid under water. The ſuburbs are inhabited by fiſhermen. The town is important, and tolerably handſome. The town-houſe is worth obſerving. It has two churches, and is ſurrounded with high walls, on which are ſtone towers and broad ditches. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1578, by the Dutch, and came into the hands of the French in 1672, but was reſtored again the year following. It is ſeated on the river Yſſel, near the Zuiderzee, twenty miles north-weſt of Deventer, and forty north-eaſt of Amſterdam. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 52. 38. N.

CAMPIAN (EDMUND) a Jeſuit who may juſtly be ſaid to have ſuffered martyrdom for his religion in England, was born at London, on the 25th of January, 1540, and educated in Chriſt's hoſpital. He was pitched upon while at ſchool to make an oration before queen Mary, at her acceſſion to the throne; and in 1553 was elected ſcholar of St. John's college, Oxford. In 1566, when queen Elizabeth was at that univerſity, he made an oration before her, and alſo kept an act in St. Mary's church, with great applauſe from that learned queen. In 1668 he went to Ireland, where he wrote a hiſtory of that country; but being then diſcovered to have embraced the popiſh religion, and to labour for proſelytes, he was ſeized and confined for ſome time: but ſoon after eſcaped into England. In 1551 he went into the Netherlands, and ſettled in the Engliſh college of Jeſuits of Douay, where he openly renounced the proteſtant religion. From thence he went to Rome, where, in 1573, he was admitted into the ſociety of Jeſuits, and afterwards ſent by the general of the order into Germany, and while at Vienna compoſed a tragedy called Nectar and Ambroſia, which was acted before the emperor with great applauſe. Soon after he ſettled at Prague, where he taught rhetoric and philoſophy, about ſix years, in a Jeſuits college. At length, being called to Rome, he was ſent by pope Gregory XIII. to England, where he diligently employed himſelf in propagating his religion, by his converſation and his writings. In ſhort, by his activity, he fell under the cognizance of Walſingham, and was ſeized in diſguiſe at the houſe of a gentleman in Berkſhire, from whence he was conveyed in great proceſſion to the tower of London, with a paper faſtened to his hat, on which was written, "Edmund Campian, a moſt notorious Jeſuit." Afterwards, being found guilty of high treaſon in adhering to the biſhop of Rome, the queen's enemy, and in coming to England to diſturb the peace and quiet of the realm, he was hanged and quartered, with other Romiſh prieſts, at Tyburn, on the firſt of December, 1581.

He was allowed by all parties to be a moſt extraordinary man: he being an elegant orator, a ſkilful diſputant, and a good-natured well-behaved man. The manuſcript of his Hiſtory of Ireland was found in the Cotton library, and publiſhed at Dublin, in 1633, by ſir James Ware. He alſo wrote, 1. *Rationes decem oblati Certaminis in Cauſa Fidei, redditæ Academicis Angliæ.* 2. *Chronologia univerſalis*, a very learned work. 3. Nine Articles directed to the Lords of the Privy-Council, in 1581. 4. *Narratio de Divortio Henrici* VIII. &c.

CAMPIDOGLIO (MICHAEL ANGELO). See PACE.

CAMPION, a town of Tartary, and in the kingdom of Tanguth. It was formerly remarkable for being a place which the caravans paſſed through in the road from Bokaria to China. It is ſituated in longitude 104. 53. E. Lat. 40. 25. N.

CAMPISTRON (JOHN GALBERT) a French poet, and ſecretary to the duke of Vendome, was born at Toulouſe, in 1656. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the republic of letters, was received into the French academy in 1701, and died of an apoplexy at Toulouſe, on the 11th of May, 1723. He wrote ſeven tragedies, a comedy, and three operas. His ſtyle is negligent, and his thoughts not very happily expreſſed.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is a frontier place, and is well fortified with a wall and baſtions, built with free-ſtone. It ſtands in a good air, and is reckoned a place of pleaſure. It was built out of the ruins of the ancient Budua, and there is an old church which nearly retains its name, being called Noſſa Senhora da Betoua. It is eight miles north of Elvas, twenty-five ſouth-eaſt of Port Allegro, and one hundred eaſt of Liſbon. Long. 7. 24. W. Lat. 38. 50. N.

CAMPS (FRANCIS DE) abbot of Notre Dame, at Sigi, was born at Amiens, in 1643, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowledge of medals, and by writing an Hiſtory of France, and ſeveral other works. He died at Paris, in 1723, aged eighty-two.

CAMUL, a city of Aſia, ſeated on the eaſtern extremity of the kingdom of Cialis, on the frontiers of Tangut, in Tartary. Long. 98. 5 E. Lat. 37. 15. N.

CANADA, or the province of Quebec, is an extenſive country in North America, bounded on the north-eaſt by the gulph of St. Lawrence and St. John's river; on the ſouth-weſt by lands inhabited by the Indians, which are frequently included in this province; on the ſouthward by the provinces of Nova Scotia, New England, and New York; and on the north-weſtward by lands claimed by the Indians; extending about five hundred miles in length from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt, and upwards of two hundred miles in breadth. The French, under the name of Canada, comprehended a much larger territory, taking into their claim great part of the New England provinces, and of thoſe of Nova Scotia and New York, and extending it northward to Hudſon's bay; to the weſt as far as the Pacific ocean; and to the ſouthward to the gulph of Mexico. The climate is cold, and the winters long and very ſevere, eſpecially in the north parts of the province. The rivers are ſoon frozen up, and the ice is frequently ſix feet thick. Yet the ſoil is in general very good, and in many parts both pleaſant and fertile, producing moſt kinds of Engliſh grain and vegetables in great abundance, with many plants not known among us, and there are vaſt foreſts of tall trees, as oaks, pines, cedars of ſeveral kinds, wild vines, and animals peculiar to North America, particularly the beaver. The ſummers of Canada are exceeding pleaſant, and, we are told, have ſo happy an effect upon the ſoil, that the farmer uſually reaps his corn in ſixteen weeks from the time of ſowing the ſeed. The meadow grounds, which are well watered, yield excellent graſs, and breed vaſt quantities of large and ſmall cattle. It affords very fine timber, and the mountains abound with coals. It is remarkable for its rivers, the principal of which is that of St. Lawrence, and for its lakes, which are of a prodigious ſize. Great

Britain conquered this country from France in the laſt war, and was ſecured in the poſſeſſion of it by the late treaty of peace, by which the popiſh inhabitants were juſtly allowed liberty of conſcience, and a popiſh biſhop.

The principal towns of Canada are Quebec, Montreal, Les Trois Riveres, and Taduſack.

CANANOR, a territory of the kingdom of Canara, on the weſtern coaſt of the peninſula, in the Eaſt Indies, on this ſide the Ganges. It abounds with elephants, buffaloes, camels, lions, tygers, wolves, black cattle, ſheep, antilopes, civet cats, apes, peacocks, parrots, large partridges, and bats. There is a mine of ſtone which has the ſame virtue as Terra Sigillata; as alſo choice fruits, great plenty of cocoa-trees, and their ponds abound with fiſh and lizards. It has a tower of the ſame name, where the Dutch have a fort, which they took from the Portugueſe in 1663. However, their trade is but ſmall. At the bottom of the bay there is another town, governed by a Mahometan rajah, independent of the Dutch, who can bring twenty thouſand men into the field. Cananor is populous, and chiefly inhabited by Mahometan merchants. The commodities are pepper, cardamoms, myrobolans, ginger, tamarinds, hyacinths, granates, rubies, ambergris, and ſapphires. Long. 78. 10. E. Lat. 10. 0. N.

CANARA, a kingdom of Aſia, on the weſtern coaſt of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, about one hundred and eighty miles in length. The inhabitants profeſs the Pagan religion. Their manner of worſhip is like that of Calicut. They go naked, only they juſt cover their private parts. They live entirely on vegetables, like the other Gentoos. The prieſts live like hermits, and carry a moſt obſcene image about their necks, which barren women kiſs very devoutly, thinking it makes them fruitful. This country is governed by a queen, who keeps her court at Baydor, two days journey from the ſea. The people are very civil, for ſtrangers may paſs through the country unmoleſted. The Engliſh are permitted to ride on oxen, or buffaloes; but none but officers of ſtate are allowed the uſe of elephants, horſes, or mules. On the frontiers of Malabar, they have forts built of earth, to prevent the incurſions of thoſe people. The ſea coaſt was plundered by the Moſchate Arabians, in 1695, who, after burning Barcelour and Mangalour, carried off a great booty. The low ground produce crops twice a year, and in the higher land and mountains there are carwar pepper, ſandal wood, iron, ſteel, and many wild elephants.

CANARIA, or the GRAND CANARY, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, about one hundred and eighty miles from the coaſt of Africa. It is about one hundred miles in circumference, and thirty-three in diameter. It is a fruitful iſland, and famous for the wine that bears its name. It alſo abounds with apples, melons, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, figs, olives, peaches, and plantanes. The fir, dragon and palm trees are the moſt common. The towns are, Canary the capital, Gualdera, and Geria.

CANARY ISLANDS, theſe are ſituated in the Atlantic ocean, over againſt the empire of Morocco, in Africa. They were formerly called the Fortunate Iſlands, on account of the temperate healthy air, and excellent fruits. The land is very fruitful, for both wheat and barley produce one hundred and thirty for one. The cattle thrive very well, and the woods are full of all ſorts of game. The Canary ſinging birds are well known all over Europe. There are here ſugar-canes in great abundance; but the Spaniards firſt planted vines here, from whence we have the wine called Canary, or Sack.

Theſe iſlands were not entirely unknown to the ancients, but they were a long while forgot, till John de Betencourt diſcovered them, in 1402. It is ſaid they were firſt inhabited by the Phenicians, or Carthaginians, but on no certain foundation, nor could the inhabitants themſelves tell from whence they were derived; on the contrary, they did not know there was any other country in the world. Their language, manners, and cuſtoms, had no reſemblance to thoſe of their neighbours. However, they were like the people on the coaſt of Barbary in complexion. They had no iron. After the diſcovery, the Spaniards ſoon got poſſeſſion of them all, under whoſe dominions they are to this day, except Madera, which belongs to the Portugueſe. The inhabitants are chiefly Spaniards, though there are ſome of the firſt people remaining, whom they call Guanches, who are ſomewhat civilized by their intercourſe with the Spaniards. They are a hardy, active, bold people, and live on the mountains. Their chief food is goat's milk. Their complexion is tawny, and their noſes flat. The Spaniſh veſſels, when they ſail for the Weſt Indies, always rendevous at theſe iſlands, going and coming. Their number is twelve. 1. Alegranza, 2. Canaria, 3. Ferro, 4. Fuerteventura, 5. Gomera, 6. Gratioſa, 7. Lancerotta, 8 Madera, 9. Palma, 10. Rocca, 11. Salvages, 12. Teneriff. Longitude from 12. to 21. W. Lat. from 27. 30. to 29. 30. N.

CANARY, or CIVIDAD DE PALMAS, is the capital of the iſland of Canaria, with an indifferent caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It has alſo a court of inquiſition, and the ſupreme council of the reſt of the Canary Iſlands: as alſo four convents, two for men, and two for women. The town is about three miles in compaſs, and contains twelve thouſand inhabitants. The houſes are only one ſtory high, and flat at the top; but they are well built. The cathedral is a handſome ſtructure. Long. 15. 20. W. Lat. 28. 4. N.

CANDAHAR, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by the province of Balk; on the eaſt by that of Cabul; on the ſouth by Buchor and Sableſtan; and on the weſt by Sageſtan. There has been bloody wars between the Indians and Perſians, to determine who ſhould poſſeſs this province; but in 1650 it fell to the Perſians. The inhabitants are known by the name of Aghuans, or Affghans, who have often endeavoured to throw off the yoke. But in 1737 they were ſeverely puniſhed for ſuch an attempt.

CANDAHAR, the capital town of the above province, is ſeated on a mountain, and being a place of great trade, has a conſiderable fortreſs. Huſſein Khan, the ſon of Meriweis, cauſing himſelf to be acknowledged ſhah of this province, ſeized on this city; and the Perſians, before they could regain it, were obliged to beſiege it in form. The caravans that travel from Perſia, and the parts about the Caſpian ſea to the Eaſt Indies, chooſe to paſs through this place, becauſe there is no danger of being robbed on this road: beſides, proviſions are very reaſonable. The religion is Mahommedaniſm, but there are many Banians and Guebres. Long. 67. 5. E. Lat. 33. 0. N.

CANDAULES, the laſt king of Lydia, of the family of the Heraclides, was ſo proud of the beauty of his wife, that he had the folly to let Giges, his favourite, ſee her naked, while ſhe was bathing. The queen, enraged at this action, which, according to the opinion of the Lydians, rendered her infamous, perſuaded Giges to murder Candaules, after which ſhe married him, about ſeven hundred and ſixteen years before the birth of Chriſt. In him began the race of the Mermnades, which laſted till the defeat of Crœſus.

CANDIA, a conſiderable iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, formerly called Crete, is generally reckoned to be in Europe. It is about two hundred miles long, and fifty broad. The inhabitants, both Turks and Greeks, are tall, vigorous, and robuſt. They have no robbers, murderers, thieves, nor beggars. The Turks are moſtly renegadoes, or the ſons of ſuch; and theſe inſult the Chriſtians more than the true Turks. They will make a great noiſe when they ſee them eat ſwine's fleſh, or drink wine, and yet will do both in private themſelves. The Greeks wear a red leather cap, a pair of blue callico drawers, and a gown. In the town they have red Turky leather pumps; but in the country they have buſkins. The Greek women are in ſome places very pretty, but in general they are ordinary. They are well ſhaped, but their dreſs does not ſhow it. It conſiſts of an upper coat of reddiſh cloth, full of plaits, and hung about the ſhoulders. Their boſom is left quite bare. Under this coat they have nothing but a ſhift. Their head dreſs is a white veil, which falls very becomingly on their ſhoulders. Few or none of the Turkiſh women appear in the ſtreets; when they do, their face and body is muffled in a cloth veſt. The Jewiſh women are tolerably handſome, and the blacks very ugly.

The Greeks are very familiar; for men, women, and children, of almoſt all ages, will follow ſtrangers, and examine their cloaths, linen, and hats, out of mere curioſity. The towns-men live well, for the poultry, pigeons, beeves, ſheep, and hogs, are very numerous. They have likewiſe great plenty of turtle doves, red partridges, woodcocks, wheatears, and hares; but no rabbits. Their butchers meat is excellent, except in winter, when the feed is bad. The iſland has not half people enough to cultivate the land, and yet they have more corn than they can conſume; and they can ſupply ſtrangers with oil, wine, ſilk, honey, wax, cheeſe, and laudanum. Their wheat is excellent, but they know not how to make good bread. They have ſeveral ſorts of exquiſite wine, perhaps the beſt in the world. The Turks cannot forbear drinking this tempting liquor, and when they get a caſk of it in the night, they generally make clear work. The Greeks are often drinking ſmall draughts of it night and day. The wool of Candia is coarſe, but the ſilk is exceeding good, if they knew how to manage it. The honey is excellent, and ſmells of thyme, with which this country abounds. The wax and laudanum are not deſpicable, and the cheeſe from the mountains of Sphacia is much in requeſt. Two thirds of this iſland is mountainous, dry, unpleaſant, and more fit for goats than human creatures. The air is very healthy, unleſs the ſouth wind blows, and then it is ſuffocating. The water is excellent.

White marble is ſo common, that they build their houſes with it in the villages; but then it is rough and unhewn, and joined together with mud inſtead of mortar. Theſe houſes

houſes are nothing but a ground floor, conſiſting of two or three rooms, with holes inſtead of windows, in each of which they place ſtone pitchers, of a foot and a half diameter, and wrought into the roof. This is flat and boarded, then covered with earth ſpread upon faggots.

Impaling is a puniſhment for great crimes, which is done by thruſting a ſtake up the criminal's body, till is comes out at the neck or breaſt; then they are tied to poſts fixed up in the highway, and ſo left. Another puniſhment is to draw the criminal up, by means of a pulley, to a conſiderable height, and then letting him fall on fleſh hooks, where he hangs till he dies.

The horſes are fiery, little animals, with fine cheſts and long tails, but they are very gaunt bellied. It is amazing to ſee how nimbly they will climb up the rocks, and how ſure-footed they are in coming down ſteep deſcents; but the rider muſt let them have their heads. On theſe, perſons of a higher rank go a hunting, for they never hunt on foot. The dogs of Candia are a kind of a baſtard greyhound, and are all ſtrange miſhapen creatures. One would think they were generated between a wolf and a fox. They have no other dogs in all the country. They are made uſe of to catch hares and pigs, which they will do without any company, and bring them to their maſters.

Candia is divided into four territories, Canea, Retimo, Candia, and Setia. Candia is the chief town in the iſland, Canea the next, and Retimo the next to that. Gortyna was a famous city, but it is now in ruins. The viceroy reſides at Candia, and commands the baſha of Canea as well as of Retimo. The Venetians purchaſed Candia in 1204, and were in poſſeſſion of Canea till 1645, when the Turks took it with eighty ſhips, and as many gallies, in ten days time.

We cannot well leave this iſland without taking notice of two remarkable things which have been mentioned by hiſtorians; the firſt is mount Ida, which has nothing very remarkable but its name. It covers almoſt the middle of the iſland, and is nothing but a heap of craggy rocks, without the leaſt ſhadow of a landſcape or delightful grotto; nor is there a bubbling ſpring or purling brook to be ſeen about it. There are a few pitiful horſes, ſome ſheep, and ſtarveling goats, that are forced to browze on the prickly ſhrub called tragacantha, or goats-thorn. Whoever goes to the top of it, will find nothing but bottomleſs quagmires, and deep abyſſes filled with ſnow. There is indeed a proſpect of the ſea, but that will not compenſate the trouble of the journey.

The Labyrinth of Candia is a ſubterranean paſſage, in the manner of a ſtreet, which by a thouſand intricacies and windings pervades the inſide of a little hill, at the foot of mount Ida. The entrance is ſeven or eight paces broad, but ſo low, that there is no going in without ſtooping. At firſt you arrive at a ruſtic gently ſloping cavern, and a little beyond that there is nothing but turnings and crooked by-ways. The principal alley is twelve thouſand paces in length, and terminates in two large beautiful apartments, where ſtrangers reſt themſelves with pleaſure. Thoſe that miſs this path are bewildered among a thouſand turnings and meanders, where it would be very difficult to find the way out again. There are ſeveral names, dates, and inſcriptions on its ſides. There is not the leaſt drop of water in this cavern, it being every where extremely dry. There are a great many other caverns in this iſland, particularly about mount Ida.

CANDIA, the capital city of the iſland of the ſame name, in the Mediterranean Sea, under the dominion of the Turks. It is nothing nigh ſo conſiderable as it was when in the hands of the Venetians, a great part of it now being little better than a heap of rubbiſh. It was built upon the ruins of the ancient Heraclea, and is the Candace of the Saracens. The walls are yet pretty good, and well terraſſed, which was the work of the Venetians, for the Turks have hardly repaired the breaches of the laſt ſiege. The Greeks in this town are about eight hundred, that pay the capitation tax. The Jews are one thouſand in all, and the Turks about eleven thouſand. In the year 1669, the town was ſurrendered to the Turks by capitulation, after a three years ſiege. The Venetians endeavoured to retake it in 1692, but without effect. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop of the Greek church, who is metropolitan of the whole iſland. The country about Candia conſiſts of ſpacious fruitful plains, which produce all ſorts of grain; but wheat muſt not be exported without the viceroy's leave. Long. 25. 7. E. Lat. 35. 20. N.

CANDIDATES, in the Roman common-wealth, were obliged to wear a white gown during the two years of their ſoliciting for a place. This garment, according to Plutarch, they wore without any other cloaths, that they might the more eaſily ſhew to the people the ſcars of thoſe wounds they had received in fighting for the common-wealth; and alſo that the people might not ſuſpect that they concealed money for purchaſing votes.

CANDIDATI MILITES, in Roman antiquity, an order of ſoldiers who ſerved as the emperor's body guards, to defend him in battle. They were the talleſt and ſtrongeſt of the whole army, and were called Candidati from their being cloathed in white.

CANDISH. See CAVENDISH.

CANDY (kingdom of) in the iſland of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies, is one of the three parts of that iſland. It is bounded on the north by the territory of Wanny, and is ſurrounded on the other ſides by the lands occupied by the Dutch, except a ſmall part towards the eaſt, where it extends as far as the coaſts. This kingdom may take up about one quarter of the iſland, and is ſurrounded on all ſides by high mountains, covered with thick foreſts, through which the paths are very narrow and difficult, and which the king of Candy cauſes to be very carefully guarded, as well to prevent the eſcape of his ſubjects, as to hinder the entrance of ſtrangers, whence it was formerly but very little known. However, ſince captain Knox was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt, and was detained priſoner twenty-one years, we are ſomewhat better acquainted with it. He ſays the inland parts are very full of hills, from whence proceed rivulets well ſtocked with fiſh. The inhabitants make a dextrous uſe of theſe to water not only the vallies and the plains, but the hills alſo, by which means they are rendered very fertile in rice, pulſe, hemp, &c. He ſays this kingdom is divided into ſeveral provinces, and theſe again into counties, of which he gives nothing but the names. There are the ruins of ſeveral large towns, which were demoliſhed in the civil wars. The principal river is Maralagonga, and the principal mountain Adam's Pike, ſo called by the Engliſh. The king governs in an arbitrary manner, and his ſubjects are idolaters. Candy was the capital of this kingdom, and is ſeated about the middle of it, but it has been ruined by the Portugueſe, and is now of little account. The houſes that are remaining are very low, and badly furniſhed. Long. 81. 30. E. Lat. 7. 35. N.

CANEA, a conſiderable town of the iſland of Candia, in the Mediterranean Sea, ſubject to the Turks, and the reſidence of a baſha. It contains about one thouſand five hundred Turks, two thouſand Greeks, fifty Jews, and a few French merchants, with a conſul. The body of the town is in a pretty good condition, the walls are faced with ſtone, and well terraſſed; it is defended by a deep ditch, and there is but one gate towards the land. The houſes, as every where elſe in the Levant, are very ordinary; for the beſt are but two ſtories high, of which the ground-floor ſerves for a parlour, warehouſe, cellar, and ſtable. The walls are brick-work, and the corners free-ſtone. The ſtairs into the upper rooms are a wooden ladder. They are terraſſed on the top, but without brick or plaiſter; the terraſs being made of deal boards, ſupported by oak joiſts, laid two or three feet aſunder, and covered with earth tempered with mortar, and then paved with flint ſtones and pebbles. It is made a little ſloping, for the rain to run off. In fine weather they walk, and in great heats they lie on theſe terraſſes. There is likewiſe another terraſs, or rather a little open room on the ſame floor that divides the two ſtories, on which they ſet flower pots, which are of great benefit to health.

The port of Canea would be pretty good if it were carefully looked after. There are ſtill the ruins of an arſenal built by the Venetians. This port is defended by a ſmall fortreſs, where there is a light-houſe; beyond this is a handſome moſque, with a low round dome. The front conſiſts of ſeveral arches, bearing as many ſmall domes of the ſame profile as the great one. The houſe of the French capuchins ſtands by this moſque, and their chapel is a room ill built and worſe furniſhed.

The country about Canea is charming, between the town and the firſt mountains; ſo is likewiſe all the way between the town and the gulph of la Suda; for there are nothing but foreſts of tall olive trees, diverſified with pleaſant fields, vineyards, flower gardens, and purling ſtreams, ſhaded with myrtle and laurel. The chief revenue of this town conſiſts of olive oil. Long. 24. 15. E. Lat. 35. 28. N.

CANENS, in fabulous hiſtory, the wife of Picus, king of the Lauretans, whoſe huſband being turned by Circe into a wood-pecker, lamented him till ſhe diſſoved into air.

CANEPHORÆ, Κανηφόροι, in Grecian antiquity, virgins who when they became marriageable, preſented baſkets filled with little curioſities to Diana, to gain leave to depart out of her train, and change their ſtate of life.

CANEPHORIA, in Grecian antiquity, a ceremony uſed at a feaſt celebrated by the Athenian virgins on the eve of their marriage day; in which the maid, conducted by her father and mother, went to the temple of Minerva, carrying with her a baſket full of preſents, to engage the goddeſs to render the marriage ſtate happy; or, according to others, to make her ſome reparation for abandoning her party.

CANEPHORIA, is alſo the name of a feſtival of Bacchus, celebrated particularly by the Athenians; when the young virgins

gins carried golden baſkets filled with fruit, which were covered to conceal the myſtery from thoſe who were not initiated into the ceremonies of that God.

CANETO, a ſmall town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the river Oglio. It was ſeveral times taken and retaken in queen Anne's wars. It is twenty miles weſt of Mantua, and eighteen eaſt of Cremona. Long. 10. 45. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

CANGE (CHARLES DU FRESNE ſieur DU) one of the moſt learned writers of his time, was born at Amiens, Dec. 18, 1610, and ſtudied at the Jeſuits college in that city, and afterwards applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law at Orleans. He gained great reputation by his works, among which are, 1. The Hiſtory of the Empire of Conſtantinople under the French emperors. 2. John Cinnamus's ſix Books of the Hiſtory of the Affairs of John and Manuel Comnenus, in Greek and Latin, with hiſtorical and philological notes. 3. *Gloſſarium ad Scriptores mediæ & infimæ Latinitatis.*

CANINIUS (ANGELO) one of the moſt learned grammarians in the ſixteenth century, was born at Anghiari, a city of Tuſcany, called in Latin *Anglara*, whence he derived the ſurname of *Anglarienſis*. He taught the oriental languages at Venice, Padua Boulogne, Rome, and in Spain, and alſo read lectures at Paris. He wrote a Treatiſe of Helleniſm, a Greek Grammar, a Latin Tranſlation of Simplicius's Commentary upon Epictetus's Manual, and many other works. He died in the year 1557.

CANISIUS (PETER) a learned provincial of the Jeſuits, born at Nimeguen, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the council of Trent, and wrote, among ſeveral other works, *Summa Doctrinæ Chriſtianæ*. He died in 1597, aged ſeventy-ſeven.

CANISIUS (HENRY) a native of Nimeguen, and one the moſt learned men of his time, was the nephew of the former. He was profeſſor of canon law at Ingolſtadt, and wrote a great number of books, the principal of which are, 1. *Summa Juris Canonici.* 2. *Antiquæ Lectiones*, in ſeven volumes, quarto, and reprinted in four volumes folio; this is a very valuable work. He died in 1609.

CANITZ (the baron DE) a celebrated German poet, of an illuſtrious family, in Brandenburgh, flouriſhed in the laſt century, and greatly improved the German poetry. He attempted ſeveral kinds of poetry with ſucceſs; but ſeems to have excelled in ſatire; and nothing can appear more natural, nor more eaſy, than his verſe; his poems are not however very numerous.

CANO. See CANUS.

CANO, a kingdom of Nigritia, in Africa, ſeated under the tropic of Cancer. The inhabitants, who are herdſmen and tillers of the ground, live in villages. It produces abundance of corn, rice, and cotton; but is not without deſerts and mountains. Theſe laſt are woody; and near them are many good ſprings of water; the woods produce many wild citrons and lemons, which are well taſted. In the middle of this country is a town of the ſame name, with walls and houſes made of clay; the inhabitants are addicted to merchandiſe, and are rich and civil. The king was formerly very powerful, but was conquered by the king of Tombut, and became his tributary; but whether this be the caſe now, or not, we cannot ſay. The town is ſeated in 16. 18. eaſt longitude, and 21. 5. north latitude.

CANOBIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſeated on the weſtern bank of the lake Maggiore, between the towns Palanza and Locarno. It is thirty miles weſt of Como. Long. 8. 47. E. Lat. 45. 55 N.

CANOPUS, in pagan mythology, one of the deities of the ancient Egyptians, and, according to ſome, the God of Water. It is ſaid, that the Chaldæans, who worſhipped fire, carried their fancied deity through other countries to try its power, in order that, if it obtained the victory over the other gods, it might be acknowledged as the true object of worſhip; and it having eaſily ſubdued the gods of wood, ſtone, braſs, ſilver, and gold, its prieſts declared, that all gods did it homage. This the prieſts of Canopus hearing, and finding that the Chaldæans had brought their god to contend with Canopus, they took a large earthen veſſel, in which they bored ſeveral holes, which they afterwards ſtopped with wax, and having filled the veſſel with water, painted it of ſeveral colours, and fitting the head of an idol to it, brought it out, in order to contend with the Chaldæan deity. The Chaldæans accordingly kindled their fire all around it; but the heat having melted the wax, the water guſhed out through the holes, and extinguiſhed the fire; and thus Canopus conquered the god of the Chaldæans.

The abbe la Pluche takes this imaginary deity to have been originally no more than a veſſel uſed by the Egyptians to exhibit to the people the depth of the overflowing of the Nile; and obſerves, that it probably had as many pints as the depth of the water had fathoms or cubits, and adds, that they ſometimes put upon the vaſe the figure of a man's head as a ſymbol of induſtry or huſbandry; at others, the head of a young woman, to mark the ſtate of the Nile under the ſign Virgo; and at others, the head of a dog, to ſignify the ſtate of that river at the time of the riſing of the dog-ſtar.

CANSO, a port-town of Nova Scotia, in North America, ſeated on a narrow ſtreight, which ſeparates Acadia from Cape Breton. Near this is a fine fiſhery for cod. Long. 62. 10. W. Lat. 46. 0. N.

CANTACUZENUS (JOHANNES) a celebrated hiſtorian, and emperor of Conſtantinople, where he was born, of a noble family. He was bred to letters and to arms, and admitted to the higheſt offices of the ſtate. The emperor Andronicus loaded him with wealth and honour, made him generaliſſimo of his forces, and was deſirous of having him join him in the government; but this he refuſed. Andronicus dying in 1341, left to Cantacuzenus the care of the empire till his ſon, John Paleologus, who was then but nine years of age, ſhould be fit to take it upon himſelf. This truſt he faithfully diſcharged, till the empreſs and patriarch of Conſtantinople, forming a party againſt him, declared him a traitor; on which many of the nobility and the army beſought him to aſcend the throne; and accordingly he was crowned on the 21ſt of May, 1342. This was followed by a civil war, which laſted five years, when John was admitted a partner with him in the empire, and their union was confirmed by his giving him his daughter in marriage; but ſuſpicions and enmities ſoon ariſing, the war broke out again, and continued till John took Conſtantinople, in 1355. A few days after, Cantacuzenus unwilling to continue the effuſion of blood, abdicated his ſhare of the empire, and retiring to a monaſtery, took the habit of a monk, and the name of Joaſaphus. His wife alſo retired to a nunnery, and changed her name of Irene for that of Eugenia. In this retirement he lived till the year 1411, when he was upwards of an hundred years of age. Here he wrote a Hiſtory of his own Times, a Latin tranſlation of which, from the Greek manuſcript, was publiſhed by Pontanus at Ingolſtadt, in 1603; and a ſplendid edition was printed at Paris, in 1645, in three volumes folio, of the original Greek, and Pontanus's Latin verſion. He alſo wrote an Apology for the Chriſtian Religion againſt that of Mahomet, under the name of Chriſtodulus.

CANTARINI (SIMON) a famous painter, called the Peſareſe, from his being born at Peſaro, was the diſciple and imitator of Guido. He died at Verona, in 1648.

CANTAZARO, an epiſcopal city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the territory of Calabria Ulterior. It is the reſidence of the governor of the province, and is ſeated near the ſea, eighteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Nicaſtro. Long. 17. 0. E. Lat. 38. 59. N.

CANTEMIR (ANTIOCHUS) eſteemed the founder of the Ruſſian poetry, was the youngeſt ſon of prince Cantemir, and was born at Conſtantinople. He was but two years old when his father, who had loſt his fortune, was obliged to take refuge in Muſcovy with all his family. Antiochus was brought up under the direction of Demetrius his father, who himſelf took care to cultivate his good diſpoſitions, and and the ſucceſs anſwered his moſt flattering hopes. His father, when dying, beſought the czar to nominate that ſon to ſucceed to his eſtates who ſhould render himſelf moſt capable of ſerving the ſtate by his application to the arts and ſciences, adding, that he believed Antiochus would be the perſon. Under the moſt ingenious profeſſors, whom the czar had invited to Peterſburgh, he learned mathematics, phyſic, hiſtory, moral philoſophy, and polite literature, without neglecting the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures, to which he had a great inclination. Scarce had he finiſhed his academic courſe, when he printed A Concordance to the Pſalms in the Ruſſian language, and was elected member of the Academy. The affairs of ſtate, in which he was ſoon after engaged, did not make him quit his literary purſuits. In order to make himſelf uſeful to his fellow-citizens, he compoſed his ſatires, to ridicule certain prejudices which had got footing among them. He compoſed eight of theſe, filled with happy thoughts, much pleaſantry, and ſolid inſtructions. When but twenty-three years of age, he was nominated miniſter at the court of Great Britain, and his dexterity in the management of public affairs was as much admired as his taſte for the ſciences. He had the ſame reputation in France, where he went in 1738, in quality of miniſter plenipotentiary, and ſoon after was inveſted with the character of ambaſſador extraordinary. The wiſe and prudent manner in which he conducted himſelf during the different revolutions which happened in Ruſſia during his abſence, gained him the confidence and eſteem of three ſucceſſive princes; and in the midſt of a multitude of embaraſſments, into which he was thrown, he did not neglect his ſtudies. He died of a dropſy, at Paris, in 1744, at forty-four years of age, regretted by the court, as an able miniſter; by his country, as a zealous citizen; by the republic of letters, as an illuſtrious member; and by thoſe who were acquainted with him, as a faithful friend. Beſides,

ſides, the pieces already mentioned, he wrote, 1. Some Fables and Odes. 2 A Tranſlation of Horace's Epiſtles into Ruſſian verſe. 3. A Proſe Tranſlation of Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds; and, 4. Algarotti's Dialogues on Sight. The abbé Guaſco has written his Life in French, and tranſlated his Satires into that language.

CANTERBURY, the capital city of the county of Kent, is thought to be the ſame that was called Durovernum by the Romans, from three Roman roads meeting at this place, and from the many Roman coins dug up, in and about the city. In the time of the Saxon heptarchy it was the capital city of Kent, and the ſeat of its kings. It was greatly ſhattered in the time of the Saxon and Daniſh wars, and ſeveral times almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire, and yet it was rebuilt with greater beauty than before. It had many privileges granted by ſeveral kings, and Henry VI. ordained its government to be by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a ſheriff, twenty-four common-councilmen, a mace and ſword bearer, and four ſerjeants at mace; and it has fourteen pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral; with two markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and a fair on the 29th of Sept. for toys.

What added to the wealth and grandeur of the city was Thomas Becket's ſhrine, which was viſited by devout perſons from all parts, not only of England, but of Europe. It was made an archiepiſcopal ſee by pope Gregory I. who removed it from London; and it has ſince received many benefactions from ſeveral of the archbiſhops.

The principal church in Canterbury is the cathedral, which is very magnificent. In the times of popery it had thirty-ſeven altars, which are now reduced to one communion table. The font is a curious piece of workmanſhip, and was built by Dr. Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter. The Martyrdom, a place ſo called, is at the foot of the ſtairs that go up out of the nave into the choir. It has its name from the murder of Thomas Becket. Here are ſeveral monuments and burial inſcriptions of kings, queens, and great perſons. Near the cathedral is a church for foreign Proteſtants, which is now uſed by the French refugees. This cathedral has been ſeveral times burnt, ſince it was firſt conſecrated, and the laſt time was in 1174, after which it was not quite finiſhed till the reign of Henry V. The ſhrine of Thomas Becket was very rich in gold and precious ſtones, which Henry VIII. ſeized for his own uſe, at the diſſolution of the monaſteries.

The church is very large, and built in the form of a double or archiepicopal croſs. The entrance is through a handſome gate on the weſt ſide, where the front is flanked with two pretty high towers, one of which has a ſpire. The nave is ſeventy-five paces long, ſupported by fourteen large pillars, ſeven on each ſide, which leave but a narrow paſſage to the right and left. From thence we go into the firſt choir up fifteen ſteps, and from thence up fourteen more into another choir, in the form of a ſemicircle, which terminates the ſtructure. In this laſt Thomas Becket was buried. As theſe two choirs are raiſed above the nave, there is under them a large ſubterranean chapel, which has ſerved for the burying place of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction. On the ſide of the firſt choir, to the left as you enter, the church advances outward, and forms a large ſpace or body, which ſerved formerly for the chapter, but is now the part where they preach. In the room of the monks Henry VIII. appointed a dean, an archdeacon, twelve prebendaries, and ſix preachers.

This city is not very large, for it and the ſuburbs are but a mile long, and it is about three in circumference. The form is almoſt round, and the walls are very antique. Likewiſe the houſes are not very extraordinary, and moſt of the ſtreets are narrow. The Walloons who ſettled here firſt with the French refugees have a conſiderable ſilk manufacture. Auſtin, by ſome called the Engliſh apoſtle, was the firſt archbiſhop. The reſidence of the archbiſhop is not here, but at Lambeth, near London, and at Croydon, in Surry.

The city is ſeated in a good air, in a fruitful pleaſant country, and the neighbouring wood ſupplies it with fuel, though coals are in uſe, which are brought from Newcaſtle. It is ſeated on the river Stower, in which there are good trout. With regard to the antiquities of Canterbury, there are many remains of Roman buildings, which ſhew that it was a conſiderable place in the time of the ancient Romans. It is walled round, and has many towers at due intervals, with a deep ditch underneath, and a great rampart of earth within it; but the original ground plot is ſpoiled by churches being built in the middle of the ſtreets. To the ſouth is an old obſcure gate, called Worth-gate, which is under the caſtle, and partly walled up. This is entirely a Roman work, the ſemicircular arch being of Roman brick, and beautifully turned: the piers are of ſtone, and three Roman feet thick. The caſtle was built in the reign of William the Conqueror, and its extending beyond this gate was the occaſion of its being blocked up. This caſtle is much in the ſame form as that of Rocheſter. A little farther within the walls is a high mount, called Dungeon-hill, the top of which is as high as the caſtle, and has a fine proſpect over the city and country. Next to this is Riding gate, through which the Roman road called Watling-ſtreet runs, and paſſes over Barham Downs to Dover. Next to this is another gate, oppoſite to what is called St. Ethelbert's tower, which is the way to the ancient port of Rutupium. Here is a famous monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, two gates of which remain next the city, and are both very ſtately. This monaſtery took up a great compaſs of ground, and was encircled with a very high wall. Canterbury is twenty ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt by eaſt of Rocheſter, fifteen north-eaſt by eaſt of Dover, and fifty-ſeven ſouth-eaſt by eaſt of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 51. 16. N.

CANTERUS (WILLIAM) an eminent linguiſt and philologer, was born at Utrecht, on the 4th of July, 1542. He ſtudied at Louvain and Paris, and gave ſurprizing proofs of his progreſs in Greek and Latin literature. He afterwards viſited the ſeveral univerſities of Germany and Italy, and died at Louvain, on the 18th of May, 1575, in the thirty-third year of his age. He underſtood ſix languages, beſides that of his native country; and notwithſtanding his dying ſo young, wrote ſeveral philological and critical works, among which are, *Notæ, Scholia, Emendationes, & Explicationes in Euripidem, Sophoclem, Æſchylum, Ciceronem, Propertium, Auſonium, &c.* and many tranſlations of Greek authors.

CANTIN (CAPE) a promontory of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, on the coaſt of Morocco. Long. 10. 2. W. Lat. 33. 9. N.

CANTIRE, a peninſula in Scotland, ſtretching into the Iriſh Sea, and weſt of the iſle of Arran.

CANTON, a city of China, in the province of Quangtong, is one of the moſt trading and populous cities in the whole empire. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Taho, which is deep enough for veſſels to come up to the city. It is very large, and conſiſts of three different towns, which are ſeparated by high walls, and together are in the form of a ſquare. The ſtreets are long, ſtrait, narrow, and paved with hewn ſtones. The houſes are nothing but a ground-floor, with mud walls, intermixt with ſome ornaments of brick work, and covered with tiles. The ſtreets are full of ſhops, which have a very neat appearance, and ſome of the markets are covered over as they are in other parts of Aſia. The yamen or palaces of the mandarins take up a great deal of ground, and are handſomely adorned. The idol temples ſurrounded with the houſes of the bonzes are remarkable; as is the hall of Confucius, and the academy where the learned meet. There is here and there a triumphal arch, and at the end of each ſtreet a barrier, which is ſhut up every night ſoon after the gates. Yet with all their precautions there was a fire in the ſuburbs, where the buildings are very ſlight, in 1744, which would have deſtroyed the greateſt part of the city, if commodore Anſon's ſailors had not put a ſtop to it. It had conſumed a hundred ſhops and eleven ſtreets, full of warehouſes, and one merchant was thought to loſe two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. The inhabitants of a higher rank are carried about in chairs, but the common people walk on foot, bare-footed, and generally bare headed. There are no carts or other carriages for goods, but all ſorts of merchandiſe are carried from place to place by porters: artificers and tradeſmen of all ſorts are very numerous, which may well be ſuppoſed, if the city, as ſome affirm, contains a million of ſouls. The inhabitants of this city, as well as other parts of China, value themſelves on their ceremonious behaviour, and calmneſs of temper; which would not be amiſs if they were joined to ſincerity, benevolence, and reſolution. But their affected compoſure of mind is only a cloak for timidity, diſſimulation, and diſhoneſty. Inſomuch, that thoſe who have beſt judged of their conduct, have obſerved that their magiſtrates are corrupt, their people thieviſh, and their tribunals venial, and abounding with artifice. Long. 112. 30. E. Lat. 23. 35. N.

CANTON, or QUANGTONG, a province of China in Aſia, and one of the moſt conſiderable in the ſouthern part of that empire. It is bounded on the north-eaſt by Fokien, on the north by Kiangſi, on the weſt by Quangſi, and the kingdom of Tongking; and on the ſouth by the ſea. It is divided into ten territories, and contains ten cities of the firſt rank, and eighty-four of the ſecond and third, beſides forts and garriſons. This province is diverſified with hills and vallies, and the ſoil is ſo fruitful, that it bears two crops of corn in a year. It has almoſt every commodity that may contribute to the pleaſures of life; as gold, jewels, ſilk, pearls, tin, quickſilver, ſugar, braſs, iron, ſteel, ſalt-petre, ebony, and ſeveral ſorts of odoriferous wood; there is alſo plenty of all ſorts of fruit, as pomegranates, pears, plums, cheſnuts, peaches, bananas, plantanes, pine-apples, oranges and lemons of all ſorts, beſides others we have no name for in

Europe. One ſort of lemons is near the ſize of one's head, and when diſtilled yields a very agreeable water. On the coaſt they have great plenty of fiſh, and turtles or tortoiſes of a very extraordinary ſize. They have variety of birds, and poultry both tame and wild. They hatch the duck eggs in ovens, as they do hen eggs in Egypt. Theſe ducks go down to the ſea-ſhore in the day time, and return home at night.

They have iron wood, which is very cloſe, compact, and extremely hard and heavy; as alſo roſe-wood, which ſerves to make chairs, tables, and other houſhold goods. The mountains are covered with a kind of oſiers, whoſe branches creep on the ground, and grow very long. Theſe ſerve to make mats, hurdles, baſkets, ropes and cables for ſhips. The inhabitants are not good at invention, but they will imitate the pattern that is put into their hands with a great deal of ingenuity.

CARNULEIUS, tribune of the Roman people, obtained the eſteem of the plebeians by his oppoſition to the nobles. He was the author of a ſedition about four hundred and forty-five years before the Chriſtian æra, and obtained for the plebeians the privilege of marrying into the families of the patricians.

CANUS (Melchior) a learned Dominican monk, born at Tarançon, in the dioceſe of Toledo in Spain, was the diſciple and ſucceſſor of Francis Victoria, in the divinity chair at Salamanca. He was preſent at the council of Trent, and in 1552 was made biſhop of the Canaries, but reſigned his biſhoprick, and was made provincial of Caſtile. He wrote ſeveral works which are eſteemed, and died at Toledo, in 1560.

Canus, or Cano (Sebastian) a famous mariner, a native of Guetaria in Spain, was the firſt who ſailed round the world. He embarked with Magellan, who died in the voyage, and returned to Seville on the 8th of September, 1522, after a voyage of three years and one month.

CANUTE, the firſt Daniſh king of England, was the ſecond ſon of Sueno, king of Denmark. This prince, after having been ſeveral times defeated by Edmund Ironſide, at laſt gained ſuch advantage over him, that he conſented to divide the kingdom with him, and Edmund dying a few months after, Canute, notwithſtanding Edmund left two ſons, became king of all England. He began his reign with ſeveral acts of cruelty, cauſing thoſe to be put to death whom he imagined moſt likely to diſpute his poſſeſſion of the crown, and his former wife dying, he confirmed himſelf on the throne by marrying Emma, the widow of king Ethelred. As he was alſo king of Denmark, he, in 1019, went into that kingdom to repreſs the incurſions of the Swedes, and in 1028 ſubdued Norway, and added it to his crown. Thus being poſſeſſed of three kingdoms, he ſeemed to have fully ſatisfied his ambitious views, and therefore, in 1031, going to Rome, preſented great gifts to St. Peter, profeſſed a deep repentance, and acted as if he thought of bribing heaven to overlook his cruelties, by giving a ſhare of his ſpoils to the church and the poor. At his return to England, he applied himſelf to the adminiſtration of juſtice, enacted excellent laws, and ſought to gain the love of his ſubjects. It is ſaid, that to reprove the extravagant flattery of ſome of his courtiers, who extolled him as ſomething more than human, and told him that the land and ſea owned his dominion, he ſeated himſelf in a chair on the ſea-ſhore, dreſſed in his royal robes, and as the tide began to riſe and approach to him, cried with an air of majeſty: "Thou ſea, which belongeſt to me, and thou land which "art mine, know that no one has unpuniſhed reſiſted my "commands; I charge thee therefore to come no farther "upon my land, nor to wet the feet of thy ſovereign lord;" when the ſea approaching, and wetting his feet and his robe, he aroſe, ſaying, "How frivolous is the power of a mo-"narch! none deſerves to be ſo called but he whom the "heavens, the earth, and ſeas obey:" and from that time, it is ſaid, he would never wear a crown. He died at Shaftſbury, in 1036, in the eighteenth year of his reign, and was interred in the old monaſtery at Wincheſter. He left his dominions to his three ſons, Harold, Canute, and Sweno, the firſt ſucceeding him in England, the ſecond in Denmark, and the laſt in Norway.

Canute II. or Hardi-Canute, the ſon of Canute I. and Emma, ſucceeded his half-brother Harold, in 1040, being at the ſame time king of Denmark. He began his reign by ſhewing his averſion to his predeceſſor, whoſe body he ordered to be dug up and thrown into a ditch, but by a ſecond order it was caſt into the Thames. Under the pretence of maintaining his fleet, he oppreſſed the people with the moſt heavy and burdenſome taxes; and was ſo enraged at two of his collectors being killed at Worceſter, that he ordered that city to be plundered and burnt. He was intemperate in his diet, and uſed to ſit at table four times a day, with all the variety of diſhes the ſeaſon could afford; but while he was thus employed in celebrating a Daniſh wedding, he dropped down ſpeechleſs when he was drinking, and thus dying, after a reign of two years, was buried at Wincheſter with his father. By his death a period was put to the tyranny of the Danes, who, for above two hundred years after their firſt invaſion, had ravaged England. He was ſucceeded by his half-brother Edward the Confeſſor, the ſon of king Ethelred and Emma.

There have been ſeveral other kings of Denmark of the ſame name.

CAORLO, a ſmall iſland in the gulph of Venice, which has a town of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. Long. 13. 2. E. Lat. 46. 5. N.

CAPACIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee. It is near three miles from the ſea, and twenty-two from Salerno. Long. 15. 18. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

CAPANEUS, a celebrated captain, who being killed in firſt attempting to ſcale the walls of Thebes, the poets feigned that he had made war on Jupiter, and was ſtruck down by a thunderbolt.

CAPE Breton. See Breton.

Cape-Coast-Castle, the principal fort and ſettlement of the Engliſh, on the Gold coaſt of Guinea, in Africa. This caſtle was firſt built by the Portugueſe, in 1610, who called it Cabo Corſo. In a few years they were diſpoſſeſſed by the Dutch, who enlarged and beautified it. It was afterwards taken by the Engliſh, who rendered it ſtill more ſtrong and agreeable. The parade is twenty feet perpendicular above the ſurface of the rock on which it is built, and forms a quadrangle, open towards the ſea, where there is a platform with thirteen pieces of cannon. The other three ſides are incloſed with buildings, containing many neat handſome apartments and offices, and on the back ſide is a chapel.

The gardens of Cape Coaſt are very large and pleaſant, planted with regular walks. They have all the fruits of the torrid zone, ſuch as lemons, oranges, limes, citrons, guavas, papaws, plantanes, bananas, cocoa nuts, tamarinds, pine-apples, Indian cabbages, and many fruits and herbs from Europe. On the top of a hill, three quarters of a mile from the caſtle, there is a little round tower, called Phipps's tower, which mounts ſeven guns; and at the ſame diſtance, eaſt-by-north, is another Engliſh fort, which formerly belonged to the king of Denmark. It ſtands on a hill, which is inacceſſible on all ſides but one, and there are twenty-one pieces of cannon, which they make uſe of for ſalutations, but the fort itſelf is ruinous. The caſtle itſelf mounts fifty pieces of cannon.

The Negroe town by the ſide of the caſtle is well enough, conſidering the mean low buildings of which it conſiſts. There are converts to Chriſtianity among the inhabitants, who are pretty much civilized, and affect the European compliments, I mean the cabuſhiers or better ſort of them. Some authors talk of their cloathing, but the richeſt of them wear nothing but a cloth wrapt round their middle, and the meaneſt have hardly wherewithal to hide their nakedneſs. Even the governor's miſtreſs, when I was there, had nothing but a wrapper, being quite naked from the waiſt upwards, only her hair, or rather wool, was finely adorned with pieces of gold. I could learn nothing of their religion, for when I aſked one of their principal men where he thought he ſhould go after he was dead; he anſwered, "Me "go there," pointing to the ſky: I then demanded how he knew it, he replied, "Me no ſavee, white man tell me ſo." However, they have their fetiſh days once a week, which is a day of reſt, but different perſons keep a different day. I could diſcover no kind of worſhip that they had, but as I was roving in the neighbourhood of the coaſt, I ſaw on the top of a hill ſeveral heads, and other things made of clay, here and there, which I imagine were their idols. The people at this place are very dexterous fiſhermen, and will ſend out an hundred canoes at a time, which generally come home freighted. Fiſh ſeems to be a principal part of their ſubſiſtence, for I was entertained with little elſe at one of their houſes. The women are employed in grinding their Indian corn, which is done by manual labour in the open ſtreet. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 4. 40. N.

Cape of Good Hope, the moſt ſouthern promontory of Africa. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1493, and was at firſt called the Cape of Torment, on account of the terrible tempeſts that are frequent at this place. But it was afterwards changed to the preſent name. The natural inhabitants of the country adjoining to the Cape are called Hottentots, which is the name they give themſelves. Some authors have puzzled themſelves about the origin of theſe people, but to very little purpoſe; for as they are ignorant of letters, it cannot be ſuppoſed that they themſelves can give much light into this affair. Nor will their language afford us any help, for there is no analogy between that and any other that we know, but on the contrary it is a compoſition of the ſtrangeſt ſounds that ever were uttered by any people. Some have compared it to the noiſe of turkey-cocks,

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the chattering of magpies, and the hooting of owls; inſomuch, that thoſe who have reſided among them many years, have never been able to learn it entirely, with the utmoſt ſtudy and application. One reaſon is, that the pronunciation depends upon ſuch colliſions or claſhings of the tongue againſt the palate, and upon ſuch vibrations and inflections of that member, as a ſtranger is not able to imitate. With regard to the temper of the Hottentots, they are the lazieſt people under the heavens, and a monſtrous averſeneſs to thought and action runs through every one of their nations; inſomuch, that they ſeem to place their whole happineſs in indolence and ſloth; for if they are not rouzed by any preſent appetite or neceſſity, they are as deaf to employment as a log. In reſpect of diet they are a very filthy people. They eat the guts of beaſts after they are waſhed, but not before, as ſome have aſſerted. They boil them in the blood of the beaſt when they can; otherwiſe they broil them. But they are ſo naſty while they do this, that it will turn the ſtomach of any European. When meat is ſet before them, they devour it with aſtoniſhing greedineſs and diſpatch. Yet notwithſtanding this, if they continue to obſerve their own cuſtoms, and don't debauch themſelves with ſtrong liquors, they live to a great age. From their infancy they ſmear themſelves with butter and ſheep's fat, mixed with ſoot, to make themſelves black, they being naturally of an olive complexion. Their cloaths are ſheep ſkins, which they faſten about their neck like cloaks, and dawb them in the ſame manner, unleſs they are poor and cannot afford it, and yet they abominate the fat of fiſh. Some think this anointing is a preſervative againſt the effects of the ſun's heat. They have a very offenſive ſmell, and their hair looks like black wool, clotted together.

They have flat noſes and thick lips, eſpecially the uppermoſt. Their ſtature is from five to ſix feet high, but their women are a great deal leſs. Their heads are large, and their eyes in proportion. Their teeth are as white as ivory, their hair woolly, and as black as jet. The men have large broad feet, the women ſmall, and more delicate; and both men and women let their nails grow without ever paring them. Their limbs and bodies are always ſtrait, without any care being taken of them in their childhood. The women, after eight days, lug the children about on their backs, till they are able to crawl about themſelves. The women have an excreſcence, or flap, which covers the private parts of all, and in ſome hangs down very long. They are not aſhamed of it, but will let any man examine it for a pipe of tobacco, or a dram of brandy. Some travellers have ſuppoſed that the women where they are circumciſed have ſuch a flap; but this is contrary to experience, for in thoſe parts of Guinea where this cuſtom prevails, they have no ſuch excreſcence; for if there was, the marks of ſuch a large amputation muſt remain, and muſt neceſſarily be ſeen, becauſe all the girls go ſtark naked till a certain age. But perhaps too much has been ſaid on this ſubject, and yet ſuch a remarkable deviation of nature could not well be paſſed over in ſilence. For the ſame reaſon a cuſtom of theirs muſt not be omitted, which is the depriving every male of one of his teſticles; and this is religiouſly obſerved among all the Hottentot nations, when the boy is about eight or nine years of age. It is performed with a great deal of ceremony, and ſome expence, for they make a feaſt on this occaſion, and the remainder of the day is ſpent in ſmoaking, ſinging, and dancing. The ground of this cuſtom is altogether unknown, and this is no wonder, becauſe the Hottentots themſelves alledge no reaſon but a cuſtom which has prevailed among them through all generations. The males till they are eighteen converſe only with the women, and at that age they are received into the company of the men, with a great deal of odd ceremony.

We ſhall now proceed to the cuſtoms of this extraordinary people; and in the firſt place ſhall give an account of their government, for every nation has a chief, called Konquer, who commands the army, conducts the negotiations of peace, and preſides in the councils. His apparel is the fineſt tyger or cat ſkins that can be got; and ſince the Dutch came, he wears a braſs crown at the head of his army, on every ſolemn occaſion. The Dutch preſent one to every nation in their alliance. His immediate buſineſs is only to govern the kraal or village wherein he reſides. When there is a council of the captains of the ſeveral kraals, he ſits in the middle. He has no revenue, but his perſon is had in reverence. His dignity is hereditary, but before his admittance he is obliged to ſwear he will not change their cuſtoms. At this time he is obliged to feaſt the captains of the kraals with a fat ox and a couple of ſheep. The captains wives are preſent, but are not admitted to eat with the men, but are forced to be contented with broth only. The next day the chief's wife treats the women in the ſame manner, and then it is the mens turn to feed upon broth. The captain of a kraal adminiſters juſtice, and in time of war has, under the chief of the nation, the command of the troops furniſhed by his kraal. He is admitted to his government in the ſame manner, and with the ſame feaſt as the chief. He is judge in caſes of murder, thefts, and other crimes, committed within his juriſdiction. State criminals are tried by the chief, aſſiſted by the captains of villages. Theſe the Dutch have diſtinguiſhed by giving them a cane with a braſs head. In public councils, affairs are determined by a majority of voices. However, their authority is but little regarded, for when they quarrel and fight, the captain knows he cannot quiet them, and therefore pretends not to hear what they are doing, unleſs there happens to be murder committed.

In every kraal they have a ſort of doctor, who pretends to great ſkill in herbs and plants, but he chiefly confines himſelf to manual operations. They keep their remedies very ſecret, for they deal in nothing but noſtrums. However, the old women run away with a great deal of the practice, chiefly among their own ſex. Next to the doctor is the prieſt, if he may be ſo called, whoſe buſineſs is to direct the offerings and the ceremonies of marriage and burying. He likewiſe deprives the boys of a teſticle, and ſews up the wound with the nerve of a beaſt. Neither he nor the doctor have any ſalary, or perquiſite; unleſs a feaſt or merry-making is ſuch. A calf or a lamb is an extraordinary reward.

With regard to religion, the Hottentots have been reputed atheiſts; but thoſe who have lived among them ſay, they believe in a God, and ſay he is a good man, who does nobody any hurt, and that he dwells far above the moon. But they never worſhip him, nor pay him any act of devotion. Some of them ſay their firſt parent ſinned, and that God curſed all their poſterity with hardneſs of heart, but this notion is plainly of European original. They worſhip the moon with invocations, dancings, and noiſes, and call her Gounja. They believe ſhe has the diſpoſal of the weather, and invoke her for ſuch as they want. Their aſſemblies for this purpoſe are always at the full and change of the moon. The Hottentots likewiſe adore an inſect, which is of the ſize of a child's little finger. The back is green, the belly ſpeckled with white and red; it has two horns on its head, and only two wings. When it comes to a kraal, the inhabitants aſſemble about it in tranſports of devotion. They ſing and dance round it while it ſtays in the higheſt raptures. They throw the powder of an herb towards it, and cover the tops of their huts, and the whole area of the kraal with the ſame powder. They likewiſe kill two fat ſheep, as a thank-offering for this high honour. If this inſect lights upon a Hottentot, they look upon him as a man without guilt, and reverence him ever after; and the fatteſt ox belonging to the kraal is immediately killed on the occaſion. The ſaint has the entrails, and the cawl twiſted like a rope, and powdered with the herb buchu, is put like a collar about his neck.

Beſides this, they conſecrate rivers, mountains, fields, and woods, to the memory of their ſaints and great men, and when they paſs by any ſuch place, they enumerate the virtues of the deceaſed, and beg protection for them and their cattle. Add to this, that they talk of an evil being which afflicts them with all kinds of evils, and him they worſhip out of fear; but none of them pretend they have ever ſeen him. Theſe tenets they never could be perſuaded to forſake; for which reaſon no Hottentot ever died a Chriſtian; and the moſt accompliſhed miſſionaries have always laboured in vain. They have other ceremonies which they uſe at public rejoicings, on particular occaſions, which would be endleſs to deſcribe, and therefore we ſhall only ſay, that they are worthy of the Hottentots.

When a Hottentot man wants to marry any woman, he applies to the father, or if he be dead to the neareſt relation, and ſeldom meets with a denial. When the wedding is going to be performed, the bridegroom has two or three fat oxen killed, with the fat of which the men and women daub themſelves all over, and then powder themſelves laviſhly with buchu, and the women likewiſe paint their chins and cheeks with red chalk, which make them look frightfully. This done, the men ſquat themſelves down in a ring, and the bridegroom in the middle. The women do the ſame at ſome diſtance, with the bride in the centre. Then the prieſt ſprinkles firſt one and then the other with his urine, till his whole ſtock is exhauſted. While this is doing, the cleanly decent couple endeavour to rub it into their bodies with their long nails; then the prieſt wiſhes them much happineſs, and a ſon before the end of the year, which concludes the ceremony. Theſe marriage rites are certainly the naſtieſt and the moſt unworthy of human creatures that ever were practiſed. They are not confined to any number of wives, though they ſeldom take above three; either party may obtain a divorce by ſhewing a ſufficient cauſe to the men of the kraal where they live, and it is ſaid they puniſh adultery with death. A widow is obliged to cut off the joint of a finger every time ſhe marries again.

When a couple are married, they build themſelves a hut. When this is done, the wife has the care of ſeeking and

dreſſing the family proviſions; while the man devotes himſelf to eating, drinking, ſmoaking, idling, and ſleeping ever after, unleſs he goes a-hunting, or fiſhing if he lives near the ſea. He likewiſe eaſes the woman a little in the care of the cattle. They have their ſeparate apartments, for they never lie a night together, and always ſhow a great indifference; for if there be twenty men and their wives in one hut, it is impoſſible to tell who and who are together. The woman carries her young child on her back, and gives it the nipple to ſuck over her ſhoulder. If ſhe have ſeveral children, they all follow her wherever ſhe goes, if they can walk about. She is continually ſmoaking herſelf, and teaches them to ſmoak as ſoon as poſſible.

The apparel of the Hottentots, as already obſerved, is a beaſt's ſkin thrown over their ſhoulders, and to adorn their heads, they load it with ſoot and fat, which, growing hard, looks like a cap of black mortar, and there is no hair to be ſeen; over this, in cold ſeaſons, they wear caps of wild cat or lamb ſkin, tied on with two ſtrings. About the man's neck there hangs a little greaſy bag, in which he carries his knife, if he has one, his pipe, tobacco, and other trifles. They have generally three ivory rings on their left arms, to which they tie a bag with their proviſions when they travel. They likewiſe carry two ſticks in their right hand, one of which is pointed for a dart. In their left they have a ſmall ſtick, to which the tail of a beaſt is faſtened; this ſerves them for a handkerchief. The fore part of the bodies, both of men and women, is always bare, except their private parts, which are covered with a ſquare piece of a ſkin of a wild beaſt, with the hair-ſide outwards. It is faſtened by two ſtrings tied round their waiſt. Beſides this, from the hips downward they are quite naked. But when they paſs rocks or ſtoney places they wear ſandals, cut out of the raw hide of an oxe or elephant. The women wear caps made of the ſkin of a wild beaſt all the year; they are made like a ſugar-loaf. In other things they dreſs like the men, only they have two mantles, one over another, and they cover their backſide with a piece of ſkin tied round their waiſts. The girls and women alſo wear ſlips of ſheep or calves ſkin about their legs, ſometimes to the number of an hundred. Theſe rings are not made of ſheep's guts, as has generally been aſſerted. It has likewiſe been ſaid too that the men wear them as well as the women, but this is another miſtake. However, it is true enough that they eat theſe rings when other proviſions are wanted. Since the Europeans have ſettled amongſt them, they wear braſs buttons and bits of looking-glaſs in their hair, and braſs ear rings in their ears. They have likewiſe introduced braſs and glaſs beads for necklaces and bracelets, ſometimes to the number of half a dozen; they chooſe the ſmalleſt they can meet with for their necks and arms, and the large ones are tied about their waiſt.

The victuals of the Hottentots are the fleſh and entrails of cattle, and of certain wild beaſts. They ſeldom kill their cattle, unleſs for a feaſt, or when they have nothing elſe to eat. Thoſe that die naturally are as much eſteemed as any. Their general diet is fruits, roots, and milk; but ſometimes they have veniſon, and ſometimes fiſh. They reckon the guts and other entrails of cattle the greateſt delicacy. They have no ſet times for meals, but eat at any time of the day or night, when they have an appetite. They eat no ſwine's fleſh, nor fiſh without ſcales. The men abſtain from hares and rabbits; the women from blood, and the fleſh of the mole. They are all extremely fond of tobacco, and will do almoſt any thing to obtain it. They will never ſerve an Eupean, unleſs tobacco be a part of their wages. They have a ſort of wild hemp called dacha, which they ſmoak as tobacco, but it affects their imagination, diſturbs their brain, and often throws them into downright madneſs; when they will rave, ſtare, and perform a thouſand extravagant actions. They have a root called kanna, of whoſe virtues they have an extravagant opinion, and they will run twenty miles of an errand for a ſmall bit of it. It has intoxicating qualities, and throws them into the higheſt extacies of joy The Dutch have taught them to be fond of ſpirituous liquors, and as arrack is the cheapeſt, they are often drunk with it.

The huts of their kraals or villages are ranged in a circle. Some conſiſt of about twenty huts, and ſome are ſo large as to contain three, four, or five hundred ſouls. The cattle are lodged in the middle, which ſometimes amount to ſeveral thouſands. The huts are cloſe to each other, and reſemble ovens. They are built with ſticks and mats, in an oval form, the longeſt diameter of which is fourteen feet, and the ſhorteſt ten. Thoſe of the rich have double coverings of mats, or rather mats within, and ſkins on the outſide, which always keep out the rain and ſun. They have no windows, and the paſſage into them is only three feet high, and in windy weather they have a ſkin which is faſtened to the top of it, and falling down, ſhuts it up. The cieling or top of the huts is ſo low, it will not admit them to ſtand upright in them, which obliges them to ſquat down on the ground. They contain a family of about ten or twelve perſons. The furniture is two or three pots for cookery, a pot or two for drinking, and earthen veſſels for milk and butter, mantles, bows and arrows, darts and ſticks. The beds are holes dug on each ſide, which they ſleep in; and every one has a particular hole. In the middle there is a hole to make a fire in. They have no other bed cloaths but their mantles, which they call croſſes. Every hut has a dog or two, which they turn out every night to guard the cattle, and are very uſeful on that account. He is of a very generous nature, though horrid ugly to look at. His ſnout is long, his ears erect, his tail long and ſmall, and drags on the ground. His hair, which is long, points every way, and greatly contributes to his diſagreeable appearance.

The occupations among the Hottentots are, butchers, ſkinners, taylors, ſmiths, workers in ivory, makers of mats, ropes, and pots. The ſame perſon is generally ſkinner and taylor: and all his buſineſs as taylor is to make mantles or croſſes, at which time he uſes the bone of a fiſh for an awl, and the ſinews of beaſts for thread. The workers in ivory make handſome rings of an elephant's tooth for the arms. The mat-makers are generally women, who gather reed flags, and bulruſhes, for their work. The rope makers uſe the ſame materials to make ropes of an inch diameter, and four yards in length, which are very ſtrong. Every family make their own pots too of common mould, with ants eggs to bind it together; and when they have blended them into a kind of dough, they raiſe them with their hands as a pye is made in theſe parts. When they are baked, they are as black as jet. The ſmiths melt their iron from the oar, and beat it into weapons with ſtones, which is all the uſe they make of that metal.

The Hottentots are not without their muſic; but their inſtrument is a poor one, which they call gom-gom, and is like the bladder and ſtring which we call a ſtrum-ſtrum. But they play upon it with their mouths, by means of ſlit quills put upon the ſtring; and the notes are owing, like thoſe of a jew's-harp, to the various modulations of the breath. Inſtead of a bladder, they have a cocoa-nut ſhell, with the mouth downward; and when they play, they move it backwards and forwards with the left hand, to vary the ſound. When three or four play on them together, the ſound is well enough. They have likewiſe ſomething like a kettle-drum, made with a ſheep-ſkin over an earthen pot. Theſe women only play upon with their fingers. The ſinging conſiſts chiefly in the various repetition of the monoſyllable ho, ho, and two or three ditties after their way.

Every man among them is a huntſman and a ſoldier, making uſe of the ſame weapons for both. In war they make uſe of oxen, as they do of elephants in other places; they being trained up for that purpoſe, and by ſtamping, kicking, and goring, they make dreadful havock among the enemy. Thoſe that gain the victory make ſuch a dreadful yelling, roaring, and ſcreaming, that it is ſhocking to hear them. The occaſion of war is commonly the ſtealing of cattle, carrying off the wives, or burning of graſs. This laſt is generally accidental. However, one battle generally decides the war.

The Hottentot doctors, for colics and pains of the ſtomach, uſe cupping with an ox's horn. When it is fixed on, and has remained for ſome time, they take it off, and ſcarify the part with a knife. Then they fix the horn on again, and let it remain till it is full of blood, which is generally in two hours time. If the pain flies to another part, they rub it well with hot fat. If that fail of giving eaſe, they cup it. In ſome caſes, they let blood with a ſtrap and knife. The ſtrap is tied about the arm, to raiſe the vein. In head achs, they ſhave the head with a knife well ſharpened. They likewiſe ſhave the head in furrows, upon the death of a near relation, when they are not able to make the uſual ſacrifices. They purge with a few drops of the juice of aloes, in warm broth.

When a Hottentot, through ſickneſs, is ready to expire, their relations and friends make a terrible howling; and when he is actually dead, there is ſuch a ſcreaming, crying, howling, yelling, roaring, and clapping of hands, that they may be heard ſeveral miles off. Then they tie him neck and heels together, and ſeek for a hole to bury him in; which is a cleft in a rock, or a hole in the ground made by a wild beaſt. They are attended by all the kraal to the grave, both men and women, crying Bo, bo, bo! in very mournful accents, wringing their hands. They fill the grave with the mould of ant-hills, great ſtones, and pieces of wood. Then they return back to the hut of the deceaſed, and renew their lamentations in the ſame manner.

When a Hottentot man is ſuperanuated, he is obliged to make over his cattle to his eldeſt ſon, who erects a hut in ſome ſolitary place, and with the conſent of the kraal, which is never denied, the poor old creature is removed thereto. Then they feaſt with an ox, or two or three ſheep,

and

and bid him adieu for ever. The ſuperanuated women are ſerved in the ſame manner. There are many ſtrange and contradictory relations concerning theſe people, which have generally been received as authentic; but we have rejected every thing that is not well founded, without ſtaying to confute every falſe opinion, becauſe it would have rendered this article too long.

With regard to the Dutch, the place where the firſt colony ſettled is the moſt remarkable. In this there are high mountains, fruitful vallies, and a great many brooks and rivers. Even on the flat tops of the mountains, there are fields enamelled with flowers, which, with the ſtreams that fall down from them into the vallies, afford a charming landſcape. Here and there are little groves of trees, proper for building, and other uſes. The plains are covered with flowers, fruit-trees, aromatic herbs, and medicinal plants. Beſides theſe, the ſinging of birds, and the murmuring of brooks render it a delightful abode. In the Table valley the town is ſeated, and has a good fortreſs, with a fine garden belonging to the company. The town contains above two hundred handſome houſes, built of ſtone, with large ſtreets, regularly formed, and gardens behind them. However, moſt of the houſes are but one or two ſtories high, and covered with thatch, on account of the high winds which are here very predominant. On each ſide of the ſtreet there are pent-houſes, to ſhelter the paſſengers from rain. The church is ſpacious, and very ſtrongly built with free-ſtone; but the body of the church is thatch'd. The church yard is of vaſt extent, and incompaſſed with a brick wall.

The hoſpital is a very convenient building, where there is lodging for two hundred perſons. It receives the ſick perſons from the ſhips, who are generally pretty numerous, and are well taken care of. They have another building called the lodge, which ſerves for the company's ſlaves. One ſide of it is for the men, and the other for the women. There is a large hall to dine in, and a priſon to confine thoſe that get drunk, or otherwiſe miſbehave.

There are alſo very handſome ſtables belonging to the company, which will hold ſeveral hundred horſes. The fort is large, ſtrong, and very commodious. About the town there are fine gardens, agreeable vineyards, and fruitful fields, particularly on the ſide of the Salt river. The governor has a fine country-houſe on the north-weſt ſide of the fort.

The Tyger Mountains are twenty-four miles in compaſs, and are the moſt fruitful about the Cape. A great many country-houſes are built thereon, with gardens, vineyards, orchards, &c. But they would be in great want of water to preſerve their fertility, if it was not for a great black cloud which bedews them plentifully every night. Beſides, they have innumerable flocks and herds of ſheep and cattle continually grazing upon them. The Koe-Berg, or Mountain of Cows, is barren. The Blaewe Berg, or Blew Mountain, wants water, and has but few cattle, though deer and elephants are in plenty. In the Groene Kloof, or Green Valley, there are excellent paſtures, and numerous flocks of ſheep. The ſouthern parts are quite full of high mountains. The Steen Bergen, or Stone Mountains, yield excellent ſtone, as good as marble. There is alſo a quarry of red ſtone, as fine as marble, which is tranſported into Holland. Beſides theſe, there are the Bergen Van Noorwegen, the Norway Mountains, the Tafel Berg, or Table Mountain, the Leewen Berg, or Lion Mountain, and the Wind Berg, or the Duivel's Berg, the Wind Mountain, or the Devil's Mountain, on which there are many aromatic herbs, and in the middle of the laſt there are abundance of fine trees; as alſo a ſilver mine, but it will not anſwer the expence of working it.

The moſt barren parts afford mines, which exhale ſulphureous and nitrous vapours, and it is obſervable that dry half-periſhed herbs are an indication of mines, as well as a ſhining ſoil; gold and cinnabar are often found in the ſame mine. Mines of iron have been diſcovered by the Hottentots themſelves, and there are mines of ſilver and copper, but none of tin or lead. All the waters that deſcend from the tops of the mountains are fine and clear, eſpecially if their channels are gravelly or ſtoney. But thoſe that proceed from the ſides of the mountains, and have not a gravelly bed, are reddiſh. Some ſtreams are black, which colour they have from the earth through which they run. Some waters are ſweet, others brackiſh, and ſome turn into ſalt. The brackiſh are very wholeſome, as phyſic, for they work downwards, and promote perſpiration. There are hot baths in the colony of Waven, ninety miles from the Cape, which perform wonderful cures.

The ſtormy winds of the Cape are known all over Europe, of which there are two principal, which ſucceed each other every ſix months. One is from the ſouth-eaſt, and the other from the north-weſt, and are called monſoons. The ſummer monſoon begins in September, when the ſun enters Libra, and then the ſouth-eaſt wind blows, and the ſhips that lie in the road are in ſafety; that is in Soldane Bay, or at the Iſle of Daſten. Theſe ſtorms are not leſs violent on the continent. When people ſtir out of doors at this time they are blinded, or overwhelmed with a cloud of duſt and ſand, every thing is turned topſy-turvy in the colonies. At this time the Table Valley is almoſt rendered deſolate with violent whirlwinds. The other monſoon begins in March, when the ſun enters Aries, and makes their winter, or rather the wet ſeaſon. Now the ſhips muſt anchor in the Table Bay. The fogs which are frequent at the Cape at this time render navigation dangerous, and the inhabitants cannot walk out in ſafety. The ſummer monſoon is dry and wholeſome, but if the wind ceaſes for a day or two, they are almoſt ſuffocated with heat, and annoyed with bad ſmells from corrupted vegetables, which produce pains of the head. Beſides, the air is darkened with ſwarms of flies, gnats, and other inſects. But as ſoon as the wind blows again, the air becomes ſerene, and all the incommodities are removed. In the wet ſeaſon the air is darkened with clouds, and becomes unhealthy, in the ſame manner as on the coaſt of Guinea, and all the ſouthern parts of Africa. Longitude of the Cape, 20. 10. E. Lat. 34. 40. S.

CAPE VERD, a remarkable Cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1420. It is bounded on each ſide by the rivers Gambia and Senegal; in which ſeveral petty kingdoms are contained, of which we ſhall give ſome account. The firſt is Barrah, on the north ſide of the river Gambia, the king of which is tributary to the king of Barſally. Here are two Engliſh factories, one at Gillifree, over-againſt James Fort, and the other at Colar, up a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Gambia. Charles Iſland in this territory is about a muſquet-ſhot from the ſhore. It had a fort formerly, but it is now gone to ruin. James Iſland is oppoſite to Gillifree, from which a ſpit of land and rocks extends a good way to the north-north-weſt, upon which ſeveral ſhips have run a-ground. Beyond Barrah, which extends ſixty miles up the river, there are the kingdoms of Badibu, Sanjally, Barſally, and Yani. Theſe are all but ſmall territories, though dignified with the name of kingdoms. The towns or rather villages that have any thing remarkable, will be mentioned in their order. Long. 18. 10. W. Lat. 14. 46. N.

The inhabitants of theſe countries are blacks, and diſtinguiſhed by the names of Mundingoes, Jolloifs, Pholeys, and Floops. Of theſe the moſt numerous are the Mundingoes. The Portugueſe ſettled here ſoon after they diſcovered theſe parts, and by cohabiting with the Mundingoes, they are now almoſt as black. Theſe have a prieſt yearly ſent over from St. Jago, who chriſtens and marries, which keeps up the name of Chriſtianity among them, and makes them think as well of themſelves as if they were actually white. See FOLEYS, SENEGAL, and GAMBIA.

It is the cuſtom here for every man to take as many wives as he pleaſes, and there are ſome that have no leſs than an hundred, which he may turn off at pleaſure. Thoſe that he finds lying with other men, he ſells for ſlaves. This does not hinder them, or the girls from taking what liberty they pleaſe, for if they are met with alone, they are always very free of their favours. Even the Portugueſe women will make no ſcruple to live with a white man, without the ceremony of marriage. When the man takes home a wife, he makes a feaſt, to which all may come that will, and then they play and dance for three or four days ſucceſſively. The bride is brought home on men's ſhoulders, with a veil over her face, which ſhe keeps on till ſhe has been in bed with her huſband. While the conſummation is going forward, they dance, ſing, beat drums, and fire muſquets. If the woman has had a child or two before hand it is taken no notice of.

The common behaviour of the men is civil enough, and their manner of ſalutation is by ſhaking hands. They wear ſwords ſlung over their right ſhoulders, or carry ſpears about three yards long: but all of them wear knives ſlung by their ſides, and are very dextrous at uſing any ſort of weapon they carry. The women have very eaſy labours, and are generally about again the next day. They dip the new-born child in water three or four times the firſt day, and then rub it over with palm oil. Neither boys nor girls are allowed a clout to cover their nakedneſs till they are nine years old. They name the child when a month old, and circumciſe many of the boys at twelve or fourteen years of age, a little before the rainy ſeaſon comes on. The head man of a town is called Tobaubo Manſa, and by the Portugueſe, Alcade. His province is to ſet the people to work, he being a ſort of governor. The men work the corn-ground, and the women the rice-ground. When the harveſt is ready to be got in, the Alcade divides the crop equally amongſt them.

When a negro dies, all his friends and acquaintance come and howl over him for a day or two, and then they bury him in the ſame room where he died, or very near it. Four

months in the year the climate is very unhealthy to ſtrangers, but the natives in general are pretty healthy. Yet they have dangerous diſeaſes among them, as fevers, the ſmall-pox, king's-evil, Guinea worms, which breed between the ſkin and the fleſh, and a ſwelling in the legs, which is often as thick as their middle. What religion theſe negroes are, is very hard to ſay, for they have very little devotion, but a great deal of ſuperſtition, for they believe moſt people that die are killed by witchcraft; but then they take a ſort of ſcreech-owls, which make a horrid noiſe in the night, to be all witches.

As to the animals in the ſavannahs, there are plenty of deer, wild hogs, buffaloes, geeſe, ducks, quails, doves, and partridges. Theſe laſt have double ſpurs on their legs. In the rivers and lakes there are plenty of crocodiles, whoſe eggs the natives are very fond of. However, this is no wonder, for they will eat almoſt any thing; for inſtance, large ſnakes, guanas, monkeys, pelicans, bald eagles, crocodiles, and ſea-horſes. Long. of Cape Verd 18. 10. W. Lat. 14. 46. N.

CAPE VERD (Iſlands of). Theſe are a collection of iſlands ſeated in the Atlantic ocean, about four hundred miles from Cape Verd, in between twenty-two and twenty-five degrees of longitude, and between fourteen and eighteen degrees of latitude. They are placed in a ſemi-circle, and were diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1440. The principal are ten, namely, St. Anthony, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, the Iſle of Salt, Bonaviſta, the Iſle of May, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava. St. Jago is the capital of all theſe iſlands, and belongs to the Portugueſe.

There are many other remarkable capes, which we ſhall inſert under their proper names.

CAPEL (ARTHUR) lord Capel, of Hadham, was the ſon of ſir Henry Capel, knight. At his firſt appearance in the world he became very famous for his piety, his hoſpitality to his neighbours, and his great charity to the poor, which ſo endeared him to the people, that he was choſen one of the knights for Hertfordſhire, in the parliament which met at Weſtminſter, April 13, 1640, and on the 16th of the ſame month, he delivered a petition from the freeholders of Hertfordſhire, complaining of ſhip-money, projects, monopolies, the ſtar-chamber, high commiſſion-courts, &c. which was the firſt of that kind preſented to the houſe. And in the Long Parliament, which began Nov. 3, 1640, when the city of London promiſed to advance one hundred thouſand pounds for the payment of the Engliſh and Scotch armies, and wanted ſecurity for that ſum, till an act was paſſed for the raiſing of it, he ſtood up in the houſe, and offered his ſecurity for one thouſand pounds, and above an hundred more did the like. He alſo voted for the earl of Strafford's attainder; but being, on the 6th of Auguſt, 1641, advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Capel, of Hadham, he from thenceforward eſpouſed the king's intereſt, with the utmoſt reſolution and fidelity, but at laſt ſhutting himſelf up in Colcheſter, where he was one of the moſt reſolute in its defence, on the ſurrender of that place, after a long and cloſe ſiege, he was obliged to yield himſelf to the mercy of the lord Fairfax, when, in violation of promiſe of quarter given him by the general, he was committed priſoner to Windſor caſtle, and afterwards to the Tower, from whence he made his eſcape, but was diſcovered and taken two days after, and being tried before a high court of juſtice at Weſtminſter-hall for treaſon, and other crimes, he was condemned, and beheaded on a ſcaffold, erected before Weſtminſter-hall, on the 9th of March, 1648-9.

This nobleman was poſſeſſed of almoſt every virtue and accompliſhment that could endear him to his friends in private, or gain him honour and reſpect in public life. He behaved upon the ſcaffold with all the dignity of conſcious virtue, and met death with the ſame intrepidity, with which he had been accuſtomed to face the enemy. He wrote a book of Meditations, publiſhed after his death, to which are added a few of his Letters.

CAPEL (ARTHUR) earl of Eſſex, eldeſt ſon of the former, ſucceeded his father in his honour, and after the Reſtoration, on account of his father's loyalty and ſufferings, and his own perſonal merit, was advanced to the dignity of viſcount Malden, and earl of Eſſex. In 1670 he was ſent ambaſſador to Denmark, where his behaviour, in the affair of the flag, gained him great reputation. The king of Denmark had ordered the governor of Cronenburg to make all the ſhips that paſſed ſtrike to him; and therefore, when this nobleman was paſſing by, the governor let him know that he muſt either ſtrike to him, ſail by in the night, or keep out of his reach; otherwiſe he muſt fire, firſt with powder, and next with ball. The lord Eſſex reſolutely anſwered, That the kings of England made others ſtrike to them, but their ſhips ſtruck to none. He would not ſteal through in the dark, nor keep out of his reach, and if he ſhot at him, he would defend himſelf. The governor fired over him, or according to ſome, tore his rigging. The earl juſtified his conduct at the court of Denmark, by ſhewing treaties, in which it was expreſsly ſtipulated, that the Engliſh ſhips of war ſhould not ſtrike in the Daniſh ſeas; on which the governor of Cronenburg was ordered to beg his pardon upon his knees in the open ſtreet, which he did, the earl ſtanding in a balcony of his lodgings. At his return in 1672 he was ſworn of the privy council, and made lord lieutenant of Ireland, when he made it his whole ſtudy to underſtand the conſtitution, and promote the intereſt of that nation, but was recalled in 1677. When the excluſion of the duke of York was debated in the houſe of lords, he appeared againſt it, and with the earl of Halifax propoſed ſuch limitations of the duke's authority, when the crown ſhould devolve on him, as would diſable him from doing any harm in church or ſtate: but ſeeing that violent meaſures were going on, when the bill of excluſion was brought a ſecond time into the houſe of lords, he argued vehemently for it. In June, 1683, being accuſed by the lord Howard of being concerned in the Rye-houſe conſpiracy, he was committed to the Tower; and on the 13th of July following, he was found in a cloſet in his lodgings there, about nine o'clock in the morning, with his throat cut, from one jugular to the other, and through the windpipe and gullet into the vertebræ of the neck. The coroner's jury the next day brought in their verdict ſelf-murder; but it was then, and has ſince been thought, that he was murdered by Paul Bomeney, a French ſervant who attended him. He was a nobleman ſtrict in his juſtice, tender of his honour, and conſtant to his friend; of the moſt virtuous and religious principles, and of the greateſt ſedateneſs, ſteadineſs, and ſtrength of mind.

It is very remarkable, that great pains were taken by the court to oblige the coroner's inqueſt to bring in their verdict ſelf-murder, and to ſtifle all enquiry into it. Captain Howard, and one of the centinels in the Tower, mentioning ſome ſuſpicions from what they had ſeen, were murdered two days after. Bomeney was made one of the life guards. One Mr. Laurence Braddon, for being active in diſcovering the authors of this inhuman action, was fined two thouſand pounds in the king's bench, and Mr. Hugh Speke one thouſand pounds.

CAPEL (ALGERNON) earl of Eſſex, and ſon of the former, was gentleman of the bed-chamber to king William, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, ſerved under him in Flanders, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Landen, and attended at the great congreſs in 1690. In the reign of queen Anne he was conſtable of the Tower of London, lieutenant-general of her armies, and colonel of dragoons. He died Jan. 10, 1709-10.

CAPELLA (MARCIANUS MINEUS FELIX) a Latin poet, lived about the year 490. He is thought to have been an African and proconſul. Boetius cites him. He wrote a Poem, intitled, *De Nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii, et de ſeptem Artibus liberalibus.* Grotius, when only a boy of fourteen years of age, gave, in 1599, a good edition of this work in octavo, with notes and corrections, by which he reſtored an infinite number of corrupted paſſages, with a ſagacity and judgment that is very aſtoniſhing in a boy of his age.

CAPELLUS (LEWIS) an eminent and learned divine, was born at Sedan, in France, about the year 1579, and became profeſſor of divinity, and of the oriental languages, in the univerſity of Saumur. He was the author of ſeveral learned works, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the controverſy he had with the younger Buxtorf, concerning the antiquity of the Hebrew points, in which he proved that they were not known to the Jews before their diſperſion from Jeruſalem, but were invented by the Maſoreth Jews of Tiberias, about ſix hundred years after Chriſt. He alſo wrote *Critica Sacra*, which is a collection of various readings and errors, crept into the copies of the Bible through the fault of the tranſcribers, a work that took him up ſix and thirty years. He died at Saumur in 1658, at near eighty years of age.

CAPET. See HUGH CAPET.

CAPILUPI (CAMILLUS) a native of Mantua, lived in the ſixteenth century, and wrote a book entitled The Stratagem, in which he relates not only what was perpetrated at Paris during the maſſacre on St. Bartholemew's day, but alſo the artful preparations which preceded that horrid maſſacre.

CAPILUPI (LELIO) of Mantua, the brother of the former, was a celebrated poet in the ſixteenth century. He acquired great reputation by his centos of Virgil, in which he applies the expreſſions of that great poet to the affairs of his time.

He ought not to be confounded with his brothers Hyppolites and Julius Capilupi, who were alſo Latin poets.

CAPISTRAN (JOHN) a Franciſcan friar, lived in the fifteenth century. He was born in the village of Capiſtran, in Italy, anno 1383, and acquired prodigious reputation by

by his fiery zeal and eloquence. He was ſent into Bohemia to convert the Huſſites, and into Hungary and Poland to preach up a cruſade againſt the Turks. He cruelly cauſed a great number of Jews to be burnt in all parts of Sileſia, upon pretence of their behaving irreverently towards the conſecrated bread. He died in 1456, and was canonized in October, 1690, by pope Alexander VIII. He wrote a work on the Power of the Pope and Council, another on the Pains of Hell and Purgatory, and another againſt the Huſſites.

CAPISUCCHI (Blasius) marquis of Monterio, and general of the pope's forces at Avignon, about the end of the ſixteenth century, was famous for his courage and ſkill in military affairs. He performed a remarkable action at the ſiege of Poitiers, in 1569. For the proteſtants, who had laid ſiege to that city, having thrown a bridge over the river in order to make an aſſault, he, with two other good ſwimmers, plunged into the water, and getting under the bridge, cut in ſunder the ropes that faſtened the pieces of it together, on which the bridge ſoon fell into the river. He afterwards ſerved under the duke of Parma, and was general of the pope's army at Avignon and the Venaſſin.

Capisucci (Camillo) marquis of Puy-Catin, and a famous warrior in the ſixteenth century, was brother to the former. He gave ſeveral proofs of his valour at the famous battle of Lepanto, ſignalized himſelf in the wars of the Low Countries, and, after ſeveral campaigns in that inſtructive ſchool, was raiſed to the command of the pope's forces, and gained great reputation in Hungary, where he died in Nov. 1597, in the ſixtieth year of his age. He underſtood the mathematics and fortification, and wrote a book *De Officio Præfecti Caſtrorum*, which his heirs have ſtill in manuſcript.

Capisucchi (Paul) became famous in the ſixteenth century, for the ſeveral employments he enjoyed, and the negociations he performed. He was canon of the Vatican, referendary of both ſignatures, auditor of the rota, biſhop of Neocaſtro, vicar-general of Clement VII. and of Paul III. prefect of the ſignature of grants, and vice-legate of Umbria. He publiſhed ſeveral very uſeful conſtitutions concerning the troubles of Perugia and Avignon, in the government of which he was vice-legate. He died at Rome in 1539.

Capisucchi (Raymond) raiſed to the purple by pope Innocent XI. September 1, 1681, was ſon to the former. At fourteen years old he entered among the Dominicans, and afterwards taught philoſophy publicly at Rome. Innocent X. appointed him ſecretary to the congregation of the index, and ſoon after to the examination of biſhops; and in 1654 created him maſter of the ſacred palace. He wrote, 1. *Controverſiæ theologicæ ſcholaſticæ, morales, dogmaticæ, ſcripturales, ad Mentem Divi Thomæ Aquinatis reſolutæ.* 2. *Appendices ad Controverſias ſupradictas.* 3. *Vita beati Joannis Chiſii*, &c.

CAPITANATA, one of the twelve provinces of the kingdom of Naples. It is bounded on the north by the gulph of Venice, on the eaſt by the Terra-di-Bari, on the ſouth by the Baſilicata, and by the Farther Principato, on the eaſt by the territory of Moliſſa, and a ſmall part of the Ulterior Abruzzo. It is about fifty-three miles in length, and as much where it is broadeſt. The country is generally level and ſandy. There are no trees, and the air is very hot. However, there is ſome good paſture-land near the rivers. The principal towns are Manfredonia, and Monte St. Angelo, which are an united archbiſhoprick. Troja, Aſcoli, Lucera, Veſta, Bovino, and St. Seviero are biſhopricks.

CAPITOL, in antiquity, a caſtle on Mons Capitolinus, at Rome, where there was a temple dedicated to Jupiter, in which the ſenate anciently aſſembled. The capitol conſiſted of three parts, a nave ſacred to Jupiter, and two wings, the one conſecrated to Juno, and the other to Minerva. The front was adorned with three rows of columns, the other ſides with two, and the aſcent from the ground was by an hundred ſteps; the frontiſpiece and ſides were ſurrounded with galleries, in which thoſe who were honoured with triumphs entertained the ſenate at a magnificent banquet, after the ſacrifices had been offered to the gods. Both the inſide and out were adorned with ornaments of prodigious value. In the capitol were alſo a temple to Jupiter the Guardian, another to Juno, and the mint. On the deſcent of the hill was the temple of Concord. This beautiful edifice alſo contained the moſt ſacred depoſits of religion, ſuch as the books of the Sybils, the Ancylia, &c.

CAPITOLINE Games, in Roman antiquity, annual games inſtituted by Camillus, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in remembrance of the capitol's not being ſurpriſed by the Gauls. Plutarch obſerves, that a part of the ceremony conſiſted in the public cryer's putting up the Hetrurians to ſale by auction, and in taking an old man, with a golden bulla tied about his neck, and expoſing him to the public deriſion.

There was another ſort of capitoline games, inſtituted by Domitian, in which profeſſors of all ſorts had a public contention, and rewards and crowns were beſtowed on thoſe poets, champions, orators, hiſtorians, and muſicians, who were victorious. Theſe laſt capitoline games were celebrated every five years, and became ſo famous, that inſtead of calculating time by luſtra, they began, in imitation of the Greeks, to count by capitoline games; but this cuſtom was not of long continuance.

CAPITOLINUS (Cornelius and Julius) two Latin hiſtorians in the third century.

CAPNOMANCY, *καπνομαντεία*, a kind of divination by the ſmoke of ſacrifices, in which it was obſerved what windings and turnings it made, how high it aſcended, and whether in a direct or oblique line, or in wreaths; alſo how it ſmelled, whether of the fleſh that was burning, or any thing elſe.

CAPO d' Istria, a conſiderable town of Italy, on the gulph of Trieſte, with a biſhop's ſee. The Venetians took it by aſſault in 932. The Genoeſe got poſſeſſion of it in 1380, but the Venetians retook it afterwards in 1478; ſince which it has continued in their hands. The air is temperate and healthy, and its chief revenue conſiſts in wine and ſalt. It is eight miles ſouth of Trieſte, and twenty-five north-weſt of Piſino. Long. 14. 0. E. Lat. 45. 48. N.

CAPPEL (Lewis) a learned proteſtant miniſter, and profeſſor of Hebrew at Saumur, was born on the 14th of October, 1585, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his critical learning and excellent works, the principal of which are, 1. *Arcanum Punctuationis revelatum*, in which he proves the novelty of the Hebrew points and accents, againſt the two Buxtorfs. 2. *Critica ſacra.* 3. Commentaries on the Old Teſtament, printed at Amſterdam, with the Defence of the Arcanum. In all his works he diſcovers great judgment and profound learning. He died at Saumur on the 16th of June, 1658.

CAPPERONNIER (Claudius) licentiate of the Sorbonne, and profeſſor of the Greek tongue in the royal college at Paris, was born at Montdidier, in Picardy, in 1671, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by publiſhing an edition of Quintilian, in folio, and writing ſeveral other works, moſt of which are ſtill in manuſcript. He died at Paris on the 24th of July, 1744.

CAPREOLUS (John) a Dominican monk, one of the moſt zealous defenders of St. Thomas of Aquinas, lived in the fifteenth century, and wrote Commentaries on the Maſter of the Sentences, and a Defence of Thomas of Aquinas.

Capreolus (Elias) an excellent civilian and learned hiſtorian, born in Breſcia, in Italy, wrote an Hiſtory of Breſcia, and other works, and died in 1519.

CAPRI, a city and an iſland, ſeated at the entrance of the gulph of Naples, three miles from the Continent, and twenty miles ſouth of the city of Naples. The iſland is four miles long, and two broad. At the weſt end there is a vaſt high rock, inacceſſible by ſea, on which is the town of Capri. This rock is covered with a fruitful ſoil, producing corn, and all manner of delicious fruits. This place was the retirement of the emperor Auguſtus, and the reſidence of Tiberius, where great works were cut out under the rock, with magnificent buildings on the ſurface, which are now all deſtroyed. The city is a biſhop's ſee. Long. 14. 48. E. Lat. 40. 35. N.

CAPRIATA (Peter John) a civilian and hiſtorian, was born at Genoa, and lived in the ſeventeenth century. He wrote, in Italian, the Hiſtory of the Wars of Italy, an Engliſh tranſlation of which was printed in London in 1663.

CAPUA, a famous city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the territory of Lavoro, with an archbiſhop's ſee. The ancient Capua, out of the ruins of which this was built, about two miles diſtant from it, was a celebrated city, of which there ſtill remains ſome monuments of its ancient ſplendor, ſuch as part of a magnificent church, the ruins of a theatre, of ſuperb temples, gates, porticoes, columns, ſubterranean vaults, and beautiful reſervoirs. This city was demoliſhed either by the Vandals or Lombards, and moſt of its fineſt ornaments were carried away to embelliſh New Capua, which, however, falls much ſhort of the beauty and grandeur of the former. It is called Capua the Amorous, and is ſeated on the banks of the river Volurna. It has nothing very remarkable but its fortifications, which in 1718 were built in the modern faſhion. The Spaniards took it in 1734, with the loſs of a great many men, before they could oblige general Traun, who was the commander, to capitulate. It is ſixteen miles north of Naples, twenty-five weſt of Benevento, and ninety-five ſouth-eaſt of Rome. Long. 15. 7. E. Lat. 41. 7. N.

CAPYCIUS (Scipio) a celebrated Latin poet in the ſixteenth century, was born at Naples, of a noble family, and acquired great reputation by his works, and eſpecially by his Poem on the Principles of Things, in which he ſtrives to imitate Lucretius.

CAR, or CARR, (ROBERT) earl of Somerſet, was the ſon of Mr. Carr, of Farnherſt in Scotland, and was born near Edinburgh. He was page to king James I. before his acceſſion to the throne of England; and was, at his coronation, made knight of the Bath; therefore the ſtory told by ſome of our hiſtorians of his introduction to the king at a tilting, about eight years after, is void of foundation. He made ſuch a rapid progreſs in the king's favour, that in 1609 he obtained a grant of the eſtate of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, upon the diſcovery of a flaw in that gentleman's conveyance of it to his ſon. In the next year he was advanced to the poſt of lord treaſurer of Scotland; and in 1611 was created viſcount Rocheſter, and inſtalled knight of the Garter, at the ſame time with the duke of York and the earl of Arundel. After the death of the earl of Saliſbury, lord treaſurer, in 1612, he had the cuſtody of the ſignets, as he had before during the earl's ſickneſs, and often during his abſence; and the diſpatches from all parts were addreſſed to him. The death of that amiable prince, Henry prince of Wales, on the 6th of November, in the ſame year, was an event ſo favourable to the authority of a favourite, that he could ſcarce diſguiſe his joy, which expoſed him to the moſt odious imputations of having occaſioned it. But however innocent he might be of that, he was unqueſtionably concerned in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, who had many years been his great confidant, and to whom he chiefly owed, as that gentleman affirmed, in an expoſtulatory letter to him during his impriſonment, his fortune, underſtanding, and reputation. In return, the viſcount had procured for him the honour of knighthood, and the reverſion of the office of treaſurer of the chamber. This murder was attended with many aggravating circumſtances of treachery and baſeneſs, for the particulars of which ſee the article OVERBURY.

The cauſe of Sir Thomas's death was concealed for a conſiderable time, and his lordſhip was ſo little ſuſpected of it, that on November 4, 1613, he was created earl of Somerſet, and baron of Brancepeth. On the 26th of December was celebrated, with extraordinary pomp and feſtivity, his marriage with the lady Frances Howard, who had been divorced from the earl of Eſſex. In 1614 he was advanced to the poſt of lord chamberlain; but in April 1615 he began to be ſupplanted by ſir George Villiers in the favour of the king, on account of the many inſtances he gave of his inſolence, and his ruin began to be completed in October following, by the diſcovery of the murder of ſir Thomas Overbury, which was communicated to his majeſty at Bewly, the ſeat of the earl of Southampton. On the 18th of that month he was committed to the cuſtody of the dean of Weſtminſter, and on the 2d of November ſent to the Tower; but was not brought to his trial till the 25th of May, 1616, when he was condemned, as his counteſs had been the day before, when ſhe pleaded guilty. But as the management both before and after the trial was of a very extraordinary kind, and reflected ſome diſgrace on the king, their ſentence was not executed; for the counteſs's pardon was ſealed in leſs than two months after, though the earl was confined in the Tower, till the 6th of January, 1621-2, when he obtained his liberty, on condition of his reſiding at viſcount Wallingford's, or in that neighbourhood.

By his counteſs, who died on the 23d of Auguſt, 1632, he had one daughter, named Anne, born in the Tower on the 9th of December, 1615, a lady of the moſt amiable qualities both of body and mind, who was married in 1637 to William lord Ruſſel, eldeſt ſon to Francis earl of Bedford; though that earl was very averſe to his ſon's marrying into that family, and though the earl of Somerſet's circumſtances were ſo reduced, that he was obliged to ſell his houſe and furniture at Chiſwick, to raiſe twelve thouſand pounds for his daughter's fortune. He died in July, 1645, and was interred in the church of St. Paul, Covent-Garden. The rev. Mr. Granger mentioning this nobleman in his Biographical Hiſtory, ſays, that he had the prudence to ſhew a due regard to the Engliſh, without ſlighting his own countrymen. That his talents were neither ſhining nor mean, and that he was habitually a courtier and a ſtateſman.

CARACALLA (MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS) emperor of Rome, was born at Lyons, on the 4th of April, 188, and ſucceeded his father, Septimus Severus, on the 4th of February, 211, when he was proclaimed emperor near Vinci. On his arrival at Rome he put to death the phyſicians for not haſtening his father's death, killed his brother Geta in his mother's arms, and cauſed the great lawyer Papinianus to be put to death, for refuſing either to excuſe or defend his parricide. He at length went into the Eaſt, and filled Alexandria with blood and ſlaughter, ſhamefully deceived his allies, and treated his ſubjects with inhumanity, and cruelty; but his crimes did not go unpuniſhed; for being become the deteſtation of the public, he was aſſaſſinated on the 8th of April, 217, by order of Macrinus his ſucceſſor. He took the name of Caracalla from a kind of garment he brought from Gaul. Though he performed none but the moſt infamous actions, he took the names of Germanicus, Parthicus, and Arabicus; upon which Helvius Pertinax, the ſon of the emperor of that name, ſaid, that he ought alſo to add that of Geticus; but this ſpeech coſt him his life. In ſhort, Caracalla was full of craft and diſſimulation, vicious, and addicted to women, and ſo cruel, that above twenty thouſand innocent perſons were maſſacred by his order, which rendered him the reproach and deteſtation of mankind.

CARACCIOLI (JOHN) though born a gentleman, was obliged to turn writer in his youth, on account of the unhappineſs of his circumſtances; but having the fortune to pleaſe Jane II. queen of Naples, and he yielding to her deſires, ſhe raiſed him to the higheſt poſts, and at length made him ſeneſchal of Naples; but afterwards engaging in ſome ſecret practiſes againſt the ſtate, the queen allured him into her preſence, and then cauſed him to be put to death, in Auguſt 1432.

CARACCIOLI (JOHN ANTHONY) ſon to John Caraccioli, prince of Melphi, and marſhal of France, was biſhop of Troies in the ſixteenth century, and publicly turned Proteſtant in the year 1561, on which he was driven from his dioceſe, and died at Chateauneauf on the Loire, in 1569.

CARACCI. See CARRACCI.

CARACOAS, otherwiſe called ST. JOHN DE LEON, a conſiderable town of America, in Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, and in the territory of Caracoas. It is ſeated in a plain abounding with cattle and cacao-trees, which produces the nuts of which chocolate is made. It was pillaged by the French in 1679. Long. 67. 8. W. Lat. 9. 40. N.

CARACTACUS, a Britiſh king, who reigned jointly with his brother Tododumnus, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery and prudence, in defending the weſtern borders of Shropſhire againſt the Roman forces in this kingdom; but was at laſt, after an obſtinate battle, defeated by Oſtorius the Roman general, and himſelf, his wife and daughter taken priſoners, when he eſcaping to Cartiſmandua, queen of the Brigantes, was betrayed by that princeſs; and together with his family was lead in triumph to Rome; where, being all brought before the emperor, he diſcovered ſuch manly reſolution, and made ſo noble a ſpeech, that the emperor, ſtruck with his magnanimity, freely granted him and his family a pardon.

CARAMANIA, a conſiderable province of Turky, in Aſia, in the ſouth part of Natolia: there are here contrivances to render the rooms airy; theſe are funnels which come out of the room through the roofs of the houſes; however, they take care to cloſe them up in winter. Bajazet united this province to his empire about the year 1488, and ſince that time it has continued in the poſſeſſion of the Turks. Satalia was the capital city, but it is now much decayed.

CARAMANTA, a town of South America, and capital of a province of the ſame name in Terra Firma, and in the audience of Santa Fe. Long. 72. 35. W. Lat. 5. 18. N. The province of Caramanta is extended on both ſides the river Cauca, and is bounded on the north by the diſtrict of Carthagena, on the eaſt by New Granada, on the ſouth by Popayan, and on the weſt by Popayan, and by the audience of Panama. It is a valley ſurrounded on every ſide by very high mountains.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOWITZ (JOHN) a famous caſuiſt, was born at Madrid in 1606. He took the habit of a Ciſtercian monk, was abbot of Melroſe, then of Diſſemburg, ſuffragan of Mentz, and grand vicar of Prague. He at length became a ſoldier, and was made engineer and intendant of the fortifications in Bohemia, and then reſuming the ſtate of an eccleſiaſtic, became biſhop of Konigſgratz, then of Campagna, and at laſt of Vigevano, where he died, in 1682. He wrote a great number of works, in which there is much wit, but little judgment and ſolidity.

CARANUS, the firſt king of Macedon, and the ſeventh of the race of the Heraclides. It is ſaid that this prince being deſirous of founding a monarchy, was adviſed by an oracle to eſtabliſh one where he ſhould be conducted by the goats; when following a great herd of them in Macedon, they led him to Edeſſa, wherein he ſurpriſed king Midas, and driving him out of that province, founded his monarchy there, about eight hundred and ninety-four years before the Chriſtian æra. There are uſually reckoned twenty-three kings from his reign to that of Alexander the Great.

CARAVAGGIO (MICHAEL ANGELO DA) a celebrated painter, born at Caravaggio, a village in Milan, in 1569. He was at firſt only a day-labourer; but having ſeen ſome painters at work upon a wall which he helped to raiſe, he was ſo charmed with their art that he applied to the ſtudy of it, and made ſo conſiderable a progreſs in a few years, that he was admired at Rome, Venice, and other parts of Italy, as the author of a new ſtile in painting. Upon his firſt

firſt going to Rome, he was compelled by his neceſſities to paint flowers and fruit, under Gioſeppino; but growing tired of that ſubject, and returning to hiſtories, he made uſe of a method quite different from that of Gioſeppino, and followed nature as much too cloſely as the other departed from her, by imitating her defects as well as her beauties. Thus cramping his invention, he underſtood but little either of deſign or decorum in his compoſitions: he had however as good a guſto in colouring as he had a bad one in deſign. His pieces are to be found in moſt of the cabinets of Europe, and there is a picture of his drawing in the Dominican church at Antwerp, which Rubens uſed to call his maſter.

Caravaggio is ſaid to have been as ſingular in his temper as in his guſto of painting; for he was ſo quarrelſome, that his pencil was no ſooner out of his hand, than his ſword was in it. He treated his cotemporaries very contemptuouſly, and particularly uſed to make a jeſt of Gioſeppino. One day, in a diſpute with him, he run a young man through the body, who was endeavouring to reconcile them, which obliged him to fly to the marquis Juſtiniani for protection; that nobleman obtained his pardon from the pope: but he was no ſooner at liberty, than he went to Gioſeppino and challenged him. Upon which, the latter anſwering that he was a knight, and would not draw his ſword upon an inferior; he haſted to Malta, and having performed his vows and exerciſes, received the order of knighthood. He then ſet out for Rome, in order to force Gioſeppino to fight him; but in his return was ſeized with a fever, which put an end to his quarrel and his life, in the year 1609, when he was forty years of age.

CARAVAGGIO (POLIDORO). See POLIDORO DA CARAVAGGIO.

CARAVANSERAS, large ſtructures built in the eaſtern countries for the reception of travellers, where they may lodge gratis. But they muſt provide and dreſs their own proviſions, unleſs in ſome few that are endowed. They are uſually built like a college, but open at one ſide. In Turky and Perſia they are the moſt numerous, and moſt capacious. There are generally piazzas round the ground floor.

CARBO (LEWIS) profeſſor of divinity at Perugia, in the ſixteenth century, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by being the author of ſeveral works on rhetoric, philoſophy, and divinity.

CARCASSONE, an ancient city of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is divided into the upper and lower town. They are both ſurrounded with walls, and though their ſituations are different, they are both watered by the river Aude. The upper town is ſeated on a hill, with a caſtle that commands it, as well as the lower town. It appears to be ſtrong, not only by its ſituation on a craggy rock, but alſo by ſeveral large towers which are joined to its walls, and which render it of difficult acceſs. The cathedral church is remarkable for nothing but its antiquity. That of the lower town has a very high ſteeple. The lower town is large, and built after the modern taſte. The ſtreets are very ſtrait, and lead to a large ſquare in the middle, from whence may be ſeen the four gates in the town. There is here a manufacture of cloth. The neighbouring country is full of olive trees, and in the mountains there is fine marble, commonly called marble of Languedoc. It is thirty miles weſt of Narbonne, forty-eight ſouth-eaſt of Toulouſe, thirty-eight north-eaſt of Foix, and four hundred ſouth of Paris. Long. 2. 25. E. Lat. 43. 11. N.

CARCERES, in the ancient Circenſian games, were incloſures in the circus, in which the horſes were confined till the ſignal given for ſtarting, when, by an admirable contrivance, they all flew open at once.

CARDAN (JEROM) a phyſician, and one of the moſt ſingular geniuſes of his age, was born at Pavia, September 24, 1501. He became a profeſſor in ſeveral univerſities in Italy; had a moſt odd and extravagant turn of mind, and pretended that nature had endowed him with four ſingular qualities, viz. 1. That he was raiſed to extaſy whenever he pleaſed: 2. That he ſaw whatever objects he choſe to ſee: 3. That he beheld in dreams all that was to befal him; and 4. That he knew it alſo by certain marks or ſpecks which aroſe upon his nails. He has been blamed for being ſo preſumptuous as to calculate the nativity of Chriſt. Some affirm, that Cardan having foretold the time of his own death, abſtained from food, that his continuing to live might not diſcredit the art he profeſſed. He wrote a great many books, but they are filled with digreſſions and obſcurity, and with many ingenious, as well as fabulous and whimſical things. His works were printed in 1663, in ten volumes in folio. He died in 1576.

CARDIFF, a town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales, ſeated on the river Tave, in a rich and fruitful ſoil. It is a large compact well-built town, having a caſtle, a wall, and four gates, built by Robert Fitz Hamon, a Norman, about the year 1100. It is governed by the conſtable of the caſtle, twelve aldermen, twelve burgeſſes, &c. and ſends one member to parliament. Here the aſſizes and ſeſſions are held, beſides ſeveral courts. It carries on a good trade to Briſtol, and has two weekly markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 8, and November 30, for cattle. There is a handſome bridge over the river, to which ſmall veſſels come to take in their lading. It has now only one church, St. Mary's having been long ſince thrown down by the undermining of the river. The caſtle, though much decayed, makes a grand appearance, even at this time, and the walls of the town are very ſtrong and thick. The church has a fine tower-ſteeple, and the town-hall is a good ſtructure. The magiſtrates are elected every year by the majority of the burgeſſes. It is thirty-eight miles ſouth-by-weſt of Brecknock, one hundred and forty-five in the ſame point from Cheſter, ſixty-one weſt-by-north of Glouceſter, thirty-ſix on the ſame point from Monmouth, and one hundred and ſixty-five weſt by-north of London. Long. 3. 20. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

CARDIGAN, the capital town of Cardiganſhire, in South Wales, is ſeated near the mouth of the river Teivy, on the Iriſh channel. It is indifferently large and well built, containing three wards, one church, and the county goal. It is governed by a mayor, thirteen aldermen, thirteen common-council-men, &c. Here are the ruins of a caſtle which was built by Gilbert de Clare, about the year 1160. It is placed on a ſteep bank of the river Teivy. Here was alſo a priory of black monks, ſubordinate to the abbey of Chertſey. It ſends one member to parliament, and has two markets held on Tueſdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are February 13, and April 5, for ſmall horſes and pedlars ware. On September 8, and December 19, for ſmall horſes, pedlars ware, and cattle. It is thirty-three miles north-eaſt-by-eaſt of St. David's, twenty-ſix ſouth-weſt-by-ſouth of Carmarthen, and two hundred and twenty-ſix weſt-north-weſt of London. Long. 4. 38. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county in South Wales, bounded on the north by Merionethſhire and Montgomeryſhire, on the eaſt by Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire, on the weſt by the Iriſh Sea, and on the ſouth by Caermarthenſhire. Its length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt is about forty-four miles, and its breadth near twenty. The air, as in other parts of Wales, varies with the ſoil, which in the ſouthern and weſtern parts is more upon a level than this principality generally is, which renders the air mild and temperate. But as the northern and eaſtern parts are mountainous, they are conſequently more barren and black. However, there are cattle bred in all parts; but they have neither wood nor coals of their own for fuel; they have rich lead mines and fiſh in plenty, with fowls both tame and wild.

The principal rivers are the Teivy, the Ridol, and the Iſtwith.

This county has five market towns, viz. Cardigan, Aberiſtwith, Llanbadarnvawn, Llanbedar, and Tregaron; with ſeventy-ſeven pariſhes, and was formerly computed to have three thouſand one hundred and ſixty-three houſes, and five hundred and twenty thouſand acres of land. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardigan.

CARDINAL (PETER) a Provençal poet, of the fourteenth century, was born of poor parents, though they took ſuch care of his ſtudies that he became very learned in all kinds of literature, and particularly ſucceeded in poetry, making verſes in all the living languages. Being ſettled at Tarraſcon, the principal inhabitants of that town were charmed with his wit, and ſettled on him a conſiderable appointment out of the public money, in order for him to inſtruct their children. Under ſo good a maſter they made ſuch progreſs, that Robert, duke of Calabria, paſſing through Tarraſcon, ſtopped to admire ſo excellent an eſtabliſhment; and when he ſet out for Naples with king Charles his father, he obtained, beſides the confirmation of the privileges of that town, an exemption from all taxes for ten years. Cardinal wrote a poem, intitled *Las Lauzours de la Dama d'Argenſa*.

CARDONNA, a handſome ſtrong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a good caſtle, and the title of a duchy. It ſtands near an inexhauſtible mountain of ſalt, for it grows again in proportion as it is taken away. It is of various colours, which all diſappear when it is waſhed. The colours may be eaſily accounted for, becauſe they ſeem to be nothing elſe but the different refraction of the ſun-beams. As to its growing again we can ſay nothing, unleſs all the circumſtances attending it had been minutely related, and then perhaps the wonder would have ceaſed. However, it brings in forty thouſand ducats yearly to the duke of Cordona. This mountain is not barren, for it is covered with tall pine-trees, and excellent vineyards. The town is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Cardonero, thirty miles

north-eaſt of Taragona, and the ſame diſtance north-weſt from Barcelona. Long. 1. 26. E. Lat. 41. 42. N.

CARDUEL, part of Georgia, a country in Aſia, is bounded by the country of the Dagheſtan Tartars and Zacheti on the eaſt, by Irvan on the ſouth, by Baratry and Imeretta on the weſt, and by Circaſſia on the north. It is ſubject to the Perſians, and Teflis is the capital. This diviſion of Georgia or Gurgiſtan is only to be met with in ſome authors.

CAREK, an iſland of Aſia, in the Perſian gulph, about ten miles in circumference, and near one hundred and twenty-five miles ſouth of Baſra.

CARELIA, a province of Finland, lying all along the eaſtern ſide of the gulph of the ſame name. That part of this country which formerly belonged to Sweden was given by treaty to Ruſſia, in 1743. Frederickſham was a ſtrong place in this province; but when the Ruſſians were coming to beſiege it, in 1742, it was burnt and abandoned by the Swedes. Wiburg is now the capital.

CARELSCROON, or CARLS-CRON, a port town of Bleking, in the province of Gothland, in Sweden. It was built in 1679, by admiral Hans Brachemeiſter, and has the beſt harbour in all that kingdom, becauſe it thaws ſooneſt at this place, and becauſe the neceſſary materials for building of ſhips are cheaper here than elſewhere. Near the port is a cavity cut in a rock eighty feet deep, where they refit their men of war. The entrance into the harbour is defended by two forts, which are ſeated in the water, and furniſhed with good artillery. It is the place of reſidence of the captain-general of this country. Long. 15. 2. E. Lat. 56. 20. N.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, ſeated about eight miles from the ſea, and conſiſts but of one pariſh. Its old caſtle was ſaid to be built in the time of Julius Cæſar. It is twenty miles north eaſt of Coutances, and twenty miles weſt of Bayeux. Long. 1. 14. W. Lat. 49. 20. N.

CAREW (Sir JOHN) knight, baron of Carew and Mulleſford, was born at Mohuns-Ottery. He was a great ſoldier, and ſerved king Edward III. with diſtinguiſhed bravery in his wars in France. In 1348 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, and after having continued in that honourable poſt about two years, returned to England. He died May 16, 1363.

CAREW (Sir THOMAS) the ſecond ſon of the former, was alſo a brave commander. He had the charge of the navy, and the command of three thouſand Engliſh ſoldiers, for the ſecurity of the emperor Sigiſmund, during his abode in England. In the beginning of the reign of king Henry V. he ſerved that heroic prince in his wars in France, and was at the glorious battle of Agincourt. In 1418 he kept and defended the paſſage over the Seine, and was made captain of Harfleur. He died January 25, 1430-1.

CAREW (THOMAS) a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by his martial ſpirit, attended Thomas, earl of Surry, in his expedition againſt Scotland, and was at the battle of Floddonfield, fought September 9, 1513, on which the Scots were defeated, and king James IV. ſlain. Before this battle, a Scottiſh knight having made a challenge to any Engliſh gentleman to fight with him for the honour of his country, Mr. Carew deſired to anſwer the challenge, and conquered his adverſary, which brought him into great favour with his general, the earl of Surry. But after the battle he had another opportunity of advancing in his eſteem and affection. For his lordſhip, taking Mr. Carew along with him, as he rode out upon ſervice, deſcried a party of Scots coming towards them, and having a very ſtrait paſſage over a bridge to croſs, was in great danger of being taken. To prevent which, Carew perſuaded him to exchange armour with him, in order that he might the more eaſily make his eſcape. To this the earl readily conſented; and the enemy coming up to this narrow paſs, Mr. Carew, in his rich armour and well mounted, croſſed the bridge, and for a while ſo valiantly defended it, that none being able to paſs over, the general had time to provide for his eſcape. Mr. Carew, however, was at laſt taken priſoner, to the great joy of the enemy, who imagined they had taken the general himſelf; but finding themſelves diſappointed, they carried him to the caſtle of Dunbar, where he remained a priſoner for ſome time. At length he was redeemed, and the earl of Surry never forgat the noble ſervice he had done him; but on all occaſions ſhewed himſelf his friend, and even made him his vice-admiral.

CAREW (GEORGE) afterwards earl of Totneſs, was born in 1557, and educated at Oxford, but being of an active ſpirit, on his leaving the univerſity, he went and ſerved in Ireland againſt the earl of Deſmond. In 1580 he was made governor of Aſketon caſtle. He was one of the commanders in the expedition to Cadiz in 1596, and in 1599 was appointed preſident of Munſter, and the next year treaſurer of the army, and one of the lords juſtices of Ireland. In theſe offices he behaved with the greateſt conduct and intrepidity, and, with a very ſmall force, reduced to the queen's obedience many caſtles and forts, took ſeveral of the principal rebels priſoners, and brought others to lay down their arms. In 1605 he was advanced to the degree of a baron, and on king Charles I.'s acceſſion to the crown, was, on February 1, 1625, created earl of Totneſs. He died in London, March 27, 1629, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age. He was a patron of learning, and wrote, *Pacata Hibernia*, or the Hiſtory of the Wars in Ireland, in 1599, 1600, 1601, and 1602, which was, after his death, printed in folio at London. Others of his collections relating to Ireland are in four volumes, folio, in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

CAREW (ſir ALEXANDER) beheaded for endeavouring to deliver Plymouth to king Charles I. was born at Anthony, in Cornwall, and was one of the knights choſen for that county, in the parliament which met November 3, 1640, when he ſided with thoſe members who oppoſed the court meaſures, and was one of the moſt violent amongſt them; but the king's forces having taken Briſtol, and laid ſiege to Exeter, ſir Alexander, who was entruſted by the parliament with St. Nicholas's iſland and fort, which commanded the harbour of Plymouth, and were looked upon as the ſecurity of that town, made an overture to his majeſty, on condition of a full pardon, to deliver them up; but this treaty being diſcovered to the mayor of Plymouth, he was, without reſiſtance, ſeized in his fort, ſent by ſea to London, tried, and found guilty, by a court-martial held at Guildhall, and beheaded on Tower-hill, Dec. 23, 1644.

CAREW (THOMAS) an eminent poet of the laſt century, was of the family of the Carews, in Glouceſterſhire. He was educated as Oxford, after which he travelled, and on his return was made gentleman of the privy-chamber, and ſewer in ordinary to king Charles I. who admired him as one of the moſt celebrated wits of his court. He was much eſteemed by the poets of his time, particularly by Ben Jonſon and ſir William Davenant. He died in the prime of his life, about the year 1639, leaving behind him ſeveral poems, and a maſque, intitled, *Cœlum Britannicum*.

CAREY. See CARY.

CARIATI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, with a biſhop's ſee. It is twenty-five miles north of St. Severino, twenty-three ſouth of Roſſano, and thirty-eight north-eaſt of Coſſenza. Long. 17. 19. E. Lat. 39. 38. N.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS. Theſe are ſeated in the Atlantic Ocean, in America, and are thirty in number, the chief of which are, 1. Santa Cruz, not inhabited. 2. Anagada, not inhabited. 3. Sombrero, not inhabited. 4. Anguilla, Engliſh. 5. St. Martin, Engliſh and Dutch. 6. St. Bartholomew, Engliſh. 7. Barbuda, Engliſh. 8. Saba, Dutch 9. Euſtatia, Dutch. 10. St. Chriſtopher's, or St. Kitt's, Engliſh. 11. Nevis, Engliſh. 12. Antigua, Engliſh. 13. Montſerrat, Engliſh. 14. Guadaloupe, French. 15. Mariga'ante, French. 16. Dominica, Engliſh. 17. Martinico, French. 18. St. Vincent, Engliſh. 19. Barbadoes, Engliſh. 20. Granada, Engliſh. 21. St. Lucia, French; and, 22, Tobago, Engliſh. Tho' all theſe will be partcularly mentioned under diſtinct heads, yet we cannot chooſe a more proper place to give an account of the original inhabitants, the Caribbees.

Theſe people, about an hundred years ago, went entirely naked, but lately they have been perſuaded to cover their private parts with ſquare bits of cloth, faſtened round their waiſt with a cotton ſtrings, but in ſo careleſs a manner, that it ſeldom anſwers the purpoſe for which it is deſigned, particularly in the men. They are all upon an equality, for they have no ſuperior among them, nor is one more rich than another. The time of eating and drinking is only when they are hungry and thirſty, at leaſt before they were debauched by the ſpirituous liquors of the Europeans. They ſleep and work when they pleaſe, and in a literal ſenſe take no thought for to-morrow; that is, they neither fiſh nor hunt, but only to ſatisfy their preſent occaſions; and ſometimes they had rather be without their game, than take too much pains in obtaining it. Their ſhape, colour, and features are the ſame as the reſt of the Americans; that is, their hair is black, their ſkins red, and they have no beards nor hair on any other part of their bodies. Some have ſaid that the colour of theſe people is not natural; but this is contrary to experience, becauſe thoſe that have been clothed from their infancy preſerve the ſame complexion, only are of a brighter red. They are ſtrait limbed, well made, and ſtrong, without a crooked or deformed perſon among them. Even in old age they walk erect, contrary to what is frequently ſeen among us. Some have flat foreheads and noſes, but they ſay that is the effect of art.

Their underſtanding is as good as can be expected in thoſe that have not the leaſt tincture of letters. They are very penſive, their aſpect is always ſad and melancholy, and they paſs the greateſt part of the day ſitting in one poſture, with their eyes fixed upon the ground, without ſpeaking a

ſingle word. They have no notion of exerciſe, and when they ſee an European walking backwards and forwards in a room, they will laugh very heartily. In general they are mild, good-natured, and compaſſionate, but when injured very revengeful. They generally paint themſelves with a red powder called rocou, mixed with the oil of palma-chriſti, which makes them look like boiled lobſters. However, it ſerves them in the room of clothes, preſerves their ſkins from cracking with the ſcorching beams of the ſun, and prevents their being ſtung by the muſkitoes, and other flies. When they go to war or to a feaſt, the women daub their faces with ſtreaks of black, with muſtachoes on the upper lip, which laſt is probably in imitation of the Spaniards, who firſt diſcovered theſe iſlands.

With regard to religion, they have a confuſed notion of a ſupreme God; but they generally believe there are two ſorts of gods, one good, and the other bad, and that they both have different ſexes, and conſequently increaſe and multiply. They alſo believe them to have been men formerly, like themſelves. They imagine theſe gods can promote the increaſe of their manioc, heal their diſeaſes, and render them ſucceſsful in war, that they raiſe hurricanes, and can deſtroy whom they pleaſe. Some of the ſavages are called boyez, which are a ſort of prieſts. Each of theſe boyez is ſaid to have a god, with whom he converſes very familiarly, and by whoſe aſſiſtance he performs a great many miraculous conjurations. But we ſhall relate none of theſe fables, which have been related either through deſign or ignorance. That the moſt barbarous people ſhould have their impoſtors is no wonder, but that men of common underſtanding ſhould relate their deceptions as ſo many ſacred truths, is a ſtrong inſtance either of the credulity or diſhoneſty of travellers.

The women, as in all hot countries, have very eaſy labours, and are ſeldom confined a day on that account. While the children are at the breaſt, the firſt things they give them as food are potatoes and banana. At three or four months they will creep on all four about the hut, and when they have ſtrength enough, they will riſe on their feet on their own accord, without ever being led about by their mothers, or in any manner being inſtructed how to walk. They fall often, it is true, but then it is always on their hands or backſide. When the mothers travel, they always carry the infants on their backs, faſtened on with a cotton cloth. When the children grow up, the girls ſtay with the mother, and the boys attend the father. And yet whatever may be their inward ſentiments, they afterwards pay no outward reſpect either to father or mother, probably for want of being better inſtructed. It is no wonder they ſhould not have the leaſt ſenſe of their nakedneſs, when they ſee none of their own country with clothes, or that they ſhould be guilty of many indecencies, while they have an unciviliſed education. All they are taught to do is to fiſh, hunt, ſwim, ſhoot with a bow and arrow, to make little baſkets, and cotton hammocks.

They are altogether ſtrangers to courtſhip, for when a young man wants a wife, he applies to the father without any regard to nearneſs of blood; for if you will believe Pere du Tertre, fathers take their daughters, and ſons their mother. However, it is well, he tells us, this happens very ſeldom. It is not ſo great a wonder to ſee the ſame man take too ſiſters, or even the mother and daughter, which he affirms is very common. The man generally goes to live with his father-in-law, unleſs he is a captain, and then he takes his wife home. Polygamy is common among them, inſomuch that they have almoſt all ſeveral wives, ſometimes ſix or ſeven a-piece. Every wife has a diſtinct hut, and the man will go and live with one a moon or month, and with another another. This being the caſe, it is no wonder that he chops and changes his wives whenever he pleaſes.

Their occupation or buſineſs is not very great, being rather diverſion than labour. In the morning they run to a river and waſh themſelves, then they light a fire in their huts, and ſit all round it, and talk or play on a ſort of pipe, till the women have prepared the breakfaſt. After this they go a fiſhing, which is performed in different manners. But the moſt common way is with a hook and line, and in the rivers they ſometimes intoxicate fiſh with the juice of certain herbs, and then take them with their hands. Some cut wood, others make ſieves, and others again make cotton lines, bows, and arrows. But the moſt diligent are employed in hollowing the trunks of trees for canoes; however, they ſeldom ſpend above an hour in a day at any of theſe employments. Notwithſtanding which, they will not ſuffer the poor women to be idle; for what with managing houſhold affairs, cultivating the gardens, and painting their huſbands, they have always enough to do.

The caribbees are very foul feeders, that is, they never mind how dirty or naſty their proviſions are. Their bread, called caſſavy, is made of the root of manioc, which is in general uſe in ſome of thoſe iſlands, and is their moſt common food. Beſides this, they live upon ſhell fiſh, crabs, ſoldier fiſh, tortoiſes, or turtles, and ſeveral ſorts of river and ſea fiſh. So far are they from being cannibals or men-eaters, as has been falſely repreſented, that they eat little or no fleſh, except that of birds. They never uſe milk, cheeſe, or butter, nor will they eat eggs or oil. They ſeaſon their diſhes with pimento or Jamaica pepper, but never put ſalt in any thing. The men and boys go to dinner firſt, for the women and girls always ſtay till they have done. While they are at their meals, all comers are welcome, for in this caſe they ſeem to have no manner of property.

Their huts or cabbins are only ground floors, divided into two or three rooms, whereof one ſerves to lodge in, another to eat in, and the third to receive ſtrangers. Some have a diſtinct room, where they put their bows, arrows, knives, hatchets, ſciſſars, baſkets, beads, and other trinkets. Their kitchen furniture conſiſts in earthen bowls, callabaſhes, and the like, with a four-legged ſtool to place their proviſions upon.

Inſtead of beds they have cotton hammocks. Theſe they carry along with them wherever they go. Their wives are ſometimes a whole year in making one of theſe. When they go to ſleep, they faſten the ends of theſe between two trees, or to the forks of a hut, letting them belly out a little, but not too much. When any perſon dies, he is painted, combed, and oiled, in the ſame manner as when alive, then they dig a round hole in the hut, and in it place the deceaſed, in the ſame poſture as that in which they all ſit; that is, with their backſides on their heels, their elbows on their knees, and the palms of their hands againſt their cheeks. After he has been viſited by all his acquaintance, they cover him up.

Since theſe iſlands have been peopled with colonies from Europe, the moſt common and uſeful herbs, plants, and pulſe have been propagated among them; and they have been ſtocked with ſeveral neceſſary animals, unknown there before.

CARIBIANA, is a country which lies on the north-eaſt coaſt of Terra Firma, in South America, ſince called Paria and Andaluſia. The inhabitants were called Caribbees, or men-eaters, on a ſuppoſition that they devoured human fleſh, but this has been found to be a miſtake.

CARIGNAN, a town in Piedmont, in a territory of the ſame name, which is a very fruitful and an agreeable country, with fine meadow ground. The French took it in 1544, after the battle of Ceriſoles, and levelled the fortifications, only they ſpared the caſtle. It was likewiſe taken and retaken in 1691. It is ſeated on the river Po, eight miles ſouth of Turin, and fifteen ſouth eaſt of Pignerol. Long. 7. 27. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

CARINOLA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. The air is very unhealthy. It is ſeated near Mount Maſſico, fifteen miles north-weſt of Capua, and twenty-eight north-weſt of Naples. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

CARINTHIA, a province of Germany, with the title of a duchy, is bounded on the north by Auſtria, on the eaſt by Stiria, on the ſouth by Carniola and Friuli, and on the weſt by Tyrol and the archbiſhoprick of Saltſburg. It is one hundred and forty-five miles in length, and forty-five in breadth. The inhabitants breed a great number of cattle, and ſell many every year to the Venetians, but corn is not very plentiful. However, there are fiſh and veniſon, beſides mines of iron. The Carinthians are of a quiet diſpoſition, and faithful to their prince; but they are little acquainted with arts and ſciences. There are twelve cities in this country, twenty towns, and ſixty thouſand houſes. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, according to their ſituation along the river Drave. Upper Carinthia lies to the weſt, towards the ſource of that river, and the Lower to the eaſt. The principal towns are Clagenfurt, the capital, St. Woit, Gurck, Lavamynd, Wolkmarck, and Villack. This province does not entirely belong to the archduchеſs of Auſtria, for the archbiſhop of Saltſburg poſſeſſes Lavamynd, and the biſhop of Bamberg is maſter of Villack, Pontefella, Wolſberg, and St. Leonhart, which makes a particular territory, over which that biſhop appoints a governor.

CARINUS (MARCUS AURELIUS) the ſon of the emperor Carus, who named him Cæſar in 282, and ſent him into Gaul, where he wallowed in debauchery, and oppoſed Diocleſian; but after ſeveral battles, he was killed in Mœſia by a tribune, whoſe wife he had debauched.

CARISTO, a town of Greece, in the eaſtern part of the iſland of Negropont, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the capital Loro. Long. 24. 15. E. Lat. 38. 6. N.

CARIUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Jupiter and Torrebia, who walking round the lake Torrebia, liſtening to the melodious voices of the nymphs, learnt their muſic, which he afterwards taught to the Lydians, who out of gra-

titude worſhipped him as a god, and built him a temple upon a hill, which was called by his name.

CARLETON (GEORGE) a learned biſhop of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Norham, in Northumberland, and educated at Oxford. He was conſecrated biſhop of Landaff on the 12th of July, 1618, and the ſame year was ſent by king James I. with three other Engliſh divines, and one from Scotland, to the ſynod of Dort, where he ſtood up in favour of epiſcopacy, and behaved in ſuch a manner, that, at his return, he was promoted to the ſee of Chicheſter, on the 8th of September, 1619. He was a man of conſiderable learning, and wrote ſeveral books, among which are, 1. *Heroici Characteres*, i. e. Heroic Characters, addreſſed to ſir Henry Neville. 2. *Conſenſus Eccleſiæ Catholicæ contra Tridentinos*, i. e. the Conſent of the Univerſal Church againſt the Council of Trent. 3. A thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy, &c.

CARLETON (DUDLEY) afterwards knighted and created baron and viſcount Dorcheſter, was a younger ſon of Anthony Carleton, of Baldwin-Brightwell, in Oxfordſhire, eſq. and was born in that place, March 10, 1573. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards travelled and became ſecretary to ſir Henry Neville, ambaſſador in France. In 1605 he attended lord Norris into Spain; was knighted by king James I. on the 25th of June, 1610, and was afterwards ſent ambaſſador to Venice, and ſeveral other courts. On the 22d of May, 1626, king Charles I. created him baron Carleton, of Imber-court, in Surry: on the 28th of June, 1628, he was created viſcount of Dorcheſter, and on the 18th of December following was conſtituted one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. He wrote ſeveral ſpeeches in parliament, and other tracts, ſome of which have been printed. The negotiations of this accompliſhed miniſter, lately publiſhed, relate, for the moſt part, to the ſynod of Dort. He died on the 15th of February, 1631-2, and was buried in the chapel of St. Paul, in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a neat monument of black and white marble is erected to his memory.

CARLINGFORD, a port town of Ireland, ſeated on Carlingford Bay, in the county of Louth, and province of Leinſter, twenty-two miles north of Drogheda. Long. 6. 24. W. Lat. 24. 5. N.

CARLISLE, the capital city of the county of Cumberland, ſeated on the ſouth of the river Eden, and between the Petterel on the eaſt, and the Caude on the weſt. It is ſurrounded by a ſtrong ſtone wall, and has a pretty large caſtle in the weſtern part of it, as alſo a citadel in the eaſtern part, built by Henry VIII. It flouriſhed in the time of the Romans, as appears from the antiquities that are to be met with here, and the Roman coins that have been dug up. At the departure of the Romans this city was ruined by the Scots and Picts, and was not rebuilt till the year 680, by Egfrid, who encompaſſed it with a wall, and repaired the church. In the eighth and ninth centuries the whole country was ruined again, and the city laid deſolate by the incurſions of the Norwegians and Danes. In this condition it remained till the time of William Rufus, who repaired the walls and the caſtle, and cauſed the houſes to be rebuilt. It was fortified by Henry I. as a barrier againſt Scotland, who alſo placed a garriſon in it, and made it an epiſcopal ſee. It was twice taken by the Scots, and afterwards burnt accidentally, in the reign of Richard II. The cathedral, the ſuburbs, and one thouſand five hundred houſes were deſtroyed at that time. It is at preſent in a good condition, and has three gates, the Engliſh on the ſouth, the Scotch on the north, and the Iriſh on the weſt. It has two pariſhes, and as many churches, St. Cuthbert and St. Mary's, the laſt of which is the cathedral, and is ſeparated from the town by a wall of its own. The eaſtern part, which is the neweſt, is a curious piece of workmanſhip. The choir with the iſles is ſeventy-one feet broad, and has a ſtately eaſt window forty-eight feet high, and thirty broad, adorned with curious pillars. The roof is elegantly vaulted with wood, and is embelliſhed with the arms of England and France quartered, as alſo with Piercy's, Lucy's, Warren's, Mowbray's, and many others. In the choir are the monuments of three biſhops who are buried there. The weſt end was in part demoliſhed in 1641, in the time of the civil wars. The Picts wall, which was built acroſs the country from Newcaſtle, terminates near this place. It was taken by the rebels, Nov. 15, 1745, and was retaken by the duke of Cumberland, on the 10th of December following. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, &c. and has a conſiderable market on Saturday. The trade is chiefly in fuſtians. The fairs are Auguſt 26, for horned cattle and linen; September 19, for horſes and horned cattle; and the firſt or ſecond Saturdays after Oct. 10, for Scotch horned cattle. It is ſixty-nine miles north of Lancaſter, eighty ſouth-weſt of Berwick, fifty-ſeven weſt of Newcaſtle, and three hundred and one north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 29. W. Lat. 54. 45. N. It ſends two members to parliament.

CARLO DOLCI, a celebrated Florentine painter, was born in the year 1616, and became the diſciple of Jacopo Bignali. He had a pencil wonderfully ſoft and beautiful, which he conſecrated to divine ſubjects, rarely painting any thing elſe, except ſome portraits, in which he ſucceeded ſo well, that he was ſent for into Germany, to draw the empreſs's picture. He finiſhed all his works with the moſt ſurpriſing degree of neatneſs, but was ſo extremely ſlow, that, if we may believe tradition, his brain was turned upon his ſeeing the famous Luca Giordano diſpatch more buſineſs in four or five hours, than he himſelf could have done in ſo many months. He died in 1686, at eighty years of age.

CARLOMAN, the eldeſt ſon of Charles Martel, and the brother of Pepin the Short, to whom he was always united, was king of Auſtria, Germany, and Thuringia; but having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral battles, he, in 746, quitted his dominions, went to Rome, embraced the monaſtic life, and became a monk of Mont-Caſſino. He died at Vienne, in Dauphiny, on the 17th of Auguſt, 755.

CARLOMAN, the ſon of Pepin the Short, and the brother of Charlemagne, was, in 768, king of Auſtraſia, Burgundy, and a part of Aquitain, and died in 771.

By his death Charlemagne became poſſeſſed of the whole French monarchy.

CARLOMAN, the ſon of Lewis the Stutterer, and the brother of Lewis III. had, in 879, Aquitaine and Burgundy between them. Theſe two princes lived in great harmony, and frequently defeated the Normans; but Lewis III. dying in 882, Carloman became the ſole king of France; but being at length wounded in the chace by a wild boar, he died on the 6th of December, 884.

CARLOMAN, the ſon of Lewis Germanicus, ſhared the kingdom of Bavaria with his brothers Lewis and Charles. He was alſo emperor and king of Italy. He died in 880, and was ſucceeded by his brother Charles the Fat.

CARLOSTAD, or CARLSTAD, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, ſeated on the lake Waner, where there is plenty of ſalmon. It is one hundred and thirty-three miles weſt of Stockholm. Long. 14. 5. E. Lat. 59. 16. N.

CARLOSTAD, or CARLOWITZ, the capital of Croatia, was built by Charles, archduke of Auſtria, in 1579; and the emperor Charles VI. augmented the fortifications in 1733. It is a biſhop's ſee, and the uſual reſidence of the bannat of Croatia. It was never in the hands of the Turks. It is ſeated on the river Rulep, eight miles eaſt of Meteling, and twenty-three weſt of Zagra. Long. 16. 5. E. Lat. 45. 34. N.

CARLOWITZ, a ſmall town of Bohemia, ſeated on the weſt ſide of the Danube, famous for the treaty of peace concluded between the Chriſtians and the Turks, in 1699. It is five miles from Peterwaradin, and thirty-three north-weſt of Belgrade. Long. 20. 45. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

CARLSTAD, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Wurtzburg, and circle of Franconia, ſeated on the river Maine, fourteen miles north of Wurtzburg. Long. 9. 51. E. Lat. 50. 0. N.

CARMAGNIOLA, a fortified town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a good caſtle. It was taken by the French in 1691, and retaken by prince Eugene the ſame year. It is ſeated in a country abounding in corn, flax, and ſilk, near the river Po, twelve miles ſouth of Turin, ſeventeen ſouth-eaſt of Pignerol, and twenty-five north of Coni. Long. 7. 32. E. Lat. 44. 43. N.

CARMAGNOLA (FRANCIS) general under Philip Viſconti, duke of Milan, arrived to that honour, though he was only the ſon of a peaſant. He ſignalized himſelf by his bravery and conduct, and the duke married him to one of his own relations, but at length finding that he was upon the point of being diſgraced, he retired into the territories of the Venetians, who gave him the command of their army. He then defeated the duke of Milan's troops, and obliged him to aſk peace of the Venetians; but at length being conquered in a ſea-fight, the Venetians beheaded him at Venice, in the year 1422.

CARMARTHEN, the county town of Carmarthenſhire, in South Wales. It is large and well-built, and is ſeated on the river Towy, over which there is a large ſtone bridge. There is likewiſe a quay, where ſmall veſſels arrive to unload their goods. It is the birth-place of the famous Britiſh Merlin, who, becauſe he was a man of letters and a good mathematician, got the reputation of being the ſon of a ſuccubus and an enchanter. The Engliſh princes of Wales formerly made it the chancery and exchequer of South Wales. It is at preſent a town and county incorporate; the aſſizes and other courts are kept there; and they ſend one member to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two ſheriffs, and ſixteen aldermen, who are cloathed in ſcarlet. It was ſurrounded with walls, which are now demoliſhed; but ſome of the walls of the caſtle are ſtill ſtanding. This town and caſtle fell into the hands of the Normans ſoon after they came into England, and have been often beſieged, and twice burnt; but afterwards the walls and caſ-

tle were repaired by Gilbert, earl of Clare. It has two good markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, with ſix fairs, all for cattle, horſes, and pedlary, viz. June 3, July 10, Auguſt 12, September 9, October 9, and November 14. It is twenty-ſix miles ſouth of Cardigan, and two hundred and eight weſt of London. Long. 4. 27. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, in South Wales, is bounded on the north by Cardiganſhire, on the eaſt by Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire, on the weſt by Pembrokeſhire, and on the ſouth by St. George's Channel. It is thirty-five miles in length, and twenty in breadth where broadeſt. The air is healthy, and ſomewhat milder than in the neighbouring counties, and the ſoil is freer from rocks and mountains, inſomuch that there is plenty of corn and good paſture for cattle, beſides wood, pit-coal, fowl, and fiſh, particularly ſalmon. The principal rivers are the Tovy, the Cothy, and the Tave. The Tovy riſes in Carmarthenſhire, and running by Llangadoc, Llandilovawr, and Carmarthen, falls into St. George's Channel. The Cothy riſes on the borders of this county, and running ſouthward, joins the Tovy about five miles above Carmarthen. The Tave, or Teivy, has its ſource in Cardiganſhire, and ſoon after becomes the boundary of theſe two counties, till it unites with the river Reach, and then it parts Cardiganſhire and Pembrokeſhire.

There are in this county eight market-towns, of which Carmarthen is the principal, and eighty-ſeven pariſhes, with five thouſand three hundred and fifty-two houſes; and it ſend two members to parliament, one for the county and another for the town.

CARMENTA, an ancient poeteſs of Latium, who flouriſhed before the foundation of Rome. From her, it is ſuppoſed, that verſe, among the Latins, obtained the name of carmen. A temple was built at Rome, in which the ladies celebrated feſtivals to her honour.

CARMILIANUS (PETER) a Latin poet and an Engliſhman, lived in the beginning of the ſixteenth century. He publiſhed, among other poems, an abuſive epitaph on the king of Scotland, who had been killed in a battle won by the Engliſh, in 1513.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia. The gate which looks towards Seville is one of the moſt remarkable pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is ſeated in a territory extremely fruitful, fifteen miles eaſt of Seville. Long. 5. 37. W. Lat. 37. 22. N.

CARNARVON, a borough town of Carnarvonſhire, in North Wales, commodiouſly ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, from whence it has a proſpect into the iſle of Angleſea. The extent is but ſmall, and yet it is very ſtrong both by nature and art, being encompaſſed on all ſides but one by the ſea, and ſurrounded by a firm wall, over which is ſeen Snowdon hill, thought to be the higheſt mountain in Wales. The caſtle, part of which is yet ſtanding, was built by king Edward I. In that part of the caſtle called the Eagle tower, Edward of Carnarvon, the firſt prince of Wales of Engliſh blood, afterwards Edward II. was born, April 25, 1284. This caſtle was beſieged by the parliament forces, and ſurrendered the beginning of June, 1646. It now belongs to the crown. Carnarvon ſends one member to parliament, and is governed by the conſtable of the caſtle, who is always mayor by patent, aſſiſted by an alderman and two bailiffs. It has a good market on Saturdays; and four fairs for cattle, and ſmall pedlary wares, on February 25, May 16, Auguſt 4, and Dec. 5. It is twenty-eight miles north-weſt of Harlech, eight ſouth-weſt of Bangor, and two hundred and fifty-two north-weſt of London. Long. 4. 25. W. Lat. 53. 25. N.

CARNARVONSHIRE, in North Wales, is bounded on the north by the Iriſh Sea, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Denbighſhire and Merionethſhire, on the weſt and ſouth-weſt by Angleſea and the Iriſh ſea. Its length is about forty miles, and its breadth twenty. The air is cold and piercing, which may be attributed to the lakes and the high mountains, which are covered with ſnow ſeven or eight months in the year. The ground is ſtoney, and the ſurface riſes into vaſt mountains, one above another, which occaſions ſome to call them the Engliſh Alps. This name is not improperly applied; for beſides their extraordinary height and craggy precipices, their abounding with lakes and rivers; and their being covered with ſnow for a conſiderable part of the year, they produce ſeveral of the ſame plants, and ſome of the ſame animals, particularly the berg amzel, or the mountain-blackbird, and the torgal, a fiſh, which is the ſame as the roetel. The number of the lakes may be about fifty or threeſcore, and not one of them is ſeated on the higheſt part of a hill, but in valleys, and are fed by ſprings and rivulets from the rocks and cliffs above them. They generally produce no other fiſh but the trout and eel, though in ſome there is the torgchiaid, ſuppoſed to be the red char, and another thought to be the gilt char of Winander Meer in Weſtmoreland. The time of taking them with nets begins on the 22d of November, and continues for a month. Between the hills there are pleaſant fruitful vallies. The principal commodities are cattle, ſheep, goats, wool, and plenty of fiſh from the lakes and rivers, as well as on the ſea coaſts. The principal river is Conwye, which parts this county from Denbighſhire. It riſes from a lake where Canarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, and Merionethſhire join, and falls into the Iriſh ſea at Aberconway. There are many ſmall rivers which run into the Iriſh ſea. In the river Conway there are pearls found in a large black muſcle; and this fiſhing has been known ever ſince the time of the Romans.

In this county there are ſix towns, all havens, of which Carnarvon, Conway, and Bangor are the chief; as alſo ſixty-eight pariſhes, and two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-five houſes. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the town and one for the county. There have been ſeveral caſtles in this county, the ruins of which are yet remaining. That of Conway or Aberconway, ſeems to have ſuffered leaſt from the injuries of time, probably becauſe it has been kept up with the fortifications of the town.

CARNEA, Χαρνεια, in antiquity, a feſtival obſerved in moſt of the cities of Greece, and eſpecially at Sparta, in honour of Apollo, ſurnamed Carneus. This feſtival laſted nine days, and was in imitation of the method of living, and diſcipline uſed in camps, the people dwelling in tents, and doing nothing without expreſs orders from a public cryer.

CARNEADES, a famous Grecian philoſopher, was a native of Cyrene, and founded the third academy: was the antagoniſt of the Stoics, and applied himſelf with great eagerneſs to refute the works of Chryſippus. The Athenians being condemned to pay five hundred talents for having plundered the town of Oropus, Carneades was ſent on an embaſſy to Rome, with Diogenes the Stoic, and Critolaus the Peripatetic; when he harangued with ſuch eloquence, that Cato the Cenſor was of opinion that the ſenate ought to ſend him back as ſoon as poſſible, becauſe he dazzled the minds of his hearers in ſuch a manner, that it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh truth from falſhood. Carneades was accuſtomed frequently to repeat this maxim: "If we knew that an "enemy, or any other perſon, in whoſe life we were inte- "reſted, was going to ſit where an aſp was concealed un- "der the graſs, we ought to tell him of it, even though "there was none to reprove us for having kept ſilence." Carneades died about one hundred and twenty nine years before the Chriſtian æra, and, according to Cicero, at ninety years of age.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany in the circle of Auſtria, is bounded on the north by Carinthia and Stiria; on the eaſt by Sclavonia and Croatia; on the ſouth by Morlakia and Iſtria, and on the Weſt by Friuli. It is one hundred and fifty miles in length, and one hundred and twenty-five in breadth. It is a very mountainous country, and produces no more corn than the inhabitants conſume; but they have wine in greater plenty. The inhabitants are poor and innured to labour from their infancy, but they hate war, though they have a body of militia of about four thouſand men; and, in caſe of neceſſity, can raiſe ten thouſand. This province has twenty-one cities, thirty-ſix towns, two hundred and fifty-four caſtles or country ſeats, and one thouſand villages. It is divided into four diſtricts, the upper, lower, middle, and interior.

Upper Carniola borders upon Carinthia, and is rich in mines of iron; Laybach is the capital. Lower Carniola is ſeated on the river Save on the frontiers of Stiria. This country is full of woods and mountains, but there is no conſiderable town in it. Middle Carniola is ſeated near the river Hulp; Gottſchee is the principal place. Interior Carniola abuts into the Adriatic ſea. Near Hydra there are quickſilver mines, where two hundred and eighty workmen are employed. In 1663 they got two hundred and fifty-five thouſand nine hundred and eighty-one pounds of quickſilver out of theſe mines. There are two ſorts, one they call virgin mercury, and the other quickſilver. When Dr. Brown was in this country, in 1669, he ſaw in the caſtle three thouſand bags of purified quickſilver, and each bag weighed three hundred and fifteen pounds. It is tranſported from thence to different parts.

CARNIOLA (ISTRIAN) is a part of Iſtria towards the mountains of Vena and the gulph of Cornero. Veſt is the principal town.

CARO (ANNIBAL) a celebrated Italian poet, was born at Civita Nuova in 1507, and became ſecretary to ſome biſhops at Rome, and afterwards to the duke of Parma, and at length to cardinal Farneſe. He was alſo made a knight of Malta. He tranſlated Virgil's Æneid into his own language, with ſuch elegance and propriety of expreſſion, that he was allowed by the beſt judges to have equalled the original. He alſo tranſlated Ariſtotle's Rhetoric, two oratorios of Gregory Nazianzen, with a diſcourſe of Cyprian. He wrote a comedy; and a miſcellany of his poems was printed at Venice in 1584. He died at Rome in the year 1566.

CAROLINA, including Georgia, lies between thirty-one and thirty-ſix degrees of north latitude, and is bounded on the eaſt by the Atlantic ocean; on the north by Virginia; on the ſouth by Florida; and on the weſt by the Miſſiſippi. In 1663 king Charles II. made a grant of Carolina to ſeveral lords and gentlemen, from Virginia to thirty-one degrees of latitude, and weſtward as far as the South Sea, reſerving a quit-rent of twenty marks yearly. In 1728 the proprietors thought fit to ſell their right to his majeſty king George II. which agreement was confirmed by act of parliament, reſerving an eighth part to lord Carteret, now lord Granville. In 1732 a charter was granted to truſtees for making a ſettlement in that part of Carolina now called Georgia, including all that country which lies from the northern ſtream of the Savanna river along the coaſt, to the moſt ſouthern ſtream of Atalamaha river, and weſt from the mouths of the ſaid rivers reſpectively, in direct lines to the South Sea.

This country is ſeated between the extremities of heat and cold, though the heat is more troubleſome in ſummer than the cold in winter; their winters being very ſhort, and the froſty mornings frequently ſucceeded by warm days. The air is generally ſerene and clear the greateſt part of the year. The great rains are in winter, though they are not without heavy ſhowers at midſummer; add to theſe the conſtant dews that fall in the night, which refreſh the ground, and ſupply the plants with moiſture. In North Carolina the north-weſt winds in the winter occaſion very pinching weather, but they are of no long continuance. Weſterly winds bring very pleaſant weather, but the ſoutherly are hot and unwholeſome, occaſioning fevers and other diſorders. But this muſt be underſtood of ſummer, for in winter they bring very comfortable weather. The depth of winter is towards the latter end of February, and then the ice is not ſtrong enough to bear a man's weight. In Auguſt and September there are frequently very great ſtorms and ſqualls of wind, which are ſometimes ſo violent as to make lanes through the woods, tearing up trees by the roots. Theſe ſtorms are generally attended with dreadful thunder, lightning, and heavy rain.

The ſoil in general is ſandy and fruitful, for which reaſon they have not yet been at the trouble to manure their land. The grain moſt cultivated are Indian corn and rice, though any ſort will thrive well enough; they have alſo pulſe of ſeveral ſorts, little known in England. All kinds of garden ſtuff uſual in England are cultivated here, and may be had in great plenty.

The king appoints a governor, who, with two houſes inſtituted in imitation of the lords and commons in England, have the management; however they are to make no laws but what are agreeable to the mother-country. They export large quantities yearly of rice, pitch, tar, turpentine, deer-ſkins, and timber for building; cypreſs, cedar, ſaſſafras, oak, walnut, and pine. Beſides theſe they are able to ſend out beef, pork, tallow, hides, furs, wheat, peas, potatoes, honey, bees-wax, myrtle-wax, tobacco, ſnake-root, cotton, ſeveral ſorts of gums and medicinal drugs. The deer ſkins are bought of the Indians with vermilion, lead, gunpowder, coarſe cloth, iron, and ſpirituous liquors. As yet they have not a ſufficient number of handicraftſmen, which renders labour very dear, and a ſupply of cloaths from England neceſſary.

The aſpect of the country is very fine, being adorned with beautiful rivers and creeks, and the woods with lofty timber, which afford delightful and pleaſant ſeats for the planters, and renders the fencing their lands very eaſy. And then they have plenty of fiſh, wild fowl, and veniſon, beſides other neceſſaries which this country produces naturally. The planters and their families that are born here, are troubled with few diſtempers; and are generally tall, well-made, and active, the rickets, a diſeaſe which diſtorts the limbs, being not known here. The women who are not expoſed to the weather are remarkably fair and handſome, with fine eyes. They marry at thirteen or fourteen, and where there is no clergyman the ceremony is performed by a juſtice of the peace. They are very fruitful, have eaſy labours, and the children at nine months old are able to run about the houſe. Both ſexes, as well young as old, are very dextrous in paddling and managing the canoes, being bred to it from their infancy.

The religion of the planters is that of the church of England; but, as there is liberty of conſcience, here are diſſenters of all ſorts. The moſt ſubſtantial build their houſes with brick and lime made with oyſter ſhells; for there is no ſtone except near the mountains. The meaner ſort make theirs with rough boards, and cover them with ſhingles. Their diet, except Indian corn, differs little from ours; and they import ſeveral ſorts of ſtrong liquors. Beſides which they have cyder, perſimon, and cedar-beer, of their own. They have likewiſe a beer made with molaſſes, wheat-bran, and hops, which is very good. There are mines of pit-coal in this country, but they have ſuch plenty of wood for firing, that there is no occaſion to work them. Their diverſions are the ſame as in England.

Their rivers are large and navigable a great many miles up the country. They riſe like all others near the mountains, and abound with delicate fiſh, beſides water-fowl of different kinds. In ſome there are iſlands which yield good paſture without the annoyance of wild beaſts. The chief mountains are the Cherokee or Allegany mountains, which are ſituated north and north-weſt five or ſix hundred miles diſtant from the ſea. They are very high, and abound with trees, plants, ſtones, and minerals of different kinds. The inhabitants chiefly make uſe of paper-money among themſelves. The moſt common diſeaſes are agues, cachexies, fluxes, the French pox, the yaws, colics, convulſions, the hooping-cough, tetters, the prickly heat, and the itch.

The Indians are like thoſe in other parts, well made, of a red copper colour, with black hair, and the whites of their eyes ſtreaked with red. They have no beard, nor hair on any part of the body. Thoſe that are cloathed and brought up among the planters, have their ſkins of a bright reddiſh colour, but thoſe that go naked are more duſky, from a cuſtom of daubing themſelves with bear's greaſe. However when they paint themſelves with rocou they are more red than they naturally would be. They uſe other colours on different occaſions. They generally go naked from top to bottom, except a few who have been taught to be a little more modeſt. Every tribe or nation has a different language, which is very eaſy to account for. They are great ſmoakers and good markſmen, and will walk on the ridge of a houſe without fear or danger of falling.

Their wigwams or huts are made with poles and the bark of trees; they are built in a round form, and round at the top, with floors that are neither paved nor ſwept. They have benches all round, except where the door ſtands, whereon they lay the ſkins of beaſts, and mats made of ruſhes, which ſerve them for beds. In theſe ſeveral families live together, men, women, and children. Their drink was water, till rum was introduced among them by the Europeans, with which they will get drunk, but they never call one another to account for what is done in their liquor.

They have no ſabbath, nor particular days of devotion; but they have feaſts, with dancing, and a great many odd ceremonies, which do not appear to be on a religious account. They have a particular ſort of men among them, which are rather doctors than prieſts, for they have the management of the ſick, and we know of nothing they do which in any ſenſe reſpects religion. But ignorant travellers have turned them into conjurors and enchanters, relating wonderful feats which they are able to do by the aſſiſtance of the devil. But theſe diabolical ſtories, as well as their eating human fleſh, are now rejected by men of ſenſe. When I was in theſe parts I made all the enquiry I could into the ground of theſe aſſertions, but could find nothing that countenanced theſe ridiculous tales. They have not the leaſt tradition about the creation, Noah's flood, or any thing that quadrates with the Moſaic account. But they ſeem to have a notion of a good and evil principle, in the ſame manner as the Manichees.

The Indian chief, or ruler of the nation, has others to aſſiſt him, as his war captains, and counſellors, who are choſen from among experienced men. Theſe are conſulted in all affairs relating to war, peace, trade, hunting, and the like; and will debate very gravely and deliberately on all public affairs; after they have done, the majority of voices determines the queſtion. Every town has a ruler, who, as well the chief, is ſucceeded by the ſiſter's ſon, as being the ſurer ſide. When they make war they do not meet their enemies fairly in the field, but uſe all the ſtratagems they can to get them into their power, dividing themſelves into ſmall parties, and lying in ambuſh, whether it be to attack a village or otherwiſe. That cruel cuſtom of ſcalping their priſoners is now but too well known. When they have gained a victory they make feaſts, and rejoice for ſeveral days together.

Their towns are nothing but an irregular collection of wigwams or huts, already mentioned, and that of the chief, or king, if you pleaſe, is in the centre. There is no regular ſtreets, or the leaſt ſign of any buſineſs going forward.

With regard to the trees and vegetables in this country, there are very few if any, which exactly reſemble theſe in our parts of the world, unleſs they have been carried over. They have ever-greens of various ſorts, as the tall cypreſs, or white cedar, the red cedar, the pitch pine, the yellow pine, the white pine with long leaves, and the ſmall almond pine; they have two ever-green oaks, the gall-berry tree, and the myrtle, which yields the myrtle-wax. For timber there is the cheſnut oak, which is fifty or ſixty feet high, and without boughs, till towards the top; it is commonly four or five feet in diameter. The white ſcaly-bark oak is not ſo high, but is uſeful in building of ſmall ſhips. The wood

of

of the red oak is porous, and ſerves only for pipe ſtaves. The Spaniſh oaks will eaſily ſplit into clap-boards to build ordinary houſes, and to make rails, laths, and the like. The baſtard Spaniſh oak is uſed for the ſame purpoſes, and for firing. The black oak is a durable wood under water, and is ſometimes uſed in houſe-work. The white, iron, or ring oak is the beſt wood in this province for building ſhips. The Turkey oak is only ſerviceable for fire wood and fences. The live oak is an ever-green, and is excellent to make knees and the like in building ſhips. The freſh water oak is alſo an ever-green, and grows in ſwamps. It ſerves only for firing and fences. Moſt or all of theſe yield good acorns to fatten hogs.

The cypreſs is a tall thick tree, ſome being thirty-ſix feet in circumference. The nuts yield an excellent balſam, and the Indians make their canoes of this wood, ſome of which will carry thirty or forty barrels of pitch, though of one intire piece of timber. The tulip tree is exceeding tall, and ſometimes ten feet in diameter. It is uſeful in tables, wainſcots, and the like. Some bear only white tulips, and others party-coloured. That called the aſh-tree is different from ours both in leaves and bark, but is like it in the grain of the wood. The bark is food for beavers. The ſycamore tree is like ours in the leaves, but differs in the bark, fruit, and grain. This laſt is very beautifully mottled with a variety of colours. There are beeches, elms, and mulberry trees, but they all differ in ſome particulars from ours. One of theſe laſt yields a red mulberry above an inch long, and taper at both ends. Another bears white mulberries; and a third a fruit like a ſmall blackberry. There are likewiſe the ſweet, black, and white gum-trees. The locuſt-tree has prickles as long as a porcupine's all over the boughs and body: the Indians make their bows of the wood of this tree. The honey-tree is like it, but a little more prickly, and bears pods like kidney-beans.

Their laurel grows as high as the talleſt oak. The aſcopo-tree has a ſpicy bark, like caſſia lignea. The berries of the bay-tree yield wax to make candles. The perſimon-tree bears a fruit like our medlar. The chinkapin is like a ſmall cheſnut; the wood is tough, and, like the hickory, is uſed for walking-ſticks and whips. Saſſafras wood is uſed for poſts for houſes; the root and bark in phyſic. The willow-tree is in nothing like ours but in the grain and place of growth. They have a ſort of plums, cherries, damſins, and figs, but not like thoſe in England. The papaw-tree is not above ten inches in diameter, and yet it bears the largeſt leaves of any tree in the country. It bears an apple as big as an egg, which when ripe is yellow, and of a ſweet delicious taſte. The bud of the red-bud-tree is an excellent ſallad. The ſorrel-tree is ſo called from its leaf, reſembling ſorrel in taſte. The bark of the pellitory-tree has the ſame effect as the root of pellitory of Spain. The myrtle grows to be ten or twelve feet high, and is found in plenty in wet ſwampy grounds; it bears a great quantity of white berries, which are gathered in October and November: theſe they boil in large kettles, till the wax riſes to the top, which is of a greeniſh colour, and has a ſweet ſmell. Of this they make ſoap and candles, which are exceeding proper for hot countries, becauſe they will burn without melting. The indico-tree, which is now employed in making indico, and turns to a good account. The Indian nut-tree, whoſe ſap ſerves the Indians inſtead of wine, and is very refreſhing. Some make canoes of the wood, needles and bodkins of the thorns; as alſo ropes of the fibrous ſubſtance that covers the fruit; and from the fruit itſelf they expreſs an oil, excellent for pains and aches. The planters diſtil a ſort of brandy from the ſap. The palmito-tree is about forty or fifty feet high, and two feet in diameter; the leaves grow only on the top of the tree in cluſters, in the ſhape of a fan.

They have hollow canes or reeds for angle rods, arrow-wood for bows, arrows, and rammers for guns. The yaupan or Indian tea-tree is of three ſorts, the leaves of all which are uſed as tea, which is very diuretic. It appears like a box-tree, only the leaves are indented on the edges. The pimento-tree yields the fruit commonly called Jamaica pepper. There are four ſorts of trees or ſhrubs which yield fruit like whortle berries, or bilberies.

There are here alſo a variety of animals unknown in Europe, as the elk, the roe-buck, the minx, the opoſſum, the racoon, alligators, porcupines, tortoiſes or turtle; bull-frogs, tree-frogs, the rattle-ſnake, and ſeveral other ſpecies of the ſerpent kind. Among the birds are a vaſt variety, different from thoſe of Europe.

This country is divided into North and South Carolina, and Georgia, each of which is under a particular governor. The North is ſubdivided into four counties, Granville, Colleton, Berkley, and Craven. And South Carolina into two, Clarendon and Albemarle. This laſt is alſo divided into fourteen pariſhes, or townſhips, each of which has a brick or timber church. The former likewiſe has the ſame number of pariſhes. Charles-Town is the capital of the whole country, of which in its proper place. For a particular deſcription of the South part of this country, ſee the article GEORGIA.

CAROLINE (WILHELMINA DOROTHEA) queen conſort of George II. king of Great Britain, was the daughter of John Frederick, marquis of Brandenburg Anſpach, by Eleanor Erdmutch Louiſa, his ſecond wife, the daughter of John George, duke of Saxe Eyſnach, and was born on the firſt of March, 1682-3. As ſhe grew up her preſence became majeſtic, accompanied with ſweetneſs, modeſty, and good-nature: ſhe was courteous in her behaviour, and her wit was both ſolid and ſparkling. The reading of choice authors was one of her greateſt pleaſures. She looked with contempt on the trifling amuſements of her ſex, and was conſidered as one of the moſt learned princeſſes in Europe. Having loſt the marquis her father when very young, and her mother marrying George IV. elector of Saxony, ſhe was left under the guardianſhip of Frederic, elector of Brandenburg, afterwards king of Pruſſia, by which means ſhe ſpent part of her earlieſt years at the court of Berlin, where the electreſs, who was ſiſter to George I. afterwards king of Great Britain, gave her a tincture of her own politeneſs, for which ſhe was admired by all that approached her. The princeſs of Anſpach was at that time ſo famed for her beauty and other accompliſhments, that ſhe was ſolicited in marriage by Charles III. then king of Spain, and afterwards emperor of Germany, who offered her his hand and his crown; and all imaginable artifices were uſed to gain her affections, and to induce her to change her religion; but ſhe rejected all theſe flattering offers; her opinions were fixed, and no views of ambition could induce her to violate her conſcience, by acting inconſiſtently with its dictates. This, however, did not deprive her of a crown, ſo juſtly due to her merit. She was married to his late majeſty at Hanover, on the 22d of Auguſt, 1705, and thus became the wife of the electoral prince of Brunſwick Lunenburg. Nine years after ſhe ſaw her father-in-law raiſed to the throne of Great Britain. On her thus becoming princeſs of Wales, ſhe was ſo prudent as to keep fair with both the parties which then divided the royal family. Her father-in-law, George I. had a ſincere eſteem for her, and ſhe, in return, paid him the utmoſt reſpect. On his death ſhe was crowned, with his late majeſty, on the 11th of October, 1727. During the reſt of her life ſhe continued to diſtinguiſh herſelf by the ſweetneſs of her temper, her candour, and affability. She had an impartial love of truth, and a deſire of promoting learning in general. She was ſkilled in matters of the niceſt and moſt abſtract ſpeculations, and was highly eſteemed by the wiſe and judicious; in private life ſhe was an example of all the ſocial virtues, and in ſhort was an excellent wife, mother, friend, patron, and benefactreſs. She died on the 20th of November, 1737, in the fifty-ſixth year of her age, after having four ſons and five daughters, by his majeſty; viz. Frederic Lewis, prince of Wales, born January 20, 1706, his preſent majeſty's father; Anne, princeſs of Orange, born October 22, 1709; the princeſs Amelia Sophia, born May 30, 1711; the princeſs Caroline Elizabeth, born May 30, 1713; William Auguſtus, duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721; the princeſs Mary, born February 22, 1723, married to the prince of Heſſe; the princeſs Louiſa, born December 7, 1724, married to the king of Denmark; alſo a prince dead born; and George William, duke of Glouceſter, born November 2, 1717, who died on the 6th of February following.

CARPENTER (RICHARD) a divine and poet, of the laſt century, had his education at Eton-college and at Cambridge, and afterwards travelling, received holy orders at Rome; took upon him the order of St. Benedict, and was ſent into England, to make proſelytes; but turning proteſtant, obtained the ſmall vicarage of Poling, in Suſſex. In the time of the civil war he retired to Paris, where reconciling himſelf to the Romiſh church, he made it is buſineſs to rail againſt the proteſtants. Afterwards returning to Ayleſbury, in Buckinghamſhire, he became once more a proteſtant, and often preached there in a very fantaſtical manner, to the great mirth of his auditors. He was living there in 1670; but before his death returned a third time to popery, cauſing his pretended wife to embrace that perſuaſion, and in that faith he died. He publiſhed ſome ſermons, and a comedy called The Pragmatical Jeſuit. He was generally eſteemed a man of a moſt fantaſtical character; and for his juggles and tricks in religion, a theological mountebank.

CARPENTER (GEORGE, lord) baron Carpenter of Killaghy, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland, was the ſixth ſon of Thomas Carpenter, Eſq. and was born at Pitcher's Ocull, in Herefordſhire, February 10, 1657. By his military atchievements he diſtinguiſhed himſelf through the whole courſe of the wars in Ireland, Flanders, and Spain, where his courage and prudence raiſed him, by gradual promo-

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tions, from being a private gentleman in the third troop of guards, through all the commiſſions of cornet, lieutenant, and captain, till he was advanced to be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and afterwards to be brigadier-general, major-general, and lieutenant-general, in which laſt poſt he, in 1715, obliged the rebels at Preſton to ſurrender at diſcretion. He was the next year conſtituted governor of Minorca, and commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in Scotland; in 1719 was created baron of Kiilaghy, and in 1722, was choſen member for the city of Weſtminſter, when he became as diligent in the ſervice of his country in the houſe, as he had before been in the field. This great and brave man died February 10, 1731-2, being ſeventy-four years of age, and was buried at Owſelbury, in Hampſhire, near his lady, where a neat monument of white and blue veined marble is erected to his memory, by his ſon the lord Carpenter.

CARPENTRAS, an ancient town of Provence, in France, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the capital of the territory of Venaiſſin, but is ſubject to the pope. It is ſeated on the river Auſon, at the foot of the mountain Ventoux, twelves miles ſouth-eaſt of Orange, twelve north-eaſt of Avignon, and one hundred and ſixty-five ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 22. 43. E. Lat. 44. 4. N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, with a good caſtle, and the title of a principality. The French were forced to abandon it in 1703, but they retook it in 1707; and prince Eugene obliged them to leave it in 706. It is eight miles north of Modena, fourteen north-eaſt of Reggio, and thirteen ſouth-weſt of Mirandola. Long. 10. 50. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

CARPI, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, famous for the battle which prince Eugene gained there over the French, in 1701. It is ſeated on the Adige, and belongs to the Venetians. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

CARPI. See UGO DA CARPI.

CARRACCI (LUDOVICO) a celebrated painter, was the couſin-german of Auguſtino and Annibale, and born at Bologna, in the year 1555. Under his firſt maſter, Proſpero Fontana, he diſcovered but an indifferent genius for painting; but afterwards art ſupplied the defects of nature, and by his diligence in ſtudying the works of Parmegiano, Correggio, Titian, and other great men, he arrived at laſt to a degree of perfection hardly inferior to any of them. He aſſiſted his couſins in founding and ſettling the famous academy of deſign at Bologna, and afterwards in painting the Palazzo Farneſe at Rome. He excelled in deſign and colouring, which he performed with ſuch grace, that Guido, the ſcholar of Annibale, afterwards imitated him with great ſucceſs. He ſurvived both his couſins, and died in the year 1619, aged ſixty-four.

CARRACCI (AUGUSTINO) a celebrated and learned painter, was born at Bologna, in 1557, and by the care and inſtructions of Domenico Tebaldi, Aleſſandro Minganti, and his couſin Ludovico, became not only a very good deſigner and painter, but ſurpaſſed all the maſters of his time in the art of engraving. He was likewiſe ſkilled in the mathematics, natural philoſophy, rhetoric, muſic, and moſt of the liberal arts and ſciences. He was beſides an admirable poet, and an accompliſhed gentleman. From Bologna he went to Venice, where he contracted an intimate friendſhip with Paulo Veroneſe, Tintoret, and Baſſan; and having engraved a conſiderable number of their works, returned home, and ſoon afterwards followed his brother Annibale to Rome, and joined with him in finiſhing ſeveral ſtories in the Farneſe gallery; but ſome little difference ariſing between them, Auguſtino removed to the court of the duke of Parma, and died in his ſervice, in the year 1602, aged 45. His moſt celebrated piece of painting is that of the Communion of St. Jerome, in Bologna, an admirable piece, which made it lamented that he ſhould withdraw himſelf from the practice of an art, in which his abilities were ſo very extraordinary, to follow the profeſſion of an engraver.

CARRACCI (ANNIBALE, or HANNIBAL) was born at Bologna, in the year 1560, and was the diſciple of his couſin Ludovico. Among his other admirable qualities, he had ſo prodigious a memory, that whatever he had once ſeen, he never failed to retain and make his own; ſo that at Parma he acquired the ſweetneſs and purity of Correggio; at Venice, the ſtrength and diſtribution of colours of Titian; and at Rome, the correctneſs, deſign, and beautiful forms of the antique. By his wonderful performances in the Palazzo Farneſe, he ſoon made it appear, that all the ſeveral perfections of the moſt eminent maſters, his predeceſſors, were united in him. In his converſation he was plain, honeſt, and open-hearted, very communicative to his ſcholars, and ſo extremely kind to them, that he generally kept his money in the ſame box with his colours, where they might have recourſe to either as they had occaſion. But his temper inclining him to melancholy, the ill uſage he received from cardinal Farneſe, who, through the perſuaſions of an ignorant Spaniard, his domeſtic, gave him but a little above two hundred pounds ſterling for eight years labour, ſo confirmed him in it, that he reſolved never more to touch his pencil; and he would undoubtedly have kept his reſolution, had not his neceſſities compelled him to reſume it. Yet ſo far did his vexation gain upon him, that, at certain times, it deprived him of the right uſe of his reaſon, and at laſt betrayed him into ſome irregularities, which concealing from his phyſicians, he met with the ſame fate as Raphael, in the like caſe, had done before him, and ſeemed to copy that great maſter, as well in the manner of his death, as in his works. Indeed he imitated Correggio, Titian, and Raphael, in their different manners, as he pleaſed, only you ſee not in his pictures the nobleneſs, the graces, and the charms of Raphael; and his out-lines are neither ſo pure nor ſo elegant: but in all other things he was wonderfully accompliſhed, and of an univerſal genius. Nay, ſuch was his veneration for Raphael, that he deſired on his death-bed to be buried in the ſame tomb with him, which was accordingly done, in the Pantheon at Rome, in the year 1609, he dying at forty-nine years of age. There are extant ſeveral prints of the Bleſſed Virgin, and other ſubjects, etched by the hand of this admirable artiſt.

CARRACCI (ANTONIO) alſo an admirable painter, was the natural ſon of Auguſtino, and was brought up under the care and tuition of his uncle Annibale, after whoſe deceaſe he applied himſelf ſo ſucceſsfully to the ſtudy of all the capital pieces in Rome, that it is thought he would have ſurpaſſed even Annibale himſelf, had not death prevented him, in the year 1618, when he was only thirty-five years of age.

CARRANZA (BARTHOLOMEW) a native of Miranda, in Navarre, was one of the moſt famous Dominicans of the ſixteenth century. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the council of Trent, in the year 1546, and coming over with Philip of Auſtria, when he came into England to marry queen Mary, employed his utmoſt abilities in endeavouring to extirpate the Proteſtant religion. He was made the queen's confeſſor, and, in 1557, archbiſhop of Toledo; but in the year 1559 was ſeized by the Inquiſition as an heretic, and after twenty years impriſonment, was obliged to ſave the character of his calumniators by a ſolemn abjuration of opinions he had never maintained. He died May 2, 1576, at ſeventy-two years of age.

CARRAVEIRA, an archiepiſcopal city of Turky, in Europe, in Macedonia. Long. 22. 25. E. Lat. 40. 27. N.

CARRICKFERGUS, a town in Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and in the province of Ulſter, ſeated on a bay of its own name, where there is a good harbour. It is a borough and a market-town, where the aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions are kept. It is a well fortified place, and has ſome modern outworks. It was beſieged by the duke of Schomberg, who was ſent to reduce Ireland by William III. and was taken in a ſhort time. Veſſels of ſmall burthen may come within the pier. It is fourteen miles eaſt of Antrim, and ninety north of Dublin. Long. 6. 16. W. Lat. 54. 45. N.

CARRICK ON THE SURE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Ulſter, fourteen miles north-weſt of Waterford. Long. 7. 22. W. Lat. 52. 16. N.

CARS, a town of Armenia, or Turcomania, called Agen by the Turks. It is built upon an eminence, expoſed to the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt. It is almoſt ſquare, and the caſtle is ſeated on a very ſteep rock, at the upper part of the town. It is pretty well kept up, but is defended only by old towers. The reſt of the place is like a kind of a theatre, behind which is a deep valley, ſteep on every ſide, through the middle of which runs the river which falls from the mountains, and paſſes thro' a great plain in the way from Erzerum. After having winded about the plains, it comes to Cars, where it forms an iſland, runs under a ſtone bridge, and along the valley behind the caſtle, where it not only turns ſeveral mills, but alſo waters the fields and gardens. At laſt it joins the river Arpagi, which flows not far from thence, keeping the ſame name till they fall into the Aras or Araxes. It is one hundred miles north eaſt of Erzerum, and one hundred weſt of Erivan. Long. 43. 50. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

CARSUGHI (RAINIER) a Jeſuit, born at Citerna, in Tuſcany, in 1647, was the author of a Latin poem, entitled, *Ars bene ſcribendi*, which is eſteemed both for the elegance of the ſtyle, and for the excellent precepts it contains. Carſughi alſo wrote ſome good Epigrams. He died in 1709.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, formerly very conſiderable. It is ſeated near the river Guadala Medina, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles north-weſt of Malaga, and twenty-five ſouth-weſt of Antequera. Long. 4. 28. W. Lat. 36. 40. N.

CARTE (THOMAS) the hiſtorian, was born at Clifton upon Dunſmore, in Warwickſhire, where his father was, at that time, vicar, and educated in Univerſity college, Oxford. Upon his entering into holy orders, he was appointed reader of the abbey church of Bath, where a ſermon, on the

30th of January, in which he vindicated king Charles I. with regard to the Iriſh maſſacre, and this engaged him in a controverſy with Mr. Chandler and Dr. Calamy, two diſſenting miniſters. On the acceſſion of the preſent royal family, he refuſed to take the oaths to the government, put on a lay habit, and is ſaid to have been ſecretary to biſhop Atterbury, before his troubles. In 1722, being accuſed of high treaſon, a reward of one thouſand pounds was offered for apprehending him. He, however, fled to France, where he reſided ſome time, and being introduced to many men of learning and family in that country, gained acceſs to all libraries, public and private. At length queen Caroline, having a favourable opinion of this learned gentleman, obtained leave for his return home. He publiſhed, 1. An edition of Thuanus, in ſeven volumes, folio. 2. The Life of the firſt Duke of Ormond, three volumes, folio. 3. The Hiſtory of England, four volumes, folio. 4. A Collection of original Letters and Papers, concerning the Affairs of England, two volumes, octavo; and ſome other works. He died in April, 1754.

CARTEROMACHUS (Scipio) a native of Piſtoia, in Tuſcany, was one of the ableſt men of the ſixteenth century. He was well ſkilled in the Latin and Greek tongues, and very happy in explaining the difficult paſſages of ancient authors. He lived with cardinal de Medicis in 1512, and died at about forty-three years of age.

CARTES (Rene des) one of the moſt eminent philoſophers and mathematicians of the ſeventeenth century, was the younger ſon of Joachim des Cartes, counſellor in the parliament of Rennes, and was born at La Haye, in Touraine, March 31, 1596. His father uſed to call him the Philoſopher, on account of his inſatiable curioſity in deſiring to know the reaſons of every thing. He was educated at the Jeſuits college at La Fleche, and after his leaving that ſeminary, abandoned his books, and learnt to ride the great horſe, to fence, and other exerciſes ſuitable to his quality. In 1616 he went to Holland, and enliſted himſelf among the prince of Orange's troops as a volunteer. While he lay in garriſon at Breda, during the truce between the Spaniards and Dutch, an unknown perſon cauſed a problem in mathematics to be fixed up in the ſtreet, and des Cartes ſeeing the concourſe of paſſengers, who ſtopped to read it, deſired one who ſtood near him to explain in French or Latin, the meaning of the note, which was written in Dutch. This the gentleman promiſed, upon condition he would engage to ſolve the problem; and M. des Cartes accepted the conditions with ſuch a reſolute air, that the gentleman, little expecting ſuch a thing from a young cadet in the army, gave him his name in writing, with the place where he lived, when Mr. des Cartes found that this was Mr. Iſaac Beekman, principal of the college of Dort; upon which, returning to his lodging, he applied himſelf to the examination of the problem, and found the ſolution of it very readily. The next day he viſited Mr. Beekman, who ſeemed ſurpriſed at his having ſolved the problem ſo ſpeedily; but his wonder was much more increaſed, when he began to diſcourſe with the young gentleman, whoſe knowledge he found much ſuperior to his own in thoſe ſciences in which he had employed his whole time for ſeveral years. He therefore deſired his friendſhip and correſpondence, which des Cartes immediately agreed to, and returned his civilities with the moſt unreſerved friendſhip and confidence, though he was younger than Mr. Beekman by near thirty years. During his ſtay at Breda, he wrote a Treatiſe on Muſic, and laid the foundation of ſeveral of his works. He afterwards entered into the ſervice of the duke of Bavaria, and at length into that of the emperor, and was preſent at ſeveral ſieges, employing his leiſure hours in ſtudy, but the raiſing of the ſiege of Newhauſell, with the loſs of his general, made him abandon the profeſſion of arms. Upon this he began his travels into the North, in his paſſage to which he was in danger of being killed on board a ſhip by ſome ſailors, who taking him for a merchant who had a large ſum of money about him, and perceiving him to be of a mild diſpoſition, reſolved to murder him, and throw his body into the ſea. They diſcourſed of their deſigns before him, not knowing that he underſtood any language but French, in which he ſpoke to his valet de chambre. M. des Cartes diſcovering their intention, ſuddenly ſtarted up, and drawing his ſword, ſpoke to them in their own language, in a tone that ſtruck them with terror, threatening to run them through if they preſumed to ſtir. Upon this they afterwards behaved very civilly to him, and landed him ſafe at the place whither he was bound. Having viſited the coaſts of the Baltic, he returned to Holland, and from thence to France. He afterwards travelled through Switzerland to Italy, and at his return made a ſhort tour to England, and not far from London made ſome obſervations on the declinations of the magnet. Some years after he removed to Leyden, where he was invited to ſettle in England, by ſir Charles Cavendiſh, brother to the earl of Newcaſtle, and at the latter end of the year 1641, Lewis XIII. invited him to his court, upon very honourable conditions; but no ſolicitations were then capable of weaning him from his retirement: however, taking a journey into France in the year 1647, the king ſettled upon him a penſion of three thouſand livres, and ſome time after Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, having invited him into that kingdom, he went to Stockholm, where he was received with the higheſt civility by her majeſty, who engaged him to attend her every morning at five o'clock, to inſtruct her in his philoſophy, and deſired him to reviſe and digeſt all his writings, that were unpubliſhed. She propoſed likewiſe to allow him a revenue of three thouſand crowns per annum, to give him an eſtate which ſhould deſcend to his heirs and executors for ever, and to form an academy, of which he was to be the director. But theſe deſigns were broke off by his death, which happened February 11, 1650, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He wrote, 1. A Treatiſe of the World. 2. A Treatiſe on Mechanics. 3. Four Treatiſes concerning Method, Dioptrics, Meteors, and Geometry. 4. Meditations on the Exiſtence of God, and the Immortality of the Soul. 5. Principles of Philoſophy. 6. A Treatiſe of the Paſſions. 7. A Treatiſe on Man. 8. His *Opuſcula Poſthuma, phyſica & mathematica*, &c.

It is worthy of remark, that though the body of this great philoſopher was interred at Stockholm, yet ſeventeen years after it was removed to Paris, where a magnificent monument was erected for him, in the church of St. Genevieve du Mont.

The great ſir Iſaac Newton has demonſtrated the abſurdity of des Cartes's opinion of a plenum, and that the earth and other planets move in a vortex, on which the whole Carteſian ſyſtem of natural philoſophy falls to the ground; however, it muſt be allowed, that he extended the limits of geometry as far beyond the place where he found them, as ſir Iſaac did after him, and was the firſt who taught the method of expreſſing curves by equations; yet des Cartes's Algebra evidently appears to have been borrowed from our countryman Mr. Harriot's book on that ſubject. He applied his geometry to dioptrics, which, when treated by him, became a new art. This, as Mr. Voltaire obſerves, was a guide which he himſelf had in ſome meaſure formed, and which would have ſafely conducted him through the ſeveral paths of natural philoſophy, had he not abandoned that guide, and given entirely into the humour of forming hypotheſes. "He was miſtaken in the nature of the ſoul, "in the proofs of the exiſtence of a God, in matter, in "the laws of motion, and in the nature of light. He ad- "mitted innate ideas, invented new elements, created a "new world, and made man according to his own fancy; "and it is juſtly ſaid, that the man of des Cartes, is, in "fact, that of des Cartes alone, very different from the "real one. However, it will not be making him too "great a compliment, if we affirm, that he was valuable "even in his miſtakes. He deceived himſelf, but then it "was at leaſt in a methodical way. He deſtroyed the ab- "ſurd chimeras with which mankind had been infatuated "for two thouſand years. He taught his cotemporaries "how to reaſon, and enabled them to employ his own wea- "pons againſt himſelf."

Cartes (Catherine des) the niece of Rene des Cartes, diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her wit and learning. She wrote in a very eaſy and elegant ſtyle, both in verſe and proſe. The poetical collection of P. Bouhours, and the poetical works of the counteſs de la Suze, have ſome of her pieces. She was cloſely connected with the ingenious mademoiſelle de Scuderi, and died in 1706.

CARTHAGENA (John) was firſt a Jeſuit, and afterwards a Franciſcan. He was born in Spain, and was a profeſſor in Salamanca: he afterwards went to Rome, and taught divinity there with applauſe, under the pontificate of Paul V. No man was ever more devoted to the intereſt of the court of Rome, or ever exaggerated more the rights of the popes. This appears by the works he publiſhed, on the diſputes between Paul V. and the republic of Venice. He died at Naples in 1617.

Carthagena, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, and capital of the territory of the ſame name. It is moderately large, and was formerly a biſhop's ſee, which is now tranſlated to Murcia. It has been much more conſiderable than it is now, having been built by the Carthaginians in the time of the ſecond Punic War, who made it a magazine and an arſenal. It became a conſiderable place in a very ſhort time, and at length was advanced to be the chief city of Spain. Notwithſtanding the great care they took of it, Scipio was ſo fortunate as to take it in one day, in the year of Rome, 544, and found a prodigious quantity of riches therein. Six hundred years after it was demoliſhed by the Vandals, and then by the Goths. It continued a long while buried under its ruins; but the conveniency of its port drew many people thither, who rebuilt

it, and in the reign of Philip II. it was inhabited five or six hundred families. It was therefore in that reign ſurrounded with walls, and fortified, to defend it from the Moors and Turks, and from that time it has been in a more flouriſhing condition. The port is the beſt in all Spain, and one of the principal in Europe. It is ſeated at the bottom of a ſmall bay, five hundred paces in length, and about ſix or ſeven hundred at the mouth. The anchoring is ſo good, that it will commodiouſly hold two hundred galleys. The bay yields plenty of Mackarel, and in the neighbourhood precious ſtones have been found. But the greateſt advantage ariſes from the alum mines, for they bring in forty thouſand ducats yearly. This city is defended by a fortreſs built about one hundred and ſixty years ago. It was taken by ſir John Leak in 1706, and ſoon after retaken by the duke of Berwick. It is twenty-eight miles ſouth of Murcia. Long 0. 58. W. Lat. 37. 36. N.

CARTHAGENA, a large ſtrong town of America, the capital of a province of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, with a biſhop's ſee. It was built about the year 1562, and has three forts, Bocca Chica, Santa Cruz, and St. Lazaro. Its port is accounted the beſt in all Spaniſh America. It carries on a prodigious trade, particularly in pearls, which renders it one of the richeſt and moſt important towns in that part of the world. All the king of Spain's revenue from New Grenada and Terra Firma is brought to this place. The entrance into the harbour is ſo narrow, that no more than one ſhip can paſs at a time. However, it was taken by ſir Francis Drake in 1585, and by Ponti, the French admiral, in 1697. But when it was beſieged by admiral Vernon in 1741, the Engliſh were obliged to leave it, after they had made themſelves maſters of all the forts and harbours.

Caſimani is the ſuburb, and is called the Lower Town, as Carthagena is the Upper. It is ſeated in a peninſula, which is a large ſandy plain, joined to the main land by a cauſeway three hundred paces long, and twelve broad, which has two arches under it to let the tide in and out. The town is well built, and has five ſtreets, that reach from the port or weſtern part, almoſt to the oppoſite ſhore. Each of theſe ſtreets is about ſix hundred paces long, and has fine houſes on each ſide, with courts and gardens. The moſt remarkable buildings are the town-houſe and cuſtom-houſe. They have a convent of Dominican Friars, and another of Franciſcans. Long. 76. 50. W. Lat. 10. 30. N.

The government of Carthagena is bounded on the north-weſt by the North Sea, on the eaſt by Rio Grande, and the river Madelena, on the ſouth by the audience of Santa Fe, and on the weſt by the river and gulph of Darien. It is full of hills, mountains, and woods, in which are a great number of wild beaſts.

CARTHAGO, a conſiderable town of Mexico, and in the province of Coſta Rica, with a biſhop's ſee, and a Spaniſh governor. It is a rich trading town. Long. 81. 20. W. Lat. 9. 5. N.

CARTIER (James) a famous French mariner, born at St. Malo's, who, it is ſaid, ſailed to Canada in 1534, and gave an exact deſcription of the iſlands, coaſts, ſtreights, and other places he diſcovered.

CARTMEL, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated near a bay of the Iriſh ſea, not far from the river Kent, and is beautified with a handſome church, built, like a cathedral, in the form of a croſs. The market is well ſupplied with corn, fleſh, and fiſh. The fairs are on Whitſunday, and the firſt Tueſday after October 23, both for pedlar wares. It is twelve miles north-by-weſt of Lancaſter, and two hundred and fifty-nine north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 43. W. Lat. 54. 15. N.

CARTWRIGHT (Thomas) a learned Engliſh divine in the ſixteenth century, was, during ſome years, profeſſor of divinity at Cambridge, but eſpouſing the cauſe of the Nonconformiſts, was deprived of his place; on which he retired to Geneva, where he contracted an acquaintance with Theodore Beza, who entertained an extraordinary eſteem for him. Mr. Cartwright was ſucceſſively paſtor of a congregation at Antwerp, and at Middleburg; but at length returned to England, and preached at Warwick, where he died in 1603. His principal works are, Commentaries on the Proverbs, Eccleſiaſtes, and St. Paul's Epiſtle to the Coloſſians, in Latin; and, A Confutation of the Rhemiſh Tranſlation of the New Teſtament, in folio.

CARTWRIGHT (Christopher) a learned divine, well verſed in ſacred antiquities, was born at York in 1602, and was miniſter there till his death, which happened in 1658. His principal work is entitled, *Electa Targumico-Rabbinica in Geneſim & in Exodum.*

CARTWRIGHT (William) an eminent divine and poet, born at Northway, near Tewkſbury, in Glouceſterſhire, in September, 1611. He finiſhed his education at Oxford, afterwards went into holy orders, and became a moſt florid preacher in the univerſity. In 1642 he had the place of ſuccentor in the church of Saliſbury, and, in 1643, was choſen junior proctor in the univerſity. He was alſo metaphyſical reader there. Wit, judgment, elocution, a graceful perſon and behaviour, occaſioned that encomium of him from dean Fell. "That he was the utmoſt that man could "come to" He was an expert linguiſt, he underſtanding not only Greek and Latin, but French and Italian, as perfectly as his mother tongue; he was alſo an excellent orator, and at the ſame time was eſteemed an admirable poet. There are extant of his four Plays, and ſome Poems. This ingenious gentleman died December 23, 1643, in the thirty-third year of his age.

CARVEI (Jacopo) a celebrated painter. See Puntormo.

CARVILIUS Maximus (Spurius) a celebrated Roman commander, was conſul with Papirius Curſor, two hundred and ninety-three years before the birth of Chriſt. He took Amiterno, killed two thouſand eight hundred men, took four thouſand priſoners, and made himſelf maſter of Cominium, Palumbi, Herculaneum, and other places. At his return to Rome he was honoured with a triumph.

It is ſaid that Carvilius his ſon, who was alſo conſul, was the firſt Roman who repudiated his wife, about two hundred and thirty-one years before the Chriſtian æra; but others attribute this innovation to Carvilius Ruga.

CARUS (Marcus Aurelius) a native of Narbonne, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his conduct, and was elected emperor at the death of Probus in 282. He defeated the Sermates and Perſians, and nominated his two ſons, Carinus and Numerianus, cæſars; but, after a reign of ſixteen months, was killed at Cteſiphonte by lightning.

CARWAR, a town on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Eaſt Indies, where the Engliſh have a factory, from whence they import pepper. It is ſixty miles ſouth of Goa. Long. 73. 6 E. Lat. 15. 0. N.

CARY (Henry) afterwards created viſcount Falkland, was the ſon of Sir Edward Cary, knight, and was born at Aldenham in Hertfordſhire. He was educated at Oxford, and on his leaving the univerſity was introduced to court. In 1608 he was created knight of the Bath. In 1617 he was ſworn in comptroller of his majeſty's houſhold, and one of his privy-council, and on November 10, 1620, was created viſcount of Falkland, in the county of Fife, in Scotland. He was two years after conſtituted lord deputy of Ireland; but keeping a ſtrict hand over the Roman catholics in that kingdom, their clamours againſt him, and the prevailing power of his popiſh enemies, cauſed him to be removed in the year 1629. He wrote ſeveral things which never were publiſhed, except the Hiſtory of the moſt unfortunate Prince Edward the ſecond, found among his papers, and printed in 1680, in folio and octavo. He died in 1633.

CARY (Lucius) eldeſt ſon of Henry lord viſcount Falkland, the ſubject of the laſt article, was born, as is ſuppoſed, at Burford in Oxfordſhire, about the year 1610, and received his academical learning at Trinity college, Dublin, and in St. John's college, Cambridge, after which he was ſent to travel. At his return to England he applied himſelf to polite literature, and particularly to poetry, in which he made ſuch ſucceſsful attempts, that he gained the eſteem and admiration of the moſt eminent poets of his time, particularly of Ben Jonſon and Sir John Suckling. In 1639 he was in the expedition againſt the Scots; and in 1640 was choſen member for Newport in the Iſle of Wight, in the parliament which began at Weſtminſter on the 13th of April of the ſame year; and from the unhappy and unſeaſonable diſſolution of that parliament he grew jealous of the court. He was choſen again for the ſame place, in the parliament which began the 3d of November following; and in the beginning of it declared himſelf very ſharply againſt thoſe meaſures taken by the court that were thought moſt grievous to the ſtate. He impeached the lord Finch, concurred in the impeachment of the earl of Strafford, and in the firſt bill to take away the votes of the biſhops in the houſe of lords. He was however afterwards made a privy-counſellor and ſecretary of ſtate. He attended the king to Edgehill-fight; was alſo with his majeſty at Oxford, and at the ſiege at Glouceſter: but from the beginning of the civil war his natural chearfulneſs and vivacity left him; and the extreme uneaſineſs he felt on account of the calamities of his country, ſeems to have hurried him on to his deſtruction. For the morning before the firſt battle of Newbury, he called for a clean ſhirt, and being aſked the reaſon of it, anſwered, That if he were ſlain in the battle they ſhould not find his body in foul linen. Being diſſuaded by his friends from going into the fight, as having no call to it, and being no military officer; he ſaid he was weary of the times, and foreſaw much miſery to his country, but believed he ſhould be out of it before night. Putting himſelf therefore into the firſt rank of lord Byron's regiment, he was ſhot with a muſquet in the lower part of the belly, September 20, 1643, and the ſame inſtant fell from his horſe; but his body was not found till the next morning. As this noble-

nobleman's parts were great, ſo alſo were his knowledge and learning very conſiderable, of which he has left ſeveral ſignal proofs in his writings, which are 1. Poems. 2. Several Speeches. 3. A Diſcourſe concerning Epiſcopacy. 4. A Diſcourſe on the Infallibility of the Church of Rome, &c.

CARY (HENRY) earl of Monmouth, was grandſon to Henry lord Hunſdon, couſin-german to queen Elizabeth. In his tender age he was educated with the duke of York, afterwards Charles I. Before he entered upon his travels, he received this admonition from Charles, "Be always doing ſomething while you are abroad." It appeared that he acted in conformity to that prince's advice, as he returned home a complete maſter of the languages of thoſe countries through which he paſſed. He was a great ſufferer by the civil war, particularly by the death of his ſon, a young gentleman of great hopes, who was killed at Marſton-Moor. He ſeemed, indeed, to have diſtruſted his abilities as a ſoldier; for while ſome of the nobility were actually embroiled in this war, and others were miſerable from the effects of it, he enjoyed the calm pleaſures of a ſtudious retirement. He compoſed nothing of his own, but tranſlated from Malvezzi, Bentivoglio, Paruta, Biondi, &c. no leſs than ſeven folios, two octavos, and a duodecimo. He died on the 13th of June 1661, at ſixty-five years of age, and was interred in the church of Rickmanſworth in Hertfordſhire. Mr. Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England.

CARY (ROBERT) a learned chronologer in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Cockinton in the county of Devon, about the year 1615, and having ſtudied for ſome years in the univerſity of Oxford, was ſent to travel. At his return he was preſented to the rectory of Portlemouth in Devonſhire, and at the reſtoration was preferred to the archdeaconry of Exeter, but was ſoon after ejected, when he retired to his rectory of Portlemouth, where he ſpent the remainder of his days. He wrote an excellent work in folio, entitled, *Palæologia Chronica*, i. e. a Chronological Account of ancient Times. He died in September 1688, aged ſeventy-three.

CARYA, Χάρυα, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival in honour of Diana, ſurnamed Caryathis, from Caryum in Laconia, where this ſolemnity was obſerved. It was uſual for virgins to meet at the celebration of this feaſt, and join in a certain dance, ſaid to be invented by Caſtor and Pollux.

CARYL (JOSEPH) a moderate independent miniſter, was ſome time a commoner at Exeter college in Oxford. He was one of the aſſembly of divines, and a frequent preacher before the long parliament, in the reign of king Charles I. He was ſeveral times appointed to attend upon that unhappy prince, particularly when he was a priſoner at Holdenby, and a little before his death; but the king waved all offers of his ſervice. In 1650, he and Dr. Owen were, by order of parliament, ſent to attend Cromwell in Scotland, and to officiate as miniſters. He was a man of parts and learning, and of indefatigable induſtry. He wrote a conſiderable number of ſermons, but his great work is a Commentary on Job, in two volumes folio, which conſiſt of upwards of ſix hundred ſheets. It is alſo printed in two volumes quarto. He died in February 1672-3.

CASAL, a ſtrong town in Italy, and capital of Montferrat. The duke of Mantua ſold it to the French in 1681, who afterwards ſeized the town. In 1695 it was reſtored to the allies, who diſmantled the town, and demoliſhed the caſtle and citadel. The French afterwards took it again, but the king of Sardinia became maſter of it in 1706. The French in 1745 got it again into their poſſeſſion, and the king of Sardinia drove them out in March 1746. It is ſeated on the river Po, thirty-eight miles north-eaſt of Turin, thirty-five ſouth-weſt of Milan, and fifty north-weſt of Genoa. Long. 8. 37. E. Lat. 45. 7. N.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, ſeated on the river Po, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Cremona, and fourteen north of Parma. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat. 45. 6. N.

CASAN, a conſiderable town in Aſia, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Caſanka, in a ſpacious plain, four miles from the Volga. It is pretty large, but all the houſes are built of wood, only the caſtle and fortifications are built of ſtone. The inhabitants are Muſcovites and Tartars. Great numbers of theſe are in the neighbourhood, who ſupply the market with horſes, ſheep, and other cattle. This town has ſeveral manufactures of red Ruſſia leather, and ſends large quantities of it yearly to Peterſburgh. It had formerly a great trade to Khieva and Bokara, which is now loſt. However Turky ſupplies them with wine and fruits, Moſcow with groceries and European commodities, Siberia and Tartary with furs and all kinds of iron works: the caravans which annually arrive from China, bring them plenty of tea. In ſhort, it is a great magazine of all kinds of merchandize. Here is a conſiderable admiralty-yard, where they build a great number of ſmacks, fly-boats, and other veſſels. Proviſions in general are very cheap, great quantities of which are ſent down to Aſtracan, and to all the towns and ſettlements on the Volga. This province reaches quite to Siberia, and abounds in oaks. They have plenty of cattle, tallow, and excellent wood for the building of ſhips. Caſan was taken by the czar John Baſilowitz in 1551, and his ſon became maſter of the whole kingdom in 1554. Long. 51. 35. E. Lat. 55. 38. N.

CASA-NOVA (MARC ANTONY) a Latin poet, born at Rome, ſucceeded particularly in epigrams, by his gay, lively, and pleaſant ſatire. The poems he compoſed in honour of the illuſtrious men of ancient Rome, are alſo much eſteemed. He died in the year 1527.

CASA (JOHN DE LA) one of the politeſt Italian writers in the fifteenth century, was born at Florence, and became archbiſhop of Benevento. He was employed in ſeveral important negotiations by the popes, and died at Rome in 1557, beloved and eſteemed by the learned. He wrote ſeveral Italian books, both in verſe and proſe, with much wit and delicacy.

CASAS (BARTHOLOMEW DE LAS) biſhop of Chiapa, diſtinguiſhed for his humanity and zeal for the converſion and liberty of the Indians, was born at Seville in 1474, and went with his father, who ſailed to America with Chriſtopher Columbus in 1493. At his return to Spain he embraced the ſtate of an eccleſiaſtic, and obtained a curacy in the iſland of Cuba; but ſome time after quitted his cure, in order to procure liberty for the Indians, whom he ſaw treated by the Spaniards in the moſt cruel and barbarous manner, which very naturally gave them an unconquerable averſion to Chriſtianity. Bartholemew de las Caſas exerted himſelf with extraordinary zeal for fifty years together, in his endeavours to perſuade the Spaniards that they ought to treat the Indians with equity and mildneſs, and to ſet them a good example, for which he ſuffered a number of perſecutions from his countrymen. He nevertheleſs obtained from Charles V. the power of informing againſt the governors of the Indies. He then became a Dominican, and procured ſeveral eſtabliſhments in Peru for the monks of that order. He returned to Spain in 1543, when the court, moved by his continual remonſtrances, made laws in favour of the Indians, and gave orders to the governors to obſerve them and ſee them executed. After having refuſed ſeveral biſhopricks in America, he was obliged in 1544 to accept of that of Chiapa. He reſided there till 1551, when he was forced to return to Spain for the ſake of his health. He then reſigned his biſhopric, and died at Madrid in 1566, aged ninety-two. He wrote ſeveral works, which breathe nothing but humanity and virtue; we there ſee ſolidity of judgment, a pleaſing rectitude of heart, true piety, and profound erudition; the principal of them are, 1. An Account of the Deſtruction of the Indies. 2. Several treatiſes in favour of the Indians, againſt Dr. Sepulveda, who wrote a book to juſtify the inhuman barbarities committed by the Spaniards. 3. A very curious and ſcarce work in Latin, on this queſtion: "Whether kings or princes can, conſiſtently with conſcience, or in virtue of any right or title, alienate their ſubjects, and place them under the dominion of another ſovereign?"

CASATI (PAUL) a learned Jeſuit, born at Placentia, in 1617, entered early among the Jeſuits, and after having taught mathematics and divinity at Rome, was ſent into Sweden to queen Chriſtina, whom he prevailed on to embrace the popiſh religion. He wrote, 1. *Vacuum proſcriptum.* 2. *Terra Machinis mota.* 3. *Machanicorum, libri octo.* 4. *De Igne Diſſertationes*, which is much eſteemed. 5. *De Angelis Diſputatio Theolog.* 6. *Hydroſtaticæ Diſſertationes.* 7. *Opticæ Diſputationes.* It is remarkable that he wrote this treatiſe on Optics at eighty-eight years of age, and after he was blind. He alſo wrote ſeveral books in Italian, and died at Parma, at ninety-one years of age.

CASAUBON (ISAAC) a learned critic, born at Geneva, February 18, 1559. He was educated at firſt by his father, and made ſo quick a progreſs in his ſtudies, that at the age of nine years he could ſpeak and write Latin with great eaſe and correctneſs. He learnt the Greek tongue under Francis Portus, of the Iſle of Candy, who was profeſſor of that language, and whom he ſucceeded in the year 1582, this profeſſorſhip he enjoyed fourteen years, and in that time ſtudied philoſophy and civil law, under Julius Pacius. He was afterwards profeſſor at Montpellier: at length he was invited by Henry IV. of France to a profeſſorſhip at Paris, and in 1603 was alſo appointed his library-keeper. He was frequently ſollicited by his friends of the Roman Catholic religion to abandon the proteſtant faith, but in vain. In 1610 he obtained leave of the queen of France to come over to England, with ſir James Wotton, embaſſador extraordinary from James I. and was extremely well received. He died July 1, 1614, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey. This great man was admired not only on account of his profound learning, but likewiſe for his modeſty, ſincerity,

verity, and probity. He wrote, 1. Notes on Diogenes Laertius. 2. Lectures upon Theocritus. 3. Notes upon Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus. 4. A Commentary upon Suetonius. 5. An edition of Athenæus. 6. A treatiſe on Eccleſiaſtical Liberty; and many other learned pieces.

CASAUBON (MERIC) ſon of the preceding, was born at Geneva, Auguſt 14, 1599. He began his firſt ſtudies at Sedan, and continued them in England, whither he came with his father. He was inſtructed by a private maſter, till 1614, when he was ſent to Chriſt-church college, in Oxford. After ſeveral promotions in the church, he was made a prebendary of Canterbury; collated to the vicarages of Minſter and Monckton, in the Iſle of Thanet, and created doctor of divinity; but about the year 1644, during the heat of the civil wars, he was deprived of his preferments, abuſed, fined, and impriſoned. In 1649 he was ſeveral times ſollicited by meſſages from Oliver Cromwell to write the hiſtory of the laſt war; but though he abſolutely refuſed this employment, Cromwell was ſo ſenſible of his merit, that as a teſtimony of it, he ordered there ſhould be delivered to him three or four hundred pounds, by a particular bookſeller in London, whenever his occaſions ſhould require it, without acknowledging, at the receipt of it, who was his benefactor. He had alſo a noble propoſal made him by Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, to induce him to ſettle in her dominions; but he ſtaid in England, and at the Reſtoration recovered his preferments. He was the author of ſeveral learned works, as, an Engliſh Tranſlation of M. Aurelius Antoninus's Meditations; and of Lucius Florus; editions of ſeveral of the claſſics, with notes; a Treatiſe of Uſe and Cuſtom; a Treatiſe of Enthuſiaſm; and many other works. He died July 14, 1671.

CASBIN, or CASWIN, a large city of Perſia, in Irac-Agemi, ſeated in a fine plain, nine miles from the mountain Elwend. This is one of the higheſt and moſt famous mountains in all Perſia, it being a branch of Mount Taurus. The greateſt length of this city is from north to ſouth, and is about ſix miles in compaſs. It was formerly ſurrounded with a wall, ſome of the ruins of which are ſtill remaining. It once contained one hundred thouſand inhabitants, among whom were about forty families of Chriſtians, and one hundred of Jews, all very poor. The houſes are built with brick dried in the ſun, and are all flat on the top; but the greateſt part are now demoliſhed. The ſtreets are not paved, which makes them very duſty when there is any wind. It has no water but what is brought from the mountain Elwend, through aquæducts, into ciſterns, or tanks. Almoſt every family preſerves ice and ſnow for the ſummer ſeaſon. There are two maidans or market-places, and on one ſide of the largeſt there are ſeveral palaces belonging to great men. The other maidan is in the weſt part of the city. Beſides theſe there are bazars, or covered ſtreets, where are warehouſes and ſhops, frequented by a great number of merchants, in which there are a variety of goods and merchandizes, ſold at very reaſonable rates.

In the evening, after the ſhops are ſhut, there are a great number of common women, placed in rows, with their faces covered with veils, and behind them ſtands a bawd, who has a bed and a coverlid. When a cuſtomer comes, ſhe lights a candle that he may view their faces, and chooſe which he likes beſt.

The old royal palace has ſeven gates, and the gardens belonging to it are handſome and well kept. Adjoining to which is a new one, built by Nadir Shah, the entrance of which is through an avenue of trees, near three hundred yards long, and fifteen or twenty broad. The wall which is about it is a mile and a half in circumference. There is only one entrance through it, which is an arched gate. Within are four large ſquares, with lofty trees, fountains, and running water. The apartments are raiſed ſix feet from the ground, and ornamented in the Indian taſte. The windows are made with glaſs, curiouſly painted. The royal moſque is one of the largeſt and fineſt in all Perſia. It ſtands at the end of a great ſtreet planted with tall trees, which begin at the great gate of the king's palace. The caravanſerais or public inns are very handſome. The royal caravanſerai has two hundred and fifty rooms, with a great baſon of water ſurrounded with trees in the middle of the court. There are alſo two gates which lead to the court, through two ſtreets of ſhops, where the moſt precious commodities are ſold. There are not ſo many gardens here as at the other cities, becauſe the ſoil is dry and ſandy, and water is ſcarce. The air is groſs and unhealthy, eſpecially in ſummer, there being no river to carry off the filth. However, there are great plenty of proviſions, becauſe the fields at ſome diſtance are well watered, and abound with cattle, corn, piſtachio-nuts, and excellent grapes. The weather is extremely hot in the day-time in ſummer; but the nights are ſo cool, that it is dangerous to be out in them without warm cloaths. Long. 48. 6. E. Lat. 36. 30. N.

CASEL (JOHN) born at Gottingen, in 1533, was profeſſor of philoſophy and eloquence at Roſtock and Helmſtat. He ſtudied the Greek fathers, wrote ſeveral works, and died at Helmſtat, in 1613, aged eighty.

CASERTA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, with the title of a duchy, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountain Caſerta, eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Capua, and twelve eaſt of Naples. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 41. 5. N.

CASHAN, a city of Perſia, in the province of Irac Agemi, is ſeated in a ſpacious plain, near a high mountain, and is about three miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth, and when beheld at a diſtance reſembles a half moon. It has no river, but ſeveral ſubterraneous canals bring the water into ciſterns. It is ſurrounded with double walls, and flanked with towers, built in the antique manner. It has five gates, whereof one at the eaſt is called the Royal Gate, becauſe it is near the king's palace. The city and ſuburbs may contain about ſix thouſand five hundred houſes, forty moſques, three colleges, and more than two hundred tombs of the deſcendants of Ali. The principal moſque is over-againſt the great market, and has a tower built with free-ſtone. The houſes are built with earth and bricks, and are very ordinary. But the bagnios are handſome buildings, and kept very neat. The royal caravanſerai is without the city, near the eaſtern gate, and is not only the moſt magnificent in Caſhan, but in all Perſia. There is a great manufacture carried on of ſilks, velvets, and gold and ſilver brocades. The bazar, the meidan, and other public ſtructures, have all their ſtore-houſes, galleries, and rooms for merchants. The Indians, of whom there are a great number, have a particular place for their habitation and trade. The weavers work in open places, where they may be ſeen by all paſſengers.

The air of Caſhan is good, but extremely hot, inſomuch that the inhabitants can hardly breathe in ſummer. This place has been remarkable for a great number of ſcorpions, whoſe ſting is dangerous; but they are now ſo diminiſhed, that travellers ſeldom or never meet with them. The valleys about the city are fruitful in wheat, wine, and fruit, inſomuch that the pooreſt inhabitant may have ſomewhat for pleaſure as well as the neceſſaries of life. Long. 50. 2. E. Lat. 34. 15. N.

CASHEL, a town of the county of Tipperary, in the province of Munſter, in Ireland, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is thirteen miles north-weſt of Clonmel, and eighty ſouth-weſt of Dublin. Long. 7. 36. W. Lat. 52. 16. N.

CASHMIRE. See CASSMIRE.

CASIMIR I. king of Poland. In his youth he went into France incognto, ſtudied at Paris, became a monk at Cluni, and took deacon's orders; but the Poles having diſcovered the place of his retreat, obtained from pope Benedict X. leave for him to govern his dominions, and to marry. On which he married Mary, the daughter of Ulodomir, duke of Ruſſia; governed his dominions with great wiſdom, civilized the Poles, defeated Maſſas, duke of Moſcovy, in 1044; took Sileſia from the Bohemians, founded a great number of churches, eſtabliſhed an epiſcopal ſee at Breſlaw, and died on the 28th of November, 1058, after a reign of eighteen years.

CASIMIR III. called the Great, was born in 1309, and crowned king of Poland in 1333. He defeated John, king of Bohemia, from whom he took ſeveral places, and afterwards conquered Ruſſia. But, notwithſtanding this, he was a lover of peace; he founded and protected the churches and hoſpitals; built a great number of fortreſſes, and by his mildneſs, clemency, and juſtice, obtained the love of all his ſubjects. He died of a fall from his horſe, on the 8th of September, 1370, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age, and the thirty-ſeventh of his reign.

CASIMIR V (JOHN) the ſon of Sigiſmund III. by his ſecond wife Conſtance of Auſtria, was deſigned for the church. He was made a Jeſuit, and Innocent X. gave him a cardinal's hat. But the Poles chuſing him for their king in 1648, after the death of his brother Ladiſlaus Sigiſmund, he obtained a diſpenſation from the pope for marrying Mary de Gonzague, his brother's widow. He was defeated by Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden; but at length drove him out of his dominions, and in 1660 concluded a peace with his ſucceſſor. His army defeated the Moſcovites in 1661. Caſimir afterwards repreſſed a ſedition raiſed in his dominions; and then, abdicating the crown, went to France, where Lewis XIV. gave him a kind reception, and allowed him a princely penſion; but being of a weak conſtitution, he fell ſick at Nevers, where he died, on the 14th of December, 1672.

CASIMIR (St.) the ſon of Caſimir IV. king of Poland, and grand duke of Lithuania, was born in 1458. He diſcovered in all his actions great piety, an inviolable chaſtity, and a zeal for the popiſh religion. He died on the 4th of March,

1482,

1482, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, and was canonized by Paul V.

CASIMIR (MATTHIAS SARBIEWSKI) a moſt excellent Latin poet, and a Jeſuit of Poland, was born in 1597. His odes, epodes, and epigrams have been thought equal to ſome of the productions of the fineſt wits of ancient Greece and Rome; and Grotius, Daniel Heinſius, and many others have not ſcrupled to affirm that he is ſometimes ſuperior, even to Horace himſelf. Dr. Watts has tranſlated one or two of his ſmall pieces, which are added to his lyric poems. He died at Warſaw, on the 2d of April, 1640, at forty-five years of age, ſince which there have been many editions of his poems, the beſt of which is that of Paris, in 1759.

CASPIAN SEA, a vaſt lake in Aſia, which is called a ſea, becauſe its waters are ſalt. The north end lies in forty-ſix degrees twenty-two minutes of latitude, and the ſouth in thirty-ſix degrees forty-five minutes; and is therefore five hundred and ſeventy-ſeven miles long, reckoning ſixty to a degree. The narroweſt part from eaſt to weſt is one hundred miles over, and the broadeſt three hundred and ſixty. All geographers, till very lately, ſuppoſed that ſeveral rivers ran into it on the eaſt ſide, which are now known to fall into the Aral, another vaſt lake, but much more inconſiderable than the Caſpian Sea. However, it receives the Jamba, the Yaic, the Volga, the Kur, and ſeveral other rivers which run from the mountains of Georgia, and the adjacent countries. Theſe are on the north or weſt ſide. On the weſt there are none; for the river is dried up, or loſt in the ſand, and the Sihun and Gihun, ſo often mentioned in the oriental writers, run into the lake Aral. We have therefore no need of a pretended communication between this ſea and the ocean, for accounting why it riſes no higher. We may rather wonder why it continues ſo full, conſidering its vaſt extent, and how much water is evaporated by the ſun, and bruſhed off by the wind. It is poſſible in extremely wet cloudy years, that it may riſe ſo high as to overflow its banks; but this is ſeldom or never the caſe; otherwiſe ſome hiſtorian would have taken notice of it. The navigation on this ſea is often dangerous, from the boiſterous winds, and the ſhallows near the ſhores. It has great plenty of fiſh, which ſome pretend are better than in the ocean. Long. from 49. to 55. E.

CASSAGNES (JAMES) doctor of divinity, and member of the French academy, was born at Niſmes, of very wealthy parents. He went when young to Paris, and there applied himſelf to preaching and poetry. The ode he wrote in 1660, in praiſe of the French academy, occaſioned his being received into that academy, at twenty-ſeven years of age; and the poem he publiſhed the following year, acquired him the eſteem of M. Colbert, who procured him a penſion, and the place of keeper of the king's library. The abbé Caſſagnes was on the point of preaching before the court, when Boileau, joining him and Cotin together in his third ſatire, this cenſure of his ſermons, made him leave off preaching, and imagining that he had loſt the eſteem of the public, he endeavoured to re-eſtabliſh his reputation by publiſhing one work after another, but his too great application diſordered his brain, which obliged his relations to put him into the hoſpital of St. Lazarus, where he died, on the 19th of May, 1679, aged forty-ſix.

CASSAN, king of Perſia, defeated Baidu in 1294, and abjured the Chriſtian religion, in order to maintain himſelf on the throne. Some time after he returned to the faith, entered into an alliance with the Chriſtian princes, and ſubdued Syria. He died in 1304, very much regretted by the Chriſtians.

CASSANDER, king of Macedon, after Alexander the Great, was the ſon of Antipater. He made ſeveral conqueſts in Greece, aboliſhed democracy at Athens, and gave the government of that ſtate to the orator Demetrius. Olympias, the mother of Alexander, having cauſed Aridæus and his wife Eurydice, with others of Caſſander's party, to be put to death, he beſieged Pydne, whither the queen had retired, took it by a ſtratagem, and cauſed Olympias to be put to death. He married Theſſalonica, Alexander's ſiſter, and killed Roxana and Alexander, the wife and ſon of that conqueror. At length he entered into an alliance with Seleucus and Lyſimachus, againſt Antigonus and Demetrius, over whom he obtained a great victory near Ipſus, a city of Phrygia, three hundred and one years before the Chriſtian æra, and died three years after, in the nineteenth year of his reign.

CASSANDER (GEORGE) one of the greateſt men in his time, was born at Bruges, or, according to others, in the iſle of Caſſand, in 1515. He was well verſed in the languages, in polite learning, law, and divinity. And though he always continued of the popiſh perſuaſion, no writer ever ſhewed more zeal for conciliating peoples minds, in relation to religious controverſies, more moderation in his writings, more mildneſs and probity of manners, or more diſintereſtedneſs of conduct. He died in 1566. His works were printed at Paris, in 1616, in folio.

CASSANDRA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was beloved by Apollo, who conſented to give her the ſpirit of prophecy, on condition of her afterwards conſenting to the gratification of his paſſion. Caſſandra ſeemed to accept the propoſal, but had no ſooner obtained that gift, that ſhe laughed at the tempter, and broke her word with him. Apollo, being enraged, revenged himſelf by cauſing no credit to be given to her predictions; for which reaſon, ſhe in vain propheſied the ruin of Troy. Ajax, the ſon of Oileus, having raviſhed her in the temple of Minerva, he was ſtruck with thunder. She fell into the hands of Agamemnon, who loved her to diſtraction: but in vain did ſhe predict that he would be aſſaſſinated in his own country. He was killed with her by the intrigues of Clytemneſtra; but their death was avenged by Oreſtes.

CASSANDRA (FIDELIS) a very learned Venetian lady, who publiſhed Letters, and other works, which have been greatly praiſed by the learned. She died in a very advanced age, about the year 1567.

CASSANDRE (FRANCIS) a Frenchman of learning, and a poet, in the ſeventeenth century; who was of ſo ſavage and ill-natured a diſpoſition, that nobody would keep him company; which made him loſe all the advantages he might have derived from his literary merit. Boileau mentions him in his firſt ſatire, under the name of Damon. He wrote, 1. An excellent Tranſlation of Ariſtotle's Rhetoric, the beſt editions of which are thoſe of 1675, 1698. and 1718, and the laſt, which is that of the Hague, is moſt eſteemed. 2 *Les Paralleles Hiſteriques*. He died in the year 1695.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, rendered remarkable by an obſtinate battle fought there between the Germans and the French, in 1705. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on the river Adda, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Milan. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, with a biſhop's ſee. It is five miles from the gulph of Torrento, eighteen north-weſt of Roſſano, and thirty-eight north of Coſenza. Long. 16. 30. E. Lat. 39. 55. N.

CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, and capital of a Chattellany of the ſame name; it was taken by the French in 1677, and ceded to them in 1678, by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is ſeated on a mountain, where the terrace of the caſtle is ſtill to be ſeen, and from whence there is one of the fineſt proſpects in the world; for one may ſee no leſs than thirty-two towns, with a great extent of the ſea, from whence it is diſtant fifteen miles. It is ten miles north-eaſt of St. Omers, nineteen ſouth-eaſt of Gravelines, fifteen ſouth-eaſt of Dunkirk, and one hundred and thirty north of Paris. Long. 2. 27. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.

CASSEL, the capital city of the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany; is divided into the Old, New, and High Towns. The new town is beſt built, the houſes being of ſtone, and the ſtreets broad; among which there are very handſome palaces. The houſes of the old town, which is within the walls, are moſtly of timber. However, the ſtreets are broad, and the market-places ſpacious. It has four churches, the principal of which is that of St. Martin, which was formerly the cathedral, in which are the monuments of the landgraves, with their buſts in marble and copper. The fortifications of the town are not very regular, but the palace is as ſtrongly fortified as a citadel. It has noble apartments, richly furniſhed, and a beautiful proſpect of the adjacent country. It contains many curioſities, which are well worth a traveller's notice, as well as the gardens, the arſenal, and the library. There is a church for French proteſtants, who are the chief inhabitants of the new town, and carry on a woollen manufacture. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Fulva, forty-eight miles north-eaſt of Marpurg, twenty-eight north-eaſt of Waldeck, and forty ſouth-eaſt of Paderborn. Long. 9. 20. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

CASSIAN (JOHN) a famous anchoret, born in Scythia. He ſpent a part of his life in the monaſtery of Bethlehem, with his friend the monk Germanus, and defended St. Chryſoſtom againſt Theophilus, patriarch of Alexandria. He went to Rome, and from thence to Marſeilles, where he founded two monaſteries, one for men, and the other for virgins. He died about the year 433, and left the following works, which are written in Latin, in a clear, ſimple, and inſinuating ſtyle. 1. Conferences of the Fathers of the Deſart. 2. Inſtitutions, in twelve books; and ſeven Books on the Incarnation.

CASSINI (JOHN DOMINIC) a famous aſtronomer, born of a noble family in the county of Nice, on the 8th of June, 1625. After he had laid a proper foundation for his ſtudies at home, he was ſent to continue them in a college of Jeſuits, at Genoa. He had an extraordinary turn for Latin poetry,

poetry, but at length happening to ſee ſome books of aſtronomy, he read and ſtudied them with great eagerneſs, and felt a ſtrong inclination to proceed farther in that ſcience. He purſued the bent of his inclinations, and made ſuch an amazing progreſs, that, in the year 1650, the ſenate of Bologna invited him to be their public mathematical profeſſor, upon which going to Bologna, he there taught mathematics, and made obſervations upon the heavens with great aſſiduity. In 1657 he attended a nobleman, who was ſent to Rome to compoſe ſome differences which had ariſen between Bologna and Ferrara, from the inundations of the Po, and ſhewed ſuch ſkill and judgment in the management of that affair, that, in 1663, Marius Chigi, brother of pope Alexander VII. appointed him inſpector-general of the caſtle of Urbino, and afterwards committed to his care all the rivers in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate.

Mean while he carefully continued his aſtronomical ſtudies, and diſcovered ſeveral new things in Mars and Venus, particularly the revolution of Mars round his own axis; but the principal point he had in view was to ſettle an accurate theory of Jupiter's ſatellites, which he happily effected, and publiſhed it at Rome, among other aſtronomical pieces, in 1666. Picard, the famous French aſtronomer, found Caſſini's tables of Jupiter's ſatellites ſo very exact, that he conceived the higheſt opinion of his ſkill, and from that time his fame increaſed ſo faſt in France, that Lewis XIV. deſired to have him a member of the academy, and therefore requeſted pope Clement IX. and the ſenate of Bologna, to permit Caſſini to come to France. Leave was granted him for ſix years, and Caſſini arriving at Paris in the beginging of the year 1669, was immediately made the king's aſtronomer. When that term was near expiring, the pope and ſenate of Bologna inſiſted upon Caſſini's return, on pain of forfeiting his revenues and emoluments, which had been remitted to him; but the miniſter Colbert prevailed on him to ſtay. He was the firſt perſon who inhabited the royal obſervatory at Paris. In 1697 he demonſtrated the diurnal revolution of Jupiter round his axis, to be performed in nine hours, fifty-eight minutes, from the motion of a ſpot in one of his larger belts. In 1684 he diſcovered four of the ſatallites of Saturn, beſides that which Huygens had found out. In 1695 he took a journey to Bologna, to examine the meridian line he had fixed there in 1655; and in the year 1700, continued the meridian line thro' France, which Picard had begun, to the moſt ſouthern extremity of that country. After Caſſini had inhabited the royal obſervatory above forty years, and done great honour to himſelf and his royal maſter, by many excellent and uſeful diſcoveries, which he publiſhed from time to time, he died on the 14th of September, 1712, at eighty-ſeven years of age.

CASSIODORUS (Marcus Aurelius) ſecretary of ſtate to Theodoric, king of the Goths, was born at Squillace, in the kingdom of Naples, about the year 470. He was conſul in 514, and was in great credit under the reigns of Athalaric and Vitiges; but at ſeventy years of age retired into a monaſtery in Calabria, where he amuſed himſelf in making ſun-dials, water hour-glaſſes, and perpetual lamps. He alſo formed a library, and compoſed ſeveral works, the beſt edition of which is that of father Garet, printed at Rouen, in 1679. Thoſe moſt eſteemed are his Divine Inſtitutions, and his Treatiſe on the Soul. He died about the year 562, at above ninety-three years of age.

CASSIOPE, in fabulous hiſtory, the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and the mother of Andromeda. The poets tell us, that boaſting ſhe was more beautiful than the Nereids, thoſe goddeſſes were ſo provoked, that they deſired Neptune to revenge them; on which he ſent into the country of Cepheus, a ſea monſter, which committed dreadful ravages. To put a ſtop to which, Andromeda was expoſed to be devoured by this monſter; but being delivered by Perſeus, that hero prevailed on Jupiter to place Caſſiope in the heavens, among the conſtellations.

CASSIUS Viscellinus (Spurius) a famous Roman, who, after having thrice enjoyed the conſular dignity, been once general of the horſe under the firſt dictator that was created at Rome, and after having twice obtained the honour of a triumph, was accuſed of aſpiring to royalty, and thrown from the Tarpeian rock, four hundred and eighty-five years before the Chriſtian æra.

Cassius Longinus (Lucius) a Roman pretor, and ſo formidable and inflexible a judge, that his tribunal was called The Rock of the Accuſed. He lived about one hundred and thirteen years before the birth of Chriſt.

Cassius Longinus (Caius) one of the greateſt men of his age, and one of the murderers of Julius Cæſar, at which time he ſaid to one of his accomplices, "Strike, tho' the dagger ſhould go through my body." He was an Epicurian, but was regular in his manners, and to him was given the elogium of being the laſt of the Romans. He was a great warrior; he made the Parthians raiſe the ſiege of Antioch, defeated them, and obliged them to abandon Syria; and Mark Anthony no longer doubted of obtaining a victory, when he heard that Caſſius was dead. Valerius Maximus ſays, that Caſſius advancing briſkly to the battle of Philippi, ſaw Cæſar in a form more auguſt than human, coming full ſpeed, with a threatening countenance, to charge him, when being aſtoniſhed at the ſight, he turned his back, ſaying, "I muſt now quit the party." Caſſius cauſed himſelf to be killed by Pindarus, forty-two years before the Chriſtian æra.

Cassius (Avidius) a celebrated Roman captain, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour and conduct under the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus: after the death of the laſt, which happened in 169, he was ſaluted emperor in Syria; but was killed three months after, and his head ſent to Marcus Aurelius, in 175.

Cassius (Chærea) captain of the Roman guards, and the ringleader of the conſpirators who murdered Caligula, was a brave and worthy man, who executed, with reluctance, the ſevere commands of that tyrant. His compaſſion for the oppreſſed people made him levy the money ariſing from the taxes with leſs diſpatch than the emperor required. Caligula looked upon the humanity he exerciſed on this occaſion as a mark of cowardice, and thereupon inſulted and reproached him in a very outrageous manner, and in giving out the word to him, he ever made uſe of ſuch a ſatirical term as was expreſſive of indolence and effeminacy, which was ſure to ſet the officers and ſoldiers a laughing, to whom Caſſius was obliged to give out the word. Exaſperated to find himſelf the emperor's laughing-ſtock and the ſport of the regiment he commanded, he formed a conſpiracy, and conducted his plot with ſuch art, that Caligula was murdered, himſelf giving the firſt blow. Caſſius immediately fled to the houſe of Germanicus; when hearing that the ſenate were pleaſed with what he had done, he ſhewed himſelf to the people. One of the conſul's made a long oration in praiſe of liberty, and concluded with declaring, that all the conſpirators, eſpecially Caſſius, ought to be raiſed to the greateſt honours. Caſſius then went to the conſuls to know the word, who gave him that of Liberty; this he gave to the cohorts, who obeyed the ſenate; and as he was the ſoul of the party, he ſent one Lupus, a tribune, to kill Ceſonia, the wife of Cagliula, with her daughter. But Claudius being ſaluted emperor by the prætorian cohorts, and the ſenate being forced to approve of this election, the new emperor puniſhed Caſſius, who ſuffered death with the greateſt reſolution.

There have been ſeveral other famous men of the name of Caſſius.

CASSMIRE, or Cashmire, a province of the mogul's dominions, in Aſia, ſuppoſed to be formerly a lake, but is now a beautiful country. It is ſeated at the extremity of Indoſtan, to the north of Lahor, and is ſurrounded with the mountains of Caucaſus, between Great Thibet, Little Thibet, Bokaria, Cabelſtan, and Lahor. Thoſe mountains that are neareſt the plain are of a moderate height, and are covered with green trees or paſture land, and are full of cattle of ſeveral ſorts, as cows, ſheep, goats, and horſes, as well as the muſk-goat. There are likewiſe various kinds of game, as partridges, hares, gazels, &c. But there are no ſerpents, lions, tygers, nor bears. However, there are a great number of bees, whence theſe mountains may properly ſaid to flow with milk and honey.

Beyond theſe mountains there are others, which riſe very high, the tops of which are always covered with ſnow. From all theſe mountains there riſes a great number of ſprings and rivulets, which the inhibitants conduct to their rice fields. At length they all unite into one ſtream, large enough to carry boats, which, after ſeveral turnings and windings, runs through the middle of the capital city, and at length finds a paſſage out between two ſteep rocks, and falling down precipices, unites with other ſtreams, and proceeds toward Atock. This province, or kingdom, is about eighty miles in length, and thirty in breadth, and is full of towns and villages, groves, meadows, rice and wheat fields, beſides ſeveral ſorts of pulſe, hemp, and ſaffron. Theſe are intermixed with ditches, canals, ſmall lakes, and rivulets. There are here all ſorts of European trees and plants, ſuch as apple, pear, plum, apricot, nut-trees, &c.

The capital city, which has the ſame name as the kingdom, is about two miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. It is ſeated in a flat country, ſix miles from the mountains, and on the banks of a lake of freſh water, which is about twelve miles in compaſs. The river has two wooden bridges built over it, to maintain a communication between both parts of the city. The houſes are generally of wood, and well built, and there is a great number of idol temples, which are all of free-ſtone, but they are now in ruins. The houſes near the river have their gardens next the water, which make a very fine appear-

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ance, eſpecially into ſummer. At one end of the city is a hill, which yields a very agreeable perſpective, on account of the fine houſes, with the gardens on the declivity, and a moſque on the top, with a great number of green trees.

The lake is full of iſlands, on which they have made pleaſure gardens, and planted fruit trees. Theſe are generally ſurrounded with tall trees, whoſe leaves are only on the top, like palms. Some have called this kingdom the terreſtial paradiſe of the Indies. The inhabitants are witty, lovers of poetry, and capable of learning the ſciences, as well as the Perſians; beſides, they are very laborious and induſtrious, making palankins, and all ſorts of cabinets and boxes, in a very curious manner, which are diſperſed all over the Indies. They alſo make a vaſt number of ſhales, which are pieces of ſtuff about an ell and a half long, and one broad, curiouſly embroidered. They are extremely fine and ſoft, and ſell at a great price. The Indians, both men and women, wear them over their heads in the winter. The people have a clear complexion, and are well made, having no reſemblance of the Tartars, who have flat noſes and ſmall eyes, both in Thibet and Caſhgar. The women are very handſome, but none but the common ſort are generally ſeen abroad, or in the ſhops. However, they are not ſo reſerved as they appear to be at firſt, for if you can be introduced to the children, to give them ſweetmeats, they will immediately come out of their apartments to have their ſhare.

It has been ſuſpected the ten tribes of Iſrael were carried away captive to this country, but it does not ſeem probable, for there are no traces of Judaiſm remaining, all the inhabitants being either Gentoos or Mahometans. Theſe have the name of Mouſa, or Moſes, often in their mouths, which is no great wonder, ſince moſt of that perſuaſion have the famous men of the Old Teſtament in great veneration. The longitude of the city is 75. 25. E. Lat. 34. 30. N.

CASSOVIA, or CASCHAW, a ſtrong town in Upper Hungary, the capital of Abanwywar, with the beſt arſenal in all the country. It is ſeated near the river Horat, forty-five miles north of Agria, one hundred and four north-eaſt of Buda, and thirty-eight north of Tokay. Long. 20. 33. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town ſeated on the river Ganges, in the kingdom of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, where the Engliſh and Dutch have factories. It is large and much frequented by merchants, which renders it very rich. The country round about it produces a great quantity of rice, which enables them to export it to different parts, particularly to Ceylon, and the Maldivia Iſlands. Several ſorts of pulſe may be had almoſt for nothing, which, with rice and butter, are the common food of the lower claſs of people, and for a rupee, which is not much above a ſhilling, you may have twenty fowls or more, and geeſe and ducks in proportion. There are ſheep and goats in abundance, and hogs are ſo numerous, that the Portugueſe live upon little elſe; beſides the Engliſh and Dutch make uſe of them to victual their ſhips. There is likewiſe fiſh of ſeveral kinds, as well freſh as ſalted. The Chriſtians formerly made Bengal a place of refuge, when they were driven from their ſettlements by the Dutch. This extraordinary plenty, together with the good humour, beauty, and freedom of the women, who are the natural inhabitants, have made a common ſaying, that there are an hundred gates to enter into the kingdom of Bengal, and not one to go out of it.

The commodities of this country bring a great number of merchant; theſe are ſugar and ſuch a variety of cottons and ſilks, that one would think it was a magazine not only for the Indies, but for all the world. The Dutch have employed ſix or ſeven hundred workmen of the country at Caſſumbazar, and the Engliſh in proportion. There is likewiſe a great quantity of ſalt petre, borax, gum lac, opium, wax, muſk, and butter, which laſt is uſed in many of the adjacent countries. The air is not very healthy, for ſtrangers, and particularly ſailors, who uſed to die very faſt if they ſtaid here long. However, ſome have attributed this to punch, arrack, and the exceſſive uſe of the Indian women. Above three hundred miles on each ſide of the Ganges there are large canals, made into that with immenſe labour, for the more eaſy tranſportation of merchandize. Theſe canals are bordered with populous towns and villages of the Gentoos, and with large fields of rice, ſugar, and corn, with three or four kinds of pulſe, muſtard, and ſeſamum, to make oil; as alſo mulberry-trees, for the nouriſhment of ſilk worms. But the great number of ſmall iſlands in the middle of the Ganges yield the moſt beautiful proſpect perhaps in the univerſe.

Theſe iſlands are very fruitful, and full of fruit-trees, pines, and all ſorts of ever-greens. However, ſeveral of theſe iſlands neareſt the ſea are become deſert and abandoned, on account of the depredations of the pirates, and are now only inhabited by tygers, wild hogs, and gazels. Long. 87. 10. E. Lat. 23 40. N.

CASTALIA, in fabulous hiſtory, a nymph beloved by Apollo, who purſuing her, ſhe vaniſhed from him in the form of a fountain, which was afterwards ſacred to the Muſes, who were thence called the Caſtalian ſiſters.

CASTALIO (SEBASTIAN) a perſon who deſerves an honourable place among authors, was born in the country of the Allobroges, in the year 1515. He gained the eſteem and friendſhip of Calvin, during the ſtay he made at Straſburgh, in 1540 and 1541, and even lodged ſome days at his houſe. Calvin prevailed on him to accept a ſchool-maſter's place in the college of Geneva, but Caſtalio diſapproving of the puniſhment of heretics, and the doctrine of predeſtination, expoſed himſelf to the indignation of Calvin and Beza, who loaded him with ill language; he therefore retired to Baſil, where he was made Greek profeſſor. His principal work is a Latin and French verſion of the Scriptures; and four dialogues, which contain, in excellent Latin, the principal hiſtories of the Bible. This has had many editions. He died at Baſil, December 29, 1563.

CASTANOVITZ, a fortreſs in Croatia, which belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, is ſeated on the river Unna, near the place where it falls into the Save. Long. 17. 19. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

CASTELAMARA, a town in the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Principato, with a good port. It is five miles from Sorrento, and fifteen ſouth-eaſt from Naples. Long. 14. 25. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

CASTEL-ARRAGONESE, a ſtrong town in the iſland of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good port. It is twenty miles north-eaſt of Saſſari. Long. 8. 57. E. Lat. 40. 56. N.

CASTEL-BALDO, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, ſeated on the river Adige, fifty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Verona, and fifteen weſt of Rovigo. Long. 11. 25. E. Lat. 47. 7. N.

CASTELBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, thirty-eight miles north of Galway. Long. 9. 25. W. Lat. 53. 45. N.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the province of Beyra. It is ſeated on the river Leira, thirty-five miles north-eaſt of Alcantara, and ninety-five north-eaſt of Liſbon. Long. 8. 0. W. Lat. 39. 35. N.

CASTEL DE VIDE, a ſtrong caſtle of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded with mountains. It is eight miles north of Portalegre, and twenty-eight ſouth-weſt of Alcantara. Long. 6. 25. W. Lat. 39. 15. N.

CASTEL-GANDOLFO, a caſtle in Italy, ten miles ſouth of Rome; it belongs to the pope, and is his place of retirement in the ſummer-time. Long. 12. 46. E. Lat. 41. 45. N.

CASTEL-GELOUX, a town of France, in Gaſcony, in the Bazadois, ſeated on the river Avance, eight miles from Nerac. It is a place of trade. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 44. 25. N.

CASTELLANCE, a town of Provence, in France, ſeated on the river Verdon, in a fruitful and agreeable territory. Long. 6. 49. E. Lat. 43. 55. N.

CASTELLANETTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lecca, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated on the river Talvo, five miles ſouth-eaſt of Mottala, and fifteen north-weſt of Tarento. Long. 17. 3. E. Lat. 40. 50. N.

CASTEL (LEWIS BERTRAND) a learned Jeſuit, was born at Montpellier, on the 11th of November, 1688, and entered among the Jeſuits in 1703. He ſtudied polite literature in his youth, and at length applied himſelf entirely to the ſtudy of mathematics and natural philoſophy, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing on gravity, the mathematics, and on the muſic of colours, a very whimſical idea, which he took great pains to reduce to practice. His piece on gravity, entitled *Traité de la Penſateur univerſelle*, was printed at Paris, in 1724, in two vols. duodecimo, and was attacked by the famous abbé de St. Pierre, on which Caſtel anſwered him. He afterwards publiſhed his *Mathematique univerſelle*, in quarto, which occaſioned his being unanimouſly choſen a fellow of the Royal Society of London, without the leaſt ſollicitation. He was alſo a member of the academies of Bourdeaux and Rouen; but his *Clavecin oculaire* made the moſt noiſe, and he ſpent much time and expence in making an harpſichord for the eye, but without ſucceſs. He alſo wrote for and againſt ſir Iſaac Newton, and publiſhed ſeveral other works, the principal of which are *Le Plan du Mathematique abregée*, quarto, and a Treatiſe entitled *Optique des Colours*, duodecimo. He led a very exemplary life, and died on the 11th of January, 1757.

CASTELL (EDMUND) D. D. a learned Engliſh divine of the ſeventeenth century, diſtinguiſhed by his ſkill in the eaſtern languages. He was educated at Cambridge, where he was maſter of Catherine hall and Arabic profeſſor, and was at length canon of Canterbury. He had the greateſt

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ſhare in the Polyglot Bible of London, and wrote the *Lexicon Heptaglotton, pro ſeptem Orientalibus, &c.* an excellent work, printed at London, after his death, in 1699. He died in the year 1685.

CASTELLANUS, or CASTEL, (PETER) great almoner of France in the ſixteenth century, was a very worthy and and learned man. He was born at Archi, in Burgundy, and ſtudied at Dijon, where the progreſs he made amazed his teachers. He learned the Greek tongue without a maſter. He travelled into Germany, where he became acquainted with Eraſmus. He afterwards travelled into Italy, was invited to teach polite literature in the capital city of the iſland of Cyprus, which he accepted of, and continued there two years. He then went into Egypt, and viſited Jeruſalem; then returning to France, he was made reader to Francis I. promoted to the biſhoprick of Tulle, and afterwards to that Macaon, and after that prince's death was made great almoner to Henry II. who promoted him to the ſee of Orleans. He died February 3, 1552.

CASTELLI (BERNARD) an Italian painter, was born at Genoa in 1557, and excelled in colouring and in portraits. He was the intimate friend of Taſſo, and took upon himſelf the taſk of deſigning and etching the figures of his Jeruſalem Delivered. He died at Genoa in 1629.

Valerio Caſtelli, one of his ſons, was born at Genoa in 1625, and ſurpaſſed his father. He particularly excelled in painting battles, and died in 1659.

CASTELNAUDARY, a city of France in Languedoc, and capital of Laurgeois: it is ſeated upon an eminence, at the foot of which is the baſon of the canal of Languedoc. The roofs of the houſes advance in ſuch a manner, that they almoſt cover the great ſtreet. The choir of the collegiate church is tolerably handſome. It is famous for the defeat of an army of rebels in 1632 by the duke of Orleans. The country about it is very fertile in corn. It is fifteen miles diſtant from Carcaſonne, thirty-three ſouth-eaſt of Touloufe, and three hundred and ninety-two ſouth from Paris. Long. 2. 3. E. Lat. 43. 19. N.

CASTELVETRO (LEWIS) a native of Modena, and one of the moſt ſubtle writers of the ſixteenth century. He was extremely fond of crititizing others, but had the weakneſs of not being able to bear being criticized upon himſelf. He is chiefly known by his Commentary upon the Poetics of Ariſtotle. This he himſelf ſeemed to value as the beſt of his performances; for his houſe at Lyons being on fire, he cried out *Al Poetica! Al Poetica!* ſave my Poetics, ſave my Poetics. He died in 1571.

CASTIGLIONE, a ſtrong town of Italy in the Mantuan, with a caſtle. It is twenty miles north-weſt of the city of Mantua. Long. 10. 29. E. Lat. 45. 23. N.

CASTIGLIONE (BALTHASAR) an Italian poet, born at Mantua in 1478. He married the celebrated Hippolita Taurella, or rather Tozelli, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his works in verſe and proſe. Julius Scaliger beſtows great praiſes on his Latin poems. His Courtier alſo acquired him great reputation. He was ſent by Clement VII. to the emperor Charles V. who gave him the biſhoprick of Avila. He died at Toledo on the 5th of February, 1529. The emperor, who was there at Toledo, was ſo extremely grieved at his death, that he commanded all the prelates and lords of his court to attend his body to the principal church, where the funeral offices were celebrated by the archbiſhop, with ſuch ſolemnity and pomp, as was never permitted to any one before, except the princes of the blood.

CASTIGLIONE (GIO. BENEDETTO) an excellent Genoeſe painter, was born at Genoa in 1616. He was at firſt the diſciple of Battiſta Paggi, and Ferrari, his countryman, and afterwards improved himſelf by the inſtructions of Van Dyck, while that great painter reſided at Genoa; and at laſt became an imitator of the manner of Nicoli Pouſſin. His inclinations led him to figures with landſcapes and animals, which he touched up with a great deal of life and ſpirit; and he was particularly remarkable for a briſk pencil and a free handling in all his compoſitions. There are likewiſe ſeveral good prints of his etching. As he never loved to ſtay long in one place, his works lie ſcattered up and down in Genoa, Rome, Naples, Venice, Parma, and Mantua, at which laſt place he died, in 1670.

CASTILE, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Aſturias de Santillana and Biſcay; on the eaſt by the kingdoms of Navarre, Arragon, and Valencia; on the ſouth by Murcia and Andaluſia; and on the weſt by the kingdoms of Portugal and Leon. This country is watered by the largeſt rivers in Spain, they having their ſources here. The air is generally pure and wholeſome, but the country is very mountainous and dry, becauſe it rains here but very ſeldom, and for want of people is not ſufficiently cultivated. However the vallies produce corn, wine, and fruits, but more in the ſouth part than in the north. To make amends for this, the north has better paſtures, and a great quantity of fine wool. It is divided into two parts, the Old and the New, ſeparated by a long chain of mountains, which run eaſt and weſt. Thoſe on the weſt are called Sierra Tablada, and thoſe on the eaſt Sierra Moſina.

Old Caſtile contains all the tract of land between the mountains of Tablada, Molina, and Aſturias. So that it comprehends, beſides Old Caſtile, properly ſo called, the ſmall territories of Rioxa and Bureva. It is about two hundred miles from north to ſouth, and one hundred and twenty-five from eaſt to weſt. The rivers Ebro and Dobro have their riſe in this country, and water one part of it. Its principal towns are Burgos, the capital, Valladolid, Avila, Segovia, Siguença, Oſma, Soria, Calhorra, St. Domingo de la Calçada, Nagera, and Logrono..

New Caſtile is bounded on the north and eaſt by a long chain of mountains, which ſeparate it from Old Caſtile; on the weſt by Portugal; and on the ſouth by Andaluſia, Grenada, and Murcia. It is about one hundred and fifty miles in length from eaſt and weſt. The rivers Tajo and Guadiana have their ſources in this country, as well as the Guadalquivir. The laſt ſoon leaves it, but the two former traverſe the whole length from eaſt to weſt, and carry fertility along with their waters. This country is divided into four parts, that on the north is called Algaria; that on the eaſt La Sierra; that on the ſouth La Mancha; and that on the weſt Eſtremadura. The principal towns are Madrid, the capital of all Spain; Toledo, Alcala de Henares, Guadalaxara, Cuença, Cividad Real, Truxilla, Merida, Badajos, Coria, Alcantara, and Placentia. It was taken from the Moors towards the end of the eleventh century, and was called by them the kingdom of Toledo.

CASTILE D'ORO, or GOLDEN CASTILE, a large and fruitful country of South America in Terra Firma, lying to the weſt of the river Oronooko. It contains eight governments, viz. Terra Firma, properly ſo called, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, New Andluſia, Popayan, and the new kingdom of Granada. The climate is extremely hot, and would be more ſo if it was not a little cooled by the north winds, which are frequent, and by the rains, which continue a long while. The inhabitants are of the colour of red copper, and formerly went quite naked, but they have now a little more modeſty. They are expert at throwing poiſoned lances, and their principal employment is hunting and fiſhing. All the mines of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones belonging to the Spaniards, are pretty well exhauſted.

CASTILLON, a town of France in Perigord, and in the province of Guienne. It is ſeated on the river Dordogne, twenty-eight miles eaſt of Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 8. E. Lat. 44. 52. N.

CASTLE-CARY, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. The fairs are on Midlent Tueſday, the firſt of May, and Whitſun Tueſday, all for bullocks and ſheep. It is twelve miles ſouth ſouth-eaſt of Wells; twenty-four ſouth-by-weſt of Bath; thirty-two ſouth of Briſtol, and one hundred and ſeventeen weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 36. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

CASTLE-RISING, a town in the county of Norfolk, which ſends two members to parliament; it had markets and fairs, but they are now diſuſed becauſe the harbour is ſtopped up. It is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen: but the caſtle, from which it took its name, is now demoliſhed. However it has a handſome alms-houſe for twenty-two widows. It is ſix miles north-eaſt of King's Lynn; thirty weſt north-weſt of Norwich; and one hundred and two north-by-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 39. E. Lat. 52. 46. N.

CASTLE-TOWN, or CASTLE-RUSHEN, a town in the Iſle of Man, ſo called from a fine ſtrong caſtle, ſaid to be built by Guthred king of Man in the year 960, which being of a coarſe durable marble, ſhows little ſigns of decay. In this town the governor reſides; likewiſe the courts of juſtice and chancery are kept here. Here is a good public library, which was much enlarged by the beneficence of a late biſhop. The natives of this town and the reſt of the iſland imitate the Engliſh in their habit and manners, only the poorer ſort wear a kind of ſandal of untanned leather, which is cheap, and not unſightly. Long. 4. 40. W. Lat. 53. 50. N.

CASTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on January 10, April 14, and Auguſt 28, for ſheep and petty chapmen. It is ſeated on the river Bure, over which there is a bridge, and is nine miles north-weſt of Norwich; and one hundred and thirteen north north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 22. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

CASTOR and POLLUX, in pagan mythology. Jupiter having an amour with Leda, the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, in the form of a ſwan, ſhe brought forth two eggs, each containing twins. From that impregnated by Jupiter proceeded Pollux and Helina, who were both immortal; from the other Caſtor and Clytemneſtra, who being begot by Tyndarus were both mortal. They were all however

called

called by the common name of Tyndaridæ. Theſe two brothers entered into an inviolable friendſhip: they went with the other noble youths of Greece in the expedition to Colchis, in ſearch of the golden fleece, and on ſeveral occaſions ſignalized themſelves by their courage; but Caſtor being at length killed, Pollux obtained leave to ſhare his own immortality with his brother, ſo that they are ſaid to live and die alternately every day; for being tranſlated into the ſkies they form the conſtellation Gemini, one of which ſtars riſes as the other ſets.

Theſe deities were eſteemed propitious to navigation, for it is ſaid the Argonauts being endangered by a tempeſt, Orpheus offered vows for the ſafety of the ſhip, when immediately two lambent flames appeared over the heads of Caſtor and Pollux, which appearance was ſucceeded by a calm. In ſucceeding times theſe fires, often ſeen by mariners, were taken as a favourable omen; but when one was ſeen alone it was called Helena, and imagined to forebode ſome evil.

A martial dance, called the Pyrrhic or Caſtorian dance was invented to the honour of theſe deities, whom the Cephalenſes placed among the Dii Magni, and offered to them white lambs. The Romans alſo paid them particular honours, on account of the aſſiſtance they are ſaid to have given them in an engagement againſt the Latins, in which appearing mounted on white horſes, they turned the ſcale of victory in their favour, for which a temple was erected to them in the Forum.

Caſtor and Pollux were repreſented as two beautiful youths, completely armed, and riding on white horſes, with ſtars over their helmets.

CASTOR, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on June 1, for ſheep, and on October 16, for horned cattle and ſheep. It is eighteen miles north north-eaſt of Lincoln; ten ſouth-weſt of Grimſby, and one hundred and fifty-five north-by-weſt of London. Long. 17. 13. Lat. 53. 35.

CASTRES, a city of France in Upper Languedoc with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in an agreeable plain bounded by mountains, which are fruitful in corn, wine, and wood. The river Lagout divides the town in two, and the rivulet Durenque paſſes near its walls, and joins with the former at one end of the town. There are three ſtone bridges over theſe rivers of which two are on the principal. It had formerly Gothic walls, and was inhabited by the Proteſtants, but after the revocation of the edict of Nantes they were diſperſed. The cathedral church is a new building, in the modern faſhion; the biſhop's palace is over-againſt it on the ſide of the river, and is one of the fineſt in France. The gardens are very delightful, being adorned with fountains, arbours, groves and graſs-plots: it is ſupported by immenſe vaults, on account of the inequality of the ground. The principal place for walking is called the Mall. It is covered with turf, and is one thouſand paces long, by four or five hundred broad, and lies along the ſide of the rivulet. The two great walks are bordered with rows of elm-trees, and are raiſed higher than the reſt, and ſerve for playing at mall. The churches, except the cathedral, are but ordinary, and there are but two pariſhes. The Cordeliers, the Capuchins, the Trinitarians, the Jacobins, and the Jeſuits have their churches. There are likewiſe two ſmall nunneries. The inhabitants are noted for a fine deep blue dye; and carry on manufactures in flannel, hats, fine coverlets for beds, and other woollen ſtuffs. It is twenty miles ſouth of Alby, thirty-five eaſt of Toulouſe, and three hundred and ſeventy from Paris. Long. 2. 5. E. Lat. 43. 37. N.

CASTRITIUS (MARCUS) was a magiſtrate of Rome eighty-five years before the Chriſtian æra, when the conſul Cneius Carbo, endeavouring to engage all the cities of Italy in Marius's party againſt Sylla, demanded hoſtages of them. Caſtritius not permiting the citizens of Placentia to deliver any, Carbo endeavoured to intimidate him by telling him, that he had a great number of ſwords, "And I, many years," replied old Caſtritius. This anſwer ſilenced Carbo, and the affair ſtopped here.

CASTRITIUS (TITUS) taught rhetoric at Rome in the ſecond century, with greater reputation than any of his cotemporaries. He unfolded very ſubtilly thoſe falſe ſentiments which become almoſt imperceptible when they are concealed under the harmonious cadence of a beautiful ſtyle; and his manners no leſs than his learning contributed to procure him the eſteem of the emperor Hadrian.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name in the patrimony of St. Peter. It was raſed to the foundations by order of pope Innocent X. for having killed their biſhop. It is ſeated near the rivulet Oſpado, ten miles from the ſea, twenty-five ſouth weſt of Orvietta, and fifty-five north-weſt of Rome. Long. 12. 34. E. Lat. 42. 33. N.

CASTRO, the duchy of, is bounded on the north by Orvietano; on the ſouth by the Mediterranean; on the eaſt by the river Marta, which ſeparates it from the Patrimony of St. Peter; and on the weſt by Tuſcany. It formerly belonged to the dukes of Parma, but in 1643 the pope reunited it to his own dominions. The principal towns are Farneſe, Monte Alto, Toſcanella, Marta, and Borghetto, beſides Caſtro juſt mentioned.

CASTRO, a maritime town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the territory of Otranto. It was almoſt entirely ruined by the Turks in 1537. It is eight miles ſouth-weſt of Otranto. Long. 19. 25. E. Lat. 40. 18. N.

CASTRO, a ſtrong town, the capital of the iſland of Chiloe, on the coaſt of Chili in the South Sea. Long. 82. 5. W. Lat. 43. 0. S.

CASTRO MARINO, a town of Algarva in Portugal. It is very ſtrong, and ſeated near the mouth of the Guadiana, ſixty miles north-eaſt of Lagos, fifty-five ſouth of Beja, and one hundred and five weſt of Seville. Long. 8. 16. W. Lat. 37. 6. N.

CASTRO NOVO, a town of Sicily in the valley of Mazara, ſeated on a hill near the ſource of the river Platani. Long. 13. 55. E. Lat. 37. 40. N.

CASTRO VERREYNA, a town of South America, in Peru, famous for its ſilver mines, good tobacco, and ſalubrious air. It is one hundred and fifty miles north-eaſt of Lima. Long. 62. 35. W. Lat. 13. 0. S.

CASTRUCCIO (CASTRACANI) a celebrated Italian general, was born at Lucca, in Florence, in 1284, and left in a vineyard covered with leaves, where he was found by Dianora, a widow lady, the ſiſter of Antonio, a canon of St. Michael in Lucca, who was deſcended from the illuſtrious family of the Caſtracani. The lady having no children, they reſolved to bring him up, and educated him as carefully as if he had been their own. They intended him for a prieſt, but he was ſcarcely fourteen years old, when he began to devote himſelf to military ſports, and thoſe violent exerciſes which ſuited his great ſtrength of body. The factions named the Guelfs and Ghibilins, then ſhared all Italy between them, divided the popes and the emperors, and engaged in their different intereſts, not only the members of the ſame town, but even thoſe of the ſame family. Franciſco, a conſiderable perſon on the ſide of the Ghibilins, obſerving Caſtruccio's uncommon ſpirit and great qualities, prevailed with Antonio to let him turn ſoldier; on which Caſtruccio ſoon became acquainted with every thing belonging to his profeſſion, and was made a lieutenant of a company of foot by Franciſco Guinigi, and in his firſt campaign gave ſuch proofs of his courage and conduct, as ſpread his fame all over Lombardy; and Guinigi dying ſoon after, committed to him the care of his ſon, and the management of his eſtate. Still diſtinguiſhing himſelf by his military exploits, he filled his chief commander with ſuch jealouſy and envy, that he was impriſoned by ſtratagem, in order to be put to death. But the people of Lucca ſoon releaſed him, and afterwards choſe him for their ſovereign prince. The Ghibilins conſidered him as the head of their faction; and thoſe who had been baniſhed from their country fled to him for protection, and unanimouſly promiſed that if he could reſtore them to their eſtates, they would ſerve him ſo effectually, that the ſovereignty of their country ſhould be his reward. Flattered by theſe promiſes, he entertained a deſign of making himſelf maſter of Tuſcany, and for this purpoſe entered into a league with the prince of Milan. He kept his army conſtantly on foot, employing it as beſt ſuited his own deſigns. He was made ſenator of Rome, with more than ordinary ceremony; but, while there, received news which obliged him to haſten back to Lucca. The Florentines entered into a war with him, but Caſtruccio fought his way through them; and the ſupreme authority of Tuſcany was ready to fall into his hands when a period was put to his life. In May 1328 he gained a complete victory over his enemies, who amounted to thirty thouſand foot and ten thouſand horſe, in which twenty-two thouſand of them were ſlain, with the loſs of not quite ſixteen hundred of his own men: but as he was returning from the field of battle, fired with the action, and covered with ſweat, he halted a little, in order to thank and careſs his ſoldiers as they paſſed, when the north wind blowing upon him, he was immediately ſeized with an ague, which he at firſt neglected, but it carried him off in a few days in the forty-fourth year of his age.

CATACOMBS, in Roman antiquity, are a vaſt aſſemblage of ſubterraneous ſepulchres, three leagues from Rome, in the Via Appia, ſuppoſed to be the ſepulchres of the firſt Romans, before the practice of burning the dead was introduced, and built in conſequence of the opinion that the ſouls of the departed hate the light, and love to hover about the places where their bodies were laid. Others ſuppoſe them to be the Puticuli mentioned by Feſtus Pompeius, into which the Romans threw the bodies of their ſlaves, to whom they denied the honour of burial. Each catacomb is three feet broad, and eight or ten high, running in form

of an alley or gallery, and communicating one with another.

CATALDUS, one of the ſaints of the church of Rome, and the particular patron of the city of Tarentum, was biſhop of that city. It is pretended that about a thouſand years after his death he appeared to a prieſt in a dream, and ſaid to him, "Go, dig up a book which I wrote, and conceal-"ed in ſuch a place, carry it immediately to the king; it is "a work which contains the ſecrets of heaven" As the dream was not regarded, he appeared ſeveral times. At laſt the prieſt being alone in his church, and fully awake, ſaw St. Cataldus in his epiſcopal robes, who commanded him to go and dig up his book the next day, in the place which he had directed him to in his dreams, and to carry it immediately to the king; threatening him with a ſevere puniſhment in caſe of diſobedience. The next day therefore the prieſt went in proceſſion with the people to the place where the book was buried. It was found there in a leaden box, and contained an account of the miſeries which were ſoon to overwhelm the king of Naples; and by what means they were to be prevented. The whole affair it ſeems was a cruel fraud, intended to engage Ferdinand king of Naples to extirpate the Jews. It happened in April 1492.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the Pyrennean mountains, which divide it from France; by the kingdom of Arragon and Valencia on the weſt; and by the Mediterranean Sea on the ſouth and eaſt. It is one hundred and fifty-five miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. It is watered by a great number of rivers beſides the Ebro, which only croſſes one ſmall corner of it; the principal of which are the Lobregat, the Ter, the Tet, and the Segra. The air is temperate and healthy; but the land is mountainous, except in a few places. However it produces corn, wine, oil, pulſe, flax, and hemp ſufficient for the inhabitants. The mountains are covered with large foreſt of tall trees, ſuch as the oak, the ever-green oak, the beech, the pine, the fir, the cheſnut, and many others; and a great many cork-trees, ſhrubs, and medicinal plants. There are ſeveral quarries of marble of all colours, cryſtal, alabaſter, amethyſts, and lapis lazuli. Gold duſt has been found among the ſands of one or two of the rivers; and there are mines of tin, iron, lead, alum, vitriol, and ſalt. They likewiſe fiſh for coral on the eaſtern coaſt of Catalonia. The inhabitants are hardy, courageous, active, vigorous, and good ſoldiers, but apt to be diſcontented. The miquelets are a ſort of ſoldiers which guard the paſſes over the mountains, and ought to protect travellers, but if they are not paid to their minds, they ſeldom fail to pay themſelves.

The river Lobregat divides Catalonia into two parts, the eaſt and weſt, according to their ſituation. This province comprehends ſeventeen vigueries or territories, two of which are in Rouſillon, and belong to the French. The reſt are ſubject to the Spaniards. The principal towns are Barcelona, the capital, Tarragona, Tortoſa, Lerida, Solſonia, Cardona Vich, Girona, Seu d'Urgel, Pui Cerda, and Cervera.

CATANEA, a city of Sicily, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, near the foot of Mount Etna or Gibel. It ſuffered greatly by earthquakes in 1669 and 1693. This laſt overturned the city, and a great part of the cathedral in a moment. Eighteen thouſand of the inhabitants periſhed in the ruins, and yet the fertility of the ſoil has cauſed it to be repeopled. It is thirty-three miles north of Syracuſe, and fifty-three ſouth-weſt of Meſſina. Long. 15. 19. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

CATANZARO, a city in the kingdom of Naples, the capital of Calabria Ulterior, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the uſual reſidence of the governor of the province, and is ſeated on a mountain ten miles ſouth-weſt of Belcaſtro. Long. 18. 20. E. Lat. 38. 58. N.

CATARO, a ſtrong town of the Venetian Dalmatia, with a good caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name ten miles north-weſt of Scutari, and twenty eight eaſt of Raguſa. Long. 19. 19. E. Lat 42. 25. N.

CATEGATE is the name of a gulph in the Baltic Sea, by which it communicates with the ocean. It lies between Denmark and Sweden. Long. 7. 1. W. Lat. 52. 45. N.

CATHARINE (St.) the virgin and martyr, is ſaid to have been ſo learned, that at eighteen years of age ſhe diſputed with fifty philoſophers, and vanquiſhed them by the force of her reaſoning, and that ſhe ſuffered martyrdom under the reign of Maximinus. But there is nothing certain in relation to this St Catharine, and her name was only mentioned in the beginning of the ninth century, on occaſion of the body of a young woman being found uncorrupted on Mount Sinai, in Arabia. The Chriſtians of that country took the body for that of a ſaint, and giving it the name of Catharine, which ſignifies pure and ſpotleſs, paid it a kind of religious worſhip, which paſſed from them to the Greeks and Latins. The feſtival of this imaginary ſaint is kept on the 25th of November.

CATHARINE (St.) was born at Sienna, in Tuſcany, in the year 1347, and when ſhe was turned of ſeven years old, became a nun of the order of St. Dominic, and is repreſented as having made ſuch prodigious advances in piety and devotion, as to have ſeen a multitude of viſions, and to have wrought many miracles before ſhe was grown up. The monks have even aſſerted, that ſhe not only converſed face to face with Chriſt, but was married to him in form. She brought about a reconciliation between pope Gregory XI. and the Florentines, in 1376, and had ſuch influence upon that pope, as to induce him, the following year, to remove to Rome, and re-eſtabliſh the pontifical ſeat there, ſeventy years after pope Clement V. had removed it to France. She wrote Dialogues in Latin, upon the Providence of God, an Oration in Latin, three hundred and ſixty-four Letters to Popes, Cardinals, Kings, and Princes, publiſhed at Venice in 1506, and a book of Revelations, publiſhed in 1553. She died on the 30th of April, 1380, at only thirty-three years of age, and was canonized by pope Pius II. in 1461.

CATHARINE (St.) born at Bologna, on the 8th of September, 1413. At fourteen years of age ſhe was admitted into a convent at Ferrara, where ſhe made her profeſſion in the year 1432. The inhabitants of Bologna, afterwards, beſought her to come and preſide over a nunnery juſt founded among them She wrote a book of Revelations, and ſome other pieces in Latin and Italian, and died on the 9th of March, 1463.

CATHARINE JAGELLON, or of Poland, queen of Sweden, was the youngeſt daughter of Sigiſmund I. king of Poland, and was ſought in marriage by ſeveral great princes, and among others by Baſil, or John Baſilides, grand-duke of Muſcovy, and by John of Sweden, duke of Finland, the ſon of Guſtavus I. and the brother of Eric XIV. king of Sweden She preferred this laſt, but had no ſooner arrived there, when being in the caſtle of Wiburg with her huſband, Eric, a vicious prince of a ſuſpicious and jealous temper, laid ſiege to that fortreſs, and obliged them to ſurrender at diſcretion. He left his brother priſoner in the caſtle, and offered Catharine to ſet her at liberty, but that virtuous princeſs refuſing to leave her huſband, was his faithful companion during ſeven years, in which ſhe comforted him in his confinement, and had by him one ſon and two daughters. At length Eric ſet his brother at liberty, and made him viceroy of Sweden; but ſoon after reſuming his jealouſy, he reſolved to get rid of his brothers, and knowing that Baſilides, grand duke of Moſcovy, was paſſionately in love with Catharine, determined to ſend her to him; but his deſigns being happily diſcovered, the nobles, headed by John, made war againſt him, and he being taken priſoner, John was placed on the throne in 1568.

Catharine being now queen of one of the moſt powerful kingdoms in the North, endeavoured to reſtore the Romiſh religion, and ſtrove, with indefatigable zeal, to prevail on the king to ſecond her deſign, but without effect. She died in 1583.

CATHARINE of France, queen of England, was the youngeſt daughter of Charles VI. of France, and Iſabella of Bavaria. In order to put a ſtop to the progreſs of the arms of king Henry V. and to ſecure the crown of France to England, ſhe was married to that valiant prince, in 1420, but he dying two years after, ſhe married privately Owen Tudor. By her firſt huſband ſhe had Henry VI. king of England, and by her ſecond Edmund, earl of Richmond, the father of king Henry VII.

CATHARINE DE MEDICIS. See MEDICIS.

CATHARINE of Arragon, queen of England, was daughter to Ferdinand V. king of Arragon. She had a learned and pious education, and made a conſiderable progreſs in the ſciences. She was married on the 14th of November, 1501, to Arthur, prince of Wales, the ſon of Henry VII. king of England; but he dying five months after, as it is ſaid, without conſummating the marriage; a diſpenſation was obtained from pope Julius II. for her being married to Henry VIII. Arthur's brother; who, when he aſcended the throne, was unwilling to complete the marriage, till he was prevailed on by his council, who made him ſenſible of its being of great importance to the nation. He accordingly married Catharine, in 1509, who the next year brought him a ſon; but that young prince lived only three months; however, ſhe was ſome time after delivered of a daughter, named Mary, who aſcended the throne after the reign of Edward VI. This union laſted above twenty years, when the king ſeeing Anne Boleyn, fell deſperately in love with her, and being unable to obtain her without divorcing Catharine, ſet about this grand event, which he at length effected; and privately married his new queen, on the 14th of November, 1532, without waiting till the ſentence againſt his marriage with Catharine of Arragon was pronounced. An edict was publiſhed, forbidding any one to give

give Catharine the title of queen; and that princeſs was baniſhed to Kimbolton, one of the king's houſes in Bedfordſhire, where ſhe compoſed Meditations on the Pſalms, and a Treatiſe on the Complaints of a Sinner, and died in 1536, a little above three years after the divorce.

CATHARINE of Portugal, the wife of Charles II. king of England, was the daughter of John IV. king of Portugal, and was born on the 25th of November, 1638, while her father was duke of Braganza. She was married in 1661 to king Charles II.

The manners of this princeſs, eſpecially at her firſt appearance at court, ſays the rev Mr Granger, retained a ſtrong tincture of the convent, and were but ill formed to pleaſe, much leſs to retain the gay and diſſolute Charles. She at firſt rejected the Engliſh dreſs, and the attendance of Engliſh ladies, and choſe to appear in the formal habit of her own country, and be attended by her duennas, whoſe perſons were the ſcorn and jeſt of every courtier. She, for ſome time, carried herſelf towards the royal miſtreſs with all the diſdain which ſhe thought becoming her dignity and her virtue; but when ſhe ſaw that the king was reſolved to retain her, ſhe ſuddenly fell into the other extreme, and treated her with ſuch exceſſive affability and condeſcenſion, as loſt the little eſteem he had for her. The firſt years of her marriage were rendered unhappy by almoſt every paſſion that could diſturb a female mind. At length every ſpark of conjugal affection ſeemed to be extinguiſhed, and ſhe ſunk into all the tranquility of indifference. During the reign of James II. this princeſs enjoyed great tranquility. She lived during that and part of the next reign at Somerſet-houſe, and in 1692 returned to Portugal, carrying with her ſeveral valuable pictures, belonging to the royal collection. In 1704 ſhe was declared regent of that kingdom, by king Pedro her brother, whoſe infirmities rendered repoſe neceſſary, when ſhe is ſaid to have ſhewn great wiſdom and prudence in the council, and during her regency the Portuguſe carried on a war with Spain with much vigour, and recovered many important places from the Spaniards. This princeſs died on the 31ſt of December, 1705.

CATHARINE, empreſs of Ruſſia, diſtinguiſhed by her wiſdom and humanity, was born in a village called Runghen, in Livonia, and loſing her parents, who were poor, became deſtitute. However, the pariſh clerk, who kept a ſchool, took her into his houſe, and kept her till Dr. Gluck, miniſter of Marienburg, happening to come to the village, was pleaſed with the girl, and taking her home with him, treated her almoſt as if ſhe had been his daughter, and not only had her taught ſpinning and ſewing, but inſtructed her himſelf, and gave her a very extraordinary education. At length, a Livonian ſerjeant in the Swediſh army, falling in love with her, ſhe agreed to marry him, to which Dr. Gluck the more readily conſented, as his circumſtances were very narrow. But the next day, the Ruſſians making themſelves maſters of Marienburg, the general, accidentally ſeeing Catharine, was ſo ſtruck with her air and manner, that he took her under his protection, and afterwards into his ſervice. Some time after, ſhe was advanced to be houſe-keeper to prince Menzikoff, who was the general's patron; where, being ſeen by Peter the Great, ſhe made ſuch an impreſſion on him, that he married her, in the year 1711, nine years after her being taken priſoner at Marienburg. She then ſhewed that ſhe was poſſeſſed of extraordinary abilities and addreſs, and was a very fit conſort for ſuch a prince as Peter, the ſeverity of whoſe temper ſhe moderated by her ſweetneſs and humanity, ſhe even, by her advice, reſcued him from ruin, when he was ſurrounded by the Turks; and he ſeems to have ever after made her the partner of his councils and undertakings, as well as of his bed. Indeed, he ſhewed the high opinion he had of her by his nominating her to ſucceed him, which ſhe did on the 28th of January, 1725. The lenity of this princeſs, ſays Voltaire, in his Life of Peter the Great, was carried to a degree unparallelled in the hiſtory of any nation. She promiſed that during her reign nobody ſhould be put to death; and ſhe kept her word. She was the firſt ſovereign that ever ſhewed this regard to the human ſpecies. Malefactors were condemned to ſerve in the mines, and other public works; a regulation not leſs prudent than humane, ſince their puniſhment was rendered of ſome advantage to the ſtate. Her reign was however but ſhort, for ſhe died on the 17th of May, 1727, leaving iſſue Anne, who married Frederic, duke of Holſtein; and Elizabeth, the late empreſs of Ruſſia. She was ſucceeded by Peter II. the grandſon of Peter the Great, by his firſt wife.

CATHARINUS (AMBROSE) a celebrated divine, in the ſixteenth century, was born at Sienna, and taught civil law under the name of Lancelot Politi till thirty years of age; but in 1515 took the name of Catharinus, and applied himſelf to divinity. He appeared at the council of Trent, was biſhop of Minori in 1547, and archbiſhop of Conza in 1551, and died ſome years after. He wrote ſeveral works, in which he, without ſcruple, deviated from the ſentiments of St. Auguſtine, Thomas of Aquinas, and other divines. He pretended that St. John the Evangeliſt did not die, but was tranſlated to heaven like Enoch and Elijah; and was the firſt perſon in the Romiſh church who maintained that the ſacrament is valid, though he who adminiſters it has no intention that it ſhould be ſo. He alſo maintained that infants dying without baptiſm, were in a ſtate of indolence, in which they had a degree of happineſs ſuitable to their condition.

CATHAY, a country of Aſia, which cauſed a great diſpute among former geographers, about its real ſituation. But it is now well known that the north part of China went by that name.

CATHERLOUGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Catherlough, and province of Leinſter, ſeated on the river Barrow, ſixteen miles north-eaſt of Kilkenny. Long. 7. 1. W. Lat. 52. 45. N.

CATILINE (LUCIUS) a famous Roman, of a noble family, who having ſpent his whole fortune in debauchery, formed the deſign of oppreſſing his country, deſtroying the ſenate, ſeizing the public treaſure, ſetting Rome on fire, and uſurping a ſovereign power over his fellow-citizens. In order to ſucceed in this bold and wicked deſign, he drew into his plot ſome young men of quality; whom he prevailed upon, it is ſaid, to drink human blood as a pledge of their union. His conſpiracy was however diſcovered by the vigilance of Cicero, who was then conſul; and the particulars made known by Fulvia, who was beloved by one of the conſpirators: when Cicero, having accuſed and convicted Catiline in full ſenate, he retired, threatening that he would extinguiſh the embarraſſment into which he was thrown, under the ruins of Rome: at length, putting himſelf at the head of an army, with ſeveral of the conſpirators, he fought with incredible valour againſt Petreius, lieutenant to Anthony, who was colleague with Cicero in the conſulſhip; but was defeated and killed in battle, ſixty-two years before the Chriſtian æra.

Catiline was ambitious, enterpriſing, and capable of deſtroying the Roman republic, had it not been for the diſcovery of his conſpiracy; by which means Lentulus, Cethegus, and the principal conſpirators were ſeized, by order of the ſenate, before the battle.

Salluſt has given an excellent hiſtory of this conſpiracy.

CATINAT (NICHOLAS) marſhal of France, was born of a noble family, in September, 1637, and ſignalized himſelf by his valour and prudence in ſeveral ſieges and combats. He was made marſhal of France in 1693, and died in 1712, aged ſeventy-four.

CATO THE CENSOR (MARCUS PORTIUS) a celebrated Roman, born in Tuſcany. He went to Rome at the ſolicitation of Valerius Flaccus, and was elected military tribune of Sicily, about two hundred and five years before the Chriſtian æra; and at length quæſtor in Africa, under Scipio, who accuſed him before the ſenate. Afterwards he was made prætor, when he fulfilled the duties of his office with the ſtricteſt juſtice. He conquered Sardinia, governed with admirable moderation, and was created conſul. Being tribune in the war of Syria, he gave diſtinguiſhed proofs of his valour againſt Antiochus the Great; and at his return was made cenſor; an important poſt, which he diſcharged with an integrity of which there had been no example. His enemies accuſed him ſeveral times; and indeed he appears to have been avaricious, and in ſome inſtances to want humanity. He was the occaſion of the third Punic war, and in the debates of the ſenate, always gave his opinion for the ruin of Carthage. He died about one hundred and forty-eight years before the birth of Chriſt, aged eighty-ſix.

Cato the Cenſor, was, according to Cicero, an excellent orator, an accompliſhed ſenator, and a great general. He learnt Greek in his old age, and compoſed ſome works which are loſt. He ſaid he repented of three things; his having paſſed a day without learning any thing; his having truſted a ſecret to a woman; and his having gone by water, when he could as well have travelled by land.

CATO of Utica, ſo called from the place of his death, was great grandſon to the former. He was educated by his uncle Livius Druſus, and diſcovered in his infancy ſuch courage, that at fourteen years of age he demanded a ſword to kill the tyrant Sylla. Cato was an admirer of philoſophy, and adhered to the ſect of the Stoics, from whom he obtained that grandeur of ſoul which he ſhewed on many occaſions. He performed his firſt campaign in the war of the rebellious ſlaves, commanded by Spartacus, ſeventy-three years before the birth of Chriſt, and a ſhort time after had the command of a thouſand foot in Macedonia. At his return he was made quæſtor, and demanded the dignity of tribune to prevent a wicked man from having it. He joined Cicero againſt Catiline, and oppoſed Cæſar in the ſenate.

His

His enemies cauſed him to be ſent to ſeize the iſland of Cyprus, which had been unjuſtly forfeited by Ptolemy, thinking by this ſtep to make him loſe his reputation; but he behaved there with ſuch prudence, that they had nothing to reproach him with. Cato made uſe of all his endeavours to reconcile Cæſar and Pompey, during the civil wars; but not being able to ſucceed, joined with Pompey's party, conſidering him as the defender of the republic. In ſhort, after the battle of Pharſalia, and the death of Pompey, he retired to Utica, where, being informed that he was purſued by Cæſar, he adviſed his friends to fly, and his ſon to make a trial of Cæſar's clemency. At length, placing himſelf on his bed, he read twice over Plato's treatiſe on the Immortality of the Soul, and then ſtabbed himſelf with a poniard, of which he died, forty-five years before the Chriſtian æra, aged forty-eight.

Hiſtorians are very laviſh in his praiſe, and yet there are ſeveral particulars in his life which are not to his honour, and which it is impoſſible to excuſe.

CATO, a Latin poet and grammarian, was, according to Suetonius, born in Gallia Narbonnenſis. He opened a ſchool, by which he acquired a great reputation, and conſiderable wealth; but theſe advantages he ſoon loſt, and ſupported with courage his extreme indigence. He wrote a piece which is ſtill extant, intitled *Diræ*, or Imprecations. He died in about the thirtieth year before the birth of our Saviour.

CATOCH (CAPE) a promontory of the province of Yucatan, in Mexico, and in North America. Long. 89. 10. W. Lat. 21. 30. N.

CATROU (FRANCIS) a celebrated writer, born at Paris, on the 28th of December, 1659. After having ſtudied humanity and philoſophy, he renounced the temporal advantages offered him by M. de Luber, his uncle, who was treaſurer-general of the marine, and entered among the Jeſuits, in 1677; his ſuperiors deſtining him for the pulpit, he preached ſeven years with applauſe; but at length the diſguſt he felt at being obliged to get his ſermons by heart, made him leave off preaching; and as the *Journal de Trevoux* was then beginning to be printed, he was choſen to labour at that work, which he did for about twelve years. He alſo applied at the ſame time to ſeveral other works, which made him known to the learned, and died at Paris, in October, 1737, aged ſeventy-eight. He wrote, 1. A general Hiſtory of the Empire of the Mogul; the beſt edition of which is that of 1715, in four volumes, duodecimo. 2. An Hiſtory of the Phanataciſm of the Proteſtant Religions, three volumes, duodecimo. 3. A French Tranſlation of Virgil, with critical and hiſtorical notes; the beſt edition of which is that of 1729, in four volumes duodecimo. And 4. A large Roman Hiſtory, with notes. This is his principal work. The notes were written by father Rouille, a Jeſuit, who joined with Catrou in the compoſition of that work, and continued it; but dying in 1740, it was finiſhed by father Ruth.

CATULLUS (CAIUS VALERIUS) an excellent Latin poet, born at Verona, the eighty-ſixth year before the birth of Chriſt. The harmony of his numbers acquired him the eſteem and friendſhip of Cicero, and other great men of his time. It were however to be wiſhed that he had not defiled many of his poems with ſuch groſs obſcenities. He wrote ſatirical verſes againſt Cæſar, under the name of Marmoro. This however only furniſhed Cæſar with an opportunity of ſhewing his moderation and humanity; for after Catullus, by repeated invectives, had given Cæſar ſufficient room to reſent it, eſpecially from one whoſe father had been his familiar friend; Cæſar, inſtead of expreſſing any uneaſineſs at this uſage, generouſly invited the poet to ſupper with him, and there treated him with ſo much affability and good-nature, that Catullus was perfectly aſhamed of what he had done, and reſolved to make him amends for the future.

Clodia was one of the women he was moſt fond of, and to her he gave the name of Leſbia, in alluſion to Sappho, who was of the iſle of Leſbos. He ſpent his whole life in a ſtate of poverty, and died in the flower of his age, and the height of his reputation, when he was about thirty years old, and about fifty-ſeven years before the Chriſtian æra.

Joſeph Scaliger, Paſſerat, Muret, and Iſaac Voſſius, have written learned notes on this poet.

CATZ (JAMES) a great civilian, politician, and Dutch poet, was born at Brouwerſhaven, in Zealand, in the year 1577. After having made ſeveral voyages, he fixed at Middleburg, and acquired by his pleadings ſuch reputation, that the city of Dort choſe him for its penſionary, as did alſo, ſome time after, that of Middleburg. In 1634 he was nominated penſionary of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, and in 1648 he was elected keeper of the ſeal of the ſame ſtate, and ſtadtholder of the fiefs; but ſome time after he reſigned theſe employments, to enjoy the repoſe which his advanced age demanded. As the poſt of grand penſionary had been fatal to almoſt all thoſe who had enjoyed it, from the beginning of the republic till that time, Catz delivered up his charge on his knees, before the whole aſſembly of the ſtates, weeping for joy, and thanking God for having preſerved him from the inconveniences that ſeemed attached to the duties of that office. But though he was reſolved to ſpend the reſt of his days in repoſe, the love of his country engaged him to comply with the deſires of the ſtate, who importuned him to go on an embaſſy to England, in the delicate conjuncture in which the republic found itſelf during the protectorate of Cromwell: but at his return from England, he retired to his fine country ſeat at Sorgvliet, where he lived in tranquility till the year 1660, in which he died. He wrote a great number of poems in Dutch, moſt of which are on moral ſubjects, and ſo eſteemed, that they have been often printed in all the different ſizes; and next to the Bible there is no work ſo highly valued by the Dutch. The laſt edition of his works appeared in 1726, in two volumes, folio.

CATZENELLENBOGEN, a territory belonging to the landgrave of Heſſe, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It conſiſts of ſeveral parcels of land, which, if they were united, would form a country of ſixty miles in length, and thirty in breadth. It is divided by the river Maine, which falls into the Rhine not far from hence. The city of Mentz, with its territory, is placed in the middle of this, which divides the parts thirty miles aſunder, and divides it into High and Low. High Catzenellenbogen is on this ſide the Maine, and at ſome diſtance from the Rhine, and is likewiſe called the landgravate of Darmſtadt. The principal towns are Darmſtadt, Gereu, and Umſtadt. The Lower is ſeated to the weſt of the Rhine, and belongs to the landgrave of Rheinfels, who is a Roman Catholic. The principal places are St. Goar, Rheinfels, Longen Schwalbach, and Bourg Schwalbach.

CAVA, a conſiderable city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee, and carries on a conſiderable trade in cloth. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Metelian, twenty-five miles eaſt of Naples, and five north-weſt of Salerno. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

CAVAILLION, a ſmall town of France, in the territory of Venaiſſin, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Durance, in a very fruitful agreeable country, thirteen miles ſouth of Avignon, twenty-three north-eaſt of Arles, and twenty-five north-weſt of Aix. Long. 5. 4. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

CAVALCANTI (GUIDO) a nobleman of Florence, lived in the thirteenth century. He was the ſon of Cavalcante di Cavalcanti, and having followed the party of the Guelfes, experienced the changeableneſs of fortune. He was baniſhed, and afterwards reſtored to his country again. He ſhewed great courage and ſtrength of mind in his misfortunes; and was not only an able philoſopher, but a good poet. He wrote a treatiſe, in Italian, on the rules for writing in a good ſtyle; and there are ſome verſes of his extant, which are very much eſteemed.

CAVALIERI (BONAVENTURE) a very eminent mathematician in the ſeventeenth century, was a native of Milan, and a friar of the order of the Jeſuati of St. Jerom. He was the diſciple of Galileo, the friend of Toricelli, and became chief profeſſor of the mathematics in the college of Bologna, where he publiſhed ſeveral works, the moſt remarkable of which are, his *Geometria Indiviſibilibus Continuorum nova quadam Ratione promota*, and his *Exercitationes Geometriæ ſex*. He died in 1647.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, is bounded by Fermannah on the north, Longford and Weſt-Meath on the ſouth, Leitrim on the weſt, part of Monaghan, Meath, and Lowth on the eaſt. It is forty-ſeven miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth, where broadeſt. It ſends ſix members to parliament, two for the county, and two each for the boroughs of Cavan and Belturbet. Some parts are full of lakes, with boggy coarſe land, and others are well cultivated and improved. The chief places are Kilmore, Belturbet, and Cavan.

CAVAN, the capital of a county of the ſame name, is ſeated ſeven miles from Belturbet, and ſixty north-weſt of Dublin. Long 7. 32. W. Lat. 54. 0. N.

CAUCASUS, a great chain of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caſpian Sea, between the towns Sahum and Derbent, and is a kind of a wall acroſs the Iſthmus, formed by the two ſeas. It is almoſt always covered with ſnow, eſpecially on the top. Many parts of it abound with honey, corn, gum, fruits, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines climb very high round the trees. The inhabitants call themſelves Chriſtians, but they have ſcarce any thing left beſides the name. They have a fair complexion, and would be handſome if they were not ſo naſty. They make a practice of ſelling their children, eſpecially the girls, to the Turks. They are called by different names, accord-

according to the different parts which they inhabit, as Abcaſſes, Alans, Circaſſians, Ziques, and Caracolis. They carry on a ſort of trade, but it is only by exchanging one thing for another, for they make uſe of no money.

CAUDEBEC, a town of France, in Normandy, capital of the territory of Caux It is ſmall, but populous, on account of its juriſdiction and trade. The walls are flanked with towers at certain diſtances, and it is ſurrounded with deep ditches. A ſmall river, divided into ſeveral canals, croſſes the town, and ſets ſeveral mills a-going. The pariſh church is tolerably handſome. It has alſo a convent and a nunnery. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Seine, eighteen miles north-weſt of Rouen, thirty north-eaſt of Liſieux, and eighty-eight north-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 46. E. Lat. 40. 30. N.

CAVE (WILLIAM) D. D. a very learned divine in the end of the ſeventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, was born at Pickwell, in Leiceſterſhire, of which pariſh his father was rector, and was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of maſter of arts. In 1662 he was admitted to the vicarage of Iſlington, in Middleſex, and ſome time after became chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. In 1672 he took the degree of doctor in divinity: In 1679 was collated to the rectory of Allhallows the Great, in Thames-ſtreet, London: in 1684 was inſtalled canon of Windſor; and, in 1690, was admitted to the vicarage of Iſleworth. He wrote, 1. Primitive Chriſtianity. 2. Tables of the Eccleſiaſtical Writers. 3. The Hiſtory of the Lives of the Apoſtles. And, 4. The Hiſtory of the Lives, &c. of thoſe who were Cotemporaries with, or immediately ſucceeded the Apoſtles; and ſeveral other works. This very learned perſon died at Windſor, on the 4th of Auguſt, 1713, and was buried in Iſlington church, where a monument was erected to his memory.

He was an excellent and univerſal ſcholar, a polite writer, and a florid and a very eloquent preacher.

CAVE (EDWARD) the compiler of the firſt periodical pamphlet, intitled a Magazine, was born at Newton, in Warwickſhire, on the 29th of February, 1691. His father, who was a ſhoe-maker, ſettling at Rugby, he was educated in the free-ſchool of that town, where he made a quick progreſs in learning, after which he was placed with a collector of the exciſe, and uſed to recount, with ſome pleaſure, a journey or two which he rode with him as his clerk, and relate the victories he gained over the exciſe-men in grammatical diſputation. But the inſolence of his miſtreſs diſguſting him, he came to London, and was put apprentice to a printer, where his maſter and miſtreſs lived in perpetual diſcord; but in two years time he attained ſuch ſkill in his art, and gained ſo much the confidence of his maſter, that he was ſent to conduct a printing-houſe at Norwich, and publiſh a weekly paper. In this undertaking he met with ſome oppoſition, which produced a public controverſy, and procured him the reputation of a writer. When his apprenticeſhip was expired he worked as a journeyman at the printing-houſe of alderman Barber, and was for ſome years a writer in Miſt's Journal; and having married, obtained by his wife's intereſt a ſmall place in the poſt office, and by the correſpondence which this place procured him, he obtained country news-papers, and ſold their intelligence to a journaliſt of London for a guinea a week. He was afterwards raiſed to the office of clerk of the franks, in which he acted with great ſpirit and firmneſs, and often ſtopped franks which were given by members of parliament to their friends, becauſe he thought ſuch an extenſion of a peculiar right illegal. By this conſtancy of diligence, and diverſification of employment, he in time collected a ſum ſufficient for the purchaſe of a ſmall printing-houſe, and began the Gentleman's Magazine, of which he had formed the project ſeveral years before. But though he had long talked of his plan among printers and booksellers, none of them thought it worth the trial, or were willing to ſhare with him in the hazard of printing that periodical work. Yet to this undertaking he owed the affluence in which he paſſed the laſt twenty years of his life, and the fortune he left behind him, which, though large, would have been much more conſiderable, had he not impaired it by innumerable projects, which failed of ſucceſs. He died on the 10th of January, 1754.

CAVEDONE (JAMES) an Italian painter, born at Saſſuolo, in the Modeneſe, in 1580; was the diſciple of Annibal Carracci, whoſe manner he imitated to the greateſt perfection; but his family involved him in ſuch misfortunes, that he became diſordered in his mind, and this reduced him to ſuch diſtreſs, that he was forced publicly to beg. One day being taken ill, he was dragged into a neighbouring ſtable, where he died at Bologna, in 1660.

CAVENDISH, or CANDISH, (THOMAS) a famous navigator in the ſixteenth century, and the ſecond Engliſhman that ſailed round the world, was the ſon of William Cavendiſh, of Trimley St. Martin, in the county of Suffolk, eſq. Having ſpent a conſiderable eſtate in gallantry and attending the court, he reſolved to endeavour to recover his ſinking fortune by a voyage to the South Sea, in order to diſtreſs the Spaniards, who were then at war with England. For this purpoſe he procured three ſhips, viz. the Deſire, of one hundred and twenty tons, the Content of ſixty, and the Hugh Gallant, a bark of forty-two tons, two of them new built from the ſtocks. They carried in all one hundred and twenty-three perſons of all ſorts, and proviſions ſufficient for two years, all which were furniſhed by Mr. Cavendiſh himſelf, who was admiral of this little fleet, which ſailed from Plymouth, on the 21ſt of July, 1586. After having taken, plundered, ſunk, and burnt ſeveral merchant ſhips of ſmall value, they, on the 13th of May, made themſelves maſter of a ſhip of three hundred tons, and of two others, laden with ſugar and proviſions, of which one was valued at twenty thouſand pounds; they took out what they wanted, and burnt the reſt with the ſhips. Coming on the 20th of the ſame month to Paita, they drove the inhabitants up into the mountains, pillaged the town, which conſiſted of two hundred houſes, and, among other valuable commodities, found twenty-five pounds weight of pieces of eight. And having ſet the town on fire, ſailed to the iſland of Puna, where moſt of the cables in the South Sea were made. They found in the harbour a ſhip of two hundred tons, which they ſunk; they alſo burnt a church that was in that iſland, and brought away the bells, put to flight an hundred Spaniards, and two hundred Indians, burnt the town, which conſiſted of three hundred houſes, and alſo four large ſhips that were on the ſtocks; but they had loſt ſo many hands, that they were ſoon after obliged to ſink the Hugh Galant. On the 9th of July they took a ſhip of one hundred and twenty tons, and having taken out the men and whatever they wanted, ſet it on fire. The day after they took and burnt an advice-boat, and ſailing up the river Copalita, burnt the town of Acapulco, with the church and cuſtom-houſe, in which were ſix hundred bags of anile, for dying cloth, each bag worth forty crowns, and four hundred bags of cocoa. They next burnt the town of Puerto de Natividad, with two new ſhips of two hundred tons each, and afterwards the town of Acatlan, near the bay of Malacca. Having refitted and furniſhed themſelves with neceſſaries in an iſland near the tropic of Cancer, they ſet ſail again, when they had the good fortune to meet the St. Anne, a ſhip of ſeven hundred tons, the Spaniſh admiral of the South Seas, which, after three ſharp engagements, they made themſelves maſters of. It had in it one hundred and twenty thouſand pezos, or pieces of gold, of eight ſhillings value, great quantities of rich ſilks, and other valuable commodities, the chief of which they ſhared among themſelves, and having put the whole crew on ſhore, which conſiſted of one hundred and ninety perſons, they ſet fire to the ſhip, with five hundred tons of goods in it, and ſaw it burnt down to the water. Thus did Mr. Cavendiſh and his company ravage the coaſts of Chili, Peru, and New Spain, from the middle of February to the middle of November, 1587, when being ſatisfied with the prodigious booty they had gained, they ſailed to the Eaſt-Indies, and from thence to England, where they arrived at Plymouth, on the 9th of September, having ſpent two years, one month, and nineteen days, in ſailing round the globe. On his arrival, it is ſaid, his ſoldiers and ſailors were cloathed in ſilk, his ſails were damaſk, and his top-maſt covered with cloth of gold.

Mr. Cavendiſh's good fortune in this voyage made him undertake another in 1591, with three tall ſhips and two barks, but he had now very different ſucceſs, for tho' they burnt ſeveral towns, yet the men proving mutinous, Mr. Cavendiſh met with nothing but diſappointments, and after continual labour and vexation, died; but whether at ſea, or on land, is uncertain. This laſt voyage was as full of unhappineſs as the firſt was of glory. No man ever compaſſed the globe in ſo ſhort a time; no man ever did greater things abroad, or returned to his country in greater pomp and triumph; and it is not unlikely but that he might have ſhone this laſt time as bright as he did the firſt, had not the ill humours of a company of mutinous fellows prevented him.

CAVENDISH (ſir WILLIAM) a great favourite and privy counſellor of three princes, viz. Henry VIII. Edward VI. and queen Mary, was born about the year 1505. He was gentleman-uſher to cardinal Wolſey, at the time when that prelate lived with all the ſtate and dignity of a prince; he had a great ſhare in his confidence, and his fidelity to that unhappy prelate recommended him to the favour of Henry VIII. who, immediately after the cardinal's death, ſent for him to court, and conſtituted him one of the commiſſioners for viſiting and taking the ſurrender of religious houſes. He afterwards appointed him one of the auditors of the court of augmentations, gave him a grant of ſeveral lordſhips, made him his treaſurer of the chamber, conferred on

him the honour of knighthood, and ſoon after he was ſworn one of the privy council: this honour he enjoyed eleven years, in which time his eſtate was much increaſed by the grants he received from Edward VI. in ſeven ſeveral counties. He wrote the Hiſtory of Cardinal Wolſey, and died in the year 1557.

CAVENDISH (WILLIAM) the ſecond ſon of the former, and the firſt of this family raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, was created baron Cavendiſh, of Hardwick, May 4, 1605, in the third year of the reign of James I. and earl of Devonſhire, Auguſt 7, 1618, in the ſixteenth year of that king. He had the character of being one of the worthieſt noblemen and trueſt patriots of his time. He died March 3, 1625.

CAVENDISH (WILLIAM) ſon to the former, and the ſecond earl of Devonſhire of this family, was born in 1589, and carefully educated in the houſe of his father, who, when he grew up to the age of nineteen, ſent for Mr. Hobbes, ſo well known to the world by the name of the Philoſopher of Malmſbury, to be the director of his ſon's ſtudies, and from him he obtained a ſtrong paſſion for hiſtory, politics, antiquities, and other parts of polite learning. This noble earl was beloved and admired in both houſes of parliament, and a great ſpeaker in them: he contracted a vaſt debt by his magnificent manner of living, and as he had the ſtricteſt regard to juſtice, he procured an act for the ſale of part of his eſtate, in order to diſcharge it. He died at his houſe, without Biſhopſgate, (where Devonſhire-ſquare is now built) on the 20th of June, 1628, and was buried at the church of Allhallows, at Derby, where a ſtately monument with his own ſtatue in white marble, ſtanding in the middle of it, is erected to his memory, but without any inſcription.

CAVENDISH (WILLIAM) ſon to the former, and third earl of Devonſhire of this family, was born November 10, 1617, and being nine years of age at his father's deceaſe, was left under the care of his mother the counteſs dowager, who in 1631, committed him to his father's tutor Mr. Hobbes, who inſtructed him at home for about three years, and in 1634 travelled with him as his governor to France and Italy; from which tour he returned in 1637. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his loyalty to king Charles I. oppoſed the attainder of the earl of Strafford; followed the king into the North, and was one of the peers that in June 1642 ſubſcribed the famous declaration at York, that was ſo ill reliſhed at Weſtminſter, that by a reſolution of the houſe of lords, himſelf and eight other peers were excluded from all privilege of parliament, and ordered to ſtand committed to the Tower. His horror of the civil war was ſuch, that he choſe to retire out of the kingdom; but was obliged ſoon after to return to preſerve his eſtate from ſequeſtration. At the Reſtoration he was made lord-lieutenant of the county of Derby, and lived moſtly in the country, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his moderation and hoſpitality. He died Nov. 3, 1684.

CAVENDISH (WILLIAM) Baron Ogle, viſcount Mansfield, earl, marquis, and duke of Newcaſtle, was one of the moſt accompliſhed perſons, moſt able generals, and diſtinguiſhed patriots of his age. He was ſon of Sir Charles Cavendiſh, youngeſt ſon of Sir William Cavendiſh, and younger brother of the firſt earl of Devonſhire, by Catharine, daughter of Cuthbert, lord Ogle. He was born in the year 1592, and very early acquired a large ſtock of ſolid learning. In 1610 he was made knight of the Bath; in 1620 raiſed to the dignity of a peer, by the title of baron Ogle and viſcount Mansfield; and in the third year of king Charles I. created earl of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and baron Cavendiſh of Boleſover. He was after this made governor to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. When the firſt troubles broke out in Scotland, and the king's treaſury was but indifferently provided, he contributed ten thouſand pounds, and alſo raiſed a troop of horſe, conſiſting of about two hundred knights and gentlemen, who ſerved at their own charge, and this was commanded by the earl, and honoured with the title of the prince's troop. He had after this the command of the northern counties, and conſtituted general and commander in chief of all the forces that might be raiſed north of Trent, and of ſeveral counties ſouth of that river. He afterwards raiſed an army of eight thouſand horſe, foot, and dragoons, with which he took ſome towns, and gained ſeveral important victories; on which he was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Newcaſtle: but his majeſty's affairs being totally ruined by the raſhneſs of prince Rupert, he, with a few of the principal officers of the army, went abroad, and ſtaid for ſome time at Paris, where, notwithſtanding the vaſt eſtate he had when the civil war broke out, his circumſtances were now ſo bad, that himſelf and his young wife were reduced to the neceſſity of pawning their cloaths for a dinner. He afterwards removed to Antwerp, that he might be nearer his own country, and there, though under great difficulties, reſided for ſeveral years; but notwithſtanding his diſtreſſes, he was treated, during an exile of eighteen years, with extraordinary marks of diſtinction. On his return to England at the Reſtoration he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Ogle and duke of Newcaſtle. He ſpent his time in a country retirement, and was the patron of men of merit. He wrote an excellent work on horſemanſhip, and four comedies, which are not eſteemed.

Mr. Granger obſerves that he was maſter of many accompliſhments, and was much better qualified for a court than a camp; that he underſtood horſemanſhip, muſic, and poetry, but was a better horſeman than muſician, and a better muſician than poet.

His grace died the 25th of December, 1679, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

His titles deſcended to his ſon Henry, earl of Ogle, who was the laſt heir male of his family, and who died on the 26th of July 1691, in whom the title of duke of Newcaſtle in the line of Cavendiſh was extinct.

CAVENDISH (MARGARET) ducheſs of Newcaſtle, famous for her voluminous productions, was the youngeſt daughter of Sir Charles, afterwards lord Lucas, and was born at St. John's near Colcheſter, about the latter end of the reign of James I. She was remarkable from her infancy for her turn to books and ſtudy. In 1643 ſhe went to Oxford, where the court then reſided, and became one of the maids of honour to Henrietta Maria, the royal conſort of king Charles I. And when the queen was forced to retire into France, ſhe attended her thither, and at Paris met with the above William Cavendiſh, then marquis of Newcaſtle, who admiring her perſon, and her mental qualifications, married her in the year 1645. She continued abroad with her lord till the reſtoration of Charles II. and then returning to England, ſpent the remaining part of her life in writing plays, poems, letters, philoſophical diſcourſes, and orations, which, including the life of her huſband, amount to about twelve volumes in folio; but they are not now eſteemed. Mr. Walpole, in his Catalogue of royal and noble Authors, obſerves, that "What gives one the beſt idea of her unbounded paſſion for ſcribbling, was her ſeldom reviſing the copies of her works, leſt as ſhe ſaid, it ſhould diſturb her following conceptions. What a picture of fooliſh nobility, he adds, was this ſtately poetic couple, retired to their own little domain, and intoxicating one another with circumſtantial flattery, on what was of conſequence to no mortal but themſelves." Her grace died at London in 1673, and was interred at Weſtminſter, where the duke cauſed a magnificent monument to be erected to her memory; but dying himſelf in 1676, it ſerved for them both. They are repreſented lying under a rich canopy of ſtate, and have the following extraordinary epitaph: "Here lies the loyal duke of Newcaſtle and his ducheſs, his ſecond wife, by whom he had no iſſue. Her name was Margaret Lucas, youngeſt ſiſter to the lord Lucas of Colcheſter, a noble family; for all the brothers were valiant, and all the ſiſters virtuous. This ducheſs was a wiſe, witty, and learned lady, which her many books do well teſtify. She was a moſt virtuous, and loving, and careful wife, and was with her lord all the time of his baniſhment and miſeries; and when ſhe came home, never parted from him in his ſolitary retirements."

CAVENDISH (CHARLES) brother to William the third, and ſon to William the ſecond earl of Devonſhire, was born at London, May 20, 1620, and having gone through a ſtrict and regular education, took the tour of Europe, and viſited Conſtantinople, Alexandria, and Egypt. At his return to England in 1641 he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his loyalty; and the next year was at the battle of Edge-hill, where by his bravery he obtained a troop, which he himſelf converted into a regiment; and by his valour and conduct in ſeveral engagements obtained the rank of lieutenant-general of horſe; but was unhappily killed near Gainſborough in 1643. He was a nobleman of great merit and learning, and univerſally beloved and admired.

CAVENDISH (WILLIAM) the firſt duke of Devonſhire, one of the ableſt ſtateſmen, and moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots of his time, was born January 25, 1640, and was attended in his travels by Dr. Killigrew, afterwards maſter of the Savoy, who inſpired him with a true reliſh for poetry, and all the refinements of ſenſe and wit. In 1665 he went a volunteer, and expoſed his perſon extremely in his attendance upon the duke of York, who that year commanded the Britiſh navy. In the ſpring of the year 1669 he accompanied his intimate friend Mr. Montague in his embaſſy to France; and being accidentally at the opera at Paris, met with an adventure, which, though it endangered his life, gained him a very high reputation. He was ſtanding upon the ſtage, when three officers of the king's guard came alſo up. They were full of wine, and one of them walking up to him with a very inſulting queſtion, he gave him a blow on the face, upon which they all drew, and puſhed at him

him very hard: when ſetting his back againſt one of the ſcenes, he made a ſtout defence, receiving ſeveral wounds, till a ſturdy Swiſs belonging to the lord ambaſſador Montague caught him up in his arms, and threw him over into the pit. In his fall his arm catched upon an iron ſpike, and was grievouſly torn. The officers were by the king's order ſent to priſon, where they remained, till by his lordſhip's interceſſion they were diſcharged. He afterwards ſerved as knight of the ſhire for the county of Derby for ſeveral parliaments. In 1679 he was choſen one of the king's new privy-council; but finding his attendance ineffectual, he with ſeveral others deſired leave to withdraw, which was granted them. He vigorouſly promoted the bill of excluſion, and carried up to the lords an impeachment againſt the lord chief juſtice Scroggs, for his arbitrary and illegal proceedings in the court of King's Bench, and continued to oppoſe the meaſures of the court. At the lord Ruſſel's trial he appeared as a witneſs for him; and when his noble friend was under ſentence of death gave him a proof of his friendſhip, by ſending him a meſſage that he would come and change cloaths with him in priſon, and ſtay there to repreſent him if he thought that in ſuch diſguiſe he could make his eſcape. In 1684, by the deceaſe of his father he became earl of Devonſhire; but two years after had an exorbitant fine of thirty thouſand pounds laid upon him for ſtriking colonel Culpepper within the verge of the court. His abhorrence of popery made him one of the earlieſt in inviting over the prince of Orange, and at his landing he appeared in arms for him, and was very zealous for declaring the prince and princeſs of Orange king and queen of England. He was afterwards appointed lord-ſteward of their majeſties houſhold; inſtalled knight of the garter, and in 1694 was created marquis of Hartington and duke of Devonſhire. Theſe and his other honours he enjoyed in the reign of queen Anne, and died Auguſt 18, 1707.

His grace's genius for poetry ſhewed itſelf particularly in two pieces, written with equal ſpirit, dignity, and delicacy: theſe are an Ode on the Death of Queen Mary; and An Alluſion to the Archbiſhop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer. He had great ſkill in the languages, was a true judge in hiſtory, and a critic in poetry; he had a fine hand in muſic, an elegant taſte in painting, and in architecture had a genius and ſkill equal to any perſon of the age in which he lived. He himſelf ordered the following inſcription to be placed on his monument:

Willielmus Dux Devon,
Bonorum Principum Fidelis Subditus,
Inimicus et Inviſus Tyrannis.

William Duke of Devonſhire,
Of good Princes the faithful Subject,
The Enemy and Averſion of Tyrants.

CAULIAC (Gui de) a phyſician of the univerſity of Montpelier, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing a Treatiſe on Surgery, which is much eſteemed. He flouriſhed in the beginning of the fourteenth century.

CAURRE (John des) principal of the college of Amiens, and canon of St. Nicholas, flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century. He was a native of Morœul in Picardy, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing in French, among other books, one intitled Moral Works, interſperſed with Hiſtories, &c. and an Ode in Praiſe of the Maſſacre of St. Bartholemew's Day.

CAUSSIN (Nicholas) a French Jeſuit, and confeſſor to Lewis XIII. ſurnamed the Juſt, was born at Troyes in Champagne, in the year 1580. He wrote ſeveral books in Latin and French, but none of them did him more honour than that which is intitled *La Cour Sainte*, which has been tranſlated into almoſt all the European languages. He died in the Jeſuit's convent at Paris, July 2, 1651.

CAUX, a territory of Normandy, in the dioceſe of Rouen. It comprehends ten cities, thirty towns, and about ſix hundred pariſhes. The moſt remarkable cities and towns are Caudebec, St. Valery, Dieppe, Arques, Eu, Aumale, L'Illbone, Yvetot, Longueville, Havre, Montivilliers, Harfleur, and Feſcamp. It is forty miles in length, and as much broad. The country is high and flat, with few or no vallies, and but little water; and yet it is fruitful in corn, pulſe, flax, hemp, and fruits.

CAWOOD, a town in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. Here is a caſtle which belongs to the archbiſhop. The fair is on May 12, for cattle and wooden ware. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth of York, and one hundred and eighty-ſeven north of London. Long. 0. 52. W. Lat. 53. 45. N.

CAWTON (Thomas) a very learned miniſter among the nonconformiſts in the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of the reverend Mr. Thomas Cawton, a diſſenting miniſter, who was baniſhed for his loyalty. He was born at Wivenhoe near Colcheſter; about the year 1637; ſtudied the oriental languages at Rotterdam, and was afterwards ſent to the univerſity of Utrecht. On his return to England he went to Oxford, and was chaplain to Sir Anthony Irby of Lincolnſhire, and then to lady Irwin, after which he preached to a congregation of Diſſenters in Weſtminſter, with ſome interruptions from the ſeverities of the government, for about ſeven years. He publiſhed 1. A Theſis on the Syriac Verſion of the New Teſtament. 2. A Diſſertation on the Uſefulneſs of the Hebrew Language in the ſtudy of Theoretic Philoſophy. 3. A Copy of Hebrew Verſes on his Majeſty's Reſtauration. And 4. His Father's Life. He died April 10, 1677.

CAXTON (William) the firſt who introduced and practiſed the moſt uſeful and inſtructive art of printing in England, was born in Kent about the year 1411, and after learning Latin and French was put apprentice to a mercer in London. His maſter dying in 1441, he was intruſted by the mercer's company as their factor in Holland, Zealand, Flanders, &c. which he enjoyed for about twenty-three years, when he was joined with Richard Whitchill, Eſq. in a commiſſion granted them by king Edward IV. for continuing and confirming a treaty of trade and commerce between his majeſty and Philip duke of Burgundy. While he was abroad he found means to learn the invaluable art of printing, then in its infancy, which he brought into England about the year 1471, and firſt practiſed it in Weſtminſter-abbey, where he printed ſeveral works, either of his own compoſition, or tranſlated by him; the firſt book printed in Engliſh being intitled The Recuyell of the Hiſtorys of Troy, &c. which he is ſaid to have printed abroad: and the firſt printed in England was a moral work, intitled the Game of Cheſs, dated in 1474. This worthy man died in 1491.

Caxton, a town in Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. The fairs are May 5, and October 12, for pedlary ware. It is ſeven miles ſouth of Huntingdon, and fifty north of London. Long. 0. 13 W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

CAXAMALCA, a town of Peru, in South America, not far from Quito. The country abounds in paſtures, Indian corn, and mines of ſeveral metals. The Indians are peaceable and induſtrious. It is about ſeventy-five miles from the South Sea. Long. 75. 33. W. Lat. 8. 0. S.

CAYET (Peter Victor Palma) a perſon diſtinguiſhed by his extraordinary learning, ſtudied in his youth at Geneva, while a ſervant to Calvin, and was afterwards choſen paſtor of a congregation at Poitiers, and at length became chaplain to king Henry the Great's ſiſter. But being accuſed not only of having written an apology for public ſtews, but alſo of having ſold himſelf to the devil, the ſynod deprived him of the office of a miniſter, upon which he turned catholic, in the year 1595, and was ſoon made regius reader for the oriental languages in the univerſity of Paris, and commenced doctor of divinity. He wrote ſeveral hiſtories and other works, and died July 22, 1610.

CAZIMIER, a town in Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. It is ſeated on a mountain covered with trees, and the houſes are all of wood. It is ten miles from Belgitz. Long. 22. 10. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

CEBARES, the name of Darius's gentleman of the horſe, who, after the death of Smerdis, made uſe of a ſtratagem to make Darius's horſe neigh, and by that means procured him the throne of Perſia.

CEBES, a philoſopher of Thebes, in Bœotia, and the diſciple of Socrates, to whom a Dialogue is attributed, intitled, The Picture of Human Life; but this work is of a much later date. Giles Boileau, of the French academy, has given a tranſlation of it in French, which is eſteemed.

CECIL (William) baron Burleigh, and lord high treaſurer of England, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the ſon of Richard Cecil, eſq. maſter of the robes to king Henry VIII. and was born at Bourn, in Lincolnſhire. He was educated at Cambridge, from whence he was removed to Gray's Inn, London, in order to ſtudy the law; but while he was thus employed, an accident introduced him to the knowledge and favour of his ſovereign. O'Neil, a famous Iriſh chief, coming to court, brought with him two of his chaplains, who were very great bigots, not only to the faith, but the power of the Romiſh pontiff, and Mr. Cecil coming to the palace to ſee his father, had a warm diſpute with them in Latin, which was managed with ſuch ſkill and vivacity on the part of Cecil, that the two prieſts, finding their deficiency in point of argument, fell into a downright paſſion. This being reported to the king, he had the curioſity to ſee the young man, and, after a long converſation, was ſo much taken with his abilities, that he directed his father to find out a place for him; but there being none vacant, the old gentleman aſked the reverſion of the cuſtos brevium, worth two hundred and forty pounds a year, which was readily granted, and ſome years after, at the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. it came into his poſſeſſion; and this introduction induced Mr. Cecil to puſh his

his fortune in that road which he had ſo happily entered. In 1547 he was made maſter of the requeſts, the firſt who bore that title in England; the next year he advanced to the high poſt of ſecretary of ſtate, and, in 1551, was knighted, and ſworn of the privy council. However, in the reign of queen Mary, he was obliged to reſign his employments, but was twice choſen knight of the ſhire for the county of Lincoln. In that reign he carried on a private correſpondence with the princeſs Elizabeth, and on her coming to the throne in 1558, was ſworn privy counſellor, and ſecretary of ſtate. In 1561 he was made maſter of the wards; in 1571 was created baron of Burleigh, the next year knight of the Garter, and, the year after, lord high treaſurer. He was remarkable for the prudence and ſteadineſs of his conduct; and though he tranſacted a variety of buſineſs of different kinds, yet every thing ſeems to have been managed with as much attention as if he had nothing elſe in view, agreeable to his own favourite and excellent maxim, "That the ſhorteſt way to do many things is to "do but one thing at a time." This great miniſter died Auguſt 4, 1598.

This great ſtateſman wrote, 1. *La Complainte de l'Ame Pechereſſe*, in French verſe, extant in the king's library. 2. Slanders and Lies, malicioufly, groſly, and impudently vomited out in certain traiterous Books and Pamphlets, concerning two Counſellors, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord-keeper of the Great Seal, and Sir William Cecil, principal Secretary of State to her Majeſty. 3. Lord Burleigh's Precepts, or Directions for the well ordering and Carriage of a Man's Life, printed in 1637. 4. Meditations on the Death of his Lady. 5. A Meditation of the State of England, during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 6. The Execution of Juſtice in England, for Maintenance of Public and Chriſtian Peace, againſt certain Stirrers of Seditions, and Adherents to the Traitors and Enemies of the Realm, &c. The ſecond edition was printed in 1583. He likewiſe wrote, 7. Anſwers to many Libels againſt the Queen and Government, and ſeveral other pieces. His lordſhip likewiſe drew up a great number of pedigrees, and many of his letters are ſtill preſerved.

CECIL, or CECYLL (ROBERT) the firſt earl of Saliſbury, and one of the ableſt ſtateſmen in Europe, was the ſon of the former, and was born about the beginning of the year 1550. He was bred a courtier from his cradle, and being trained under his excellent father, became a very great proficient in the knowledge of all ſtate affairs: queen Elizabeth therefore employed him in affairs and negociations of the higheſt conſequence. Having conferred on him the honour of knighthood, ſhe ſent him aſſiſtant to the earl of Derby, ambaſſador to the king of France. At his return in 1596, ſhe made him ſecond ſecretary of ſtate, with ſir Francis Walſingham; after whoſe deceaſe he continued principal as long as he lived. In 1597, he was conſtituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, and was alſo lord-privy-ſeal. He was one of the chief inſtruments in the diſgrace and fall of Robert, earl of Eſſex, who had conſtantly oppoſed his promotion. In 1599 he ſucceeded his father in the office of maſter of the wards, for which he reſigned the place of chancellor of the duchy. He ſucceeded him alſo in the high poſt of prime miniſter; in which office he was continued under the reign of king James, who, in 1603, created him baron of Eſſenden, in Rutlandſhire: in 1604, viſcount Cranborne, in Dorſetſhire; the next year, earl of Saliſbury, and knight of the garter; and in 1608, lord high-treaſurer of England. He died May 24, 1612. He has been blamed, amongſt other things, for raiſing money by ſeveral means, which were looked upon as oppreſſive, for being a promoter of the brave ſir Walter Raleigh's fall, and before that, for his ſharp proceedings againſt the earl of Eſſex. He was, however, a perſon of great dexterity and judgment in the diſpatch of public affairs; he in general conſulted the intereſt of the nation, and always encouraged induſtry and manufactures.

CECILIA (St.) has been honoured as a martyr by the Romiſh church ever ſince the fifth century; but there is no account of her life, actions, and death. She is, however, ſaid to be the inventreſs of the organ.

CECILIAN, deacon of Carthage, was elected biſhop of that ſee in 311, after Menſurius; but ſome miniſters of the ſame church, at the head of whom was Botrus, Celeſius, and a rich lady, named Lucilla, raiſing an oppoſition againſt him from the biſhops of Numidia, they elected Majorinus in his room, and declared Cecilian's ordination void, under the pretence that it had been performed by Felix of Aptonge, who was accuſed of having delivered up the ſacred books to the perſecutors of the Chriſtians. Donatus, biſhop of Caſæ Nigræ, and ſeveral African biſhops, took the part of Majorinus, while others continued in communion with Cecilian, which occaſioned a ſchiſm in the African church. The emperor Conſtantine declared himſelf in favour of Cecilian, in 312, and ordered Anulinus, proconſul of Africa, to cauſe him to be acknowledged as the lawful biſhop; but Majorinus's party preſenting memorials to the proconſul, he referred the affair to the emperor, who nominated Maternus biſhop of Cologne, Rheticus biſhop of Autun, and Marinus biſhop of Arles, to decide this affair, in conjunction with Miltiades, biſhop of Rome, who having held a council, Cecilian was declared the lawful biſhop. The Donatiſts, however, perſiſting in their obſtinacy, and requiring a new judgment from the emperor, he called the council of Arles, held in 314, when Cecilian was juſtified, and his adverſaries condemned. In fine, the Donatiſts appealing again to the emperor, he declared, on the 8th of November, 316, that Cecilian was innocent, and his adverſaries calumniators, on which Cecilian remained in the peaceable poſſeſſion of the biſhoprick of Carthage till his death, which happened about the year 347.

CECILIUS. See METELLUS and STATIUS.

CECROPS, in fabulous hiſtory, a people whom Jupiter hired to aſſiſt him againſt the Titans, but they refuſing to join him after they had taken his money, he turned them into apes.

CECROPS, an Egyptian, and the firſt king of the Athenians, built, or according to others, embelliſhed the city of Athens. He married Agraule, the daughter of Actus, and civilized the people of Attica, about the one thouſand one hundred and fifty-eighth year before the Chriſtian æra. He had ſixteen ſucceſſors in the ſpace of four hundred and eighty-eight years, till the time of Codrus.

CECULUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Vulcan, was conceived by a ſpark of fire flying into the boſom of his mother Preneſte, and as a mark of what gave him his being, had always an inflammation in his eyes. He built the town of Preneſte, in Italy, and took the part of Turnus againſt Æneas.

CEDONGNA, a town of Naples, in the Farther Principata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is thirteen miles north-weſt of Melfi. Long. 15. 33. E. Lat. 41. 5. N.

CEFALONIA, a conſiderable iſland of Greece, lying to the ſouth of Albany, and to the north-eaſt of the Morea. It produces oil, muſcat wines, and currants. The climate is ſo hot, that bloſſoms appear on the trees all the winter. It is ſubject to the Venetians. The capital town is Cefalonia, which has a biſhop's ſee united to that of Zante. Long. 20. 45. E. Lat. 38. 30. N.

CEFALU, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demon, with a caſtle, a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. Long. 14. 18. E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

CEIX, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Lucifer, king of Trachinia, and uncle of Chirone, whoſe tongue Diana ſhot through with an arrow, which ſo greatly afflicted her father Dædalion, that he threw himſelf from a precipice. Upon which Ceix having ſtrange viſions, went to conſult the oracle of Apollo at Claros, but was caſt away in his return. On hearing this news, Alcione, his wife, alſo drowned herſelf, and they were both tranſormed into king's fiſhers.

CELANO, a town in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Abruzzo, about two miles from a lake of the ſame name. Long. 13. 55. E. Lat. 42. 0. N.

CELEBES, an iſland in the Indian ſea, ſeated under the Equator, and called by ſome Macaſſar. The length and breath has not been accurately computed, but the circumference, at a medium, is about eight hundred miles. It had formerly ſix kingdoms, which are reduced to one. The air is hot and moiſt, and ſubject to great rains during the north-weſt winds, which blow from November to March, at which time the country is overflowed, for which reaſon they build their houſes on piles of wood, ten feet high. The moſt healthful time is during the northern monſoons, which ſeldom fail blowing regularly in one part of the year. The chief vegetables are rice and cocoas, but they have ebony, calambar, ſanders, and other dying woods. Their fruits and flowers are much the ſame as in the neighbouring parts of the Indies. They have pepper, ſugar, betel, arek, the fineſt cotton, and opium. Few countries have larger and better cattle; but they are infeſted with large monkies, which keep together in conſiderable bodies, for which reaſon the wild beaſts will not attempt them, but the ſerpents will purſue them to the very tops of the trees. They have little horſes, but the natives uſe no ſaddle but a painted cloth, and the bridle is a cord, with a bit of wood. They employ oxen and buffaloes in drawing.

The natives have bright olive complexions, and the women have ſhining black hair. They are thought to be very handſome by the Dutch and Chineſe, who often purchaſe them for bedfellows. Their noſes are flat, but whether they are made ſo by art, as is pretended by ſome, may be juſtly doubted. Both men and women are of a low ſtature, but their limbs are ſtrait, and their features regular. The females are very loving and faithful, if well uſed; but if they are ill treated, revengeful. The men are induſtrious, robuſt,

buſt, and make excellent ſoldiers. Their arms are ſabres, and trunks, from whence they blow poiſoned darts, which are pointed with the tooth of a ſea-fiſh. Some likewiſe uſe poiſoned daggers. They were the laſt of the Indian nations that were enſlaved by the Dutch, which could not be effected till after a long war. They teach their children to read and write, and their characters have ſome reſemblance of the Arabic. Their religion being Mahommetan, it is no wonder the men indulge themſelves in many wives and concubines. The employment of the women is ſpinning, cookery, and making their own and the men's clothes. Their common food is rice, herbs, roots, fruit, and fiſh. Sometimes they cut boiled fowls, beef, or kid, into ſmall pieces, and mix them with the rice. Their meals are two, one in the morning, and the other at night. Their drink is water, ſherbet, tea, and coffee. They have likewiſe palm wine or toddy, and arrack. The men wear jewels in their ears, and the women only gold chains about their necks. The inhabitants in general go half naked, without any thing on their head, legs, or feet, and ſome have nothing but a cloth round their middle. Their houſes are of wood, raiſed on ſtakes or piles, as before obſerved, and covered with palm leaves. The furniture conſiſts of utenſils to dreſs their victuals, a carpet to ſleep on, and little tables, which they uſe at their meals. However they are more cleanly than many in this part of the world. The ſtreets in Macaſſer are ſpacious, and planted with trees on each ſide; the town ſtands by the ſide of the only large river they have in the iſland. The Dutch have a fort here, mounted with forty guns, and garriſoned with ſeven hundred men. They have two markets, the one a little before ſun-riſing, and the other a little after ſun-ſetting, where the women only buy and ſell. There is only one other town of note, called Jampandam, which was the firſt place of conſequence taken by the Dutch, and where they have ſtill a fort. This iſland is nothing nigh ſo populous as it was before the Dutch conquered it; the men being hired for ſoldiers in moſt of the neighbouring countries and iſlands.

The animals are of the ſame kind as in other parts of the Eaſt Indies, except the Macaſſer fox, which perhaps may be peculiar to this place, or at leaſt is chiefly here to be met with. This has an exceeding long buſhy tail, which ſtands quite upright, flat feet, long claws, and very ſhort ears. Indeed he has nothing like the European fox but the name. Celebes lies between the one hundred and nineteenth and one hundred and twenty-fourth degree of eaſt longitude, and between one degree fifty minutes of north latitude, and five degrees and forty minutes of ſouth latitude; according to which it muſt be four hundred and fifty miles in length; but this is not very certain.

CELESTIN I. a Roman, ſucceeded pope Boniface I. in 423. He condemned the opinions of Neſtorius in a council held at Rome in 430, and ſent deputies to the general council of Epheſus in 431. He had a quarrel with the African biſhops in 426, who defended the privileges of their churches, and taxed his inſiſting upon appeals as an encroachment, and a piece of ſecular vanity. He died in 432.

CELESTIN II. a native of Tiſerne, was elected pope after Innocent II. on the 25th of September 1143, and died five months after.

CELESTIN III. a Roman, ſucceeded pope Clement III. in 1191. He had a great zeal for the conqueſt of the Holy Land, and on that account took the part of Richard king of England againſt ſome of his barons, who had taken arms while that prince was attempting to make conqueſts in the Eaſt. After the death of the emperor Henry, Celeſtin gave Sicily to Frederic his ſon, on condition of his paying an annual tribute to the holy ſee. He died in 1198. There are ſtill extant ſeventeen of his letters.

CELESTIN IV. a native of Milan, was elected pope on the 22d of September 1241, after the death of Gregory IX. but died eighteen days after his election.

CELESTIN V. whoſe original name was Peter of Morron, was born at Iſernia in 1215. He entered into the order of St. Benedict, and in 1244 retired to Mont Majello, where he founded the order of the Celeſtins, which was confirmed by Gregory X. in 1273, at the ſecond general council of Lyons. Celeſtin was elected pope on the 5th of July 1294; but five months after his election made a voluntary abdication of the pontificate at the ſolicitation of cardinal Cajetan, who was at the head of the political affairs, and was ſecretly deſirous of being elected himſelf, as he actually was, and took the name of Boniface VIII. Celeſtin after his abdication retired into his ſolitude; when Boniface cauſed him to be ſeized and ſhut up in the caſtle of Fumon, where he died in 1296. He wrote ſeveral pieces, and was canonized by Clement V. in 1313.

CELEUS, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Eleuſis, who giving an hoſpitable reception to Ceres, that goddeſs in return taught him the art of ſowing corn; and to render his ſon Triptolemus immortal, covered him every night with fire, which Celeus diſcovering, was ſo affrighted that he cried out and revealed himſelf, on which the goddeſs killed him. See TRIPTOLEMUS.

CELL, a town of Triers. See ZELL.

CELLARIUS (CHRISTOPHER) one of the moſt learned men of his time, was born at Smalcald in Germany, in 1638. After having taught philoſophy and the oriental languages in ſeveral cities in Germany, he was made profeſſor of eloquence and hiſtory at Hall in Saxony, where he acquired great reputation. He wrote a learned work in Latin on ancient geography, and a great number of other books, and died on the 4th of June 1707, aged ſixty-eight.

CELLINI (BENVENUTO) an excellent goldſmith, jeweller, ſtatuary, and engraver of dyes for medals, was born at Florence in 1500, and was one of the moſt admirable artiſts of the ſixteenth century. In his youth he cultivated the goldſmith's buſineſs, and had no equal in that branch for many years, nor in making fine figures in alto and baſſo relievo, and every other branch of that ingenious art. He ſet jewels and adorned them with admirable collets, and diminutive figures, ſo admirably formed, and ſome of them ſo odd and whimſical, that nothing finer or more beautiful can be conceived. The medals which he in his youth made of gold and ſilver, cannot be ſufficiently praiſed; hence pope Clement VII. employed him in making ſtamps for the mint; and there never were ſeen finer coins than thoſe that were ſtruck in Rome at that period. That pope alſo entruſted him with the defence of the caſtle of Angelo, in which by his bravery and prudence he acquired great honour. After the death of pope Clement, Benvenuto returned to Florence, where he likewiſe made ſtamps with the head of duke Alexander, which were admirably executed. He afterwards returned to Rome, and worked for the pope; but meeting with enemies, he was confined in the caſtle of St. Angelo, where he ſuffered a long and cruel impriſonment, but was at length releaſed at the interpoſition of Francis I. king of France, who invited him to his court, where he attached himſelf to ſculpture, and caſting ſtatues in bronze; and made many works alſo in ſilver and gold: but having made madam d'Eſtampes, the king's miſtreſs, his enemy, he returned to Florence, and entered into the ſervice of duke Coſmo, by whom he was at firſt employed as a goldſmith, and afterwards in certain pieces of ſculpture: he particularly executed in metal the fine ſtatue of Perſeus which ſtands near the ducal palace, which he placed on a marble pedeſtal, with ſome fine bronze figures. He alſo made a Chriſt upon the croſs, as big as the life, which is a moſt exquiſite and extraordinary performance. He was a man of great ſpirit and vivacity, bold, active, enterpriſing, and formidable to his enemies. He wrote his life, in quarto, which has been tranſlated into Engliſh by Dr. Nugent; and likewiſe a Treatiſe on Goldſmith's Work, &c. He died at Florence on the 13th of February 1570.

CELSUS (AURELIUS CORNELIUS) a celebrated phyſician of the firſt century, who wrote eight books on medicine in elegant Latin. He was the Hippocrates of the Latins, and Quintilian gives him a great eulogium. The great Boerhaave tells us that Celſus is one of the beſt authors of antiquity for letting us into the true meaning and opinions of Hippocrates; and that without him, the writings of this father in phyſic would be often unintelligible, often miſunderſtood by us. He ſhews us alſo how the ancients cured diſtempers by friction, bathing, &c. His eight books De Medicina have been ſeveral times printed. The Elzivir edition in the year 1650, by Vander Linden is the beſt, as being entirely corrected from his manuſcripts. Other editions have been printed ſince; as that of Amſterdam in 1687, in duodecimo, and that of Leyden in 1730, in two volumes octavo.

CELSUS, an Epicurean philoſopher in the ſecond century. He wrote a work againſt the Chriſtians, intitled The true Diſcourſe, to which Origen, at the deſire of Ambroſe his friend, wrote a learned anſwer. To this philoſopher Lucian dedicated his Pſeudomantis.

CELMIS, in fabulous hiſtory, the foſter-father of Jupiter, who, while he was a young man, was extremely fond of him; but that god, after he had baniſhed his father Saturn, recollected that Celmis had told ſome people that he was mortal, on which he transformed him into a diamond.

CENALIS, in French Cenou (ROBERT) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, and biſhop of Avranches in the ſixteenth century, was the author of many works. He died at Paris, the place of his birth, in 1560.

CENCHRIS, in fabulous hiſtory, the wife of Cinyras, and the mother of Myrrha. See MYRRHA.

CENE (CHARLES LE) a celebrated proteſtant divine, was born at Caen in 1647. After having been ſome time miniſter at Honfleur, he was, in 1682, called to Charenton: but ſome ſermons which he preached there rendering him

ſuſpected of Arminianiſm, involved him in ſome trouble, but before this was ended the revocation of the edict of Nantes obliged him to leave France. Le Cene then came to England, where he applied himſelf to making a new tranſlation of the Bible in French, and in 1696 publiſhed his plan, which is one of the moſt excellent works that has been publiſhed on the Holy Scriptures. He died at London, in 1703. His ſon, who was a bookſeller of Amſterdam, a few years after, publiſhed his Verſion of the Bible. Charles le Cene alſo wrote, 1. *De L'état de l'Homme après le Péché & la Prédeſtination au Salut.* 2. *Entretiens ſur diverſes Matieres de Theologie.* 3. *Converſations ſur diverſes Matieres de Religion.*

CENEDA, a town of the province of Trevignano, in Italy, in the ſtate of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee. It is twenty miles north of Trevigio, and ten miles ſouth of Belluno. Long. 12. 40. E. Lat. 46. 5. N.

CENIS, or CÆNIS, in fabulous hiſtory, a young virgin, who, being raviſhed by Neptune; that god, to appeaſe her, promiſed her any ſatisfaction; on which the injured maid, that ſhe might no more ſuffer violation, deſired to be changed into a man, and to become invulnerable. This requeſt Neptune granted; on which the youth now took the name of Cæneus; aſſiſted at the marriage of Perithous, and fought againſt the Centaurs; but was killed by their caſting great trees upon him, by which he was ſmothered; when Neptune, remembering the love he formerly had for him, transformed him into a bird.

CENOTAPH, Κενοτάφια, in Grecian antiquity, a monument erected in honour of the dead, without containing any of their remains: of which there were two ſorts; one a kind of honorary tomb, erected to perſons whoſe funeral rites had been performed in another place. The other a monument erected for thoſe who had never been interred: for the ancient Greeks were poſſeſſed with an opinion that the ghoſts of men unburied could not be admitted into the bleſſed regions; but were forced to wander in miſery for an hundred years; and that when any perſon had periſhed in the ſea, or any other place where the body could not be found, the only method of giving him repoſe, was, to to erect a ſepulchre, and by repeating three times, with a loud voice, the name of the deceaſed, to call his ghoſt to the habitation prepared for it.

The ſign by which theſe kinds of ſepulchres were diſtinguiſhed from others, was commonly the wreck of a ſhip, to ſignify the deceaſe of a perſon in ſome foreign country, or his being loſt at ſea.

CENSOR, in Roman antiquity, a magiſtrate of great dignity, whoſe office conſiſted in numbering the people; in the correction and reformation of their manners; in eſtimating the effects of each citizen; in the proportioning of taxes; the ſuperintendance of tribute; the care of the public places, and defraying the expence of ſuch ſacrifices as were made upon the public account. In ſhort, he inſpected the management of private familes, relating to education and expence; and had authority to reprimand and correct any irregularity, even in the ſenators themſelves, and to take care that perſons, both in a public and private capacity, behaved themſelves in a becoming manner.

The two cenſors were firſt created in the three hundred and eleventh year of Rome, upon the ſenate's obſerving that the conſuls were generally ſo much taken up in military actions, as to have no leiſure to attend to private affairs. They were at firſt choſen out of the ſenate, but after the plebeians had got the conſulate open to them, they ſoon arrived at the cenſorſhip; however, it was not uſual for any perſon to aſpire to it till he had paſſed all the other offices. It was at firſt held for five years; but Mamercus Æmilius ſhortened the term to eighteen months.

The cenſors, after their election, took an oath to act equitably, and with impartiality, through the whole courſe of their adminiſtration; and notwithſtanding their great authority, they were obliged to give an account of their management to the tribunes and ædiles curales.

This office continued no longer than to the time of the emperors, who diſcharged it themſelves.

CENSORINUS (APPIUS CLAUDIUS) a Roman ſenator, and great warrior, in the third century, was twice conſul, preſect of Rome, and embaſſador to Perſia and Sarmatia. He was raiſed to the empire about the year 269, to oppoſe Claudius II. but his extreme ſeverity occaſioned his being murdered by thoſe very perſons who raiſed him to that dignity, on the ſeventh day after his election.

CENSORINUS, a celebrated writer in the third century, well known by his treatiſe *De Die Natali*, a very important work with reſpect to the ſtating of chronology. This treatiſe, which was written about the year 238, Gerard Voſſius calls a little book of gold, and declares it to be a moſt learned work, of the higheſt uſe and importance to chronologers, ſince it connects and determines, with great exactneſs, ſome principal æras in Pagan hiſtory. It was printed at Cambridge, with the notes of Lindenbrokius, in 1695.

CENTAURS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſons of Ixion, and a cloud, formed by Jupiter, in the ſhape of Juno. They were half men and half horſes; and being invited to the nuptials of Perithous and Deidamia, quarrelled with the Lapithæ, and uſed them ill; but were at laſt overcome by Hercules, who drove them out of Theſſaly. See IXION.

Some theologiſts imagine that the people of Theſſaly, near Mount Pelion, were diſtinguiſhed by their ſkill in breaking and managing horſes, and that being ſeen on horſeback by the neighbouring people, who never ſaw any before, were imagined to form one animal with the horſe on which each perſon rode, and were therefore called Centaurs.

CENTLIVRE (SUSANNA) a celebrated comic writer, was the daughter of Mr. Freeman, of Holbeach, in Lincolnſhire, and had ſuch an early turn for poetry, that, it is ſaid, ſhe wrote a ſong before ſhe was ſeven years old. She learned French from a neighbouring gentleman, who ſo much admired her ſprightly wit and manner, that he undertook to inſtruct her in that language, in which ſhe made ſuch a rapid progreſs, that before ſhe was twelve years of age, ſhe could not only read Moliere, but enter into the ſpirit of all the characters. Her father dying, left her to the care of a ſtep-mother, whoſe treatment being not agreeable to her, ſhe left her, and entered into a company of ſtrolling players, who came to Stamford, and began with the part of Pariſatis, in Alexander the Great; but afterwards ſtruck into the men's parts. Several little poems procured her conſiderable preſents from the great; particularly prince Eugene made her a preſent of a fine gold ſnuff-box, for a poem inſcribed to him. Her peculiar talent was comedy, and ſhe particularly excelled in the contrivance of the plots and incidents; ſhe wrote fifteen plays, and for many years kept up a correſpondence with gentlemen diſtinguiſhed by their wit and abilities; particularly with ſir Richard Steel, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Budgel, &c. She died in Spring-Gardens, on the firſt of December, 1723, at the houſe of her third huſband, Mr. Joſeph Centlivre, and was interred in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields.

CENTONARII, in Roman antiquity, certain officers of the army, who provided tents and centons, which were a kind of covering deſigned to reſiſt the fire, and keep off the darts, which the enemy threw into a camp.

CENTUMVIRI, in Roman antiquity, magiſtrates appointed to decide common cauſes among the people. Three of theſe were choſen out of each tribe; and though they amounted to an hundred and five perſons, were thus called from the round number centum, an hundred.

CENTURION, in antiquity, a Roman officer in the infantry, who had the command of a century, or an hundred men. The centurions held the firſt rank in the firſt cohort of a legion.

The Centurion Primipilus was the chief of the centurions; and was not under the command of a tribune, as all the reſt were; he had four centurions under his direction, and guarded the ſtandard and the eagle of the legion.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma, in South America, eighty miles ſouth of Carthagena. Long. 300. 35. E. Lat. 9. 0. N.

CEPHALUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Æolus, married Procris, the daughter of Erichtheus, king of Athens. Aurora frequently ſeeing him early in the woods, intent on his ſport, conceived a violent paſſion for him, and carried him with her to heaven, where ſhe in vain uſed all her arts to engage him to violate his conjugal vow. The prince, as fond of his wife as the goddeſs was of him, remained inexorably faithful. Aurora therefore, in order to undeceive him, ſent him to Procris, in the diſguiſe of a merchant, to tempt her conſtancy by rich preſents: this artifice ſucceeded, and juſt when his ſpouſe was on the point of yielding, the unhappy huſband diſcovered himſelf; on which Procris fled to the woods to hide her ſhame; but being afterwards reconciled, ſhe made Cephalus a preſent of an unerring dart. A preſent like this increaſed his love of hunting, and proved doubly fatal to the donor. One day the young prince wearied with his toil, ſat down in the woods, and called for Aura, or the gentle breeze, to cool him. This being overheard, was told to Procris; ſhe inſtantly becoming jealous, followed her huſband, and concealed herſelf in a thicket, where ſhe could eaſily obſerve his motions; but unfortunately, the noiſe ſhe made alarmed Cephalus, who, thinking that ſome wild beaſt lay there concealed, diſcharged the infallible dart, and pierced her to the heart.

CEPHEUS, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Arcadia, on whoſe head Minerva faſtening one of Meduſa's hairs, rendered him invincible.

CERAM, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, to the weſt of New Guinea, and to the ſouth of Amboyna and Banda.

It is one hundred and forty miles in length, and forty in breadth. It is a mountainous woody country, where the Dutch have a fortreſs to keep the natives in ſubjection. The inhabitants are Mahommedans, and Cambello is the principal town. Longitude from 126. to 129. E. Lat. 3. 0. S.

CERATINUS (James) a learned man of the ſixteenth century. Eraſmus honoured him with very great encomiums, not only on account of the regularity of his life and manners, but alſo for his erudition. He wrote, 1. a piece intitled *De Sono Græcarum Literarum.* 2. A Tranſlation of St. Chryſoſtom's firſt and ſecond Dialogue on the Excellency of the Prieſthood, and a Greek and Latin Lexicon. He died at Louvain, April 10, 1530.

CERBERUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a dreadful three-headed maſtiff, born of Typhon and Echidna, and placed to guard the gates of hell. He fawned upon all who entered, but devoured thoſe who attempted to get back. He was however maſtered by Hercules, who dragged him up to the earth, when, in ſtruggling, a foam dropt from his mouth, which produced the poiſonous herb called aconite, or wolfsbane. For the origin of this fable, ſee Elysian Fields.

CERCEAU (John Anthony du) a Jeſuit and French poet, born at Paris, in 1670. He endeavoured to imitate Marot, but was greatly inferior to that excellent poet. He died at Varet, near Tours, on the 4th of July, 1730.

CERDA (John Lewis de la) a learned Jeſuit, in the ſixteenth century, was a native of Toledo, and wrote large Commentaries on Virgil, and a part of Tertullian, and alſo ſeveral other works.

Cerda (de la) a Spaniſh poet, whoſe poems are eſteemed in Spain.

Cerda (Bernarda Ferreira de la) an illuſtrious Portugueſe lady, who lived in the middle of the ſeventeenth century, and diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her ſkill, not only in polite learning, but in philoſophy and the mathematics. She wrote well, both in verſe and proſe, and publiſhed a collection of poems, a volume of comedies, a poem intitled *Eſpagna Libertata*, and other works.

CERDAGNA, a ſmall province near the Pyrenean Mountains, partly in Catalonia, in Spain, and partly in Rouſſillon, in France. Puycerda is the capital in Spain, and Mount Lewis in France.

CERDON, a perſon who taught very erroneous opinions, at the end of the firſt and beginning of the ſecond centuries. It is ſaid that he held there were two gods, the one good, and the creator of heaven; and the other evil, who was the creator of the earth; that he rejected the law and the prophets, and all the New Teſtament, except a part of the goſpel of St. Luke, and ſome of St. Paul's epiſtles; and maintained that Jeſus Chriſt had not a real body compoſed of fleſh and bones like ours; but a body only in appearance.

CEREALIA, in antiquity, feſtivals inſtituted in honour of Ceres, by Triptolemus of Eleuſis, in Attica. Theſe feaſts were celebrated with ſuch purity, that while they laſted, it was even accounted pollution for a man to lie with his wife, and no perſon known to be guilty of any crime was allowed to be preſent at the ſacrifices.

From the Greeks the Cerealia paſſed to the Romans, who held them for eight days ſucceſſively, beginning on the 12th of April. The women alone were concerned in the celebration of them, they were all dreſſed in white, and the men were only ſpectators. They eat nothing till ſun-ſet, in imitation of Ceres, who, in her ſearch after her daughter, took no repaſt but in the evening. There were exhibited among the Romans, combats on horſeback, though theſe were afterwards changed into combats of gladiators.

CERENZA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, in the Hither Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a rock, ten miles north-weſt of St. Severina. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 39. 23. N.

CERES, in Pagan mythology, the goddeſs of the harveſt, a deity, who, it is ſaid, firſt taught men to plow and ſow, to reap and houſe their corn, to make bread, to cultivate gardens, and to fix limits or boundaries to aſcertain their poſſeſſions. She was the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, and in her youth was ſo beautiful, that her brother Jupiter fell in love with her, by whom ſhe had Proſerpine. Her next amour was with Neptune, by whom, ſome ſay, that ſhe had a daughter named Hiera, and others, the horſe Arion; for that deity careſſed her in the form of a horſe: however, ſhe was ſo aſhamed of this laſt affair, that ſhe cloathed herſelf in mourning, and retired to a cave, where ſhe continued till the world was in danger of periſhing for want. But her retreat being diſcovered by Pan; Jupiter, at the interceſſion of the Parcæ, or Fates, appeaſed her; and reſtored her to the world. While ſhe was in Sicily, her daughter Proſerpine was raviſhed by Pluto; when the diſconſolate mother carried her complaints to Jupiter; but obtaining little ſatisfaction, ſhe lighted her torches at Mount Ætna, and mounting her car, drawn by dragons, ſet out in ſearch of her beloved daughter, in which ſearch ſhe met with various adventures; particularly in Lycia, where, being thirſty, and deſirous of drinking at a ſpring, the clowns of the country not only hindered her, but mudded the water, and reviled her for her misfortunes, on which the incenſed goddeſs transformed them into frogs. For her other adventures, ſee Proserpine, Celeus, Hypothoon Abas, Triptolemus, &c.

Ceres had ſeveral names; ſhe was called Magna Dea, or the Great Goddeſs, from her bounty in ſupporting mankind; Alma Altrix, and Mammoſa, from her impregnating all ſeeds and vegetables, and being as it were the common mother of the earth; Euclæa, from her verdure; Melaina, from her black cloathing; and the Arcadians ſtyled her Deſpoina, or the Lady; ſhe was alſo honoured with the epithet of Theſmophoris, or the Legiſlatreſs, from her introducing the uſe of land marks, and teaching the value of ground, the ſource of property and law.

She was uſually repreſented of a tall majeſtic ſtature, with a fair complexion, languiſhing eyes, and yellow or flaxen hair. Her head was crowned with poppies, or ears of corn, her right hand filled with the ſame materials; in her left ſhe held a lighted torch, and her breaſts were repreſented full and ſwelling. When ſeen in a car or chariot, ſhe is drawn by dragons.

The gardeners ſacrificed to Ceres in the beginning of April, to obtain a plentiful produce from their grounds. The uſual ſacrifices offered to her were a ſow with pig, or a ram; and the garlands uſed on theſe occaſions were myrtle, or rape-weed; flowers were prohibited, becauſe Proſerpine was loſt as ſhe gathered them; and the poppy alone was ſacred to her, not only on account of its growing amongſt the corn, but becauſe Jupiter gave it her to eat in her diſtreſs, that ſhe might ſleep and forget her cares. For her ſacred rites and feſtivals, ſee Eleusinian rites, Ambarvalia, &c.

Mythologiſts have given very different accounts of the origin of this goddeſs; ſome ſuppoſe her to be the earth, the nurſe of mankind, and imagine Proſerpine to be the corn, which lies long concealed before it ſprouts forth. The abbé la Pluche plainly proves her to be of Egyptian origin. The Iſis, or emblematical figure ſhewn at the feaſt appointed for the commemoration of the ſtate of mankind, after the inundation of the Nile, he obſerves, repreſented the earth, and bare the name of Cerets, diſſolution or overthrow. She was repreſented in mourning, and with a torch, to denote the grief ſhe felt for the loſs of Perſephone, a word derived from *peri*, fruit or corn, and *ſaphan*, loſt. The torch ſhewed the pains men were at during this ſeaſon to warm and light them; and the poppies with which this Iſis was crowned, ſignified the joy men received at the firſt abundant crop; the word *bobo*, in their language, ſignifying not only the poppy, but a double crop. But theſe ſimple emblems, when tranſplanted to Greece and Rome, became the ſources of the moſt extravagant fables, and the groſſeſt idolatry.

CERET, a town of France, in Rouſſillon, with a magnificent bridge of one arch. It is ſeated near the river Tee, thirteen miles from Perpignan. Long. 2. 46. E. Lat. 42. 43. N.

CERETA, or Cereti (Laura) a lady rendered illuſtrious by her learning, was born at Breſcia, in Italy, in the year 1469, and made ſuch a rapid progreſs in the ſciences, that at eighteen years of age ſhe publicly maintained theſes in philoſophy, and was ſeven years profeſſor of that ſcience, by which ſhe acquired a very great reputation, and according to Thomaſſin, few perſons in that age equalled her in learning. There has been publiſhed a collection of her letters that is much admired.

CERIGO, an iſland in the Archipelago, anciently called Cytherea; noted for being the birth place of Helen, and as the poets ſay, of Venus. Notwithſtanding which there is nothing very delightful in the place; for the country is mountainous, and the ſoil dry. It abounds in hares, quails, turtle, and excellent falcons. It is about fifty miles in circumference, and had formerly good towns; but there is now none remaining but that which gives name to the iſland. This is ſtrong both by art and nature, it being ſeated on a craggy rock. The inhabitants are Chriſtian Greeks, and ſubject to the Venetians, who keep a governor there, who is changed every two years.

CERINES, a town in the iſland of Cyprus, with a good caſtle, an harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. Long. 33. 35. E. Lat. 35. 22. N.

CERINTHUS, an hereſiarch, contemporary with the apoſtles. He aſcribed the creation of the world, not to God, but to the angels: taught that Jeſus Chriſt was the ſon of Joſeph, and that the uſe of circumciſion ought to be retained under the goſpel.

CERNE, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and four fairs, held on March 18, Midlent Monday, Holy Thurſday, and October 2, for horſes, bullocks, and hogs. It is by ſome called Cerne-Abbey, from a flouriſhing abbey that ſtood near it, now in ruins. It is ſeated in a dry bottom, watered with a fine rivulet, and in a champaign country, very proper for hunting and ſhooting. It is ſeven miles north-weſt of Dorcheſter; twenty-ſeven weſt of Pool; twenty ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Shafteſbury, and one hundred and twenty-four weſt by ſouth of London. Long. 15. 0. Lat. 50. 38.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (MIGUEL DE) a celebrated Spaniſh writer, born at Seville in 1549. According to ſome authors, he ſerved as a common ſoldier at the famous battle of Lepanto, where he diſcovered great valour, but had the misfortune to loſe his left hand. He however at length enjoyed the poſt of ſecretary to the duke of Alba: when living at Madrid he obſerved that the duke of Lerma, prime miniſter to Philip III. and others of the Spaniſh nobility were infatuated with notions of chivalry, on which he compoſed his romance of Don Quixote, a work which has immortalized his name: in this romance he ridiculed in a very ingenious, delicate, and inſtructive manner, the duke of Lerma, and thoſe of his nation who were fond of knight-errantry. However, having publiſhed the firſt part of his romance in 1605, he was uſed ill by that miniſter, which prevented his continuing it; but Fernandez de Avellaneda publiſhing a bad continuation of that work in 1614, Cervantes publiſhed a ſecond part of it himſelf. He wrote other works, and died in 1616.

CERVERA, a town of Catalonia in Spain. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, twenty-three miles north-weſt of Terragona. Long. 1. 9. E. Lat. 41. 28. N.

CERVIA, a rich town of Italy in Romania, with a biſhop's ſee. The air is very bad. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, ten miles ſouth eaſt of Ravenna. Long. 13. 5. E. Lat. 44. 16. N.

CESARE (GIULIO) a celebrated painter. See GIULIO.

CESAREUS (St.) brother to St. Gregory Nazianzen, and phyſician to the emperor Julian. At his brother's entreaties he quitted that emperor's court, and was at length made quæſtor of Bithynia. He died about the year 368. Four dialogues are attributed to him, but it is evident they were written by a later author.

CESAREUS, archbiſhop of Arles in the beginning of the ſixth century, was diſtinguiſhed for his learning and and piety. He preſided at ſeveral councils; wrote ſome homilies and other works, and died on the 27th of Auguſt, 542.

CESENA, a ſtrong and handſome town of Italy in Romania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Savio, fifteen miles eaſt of Radvena, and fifteen weſt of Rimini. Long. 12. 20. E. Lat. 44. 8. N.

CESTUS, in Roman antiquity, a large gauntlet made of the thongs of a raw hide, and ſtrengthened with lead or plates of iron. It was uſed by the boxers at the public games; and as it encompaſſed the hand, the wriſt, and a part of the arm, it ſerved both to defend thoſe parts, and to add force and weight to the blows that were given.

CESTUS, among the ancient poets, a fine embroidered girdle, ſaid to be worn by Venus, to which Homer aſcribes the power of charming and conciliating love. This ceſtus Juno borrowed of her in order to entice Jupiter to love her.

CESTUS, among the ancients, was alſo a woollen girdle, which the bridegroom untied for his ſpouſe the firſt day of marriage before they went to bed.

CETHEGUS, a noble Roman, born of a family fruitful in great men, had ſuch credit in Rome, that no public poſt could be obtained without his conſent. But as he had a miſtreſs of whom he was ſo fond, that he could refuſe her nothing ſhe aſked, ſhe had the entire diſpoſal of every thing within the city of Rome: Lucullus was obliged to make his court to her to obtain the commiſſion of carrying on the war againſt Mithridates.

He ought not to be confounded with Caius Cornelius Cethegus, who was the principal accomplice in Cataline's conſpiracy, and who was ſtrangled in priſon.

Thoſe of this family affected a particular manner of dreſs, which made them conſidered as hardy and active men.

CETTE, a port town of France, in the province of Languedoc, ſeated on the bay of Maguelone, in the Mediterranean, a little to the eaſt of Agde. Long. 3. 15. E. Lat. 43. 25. N.

CEVA, the capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name in Piedmont, with a good fort. It is ſeated on the river Tanaro, eight miles, ſouth-eaſt of Mondovi, twenty-two ſouth of Alba, and eighteen weſt of Savona. Long. 8. 6. E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

CEVENNES, mountains of France, in the province of Languedoc, where the proteſtants formerly retired to defend themſelves againſt the tyranny of the king of France.

CEUTA, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, with a good port and a biſhop's ſee. It is well fortified, and defended by a ſtrong citadel. It ſuſtained a vigorous ſiege againſt the Moors in 1697. It is ſeated in the Streights over againſt Gibraltar, and almoſt oppoſite to it. Long. 6. 25. W. Lat. 35. 6. N.

CEYLON, a large iſland in the Eaſt Indies, two hundred and fifty miles in breadth, in the form of a pear, ſeated near the ſouth eaſt coaſt of India, on this ſide the Ganges. It is a country very fertile in rice and all ſorts of fruits, ſuch as ananas, or pine-apples, cocoas, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, cajouves, grapes, guavas, papajes, pomegranates, and potatoes. Grapes are to be had all the year, except in the three rainy months. It abounds in ſugar-canes, and mulberry-trees, and produces a good quantity of ſilk, ginger, pepper, cardamoms, tobacco, wild palm-trees, calabaſh-trees, cotton-trees, Portugueſe figs, mangoes, long pepper, water-melons; and, ſince the Dutch came, European plants and garden herbs. But the principal produce is cinnamon, which has a leaf like a lemon tree, but not quite ſo broad. The bloſſom is white, and and turns to a yellowiſh fruit, not unlike a ſmall olive, from which they expreſs an oil, which is like the oil of nutmegs, with a cinnamon ſmell. This tree has two barks, the inner of which is the cinnamon. When the bark is taken off the trees periſh, and the wood, which is white, is uſed by the natives for building. When burnt it yields a moſt agreeable ſcent. The root yields a ſort of camphire, which is very volatile, and has a ſtrong ſmell. The fineſt cinnamon is from the young trees, and the coarſe from the old.

The lignum colubrinum, or ſnake-wood, is white, inclining to yellow, and is very hard, with a very bitter taſte. It is excellent againſt the itch, and the bitings of ſerpents. Here is likewiſe the banian tree, whoſe branches falling to the ground, take root again, and cover a conſiderable ſpot of ground. The tamarind-trees are very large; and there is a tree whoſe leaves ſhrink back like the ſenſitive-plant. Beſides theſe they have a great many medicinal herbs, whoſe names are not known in Europe.

With regard to the animals, the elephants deſerve our firſt notice, which are ſo numerous and ſo miſchievous, that travelling is not ſafe without ſoldiers to drum and frighten them away. But they are moſt dangerous towards the evening, when they are hungry. At a place called Matura there are vaſt ſtables, where the elephants are tamed, and afterwards ſold to the Moors of Bengal and Coromandel. They feed upon green herbs, and the leaves of fig-trees, cocoas, and the like. The elephants of this iſland are accounted the largeſt of all the Indies. The horſes were brought here by the Portugueſe, and they are now ſo multiplied, that they feed in droves. Buffaloes are very numerous, and they have likewiſe bulls, oxen, cows, ſheep, goats, ſtags, deer, elks, tame and wild boars, hares, partridges, and monkeys in abundance.

In the woods there are tigers, bears, jackals, and leopards: there are vaſt quantities of birds, for which the inhabitants have peculiar names. Thoſe called murhottos by the Portugueſe often ſteal young chickens. The owls make a terrible noiſe in the night-time. They have geeſe, herons, wild and tame ducks, peacocks, pigeons, turtles, partridges, paroquets, pewits, ſwallows, bats, &c. They have alſo abundance of ſinging-birds, larks, ſea-gulls, and water-ſnipes, bees, fire-flies, gnats, and locuſts. They have likewiſe variety of fiſh, as cacaps, plaice, crabs, pikes, king's-fiſh, ſail-fiſh, craw-fiſh, haddocks, galleon-fiſh, ſharks, doradoes, ſardins, large ſmelts, bat-fiſh, ſeals, oyſters, ſhrimps, pampuſes, barbels, &c. They have likewiſe the true crocodiles, (not the alligators of America, which ſmell of muſk) ſome of which are eighteen feet long.

Serpents are very common all over the iſland of Ceylon. The ſea-ſerpents are ſometimes nine or ten yards long. The land-ſnakes, called rat-catchers, are likewiſe very large, and get to the tops of the houſes, but they are very harmleſs. Thoſe called cobres copellos by the Portugueſe, are very dangerous, their bite being generally fatal. There are ſeveral other ſorts for which they have no European names: as alſo centipees, ſcorpions, prodigious large ſpiders, toads, frogs, &c. They have likewiſe precious ſtones, as ſapphires, rubies, topazes, granates, and chryſtals in abundance. The ſea produces pearls and coral, not to mention ambergriſe, which is ſometimes found floating thereon.

The natural inhabitants of Ceylon are black, and are divided into clans or tribes; of which the Bellales are now looked upon to be the chief. Theſe wear a kind of garment wrapped about their bodies, above the navel, and brought between the legs like a pair of drawers. They have likewiſe a ſort of ſandals, faſtened to the bottom of their feet with leathern ſtraps. They make a kind of bag with the

fore

fore part of their garment, which hangs over their bellies. In this they keep areko, betel, and paper. On the right is placed a knife in a ſheath, and an iron pen pointed with ſilver, as alſo a piece of ſteel to ſharpen the knife upon. They hang gold pendants in their ears, which draw them down to their ſhoulders. They live by huſbandry, and are rich in cattle, as cows, ſheep, goats, and buffaloes. Their habitations are neat enough, conſidering the country; and their gardens pleaſant, being watered with ſprings, and well planted with betel. Their harveſt is in January and February, and their winter or rainy ſeaſon in November and December. In low marſhy grounds they have an harveſt twice a year. They tread the ſeeds of the corn with oxen: in the rainy ſeaſon before-mentioned the fields are over-flowed. They make butter, which is much eſteemed among them with a mill, as we do chocolate. They are likewiſe very fond of curds and whey. The cattle are never houſed, but are driven into an incloſure every night. Theſe people are the richeſt in the country; however they are very litigious, and will go to law with each other for a trifle.

The Brahmans are another tribe, and have a very good character for morality, being ſober, clean, induſtrious, and moderate, both in eating and drinking: they bathe twice a day, drink no ſtrong liquors, nor eat any thing that had life. However, like the reſt of the Indians, they are very voluptuous with regard to women. Some of them have been brought to profeſs Chriſtianity, but ſtill retain many of their pagan cuſtoms, as is evident in their not eating fleſh. They know ſomething of aſtronomy, and can calculate eclipſes; but they reckon a prodigious number of years ſince the creation of the world. When they marry, they tie the bracelet of the bride about the bridegroom's neck, which he wears till he dies. This they look upon as a neceſſary ceremony. They frequently marry their own nieces without any manner of ſcruple; and the girls in general are married ſo young, that they have commonly children at thirteen or fourteen. After the marriage-ceremony is over they erect a kind of triumphal arch with fig-tree branches, and adorn it with flowers. The richer ſort make a feaſt, and the evening is ſpent in ſinging, dancing, and other diverſions. Sometimes theſe diverſions are continued for four or five days.

The tribe of the Chivias perform all ſorts of drudgery for the Dutch, ſuch as fetching wood and water. They likewiſe carry them in their chairs or litters, ten or twelve being employed at a time in that office. The Parruas practiſe pearl-fiſhing, and diving for ſea-horſes teeth. The Chitties are merchants, and deal in linen, and the like. We may here obſerve, once for all, that the children of every tribe always follow the father's profeſſion, and that the whole tribe is of the ſame buſineſs.

The tribe of the Carreas are fiſhermen, in which employment they uſe monſtrous large nets, and live near the ſea-ſhore, as well as on the banks of the ſalt river. The tribe of Mokkuas are likewiſe of the ſame profeſſion. The Nallouas are generally ſlaves to the Bellales, and are blacker than the reſt. Their buſineſs is to gather toddy, that is the ſap of the cocoa-trees, to dig the ground, attend the cattle, water the trees, and the like. The Parreas are the moſt deſpicable of them all, their buſineſs being to carry out dung, and to do the baſeſt drudgery. They live upon rats and mice. None of all theſe tribes eat cow's fleſh, which is the reaſon there are none killed but by the Dutch. Each inferior tribe always pays very great reſpect to the ſuperior when they meet in the ſtreet.

The general vices of all theſe tribes are fornication and adultery, which indeed is too much practiſed in all the Eaſt. They are very ſuperſtitious, attending to the cries and flight of birds. They have no need of a tribe for the practice of phyſic, for they pretend to cure diſeaſes by following old receipts, which perhaps are known to moſt. Their barbers always carry a ſmall looking-glaſs and razors along with them; and theſe make it their buſineſs to ſhave the beard and head, to pare the finger and toe-nails, as alſo to cleanſe the ears. They have likewiſe a great number of callico-printers, whoſe colours never waſh out. The weavers ſit on the ground, and have holes made for their feet. They have likewiſe excellent workmen in ivory and ebony, as alſo in gold and ſilver, who work at the houſes of the Dutch. But whether theſe artificers are diſtinct tribes, or perſons not included in any tribe, we are not able to ſay. However all the tribes, as well women as men, agree in one thing, and that is not to wear any cloaths, except a cloth wrapt about their middles.

They formerly worſhipped a monkey's tooth, which the Portugueſe ſtole away; after which a cunning fellow pretended to find it again, and ſold it to the natives for ten thouſand pounds. This ſtory is told by all authors who have deſcribed this iſland; but in this they only copy one another without variation, according to cuſtom. They likewiſe tell you that the natives believe the firſt man was created upon a very high hill in this country, which for that reaſon is called by the Europeans Adam's Pike. There is the ſhape of a man's foot cut in a rock on the top of this hill, which they ſay is the print of the firſt man's foot. It is five or ſix times as long as a common foot, and is had in high veneration, not only by them, but by the people of ſome parts of the continent. They likewiſe ſay that a ſand bank, which runs from the iſland towards the continent, was a bridge made by the angels to carry the firſt man over to the continent. This is called by the Europeans Adam's Bridge, but by the natives Ramena Coil.

This iſland is uſually divided into three large provinces; that of Wunny, which is ſeated on the north coaſt; Candy or Candia to the eaſt, and Cuneland to the weſt. The Portugueſe were the firſt Europeans who diſcovered this iſland; they kept poſſeſſion of it for about one hundred years, and were then driven away by the Dutch, who ſeized the maritime parts, and ſtill lord it over the original inhabitants. The places poſſeſſed by the Dutch are Colombo, where they have a good fortreſs, and where the Dutch governor reſides. They took it from the Portugueſe in 1606. Negombo a ſmall town with a fortreſs; Chilao, which has given its name to the adjacent ſtraits. Porto Gallo, a fortreſs with a good harbour. Trinquemale, a conſiderable town near the gulph, remarkable for the cinnamon that grows near it. Pantacolo another town; Mutura, a town with a harbour; Jafanapatnan, an important fortreſs, where they carry on a great trade. But the capital city called Candy is ſeated nearly in the centre of the iſland on the river Trinquemale. It is a large place, and was the reſidence of the king of Candy, who was the moſt powerful in all the country. However it is now ſaid the royal ſeat hath been tranſlated to Nellemby-Near, much to the prejudice of the former. Long. from 78. 0. to 82. 1. E. Lat. from 6. 0. to 10. 0. Near the iſle of Ceylon is the iſle of Manar, where they fiſh for pearls, and where there is a fortreſs of the ſame name.

CHABANES (James de) marſhal of France, and one of the greateſt commanders of his time, was deſcended from a noble family, and ſignalized himſelf by his courage and prudence in ſeveral ſieges and battles, under the reigns of Charles VIII. Lewis III. and Francis I. and was killed at the battle of Pavia in 1525.

CHABLAIS, a province of Savoy, bounded on the north by the lake and territory of Geneva; on the eaſt by the Valais; on the ſouth by Fauſigni; and on the weſt by the republic of Geneva. Thonon and Evian are the principal towns.

CHABLIS, a town of France on the confines of Champagne, ten miles from Auxere, remarkable for its white wine. Long. 3. 45. E. Lat. 47. 47. N.

CHABOT (Peter Gauthier) a learned humaniſt, was born at Sainloup in Poitou, in the year 1516, and acquired great reputation by teaching Latin and Greek at Paris. He was extremely regular in his life and manners; and ſubmitted three times, with great patience, to the plunder of his poſſeſſions during the fury of the civil wars. His chief work was a Commentary on Horace. He died about the year 1597.

CHABRIAS, a celebrated Athenian general, who obtained a great victory over Pollis, general of the Lacedæmonians. He defended the Bœotians againſt Ageſilaus; reſtored Nectenabo to the kingdom of Egypt, and performed very ſignal ſervices for his country. He periſhed before the iſle of Chio (to which he laid ſiege) by his veſſel being ſunk to the bottom, in the three hundred and fifty-ſeventh year before the Chriſtian æra.

CHAGRE, a fort at the mouth of the river Chagre in the province of Darien in America, a little to the ſouth-weſt of Porto Bello, and three hundred and fifty miles weſt of Carthagena. It has been taken ſeveral times by the buccaneers, and in 1740 by admiral Vernon. Long. 82. 7. W. Lat. 9. 50. N.

CHAISE-DIEU, a town of France in Auvergne, thirteen miles eaſt of Brioude. Long. 3 47. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

Chaise (Francis de la) confeſſor to Lewis XIV. was born at the caſtle of Aix Foraz, in the province of Lyons, on the 25th of Auguſt, 1624, and was of an ancient, but reduced family. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his wit and learning, and became profeſſor of divinity in the province of Lyons, and rector and provincial of the Jeſuit's college there. In 1663, the biſhop of Bayeux introduced him to cardinal Mazarine, who ſhewed him many marks of favour, and two years after preſented him to the king, who, in 1675, made him his confeſſor, and about ten years after he was the principal adviſer and director of the marriage with Madam de Maintenon. La Chaiſe now found himſelf a miniſter of ſtate, without expecting it, and doing buſineſs regularly with the king, ſaw all the lords and prelates at his feet. He was a lover of wit and learning, and by the confeſſion of his enemies, always patronized thoſe poſſeſſed of theſe accompliſhments. He had to the laſt ſo great a

ſhare of the king's favour and eſteem, that his majeſty conſulted him on his death bed about the choice of his ſucceſſor. La Chaiſe died in January, 1709.

CHALCIDIUS, a famous Platonic philoſopher, in the third century, who wrote a Commentary, which is eſteemed, on the Timæus of Plato. This work has been tranſlated from the Greek into Latin.

CHALCONDYLAS (DEMETRIUS) a learned Greek, born at Conſtantinople, left that city after its being taken by the Turks, and afterwards taught Greek in ſeveral cities in Italy. He compoſed a Greek Grammar, and died at Milan, in 1513.

CHALCONDYLAS (LAONICUS) a famous Greek hiſtorian, of the fifteenth century, was born at Athens, and wrote an excellent Hiſtory of the Turks from Ottoman, who reigned about the year 1300, to Mahomet II. in 1463.

CHALES (CLAUDIUS FRANCIS MILET DE) a learned French mathematician, born at Chambery, of a noble family, in 1621. He became a Jeſuit, and profeſſor of mathematics at Marſeilles, Lyons, and Paris; and died at Turin, in 1678. He wrote a courſe of mathematics in Latin, the beſt edition of which is that of 1680, in four volumes, folio. His Treatiſe on Navigation is alſo an excellent performance.

CHALLON SUR SAONE, a town of France, the capital of Challonois, in Burgundy, with a citadel and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Saone, and is divided into the New and Old town. The new ſurrounds the old, which conſiſts only of three long ſtreets, that begin at Pont de Pierre, and end at the Porte de Beanne. The middle is the largeſt, wherein is the palace of the bailiwick, built in the modern taſte, and ſeated near the river. The cathedral church has nothing remarkable but its antiquity, nor nothing handſome but the two ſteeples over the great gate. The town-houſe, the Jeſuits college, the citadel, St. Peter's abbey, and ſome of the convents, are worth a traveller's notice. The walk is very pleaſant, becauſe it is raiſed high, and affords a very agreeable proſpect. It is thirty-five miles ſouth from Dijon, thirty ſouth-eaſt of Auſtun, ſixty-five north of Lyons, and one hundred and ninety ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 37. E. Lat. 46. 47. N.

CHALON (PHILIBERT DE) prince of Orange, and a brave warrior, was of the ancient and illuſtrious houſe of Challon ſur Saone, in Burgundy. He offered his ſervices to Francis I. king of France, but that prince anſwering him with contempt, he entered into the ſervice of the emperor Charles V. and was preſent at the taking of the city of Rome by aſſault; when the conſtable de Bourbon being dead, the emperor's army choſe him general, after which he found means to conduct them into Naples, which was at length beſieged by M. de Lautrec; and ſoon after, the viceroy of Naples dying, the Neopolitan army alſo choſe him for their general, and he obliged the French to raiſe the ſiege. This brave prince was killed at the ſiege of Florence, at thirty years of age. He was in love with Catharine de Medicis, and had been promiſed her by the pope. He left a daughter, who brought his titles and eſtates to the houſe of Naſſau.

CHALONER (Sir THOMAS) a gallant ſoldier, an able ſtateſman, and a very learned writer, born at London, about the year 1515. He was educated at Cambridge, and on his leaving that univerſity, went to court, and was ſoon after ſent into Germany with ſir Henry Knevit, the Engliſh embaſſador. He attended the emperor Charles V. in his wars, and at his return to England was made firſt clerk of the council, which poſt he held during the remainder of the reign of Henry VIII. In the beginning of the next reign, he attended the duke of Somerſet into Scotland, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo glorioufly in the battle of Muſſelburgh, that the duke conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and after his return to court, the ducheſs of Somerſet preſented him with a rich jewel. Queen Elizabeth, at the beginning of her reign, ſent him embaſſador to the emperor Ferdinand I. and afterwards to the court of Spain, where, being taken ill, he obtained leave to return, and died in London, October 7, 1565. He began very early to employ his pen for the ſervice of the public, and wrote, 1. *De Rep. Anglorum Inſtauranda*, i. e. of the Reforming or Reſtoring of the Engliſh Republic. 2. A Latin poem, in praiſe of king Henry VIII. 3. A Collection of Panegyrics, Epigrams, and Epitaphs, in Latin. 4. The Praiſe of Folly, tranſlated from Eraſmus: and 5. A little Dictionary for Children.

Sir Thomas was honoured with the friendſhip of ſome of the greateſt perſons of that age. Sir William Cecil, then principal ſecretary of ſtate, aſſiſted at his funeral in St. Paul's cathedral, and honoured his memory with a fine copy of Latin verſes, and Dr. Walter Haddon, maſter of requeſts to queen Elizabeth, wrote his epitaph, which is as follows:

Natura THOMAS CHALONERUS, & arte valebat,
Utilis & patriæ vir fuit ille ſuæ
Publica cum magna ſuſcepit munera laude,
Laude pari libros ſcripſerat ille domi.
Sic patriæ vixit magno, dum vixit, honore,
Sic patriæ magno concidit ille malo.

In Engliſh, thus:

Nature and art in CHALONER combin'd,
And for his country form'd the patriot's mind,
With praiſe deſerv'd his public poſts he fill'd;
And equal fame his learned labours yield.
While yet he liv'd, he liv'd his country's pride,
And firſt his country injured when he dy'd.

CHALONER (Sir THOMAS) the ſon of the former, was born in the year 1559, and educated at Oxford, after which he took the tour of Europe, and obtained from the moſt learned men in different countries, their moſt important diſcoveries in natural philoſophy. In 1591 he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and ſome years after the firſt alum mines that were ever known in this kingdom were diſcovered by his ſagacity, near Giſborough, in Yorkſhire. Being in Scotland, he accompanied king James in his journey to England, and that monarch was ſo pleaſed with his converſation, that he intruſted him with the care of prince Henry's education. He died November 17, 1615.

CHALONS, a town of France, in Champagne, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a fruitful plain, on the river Marne, part of which enters the city, where it forms an iſland, and yields great conveniences to the inhabitants. It is ſurrounded with a wall and ditches, which are always full of water. The cathedral church ſtands in the iſland, beſides which there are thirteen pariſh-churches, of which ſome are collegiate; thirteen courts of judicature, and thirteen convents. The ſtreets are handſome, and the houſes pretty well built, with large ſquares, among which is that wherein the town-houſe ſtands, and that in which the church of Notre Dame is placed. The river Marne renders this town a place of conſiderable trade. It is divided into the city, the iſland, and town, which communicate by ſeveral bridges. The long walk called Jards is one of the moſt pleaſant and agreeable in the kingdom. Chalons is forty miles ſouth-weſt of Verdun, thirty ſouth-eaſt of Rheims; fifteen north-weſt of Vitry, and ninety eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 37. E. Lat. 48. 57. N.

CHALVET (MATTHEW DE) in Latin, *Calventius*, preſident of the enquetes in the parliament of Toulouſe; was born in May, 1528, and ſtudied civil law in that city, where he took his doctor's degree. He made a French Tranſlation of Seneca. He was a perſon of a moſt amiable character, and died June 20, 1607, being ſeventy-nine years of age.

CHALUS, a town and caſtle of France, in Limoſin, remarkable for its horſe fair on St. George's day. Long. 1. 25. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

CHAMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſeated on the river Chamb. Long. 12. 0. E. Lat. 49. 14. N.

CHAMBER, or CHAMBRE (JOHN) a learned phyſician, in the ſixteenth century, chiefly noted for being one of the founders of the college of phyſicians in London, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards travelling into Italy, ſtudied phyſic at Padua, where he took his doctor's degree. After his return, he became phyſician to Henry VIII. and in conjunction with ſeveral other doctors of phyſic, founded the college of phyſicians, by a charter, bearing date September 23, 1518. Being in holy orders, he became canon of Windſor, and after having obtained ſeveral conſiderable dignities in the church, died, in 1549.

CHAMBERLAYNE (EDWARD) author of The preſent State of England, was born at Odington, in Glouceſterſhire, December 13, 1616, and educated at Oxford. He travelled during the civil wars, and after the Reſtoration became ſecretary to the earl of Carliſle, when he was ſent to Stockholm, to carry the order of the garter to the king of Sweden: he was made doctor of the civil law; appointed tutor to Henry, duke of Grafton, one of the natural ſons of king Charles II. and afterwards inſtructor in the Engliſh tongue to prince George, of Denmark. He died at Chelſea, near London, in the year 1703. Beſides the above work, he wrote A brief Relation of the five Years Civil Wars of Henry III. king of England: England's Wants; and ſeveral other pieces. He alſo tranſlated ſome works out of Spaniſh, Portugueſe, and Italian, into Engliſh.

CHAMBERLAYNE (JOHN) ſon of the former, and gentleman uſher to prince George, of Denmark, was admitted into Trinity college, Oxford, in 1685. He tranſlated from the French and Spaniſh, The manner of making Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate. From the Italian, Durant's Treaſure of Health. From the Dutch, The Religious Philoſopher, and Brandt's

Brandt's Hiſtory of the Reformation in and about the Low Countries, four volumes, folio, and ſeveral other works. He died in the year 1724. It was ſaid of him that he underſtood ſixteen languages; but it is certain that he was maſter of the Latin, Greek, French, High and Low Dutch, Portugueſe, and Italian.

CHAMBERRY, the capital city of the duchy of Savoy, ſeated at the confluence of the two rivers, Leſſa and Orbana. It ſtands in an agreeable plain, ſurrounded with hills and country ſeats. It was formerly the reſidence of the duke, and is now the ſeat of the parliament and chamber of accompts. The parliament conſiſts only of fifteen ſenators, and four preſidents. It is an open town, and on that account has been much expoſed to the inſults of enemies, in time of war. It has ſeveral fountains, which have their ſource in St. Martin's Hill, from whence the water is conducted to ſeveral parts of the town. It is well built, and tolerably large. The fronts of the houſes are ſupported with arches, which form piazzas, where the paſſengers may at all times be ſheltered from the extremities of the weather. The ſuburbs are large and handſome. That of Montmeillan is on the eaſt, and that of Marchée Vernai on the weſt. In the centre of the town is the caſtle, where king Victor Amadeus II. reſided, after he had abdicated the crown, in 1730. In 1731 this caſtle was almoſt reduced to aſhes, by a fire; but it is now rebuilt. The principal church is that of St. Leger, and the Jeſuit's college is the moſt magnificent of all the religious buildings. The Spaniards became maſters of this city in 1742, and in 1743 the caſtle took fire again, inſomuch that Don Philip, infanta of Spain, had much ado to ſave himſelf from the flames. It is now reſtored to the king of Sardinia. The inhabitants are civil, and the ladies handſome, but dreſs very indifferently. It is twenty-eight miles north-eaſt of Grenoble, forty ſouth of Geneva, forty-five eaſt of Lyons, and one hundred and ninety ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 45. E. Lat. 45. 35. N.

CHAMBERS (Ephraim) fellow of the Royal Society, and the celebrated author of the Cyclopædia, or Univerſal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in two volumes, folio. He ſerved his apprenticeſhip to Mr. Senex, the famous globe and map-maker; but particularly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the ſciences. The great ſale of the above work, which was firſt printed in the year 1727, encouraged the booksellers for whom he wrote it, to make him a very generous and advantageous propoſal for continuing it, which he accepted, and having taken chambers in Gray's Inn, applied himſelf with ſuch diligence to the proſecution of it, that he not only impaired his health, but brought on the diſorders that occaſioned his death, which happened about the year 1740; after which the Supplement was completed by other hands. Mr. Chambers alſo tranſlated The Jeſuit's Perſpective, from the French, which was printed in quarto, and has alſo undergone ſeveral editions.

CHAMBRE (Marin Cureau de la) phyſician in ordinary to the French king, was diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge in medicine, philoſophy, and polite learning. He was born at Mons, and was received into the French academy in 1635, and afterwards into the academy of ſciences. He wrote a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. The Characters of the Paſſions. 2. The Art of knowing Men. 3. On the Knowledge of Beaſts, &c. and died at Paris, on the 29th of November, 1669, aged ſeventy-five.

Chambre (Francis Illhartart de la) a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Paris, on the 2d of January, 1698. He began his ſtudies among the Jeſuits, continued them at Mazarine college, and finiſhed them at the Sorbonne, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity. From that time he led a ſedentary life, and applied himſelf to inceſſant ſtudy. He was of a mild, gentle, and ſociable diſpoſition, and of a juſt and clear underſtanding. He at length became canon of St. Benedict's, and died at Paris, of a malignant fever, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1753, at fifty-ſix years of age. He wrote among other works, 1. A Treatiſe on the Church, ſix volumes, duodecimo. 2. A Treatiſe on Grace, four volumes, duodecimo. 3. On Logic, Morality, and Metaphyſics, two volumes, duodecimo; all in French.

CHAMIER (Daniel) an eminent proteſtant divine, born in Dauphiné. He was many years preacher at Montellimart, from whence he went, in 1612, to Montaubon, to be profeſſor in divinity in that city, and was killed by a cannon ball, during the ſiege, in 1621. The moſt conſiderable of his works is his *Panſtratia Catholica*, or Wars of the Lord, in four volumes, folio, in which he treats very learnedly of the controverſies between the Proteſtants and Roman Catholics.

CHAMOND, a town of France, in Lyonnois, with a very ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Giez, fifteen miles from Lyons. Long. 4. 23. E. Lat. 45. 8. N.

CHAMPAGNE, a conſiderable province of France, about one hundred and ſixty-three miles in length, and one hundred and thirteen in breadth; bounded on the north by Hainault and Luxembourg; on the eaſt by Lorrain and the Franche Compté; on the ſouth by Burgundy; and on the weſt by the Iſle of France and Soiſſonnois. The heart of the country is a vaſt plain; but the extremities are covered with wood, and are full of mountains and hills, which produce every thing that ſupply the neceſſities of life. The principal rivers are the Meuſe, which riſes near a village of the ſame name, and runs a courſe of three hundred miles, or thereabouts, and falls into the Ocean between the Brille and Graveſende; under the name of the Meruve. It begins to be navigable at St. Thibaud. The Seine is ſpoken of elſewhere. The ſource of the Marne is at the foot of a mountain in Baſſigny. It runs through the generalities of Chalons, Soiſſons, and of Paris. It begins to be navigable at Vitry, and falls into the Seine at Charenton-bridge, above Paris. The Aube riſes in the confines of Burgundy and Champagne, and then running north, it paſſes by Ferte, Bar, Arcis, &c. and falls into the Seine at Conflans. The Aiſne has its ſource above St Menhout, on the confines of Champagne and Lorrain, and running through the generalities of Chalons and Soiſſons, falls into the Oiſe, above Compiegne.

At Bourbonne there are famous mineral waters, which are hot, and of a ſaltiſh taſte. At Attencourt there are wells which partake of iron, and are uſeful in many diſeaſes. Champagne produces corn, and that valuable wine of the ſame name. The ſheep of this country are in high eſteem, but they are ſcarce. The inhabitants have the reputation of not being over wiſe, but they are laborious, loyal, and make good ſoldiers. This province is divided into eight parts; Champagne, properly ſo called; Rhemois, Retelois, Pertois, Vallage, Baſſigny, Senonois, and La Brie Champagnoiſe. The principal towns are Troye the capital, Sens, Langres, Vitry, St. Dizier, Chalons, Rheims, St. Menehout, Rethel, Mezieres, Sedan, Charleville, &c.

Champagne (Proper) is one of the eight parts of the province of Champagne, which contains the cities of Troyes, Chalons, St. Menehold, Epernay, and Vertu.

CHAMPAIGNE (Philip) a celebrated painter, born at Bruſſels, on the 16th of May, 1602. He became rector of the Royal Academy of Painting, at Paris. Queen Mary de Medicis, Lewis XIII. and Cardinal de Richelieu, gave him public marks of their eſteem. He died on the 12th of Auguſt, 1674. There are a vaſt number of his pieces at Paris, and other parts of France; particularly in the chapter-houſe of Notre Dame, and in ſeveral churches of that city. But the beſt of his works is thought to be the cieling of the king's apartment at Vincennes, made on the ſubject of the peace, concluded in 1659.

CHAMPEAUX (William de) a learned divine, of the twelfth century, thus named from the place of his birth, was archdeacon of Paris, and eſtabliſhed a community of regular canons at St. Victor les Paris, where he taught with reputation. Abelard, his diſciple, had a great quarrel with him. He was at length biſhop of Chalons ſur Marne, and died in 1121.

CHAMPS (Stephen Agard de) a learned Jeſuit, born at Bourges, in 1613. He taught divinity at Paris, and was thrice provincial of the Jeſuits. His principal work is intitled *De Hæreſi Janſenianâ*. He died in 1701, aged eighty-eight.

CHANDIEU (Anthony de) a learned proteſtant miniſter, who retired to Geneva in 1583, and died there in 1591. He wrote many controverſial works, in which he took the name of Sadeel, which in Hebrew ſignifies the Field of God.

CHANDLER (Mary) diſtinguiſhed by her talent for poetry, was the daughter of a diſſenting miniſter at Bath, and was born at Malmſbury in Wiltſhire, in 1687. She was bred a milliner; but from her childhood had a turn for poetry, and in her riper years applied herſelf to the ſtudy of the poets. Her poems, for which ſhe was complimented by Mr. Pope, breathe the ſpirit of piety and philoſophy. She had the misfortune to be deformed, which determined her to live ſingle, though ſhe had great ſweetneſs of countenance, and was ſollicited to marry, and in this ſtate ſhe died on the eleventh of September 1745, in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

Chandler (Samuel) D. D. an eminent diſſenting miniſter, was the ſon of the Rev. Mr. Henry Chandler, and was born at Hungerford, in Berks, in the year 1693. Having made an extraordinary proficiency in claſſical learning, he was ſent to an academy in Bridgewater, whence he removed to another academy at Glouceſter, where he was animated in his ſtudies by the diſtinguiſhed geniuſes of ſeveral of his fellow ſtudents, one of whom was the learned Dr. Butler, afterwards biſhop of Durham, and the other Dr. Secker, the late archbiſhop of Canterbury. On his leaving the

the academy, he began to preach, in 1714, and two years after was choſen miniſter of the preſbyterian meeting at Peckham, near London. Some time after, a weekly evening lecture being ſet up in the Old Jewry, in which, two of the moſt eminent young miniſters of each denomination were to treat on the evidences of natural and revealed religion, Mr. Chandler was choſen one of them; and on that lecture being dropped, and another of the ſame kind ſet up, to be preached by one perſon, Mr. Chandler was choſen for this ſervice. In the courſe of this lecture he preached ſome ſermons on the confirmation which miracles gave to the divine miſſion of Chriſt, and vindicated the truth of his religion againſt the objections of Collins, in his Grounds and Reaſons, &c. theſe ſermons he afterwards threw into the form of a continued treatiſe, which he cauſed to be printed; and this work gained him ſuch eſteem, that upon the firſt vacancy he was choſen, about the year 1725, miniſter to the wealthy congregation in the Old Jewry, which he enjoyed till his death, notwithſtanding his being offered, in caſe he would conform, a conſiderable preferment in the eſtabliſhed church. While he was employed in advancing the intereſts of religion, liberty and learning, he was honoured by the univerſities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, who each of them ſent him, unaſked, the diploma of doctor of divinity. He was the firſt who formed the deſign of raiſing a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor diſſenting miniſters; and by his intereſt and applications he engaged a number of gentlemen in the generous ſubſcription that laid the foundation on which that excellent charity has ſince ariſen to its preſent greatneſs. Beſides the above work, he wrote 1. A Commentary on the Prophet Joel. 2. The Life of King David; in which he vindicates him from the aſperſions of Boyle, and other writers. 3. Several pamphlets in defence of Chriſtianity againſt Annet, and other oppoſers of that holy religion; and others in defence of religious and civil liberty. He died in the year 1765.

CHANSI, or, according to our pronunciation, SHANSI, is one of the leaſt provinces of China. It is bounded on the eaſt by Petchli; on the ſouth by Honan; on the weſt by Chenſi, or Shenſi; and on the north by the great wall which ſeparates China from Tartary. It has but five cities of the firſt rank, and eighty-five towns which depend thereon. There are alſo ſeveral forts built to defend the wall, which are larger and more populous than many of the towns. The climate is healthful and agreeable, but very mountainous; yet ſome of thoſe mountains are very fruitful, and others abound in coal mines. It produces a great deal of all ſorts of grain except rice, and its vines bear very good grapes fit to make wine of. There is alſo abundance of muſk, porphyry, marble, and jaſper of divers colours. There are likewiſe iron mines, from whence they ſupply the other provinces with iron. Lapis lazuli is very common, and there are lakes of ſalt water, of which they make ſalt; and alſo ſeveral mineral ſprings.

CHANTEL-LE-CHATEL, a town of France in Bourbonnois, ſeated on the river Boule. Long. 3. 0. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

CHANTELOU. See CHAMBRAI.

CHANTEREAU LE FEVRE (LEWIS) a learned French writer, was born at Paris in 1588, and by his knowledge in civil and canon law, hiſtory, politics, and the belles lettres, became one of the moſt learned men of his time. Lewis XIII. gave him ſeveral very conſiderable poſts; and his houſe was a place of reſort for men of learning, who met every Wedneſday to converſe on the ſciences. He wrote Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Houſes of Lorrain and Bar, with ſeveral other works, and died at Paris on the ſecond of July 1658.

CHANTONG, one of the moſt fruitful provinces of the empire of China, is bounded on the eaſt by the province of Petcheli, and part of Honan; on the ſouth by Hiangnan; on the eaſt by the gulph of Kiangnan; and on the north by the gulph of Petcheli. It is divided into ſix diſtricts; has ſix cities of the firſt rank, one hundred and fourteen of the ſecond and third; beſides fifteen forts built on the ſides of the havens and rivers, and the ſeveral iſlands in the gulph, which are very populous. The imperial canal runs through part of this province, along which all the veſſels paſs from the ſouthward to Peking. The length of this canal, the thickneſs and height of the dykes on each ſide, which are made of free-ſtone, and the ornaments erected at proper diſtances, ſerve to ſhow the induſtry and application of the Chineſe. This province in general is well watered with lakes, rivers, and brooks, which render it very fruitful. It bounds in rice, millet, wheat, barley, beans, and all ſorts of fruit; as alſo in pheaſants, poultry, partridges, quails, and hares. As for fiſh, they are in prodigious plenty, and may be had for little or nothing. The fruits are excellent, pears, cheſnuts, peaches, ſeveral ſorts of nuts, plums, and a ſort of fig, which they dry for uſe. There is a ſort of caterpillars, which ſpin a coarſe ſilk, and leave it on the buſhes and ſhrubs, from which it is gathered; and this when manufactured is the principal trade of this country. Near the principal city Tſinan they make glaſs, but it is ſo brittle that it is of little ſervice, probably from the want of nealing it. Within the walls there are great lakes; and in mountains within its diſtrict iron mines. Yentcheou is one of the moſt conſiderable marts of the empire, it being ſeated on the great canal. At Lin-tſin-tcheou, a town in the diſtrict of Tong-tchang, there is a tower eight ſtories high, covered on the outſide with porcelain, adorned with various figures, and the inſide is of poliſhed marble of different colours. At every ſtory there is a marble gallery, with iron rails gilt; and at the corner of each gallery there are little bells, which being ſhaken by the wind, make an agreeable ſound. There are likewiſe ſeveral idol temples of curious architecture. The territory of Tſintcheou is partly mountainous, and partly watered with rivers. The inhabitants drive a trade in fiſh-ſkins. The cows breed a ſtone, which is ſaid to be as good as bezoar; all this may very well be, ſince all theſe ſorts of ſtones are no better than oyſter-ſhells.

CHAOURCE, a town of France in Champagne, ſeated at the ſource of the river Armance. Long. 4. 5. E. Lat. 48. 6. N.

CHAPELAIN (JOHN) one of the forty of the French academy, acquired great reputation under the miniſtry of cardinal de Richelieu, to whom he addreſſed an ode that was much admired; but his reputation as a poet ſunk as ſoon as his poem entitled *La Pucelle*, or the Maid, appeared, which he had promiſed, and people waited for during twenty years; which occaſioned the two following verſes, written by M. Monmor.

Illa Capellani dudum expectata Puella,
Poſt tanta in lucem tempora prodit Anus.

Chapelain died at Paris, the place of his birth, in 1674, aged ſeventy-nine.

CHAPELLE (CLAUDIUS EMANUEL LUILLIER) the natural ſon of Francis Luillier, took the name of Chapelle from a village between Paris and St. Denys, where he was born. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing ſmall pieces of poetry, in which he diſcovered great delicacy, an eaſy turn, and an admirable facility of expreſſion. He was the friend of Gaſſendi and Moliere, and died in 1686.

CHAPELLE (JOHN DE LA) receiver-general of the finances; ſecretary of ſtate to the prince of Conti, and one of the forty of the French academy. He wrote, among other works, Letters from a Swiſs to a Frenchman on the Intereſt of Princes, and died at Paris in 1723, aged ſixty-eight.

CHAPMAN (GEORGE) an Engliſh poet, highly celebrated in his time, was born in the year 1557, and ſtudied at one of the univerſities, where he obtained a perfect knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues. Then coming to London he became acquainted with Shakeſpeare, Ben Jonſon, Sidney, Spenſer, and Daniel, and was valued by all his friends; only it is ſaid that Ben Jonſon, after the death of Shakeſpeare, when he was without a rival, became jealous of him, and endeavoured to ſuppreſs his riſing fame. He wrote 1. Seventeen Dramatic Pieces. 2. A Tranſlation of Homer's Iliad and Odyſſey. He alſo attempted ſome part of Heſiod. He died in the year 1633, aged ſeventy-ſeven.

CHAPPEL IN FRITH, a market town in Derbyſhire, which has a market on Thurſdays, and eleven fairs, held on the Thurſday before Old Candlemas-Day, February 13, March 29, Thurſday before Eaſter, April 30, three weeks after Holy Thurſday for cattle, July 7, for wool; Thurſday before Bartholemew-day, Auguſt 24, for cheeſe and ſheep. Thurſday after September 29, Thurſday before November 11, for cattle. Its diſtance from London is one hundred and ſixty-three miles, and from Derby thirty-eight. Long. 1. 48. W. Lat. 53. 22. N.

CHAPPEL (WILLIAM) biſhop of Cork, Cloyne, and Roſs, was born at Lexington in Nottinghamſhire, December 10, 1582, and educated at Cambridge. He was inſtalled dean of Caſhel in Ireland in 1663; was ſworn into the office of provoſt of Trinity college, near Dublin in 1637; and the next year was advanced to the biſhoprick abovementioned: but being obliged to leave Ireland a few years after, on account of the rebellion; he returned to England, and died at Derby in 1649. He wrote *Methodus Concionandi*, i. e. The Method of Preaching; and ſome have imagined him to be the concealed author of that excellent treatiſe The Whole Duty of Man.

CHAPPUZEAU (SAMUEL) a gentleman born at Geneva, became preceptor to William III. king of England, and afterwards governor of the pages of George duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, which poſt he enjoyed till his death, which happened at Zell on the 31ſt of Auguſt 1701, after having compoſed a ſonnet, in which he complained of being old, poor, and blind. He put in order and printed Tavernier's Voyages, in 1675, quarto, and wrote many works

works in French, among which are, 1. *L'Europe Vivante*, which is an hiſtorical and political account of all the ſtates of Europe, as they were in 1666. 2. A Treatiſe, in verſe, on the Manner of Preaching, followed by four Sermons pronounced at Caſſel. 3. Several comedies, printed together under the title of *La Muſe enjouée*.

CHARABON, a ſea-port town, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Java, in the Indian Ocean. Long. 108. 0. E. Lat. 6. 0. S.

CHARAS (Moses) a learned phyſician, born at Uſez. He acquired an immortal reputation by his ſkill in pharmacy, which he practiſed at Orange, Paris, England, Holland, and Madrid, in which laſt place he was thrown into the Inquiſition, from which he was not delivered till he had abjured the proteſtant religion. At his return to Paris he was received into the academy of ſciences, and died in 1698, aged eighty. He wrote a Pharmacopea, a Treatiſe on Theriaca, and another on the Viper, all of which are eſteemed.

CHARCAS, a province of South America, in Peru, in which is the ſilver mines of Potoſi. Plata is the capital town.

CHARD, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs; on May 3, Auguſt 5, and November 2, for cattle of all ſorts, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, near the edge of the county where it joins to Dorſetſhire and Devonſhire. It is ſixteen miles ſouth of Bridgewater, twenty-nine ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Wells, and one hundred and forty-one weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 3. 10. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

CHARDIN (Sir John) a celebrated traveller, born at Paris, on the 16th of November, 1643. His father, who was a jeweller, had him educated in the proteſtant religion, after which he travelled into Perſia and India. He traded in jewels, and died at London, on the 5th of January, 1713. His Travels are eſteemed.

CHARENTE, a river of France, which riſes in Limoſin, paſſes Angoumoiſe into Saintonge, and falls into the Ocean.

CHARENTON, a town in the Iſle of France, ſeated on the river Seine, five miles from Paris. It is famous for a church made uſe of by the Hugonots, before the revocation of the edict of Nants, but demoliſhed in 1685. Long. 2. 29. E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

CHARES, the Lydian, a celebrated ſtatuary, was the diſciple of Lyſippus, and made the famous Coloſſus of the Sun, in the city of Rhodes.

CHARIBERT, or Caribert, king of Paris, ſucceeded his father Clotaire I. in 562, and died at the caſtle of Blaye, on the 7th of May, 567.

He ought not to be confounded with Charibert, king of Aquitaine, and the brother of Dagobert I.

CHARILLA, Χαρίλα, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival obſerved once in nine years by the Delphians, of which Plutarch gives the following account. A great drought having brought a famine upon the Delphians, they went with their wives and children as ſupplicants to the palace, on which the king diſtributed meal and pulſe, to thoſe who were moſt known, he not having enough to give to all. But a little orphan girl, who was a vagrant beggar, importuning him, he beat her with his ſhoe, and threw it in her face; on which the girl, unable to bear the affront, went and hanged herſelf. The famine however increaſing, the Pythia was conſulted by the king, who was anſwered, that the death of Charilla, who ſlew herſelf, muſt be expiated. The Delphians, after a long ſearch, diſcovered at length that the maid who had been beaten with a ſhoe was called by that name, and inſtituted certain ſacrifices, mixt with expiatory rites, which were religiouſly obſerved every ninth year. The king preſided at them, and diſtributed corn and pulſe to all perſons, ſtrangers as well as citizens; and Charilla's effigies being brought in, the king ſmote it with his ſhoe; then the governeſs of the Thyades conveyed it to ſome deſolate place, where a halter being put about its neck, it was buried in the ſpot where Charilla was interred.

CHARISIA, Χαρίσια, in pagan antiquity, a nocturnal feſtival, obſerved in honour of the Charities or Graces, conſiſting chiefly of dances, when he that continued awake the longeſt, was rewarded with a cake.

CHARISTIA, a feſtival of the ancient Romans, celebrated in the month of February, in which the relations by blood and marriage met, in order to preſerve a good underſtanding; and that if there was any difference among them, it might be the more eaſily accommodated by the good humour and mirth of the entertainment.

CHARITE, a town of France, in the Nivernois, ſeated on the river Loire, thirteen miles north of Nevers, and twenty-eight eaſt of Bourges. Long. 3. 5. E. Lat. 47. 8. N.

CHARLEMAGNE, ſo called from *Carolus Magnus*, or Charles I. king of France, the firſt emperor of the Weſt, and one of the greateſt princes that have reigned in Europe, was born at Saltzburg, a caſtle in Upper Bavaria (and not at Ingelheim) about the year 742. He was the eldeſt ſon of Pepin the Short, and was crowned at Noyon, on the 9th of October, 768. He defeated Hunaud, duke of Aquetain, and became ſole king of France in 771, by the death of Carloman his brother. He gained a great victory over the Saxons, near Oſnabrug; paſſed into Italy with a powerful army; took Pavia; and in 774 defeated Deſiderus, king of the Lombards; brought him priſoner to France, and put an end to the kingdom of the Lombards. He at length turned his arms a ſecond time againſt the Saxons, and defeated them ſeveral times, during a war which laſted thirty-three years, and was not ended till he had conſtrained Witikind their king to be baptized. Charlemagne at length marched into Spain againſt the Saracens, from whom he took Hueſcar, Barcelona, and ſeveral other important places; but returning from thence, the rear-guard of his army was defeated at Roncevaux, when the famous Rolando, and a great number of other brave officers periſhed. In 781 Charlemagne returned to Italy, when he cauſed his two ſons to be crowned by pope Adrian, the firſt king of Italy, and the ſecond king of Germany. He ſubdued the Britons, vanquiſhed Aragiſus, duke of Beneventum, and Taſſilon, duke of Bavaria; and defeated the Huns and Sclavonians. On Chriſtmas day, 800, he was crowned emperor at Rome, by Leo III. on which he took the names of Auguſtus and Cæſar, with the Roman eagle. Nicephorus, the emperor of the Eaſt, conſented to theſe titles, and the bounds of the two empires were fixed and determined. From this time Charlemagne applied himſelf to correct the manners of the people in his dominions, and to the promotion of religion and the ſciences. He drew the learned into France; founded a great number of monaſteries, and publiſhed the laws now known under the title of Capitularies. It is ſaid that he himſelf ſtudied the Holy Scriptures, and that he had always St. Auguſtin on the City of God laid under his pillow. He had a deſign to make a communication between the Ocean and the Euxine Sea, by joining the Rhine to the Danube, by means of a canal; but this great project was not put in execution. He died at Aix la Chapelle, in 814, aged ſeventy-two.

Charlemagne was tall, and well made; he was eaſy of acceſs, mild, beneficent, and charitable to the poor. His greateſt fault was his attempting to ſpread Chriſtianity through the nations who had not yet been ſo happy as to embrace it, by fire and ſword. Beſides the Capitularies abovementioned, there are ſtill extant of his, a Grammar, and ſome other works.

CHARLEMONT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulſter, ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of Dungannon. It is ſeated on the river Blackwater. Long. 6. 49. W. Lat. 54. 16. N.

Charemont, a town of the Low Countries, in the diſtrict of Namur. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, which is almoſt inacceſſible. The greateſt part of the fortifications are ancient, but have been ſtrengthened by Vauban. The town is of an irregular form, and has two gates. The ſtreets are tolerably large for ſuch a ſmall place, and there is a handſome ſquare; though there is but one church and one houſe worth taking notice of, and that is the governor's. The place is ſurrounded with a dry ditch, cut out of the rock. It is ſeated near the river Meuſe, twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Namur, and twenty north-eaſt of Recroi. Long. 4. 58. E. Lat. 50. 5. N.

CHARLEROY, a ſtrong town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the diſtrict of Namur, built by the Spaniards, in 1666. It has been ſeveral times taken by the French, and reſtored. The laſt time the French took it, was in 1746, and it was rendered back to the Auſtrians, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It is ſeated on the Sambre, twenty miles weſt of Namur, and thirteen eaſt of Mons. Long. 4. 48. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

CHARLES II. ſurnamed the Bald, king of France, and at length emperor, was the youngeſt ſon of Lewis the Debonnaire. He was born at Frankfort, on the Maine, on the 13th of July 823, and ſucceeded his father in 840. He defeated his brothers Lothario and Pepin, who had reſolved to invade his dominions; puniſhed Bernard, duke of Septimania; conquered the inhabitants of Britanny, who had revolted in 845; and was crowned emperor in 875. At length, after having ſpent his whole life in a war againſt his brothers and relations, he died at Briord, in Breſſe, on the 6th of October, 877, aged fifty-four, being poiſoned by Sedecias, his phyſician.

Charles III. ſurnamed the Simple, king of France, was the poſthumous ſon of Lewis the Stutterer, and was born on the 17th of September, 879. Foulques, archbiſhop of Rheims, a prelate of great courage, placed him on the throne, which had been uſurped during his minority, and crowned him at Rheims, on the 29th of January, 895; but Haganon, his favourite, drawing upon him the hatred of both

the nobility and common people, they forſook him at Soiſſons, in 920. Robert, count of Paris, cauſed himſelf to be crowned in 922; but Charles killed him in battle the following year. He however received no advantage from this victory; for ſoon after, Herbert, count of Vermandois, took him priſoner at St. Quintin, and ſent him to Chateau Thierri, upon the Marne, and thence to Peronne, where he died, after a confinement of ſeven years, on the 7th of October, 929, aged fifty.

CHARLES IV. ſurnamed the Fair, king of France and Navarre, was the third ſon of Philip the Fair, and ſucceeded his brother Philip the Tall, in 1321; about which time he alſo ſucceeded his mother Jane, queen of Navarre. He ſent his uncle Charles of Navarre at the head of an army into Guienne, who, in 1324, ſeized the greateſt part of that province; but queen Iſabella, of England, arriving in France, with her eldeſt ſon Edward, and paying him homage for Guienne, and the duchy of Ponthieu, Charles concluded a treaty of peace, in 1326. The pope offered him the empire, but he refuſed it; and died at Vincennes, on the firſt of February, 1328, aged thirty-three.

CHARLES V. ſurnamed the Wiſe and Eloquent, and one of the greateſt kings France has produced, was the eldeſt ſon of king John. He was born at Vincennes, on the 21ſt of January, 1337, and was the firſt who bore the title of Dauphin. He ſucceeded his father in 1364; but though he ſeldom appeared in the field, he made war in his cabinet with ſucceſs. He firſt brought over to his intereſt his brother Philip the Bold, and having given the command of his armies to Bertrand du Gueſclin, and the marſhal de Boucicaut, gained the battle of Cocherel, in Normandy, on the 23d of May, 1364, againſt the king of Navarre, the moſt formidable of his enemies. He then ſent ſuccours into Britanny, to ſupport Charles of Blois, againſt John of Montfort; and into Spain, to aſſiſt Henry, count of Triſtemare, againſt Peter the Cruel, who, to pleaſe his concubine, had cauſed his wife Blanch of Bourbon to be ſtrangled. Immediately after, Charles V. at the ſolicitation of the people of Guienne, confiſcated whatever belonged to the Engliſh in France, and recalling Gueſclin from Spain, made him conſtable, and by his means drove the Engliſh out of Berry, Touraine, Anjou, Limouſin, and Rouergue; gained the battle of Chizé, in Poitou, in 1370, and a famous victory at ſea, on the coaſt of Rochelle, in 1372, in which the earl of Pembroke was taken priſoner, with eight thouſand men. Charles IV. died at Paris, in 1380, aged forty-three, of a ſlow poiſon, which the king of Navarre had cauſed to be given him ſome years before.

This prince ordained by an irreverſible edict, that the kings of France ſhould be eſteemed of age at fourteen years old.

CHARLES VI. ſurnamed the Well Beloved, was born at Paris, on the 3d of December, 1368, and ſucceeded his father in 1380. His uncle Lewis, duke of Anjou, regent and chief of the council, oppreſſed the people by extraordinary taxes, to provide for his expedition to the kingdom of Naples, where he died, in 1384. Theſe taxes occaſioned the ſedition of the Hammerers, ſo called from the people's breaking into the town-houſe of Paris, and arming themſelves with three or four thouſand iron hammers; a ſedition that would have been attended with fatal conſequences, if the king had not immediately ſuppreſſed it, at his return from Flanders, where he had been to puniſh the inhabitants of Ghent, who had revolted againſt their count. Theſe he defeated in the famous battle of Roſebeck, in 1382, in which he killed twenty-five thouſand men. In 1388, Charles VI. obliged the duke of Gueldres to return to his duty; conſented to a truce with the Engliſh, and in 1391, entered into an alliance with the king of Scotland. He at length marched into Britanny, to chaſtiſe John, duke of Montfort, who had afforded a retreat to Peter of Craon, the aſſaſſin of Peter of Cliſſon, conſtable of France. In his way thither, Charles, who had before given ſome ſigns of madneſs, had his brain greatly diſordered by the heat of the ſun. He had, however, during the remainder of his life, very happy intervals. At length, a quarrel aroſe between the houſes of Burgundy and Orleans, on account of the aſſaſſination of the duke of Orleans, by John, duke of Nevers, who had ſucceeded Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and this quarrel divided the whole kingdom into ſeveral factions. At this time the Engliſh entered France, and with a ſmall and ſickly army gained the glorious battle of Agincourt, on the 25th of October, 1415, in which four princes of the blood, and the flower of the French nobility were killed, or taken priſoners. The Engliſh then took Roan, with all Normandy and Maine; mean while the duke of Burgundy filled Paris with blood and ſlaughter; but was himſelf killed in 1419, by Tonnegui du Chatel. To revenge this murder, Philip the Good, his ſon, with Iſabella, the wife of Charles VI. entered into an alliance with the conqueror, Henry V. king of England, at the expence of the dauphin her ſon, who was declared incapable of ſucceeding to the crown; and Catharine being married to king Henry V. he was, in 1420, declared regent and heir to the kingdom. Charles died at Paris, on the 20th of October, 1422, aged fifty-four; his death being preceded by that of Henry V. king of England, who died the ſame year.

CHARLES VII. ſurnamed the Victorious and the Well-ſerved, was born at Paris, on the 22d of February, 1403. He took the title of regent in 1418, and was crowned at Poictiers, in 1422. The beginning of his reign was very unfortunate. His mother, Iſabella of Bavaria, in concert with the Burgundians, cauſed Henry VI. the ſon of king Henry V. of England, to be proclaimed king of France. After which the Engliſh gained ſeveral battles; but Charles VI. entering into an alliance with the duke of Britanny, gained the battle of Gravelle in 1423, and that of Montargis in 1427. But the Engliſh, encouraged by their former ſucceſs, laid ſiege to Orleans; at length, that city was on the point of ſurrendering, and Charles VII. was meditating a retreat into Dauphiné, when Joan of Arc, a young woman of about eighteen years of age, got herſelf introduced to Charles, and revived his courage. This heroine obliged the Engliſh to raiſe the ſiege of Orleans, on the 8th of May, 1429, and gained the battle of Patay. Charles's affairs inſtantly took a more favourable turn: Auxerre, Troies, Chalons, Soiſſons, Compiegne, and ſeveral other cities, ſurrendered to him. Rheims opened its gates, and Joan of Arc, now called the Maid of Orleans, cauſed him to be crowned, on the 17th of July, 1429, after which ſhe would have retired, but was prevailed upon to ſtay, and being afterwards taken priſoner in Compiegne, by the Engliſh, was carried to Roan, where ſhe was burnt as a witch. The Engliſh afterwards crowned their young king at Paris, but were ſoon driven from thence, and Charles made his public entry into that city in 1437. He took the city of Metz; conquered the Engliſh at the battle of Formigni, in 1450; took Roan, Normandy, and Guienne; and the brave Talbot, the Engliſh general, being ſlain in 1451, at the battle of Carliſle, the counts of Dunois, Penthievre, Foix, and Armagnac, drove the Engliſh out of France, leaving them only the city of Calais.

The armies of Europe had hitherto been compoſed of the troops furniſhed by the nobles, who commanded at the head of their vaſſals. But Charles VII. (ſays an ingenious hiſtorian) availing himſelf of the reputation he had acquired by his ſucceſſes againſt the Engliſh, and taking advantage of the impreſſions of terror ſuch a formidable enemy had left upon the minds of his ſubjects, executed what his predeceſſors durſt not attempt. Under the pretence of keeping always on foot a force ſufficient to defend the kingdom againſt any ſudden invaſion of the Engliſh, he, at the time when he diſbanded his other troops, retained under arms a body of nine thouſand cavalry, and of ſixteen thouſand infantry, and appointed the officers who commanded and diſciplined them. The prime nobility, who had hitherto in a manner been independent, courted this ſervice, in which they were taught to depend on their ſovereign, and to look up to him as the judge and rewarder of their merit. The feudal militia, compoſed of the vaſſals, whom the nobles could call out to follow their ſtandard, being greatly inferior to a body of ſoldiers regularly trained to war, ſunk gradually in reputation. Thus the regulations of Charles VII. by eſtabliſhing the firſt ſtanding army known in Europe, occaſioned an important revolution in its affairs and policy. By depriving the nobles of that direction of the military force of the ſtate, which had raiſed them to ſuch high authority and importance, it gave a deep wound to the feudal ariſtocracy in that part where its power ſeemed to be moſt complete. France, by forming this body of regular troops, acquired ſuch advantages, either for attack or defence over its neighbours, that ſelf-preſervation made it neceſſary for them to imitate its example. Mercenary troops were introduced into all the conſiderable kingdoms on the continent, and gradually became the only military force that was employed or truſted. He was alſo the firſt monarch of France, who, by his royal edict, without the concurrence of the parliament, levied an extraordinary ſubſidy on his people. Robertſon's Hiſtory of the Emperor Charles V.

Charles VII. however owed his crown chiefly to the count of Dunois. He did not indeed want courage; but his paſſion for a young woman, named Agnes Sorrel, made him ſpend his whole time in gallantry, ſports, and feſtivals. This luxurious indolence, and ſome other pretences, cauſed Lewis, the dauphin, who was deſirous of dethroning him, to retire to the duke of Burgundy; from whence he did not return till after Charles's death, which happened on the 22d of July, 1461, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. For he at laſt grew ſo ſuſpicious of this ſon, that we are told he died of hunger, through the fear of being poiſoned.

CHARLES VIII. ſurnamed the Affable and Courteous, was born at Amboiſe, on the 30th of June, 1470, and ſucceeded his

his father Lewis XI. in 1483, at thirteen years of age. Anne of France, his eldeſt ſiſter, had the government of his perſon, which occaſioned the duke of Orleans, who was the firſt prince of the blood, and who made pretenſions to the regency, to put himſelf at the head of an army, but he was defeated and taken priſoner, on the 26th of July, 1488. Charles was contracted to Margaret of Auſtria, the daughter of the emperor Maximilian, who had been educated at the court of France; but the duke of Brittany dying, he, in 1491, married Anne of Brittany, who had been married, by proxy, to Maximilian, to whom the king ſent his daughter Margaret. Charles VIII. flattered with the idea of conquering the kingdom of Naples, a conqueſt founded on the rights of the houſe of Anjou, which had been ceded to Lewis XI. concluded a peace with Henry VII. king of England, with the king of the Romans, and the king of Aragon, to whom he ſurrendered Cerdaigne and Rouſſillon, and thus giving a reality for a mere ſhadow, put himſelf at the head of an army in 1492.

The impetuoſity of the French valour, ſays Dr. Robertſon, appeared to the Italians to be irreſiſtible. Florence, Piſa, and Rome opened their gates as the French army advanced. The proſpect of this dreadful invaſion ſtruck one king of Naples with ſuch panic terror, that he died, if we may believe hiſtorians, of the fright; another abdicated his throne from the ſame puſillanimous ſpirit. A third fled out of his dominions as ſoon as the enemy appeared on the Neapolitan frontiers. Charles, after marching thither with as much rapidity, and almoſt as little oppoſition as if he had been on a progreſs through his own dominions, took quiet poſſeſſion of the kingdom of Naples, and intimidated or gave law to every power in Italy. The Italians quickly perceived that no ſingle power, which they could rouſe to action, was an equal match for a monarch at the head of ſuch a martial people; but that a confederacy might accompliſh what the ſeparate members durſt not attempt. To this expedient they had therefore recourſe. While Charles inconſiderately waſted his time at Naples in feſtivals and triumphs, on account of his paſt ſucceſſes, or was fondly dreaming of future conqueſt in the Eaſt, to the empire of which he now aſpired, they formed againſt him a powerful combination of almoſt all the Italian ſtates, ſupported by the emperor Maximilian, and Ferdinand king of Arrogan. The union of ſo many powers, who ſuſpended or forgot all their particular animoſities, that they might act in concert againſt an enemy who had become formidable to them all, awakened Charles from his thoughtleſs ſecurity. He ſaw no proſpect of ſafety but in returning to France. An army of thirty or forty thouſand men, aſſembled by the allies, was ready to obſtruct his march; and though the French, with a daring courage, which more than counter-balanced their inferiority of number, fought their way through them, and gained the battle of Fornove, on the 6th of July, 1495, by which Charles opened a paſſage into his own territories; he was ſtripped of all his conqueſts in Italy in as ſhort a time as it had coſt him to acquire them, and the political ſyſtem of France reſumed the ſame appearance as before his invaſion. Charles afterwards delivered his couſin the duke of Orleans, who was beſieged in Novare, and died three years after, at the caſtle of Amboiſe, on the 7th of April, 1498, aged twenty-ſeven.

CHARLES IX. the ſecond ſon of Henry II. and Catharine de Medicis, was born at St. Germain en-Laye, on the 27th of June, 1550. He ſucceeded his brother, Francis II. on the 15th of December, 1560, at ten years of age, and was crowned at Rheims, on the 15th of May, 1561. His mother had the adminiſtration of the kingdom, and Anthony of Bourbon, knight of Navarre, was declared lieutenant-general. The prince of Condé, who had been impriſoned, was ſet at liberty, and, together with the duke of Guiſe, the conſtable Montmorenci, and the marſhal de St. Andrew, formed a kind of triumvirate, which divided the kingdom into two parts, that of the princes of Bourbon, and that of the Guiſes, which occaſioned a moſt bloody civil war. The queen cauſed an aſſembly of the *Notables* to be held at St. Germains, and a conference at Poiſſi, in 1561, to put an end to the diſputes raiſed on account of religion; but theſe diſputes only ſerved to irritate people's minds. The king of Navarre joined the triumvirate, which induced the queen to counterbalance that party, by allowing the Calviniſts, in 1562, the public exerciſe of their religion. Francis, duke of Guiſe, being wounded at the maſſacre of the Proteſtants of Vaſſi, the prince of Condé, ſurpriſed Orleans, and the Calviniſts, after his example, ſeized Roan, and ſeveral other cities, but they were defeated by the duke of Guiſe, at the battle of Dreux, on the 19th of December, 1562, when the prince of Condé and the conſtable, with the generals of the two armies, were made priſoners. The following year Francis, duke of Guiſe, was aſſaſſinated by Poltrot, at the ſiege of Orleans. Charles IX. took Havre from the Engliſh, and was declared of age, when thirteen and one day old. He concluded a peace with the Engliſh, went to viſit the ſeveral provinces in his kingdom, and had a conference at Bayonne in 1565, with his ſiſter Iſabella, queen of Spain. The following year he held an aſſembly of the ſtates at Moulins, but the Proteſtants attempting to ſeize his perſon as he was going from Meaux to Paris, the civil war broke out again, and they were defeated at the battle of St. Denis, on the 10th of November, 1567, by the conſtable of France, who died of his wounds. Henry, duke of Anjou, the king's brother, then put himſelf at the head of the popiſh army, and gained the battle of Jarnac, after which the prince of Condé was killed in cold blood by Monteſquieu, on the 13th of March, 1569. The duke of Anjou, the ſame year, gained the bloody battle of Montcontour. In 1570 a peace was concluded with the Calviniſts at St. Germains; but the following year the Proteſtants not being able to baniſh their ſuſpicions, Charles IX. under the pretence of removing them, propoſed the marriage of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry the Great, with Margaret his ſiſter; but immediately after the ceremony was performed, the admiral de Coligni was ſhot at and wounded, and ſome days after they began with him in perpetrating the cruel maſſacre on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572, when the ſlaughter at Paris was beyond imagination horrible, and at the ſame day and hour the bloody ſcene was exhibited almoſt through the whole kingdom, and even the king of Navarre and the prince of Condé were forced to abjure their religion to ſave their lives. The king, who charged the duke of Guiſe with being the author of theſe diabolical ſcenes of cruelty, had given him his orders, and the parliament had decreed, that the admiral ſhould be hung in effigy on a gibbet at Montfaucon.

At this horrid maſſacre the Engliſh court went into mourning, and the moſt undiſſembled ſorrow ſat on every countenance, when the French ambaſſador, ſoon after that event, had his audience of queen Elizabeth. This ſcene of blood only ſerved to irritate thoſe Calviniſts who were ſo happy as to eſcape; and therefore refuſing to deliver up thoſe places of ſafety that had been granted them, the duke of Anjou laid ſiege to Rochelle, which was defended by la Noue; but the Proteſtants being now grown deſperate, he, in 1573, loſt almoſt his whole army; when being informed that he was elected king of Poland, he went to take poſſeſſion of that crown, and did not return till after the death of his brother, Charles IX. which happened at the caſtle of Vincennes, on the 30th of May, 1574, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

It is ſaid that this prince had great courage, was very eloquent, and had a talent for poetry, but that the marſhal de Retz, a Florentine, had perverted all his natural good inclinations.

CHARLES ſurnamed the Fat, elected emperor of Germany in 881, was the third ſon of Lewis the German. He at firſt ſignalized himſelf by his valour, but falling ſick, and loſing the uſe of his limbs, he became incapable of application; on which he reſigned the empire to his nephew Arnulph, in 887, when he became reduced to extreme poverty, and died with vexation, on the 13th of January, 888.

CHARLES IV. emperor of Germany, king of Bohemia, and duke of Luxemburgh, was the grandſon of the emperor Henry VII. and the ſon of John, king of Bohemia. He was elected in 1346, and, in 1356, made the famous golden bull relating to the election of the emperors. It is ſaid that he ruined his family to obtain the empire, and at length ruined the empire to recover his family. He founded the city of Prague, and died there, on the 29th of November, 1378.

CHARLES V. emperor of Germany, king of Spain, and one of the greateſt princes the houſe of Auſtria has produced, was the eldeſt ſon of Philip the Handſome, archduke of Auſtria, and of Joanna, queen of Caſtile. He was born at Ghent, on the 24th of February, 1500; in 1517 ſucceeded to the ſtates of Burgundy, and the crown of Spain, and two years after was elected emperor, after the death of his grandfather, Maximilian I. Francis I. king of France, alſo endeavoured to obtain the empire, and, in 1521, theſe two princes began an open war. Charles V. entered France, took Ardes and Tournai, and in Italy ſeized the Milaneze. He entered into an alliance with Henry VIII. king of England, and pope Leo X. and found means to corrupt Charles of Bourbon, conſtable of France. The French, commanded by admiral Bonivet, were defeated at Biagras, and in 1525 loſt the famous battle of Pavia, at which Francis I. was taken priſoner, and afterwards carried to Spain, but returned the following year, when he entered into an alliance with pope Clement VII. the princes of Italy, and the king of England; on which the conſtable of Bourbon, who was the emperor's general, marched to Rome, and was killed before that city in 1527, which, however, did not prevent its being taken, plundered, and the inhabitants treated with great

great cruelty by the army, which was compoſed of Imperialiſts, Italians, and Spaniards. Charles V. pretending to diſapprove of this proceeding, put on mourning, and cauſed public proceſſions to be made for the deliverance of the pope, though he could have inſtantly procured it by an order to his general. In 1529 the pope purchaſed his liberty at a dear rate. The emperor, on the 5th of Auguſt, in the ſame year, concluded a treaty of peace with Francis I. He then obliged Solyman to raiſe the ſiege of Vienna, placed Mulei Haſſan on the throne of Tunis, and, in 1536, carried the war into Provence, from whence he was obliged to retire, with the loſs of almoſt his whole army, after having in vain formed the ſiege of Marſeilles. In 1538 he agreed to a truce with France, and the following year demanded a paſſage through that kingdom, that he might go and chaſtiſe the inhabitants of Ghent, who had revolted, promiſing the French king to grant the inveſtiture of Milan to which of his children he pleaſed. Charles V. was received in France in the moſt magnificent manner, and nothing was omitted that could do him honour. It is difficult to determine which of the two princes ought moſt to be admired, the emperor who entered Paris with confidence, and put himſelf in the power of a prince, whom he had ſo often irritated, and even treated with ſeverity while he was his priſoner, or Francis I. who, on this occaſion, preferred his honour to his intereſt and reſentment. But Charles V. after having chaſtiſed the inhabitants of Ghent, refuſed to fulfil his promiſe, on which the war was rekindled in 1542, but the Imperialiſts being defeated at Cerizoles in 1544, a peace was concluded the next year at Crepi.

The Proteſtants of Germany, thus called from their proteſting in 1529, againſt the decree of the diet of Spires, which enjoined their conforming to the Romiſh religion, prepared, in 1530, the Confeſſion of Augſburg, and entered into a league, offenſive and defenſive, at Smalkald, by which they obliged Charles V. to grant them liberty of conſcience, till a general council was called. That prince however defeated the Lutherans at the battle of Mulburg, in 1547, in which he took John Frederick, elector of Saxony, and the landgrave of Heſſe, priſoners. However, the year after he publiſhed the Interim, a proviſional regulation in favour of the Lutherans, relating to the articles of faith, neceſſary to be believed till the deciſion of a general council. But Maurice, elector of Saxony, and Joachim, elector of Brandenburg, entering into a league with the French king, Henry II. againſt the emperor, they, in 1552, obliged him to conſent to a peace by the treaty of Paſſau; by which the Lutherans were to enjoy religious liberty. The ſame year Charles turned his arms againſt the French, and inveſted Metz with a powerful army, but was obliged to raiſe the ſiege, that city being bravely defended by Francis, duke of Guiſe. However, the following year he took and entirely deſtroyed Therouen, which was the laſt effort of his ambition; for, on the 25th of October, 1555, he reſigned the crown of Spain in favour of his ſon, Philip II. and then concluding a truce with Henry II. at Vaucelles, abdicated the empire in favour of his brother Ferdinand, in 1556, and retiring to the convent of St. Juſtus, in the province of Eſtramadura, died there, on the 21ſt of September, 1558, at near fifty-nine years of age, after a reign of thirty-eight years.

Charles V. was enterpriſing, vain, full of diſſimulation, and a great politician: he had courage, was exceſſively ambitious, and ſacrificed every thing to his ruling paſſion. In his reign Cortes conquered Mexico, and rendered that empire ſubject to Spain.

CHARLES VI. the ſixteenth and laſt emperor of the houſe of Auſtria, was the fifth ſon of the emperor Leopold, and the brother of the emperor Joſeph. He was born on the firſt of October, 1685, and was made archduke in 1687. He had infuſed into him from his infancy a great zeal for the Romiſh religion, a particular regard for the clergy, and a competent knowledge of the languages, ſciences, and military exerciſes. Charles II. king of Spain, dying without heirs, on the firſt of November, 1700, Philip of France, the ſecond ſon of the dauphin, was proclaimed king of Spain at Madrid and Verſailles, by the name of Philip V. on which the archduke cauſed himſelf to be crowned king of Spain at Vienna, in 1703, by the name of Charles III. and thus a bloody war was begun, for the ſucceſſion of the Spaniſh monarchy. The archduke at firſt obtained great advantages, and made his public entry into Madrid; but Philip V. having received conſiderable ſuccours commanded by the duke of Vendôme, Charles quitted Madrid, and retired into Catalonia, where he loſt every thing except Barcelona and Taragon. At the death of the emperor Joſeph he was obliged to quit Spain, and to leave the regency to his conſort, and the command of his army to the count of Stharemburg; but was the ſame year (that is in 1711) proclaimed emperor. The war was however continued in Spain, which did not prevent Charles VI. from declaring war againſt the Turks, on the 5th of June, 1716; after which prince Eugene defeated them, took Temeſwaer, Belgrade, and ſeveral other places, which obliged the Turks to demand a peace; which was granted them in 1718, at Paſſarowitz, and by that treaty the emperor ſecured his conqueſts. All acts of hoſtility in Italy had been ſuſpended, in virtue of a treaty of neutrality; when the enterprize of the Spaniſh miniſter, cardinal Alberoni, in cauſing Sardinia to be taken, occaſioned the quadruple alliance, concluded at London, on the 2d of Auguſt, 1718, between Great Britain, France, the emperor, and the ſtate's general; by which Charles VI. promiſed to acknowledge Philip V. as king of Spain; and the allies, on their ſide, promiſed to maintain the emperor in the poſſeſſion of the dominions he poſſeſſed as archduke of Auſtria; and to cauſe Sicily to be given him in the room of Sardinia; but the court of Spain not being willing to accede to this treaty, the war was continued, to the diſadvantage of Spain, till, cardinal Alberoni being diſgraced, the Spaniards entered into the quadruple alliance, on the 26th of January, 1720, which put an end to the war. Charles VI. at length endeavoured to introduce and confirm the pragmatic ſanction, in relation to the ſucceſſion of his hereditary ſtates. After having cauſed it to be accepted and ſigned by moſt of the German princes, he concluded a treaty with Spain at Vienna, on the 30th of Auguſt, 1725, in which both parties renounced all right to the kingdoms and countries each other then poſſeſſed, and at the ſame time guarantied the hereditary ſucceſſon of Don Carlos to the eſtates of Tuſcany and Parma, and the pragmatic ſanction.

Notwithſtanding theſe ſeveral treaties, Charles VI. was, in 1733, involved in another war; for Auguſtus, king of Poland, dying, France reſolved to place and ſupport king Staniſlaus Leſzinſky on the throne; Charles VI. on the contrary, cauſed the elector of Saxony, who took the name of Auguſtus III. to be elected: on which the French took Kehl, Treves, Trarbach, and Philipſburg; and in Italy gained the battles of Parma and Guaſtalla. Don Carlos, aſſiſted by a Spaniſh army, commanded by the duke de Montemar, attacked the kingdom of Naples, and after the battle of Bitonto, cauſed himſelf to be crowned king. He alſo rendered himſelf maſter of Sicily, and in 1735 the Imperialiſts poſſeſſed no part of Italy except Mantua; but the Ruſſians and Saxons marching to reinforce the emperor's army on the Rhine, all hoſtilities ſuddenly ceaſed, and a peace was concluded. Auguſtus III. remained king of Poland; king Staniſlaus had the duchies of Lorrain and Bar, on condition that after his deceaſe they ſhould belong to France; to the emperor was reſtored Parma, Placentia, and the Milaneze: France guarantied the Pragmatic Sanction; the duke of Lorrain had the Reverſion of the duchy of Tuſcany; and Don Carlos kept the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily.

This war was, in 1737, ſucceeded by another with the Turks, which was very unſucceſsful; for Charles VI. was obliged by the treaty of peace concluded in 1739, to give up Belgrade, Servia, and all the places poſſeſſed by the houſe of Auſtria, in Walachia. After this diſadvantageous peace, he died, on the 20th of October, 1740, aged fifty-five.

CHARLES VII. emperor of Germany, was the ſon of Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, and Thereſa Cunegonda, the daughter of John III. king of Poland. He was born at Bruſſels, on the 6th of Auguſt, 1697, and was named Charles Albert. He married the daughter of the emperor Joſeph, in 1722, and ſucceeded his father the elector of Bavaria, in 1726. After the death of the emperor Charles VI. he refuſed to acknowledge his ſiſter-in-law the archduchеſs Maria Thereſa, the eldeſt daughter of the late emperor, as univerſal heireſs of the houſe of Auſtria; and alſo to acknowledge the Pramatic Sanction, made in favour of that princeſs. Having received troops from France, he rendered himſelf maſter of Paſſau; took the title of archduke of Auſtria; made himſelf maſter of Lintz and Upper Auſtria; conquered Bohemia; was proclaimed king; and at length elected emperor, on the 24th of January, 1742. But this great proſperity was of ſhort duration. The queen of Hungary proteſted againſt his election, and retook Paſſau, Lintz, and Upper Auſtria. Her troops at length entered Bavaria, took Braunau, Landſhut, and Munich; laid almoſt the whole electorate under contribution, and ſome time after reduced the Bavarians to the moſt dreadful extremities. Charles VII. died at Munich, on the 20th of January, 1745.

CHARLES I. king of Great Britain, was born at Dumferling, in Scotland, on the 19th of November, 1600: he ſucceeded his father James I. in 1625; and the ſame year married Henrietta of France, the daughter of Henry IV. and the ſiſter of Lewis XIII. Two years after he ſent aſſiſtance to the French Calviniſts, to prevent the taking of Rochelle, but the Engliſh being defeated, and Rochelle taken,

taken, a treaty of peace was concluded between the two crowns. The king engaging in ſeveral unjuſtifiable and arbitrary meaſures to obtain that money which was refuſed him by the parliament, that body was greatly diſſatisfied; and at length his majeſty attempting to take ſeveral members out of the houſe of commons while they were cenſuring his conduct, they roſe by degrees into open rebellion, as the Scots had done ſome time before, which produced a very bloody civil war, which laſted till, after many ſieges and battles, this unhappy and ill-adviſed king was ſtripped of his dominions, and the Scots, with whom he had taken refuge, having delivered him up to the Engliſh, he was at laſt brought to his trial before a high court of juſtice, and having ſentence of death paſſed upon him, was beheaded before the Banquetting-houſe at White-hall, on the 30th of January, 1648, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and the twenty-fifth of his reign.

There have been warm diſputes whether the Εικων Βασιλικη was compoſed by king Charles or not. His majeſty likewiſe wrote Reaſons againſt the pretended Juriſdiction of the High Court of Juſtice, which he intended to deliver in writing, on Monday, January 22, 1648. His majeſty likewiſe tranſlated Biſhop Saunderſon's Lectures *de Juramenti Promiſſorii Obligatione*, which he deſired biſhop Juxon, Dr. Hammond, and Mr. Thomas Herbert, to compare with the original. This tranſlation was printed in octavo, in 1655. This prince, like his father, did not confine himſelf to proſe: biſhop Burnet has given us a pathetic elegy, ſaid to be written by king Charles, in Cariſbrook caſtle. The poetry is moſt uncouth and unharmonious, but it contains ſtrong thoughts, and a ſtrain of majeſtic piety. Several of his manuſcript letters are extant in private hands.

CHARLES II. king of Great Britain, and the ſon of the former, was born on the 29th of May, 1630. Being informed while at the Hague of the death of his unhappy father, he went into Scotland, where he was proclaimed king of England, Scotland, and Ireland; but Cromwell, to whom the command of the army was then given, marched againſt him with the Engliſh forces, defeated him near Dunbar, and afterwards following him to Worceſter, entirely routed his army, when being obliged to fly, he, by means of ſeveral diſguiſes, made his eſcape, and arrived at Roan, where finding that the French had entered into a treaty with Cromwell, he retired to Cologn. The Spaniards then declared war againſt Cromwell, and at the ſame time allowed prince Charles a penſion, who went into Flanders, and from thence retired to Holland, where he ſtayed till Cromwell's death, which happened on the third of September, 1658. In 1660, general Monk having rendered himſelf abſolute maſter of the parliament, recalled the prince and his two brothers; on which Charles was crowned the following year, and in 1662 married to the infanta of Portugal. In 1665 war was declared againſt the Dutch and French, and on the third of June a great victory was obtained over the Dutch at ſea, and the ſame year a moſt terrible peſtilence broke out in London. In 1666 another victory was obtained over the Dutch at ſea, ſoon after which ſir Robert Holmes burnt one hundred and fifty ſail of Dutch merchantmen; and that year a moſt dreadful fire happened at London, which burnt about thirteen thouſand houſes. In 1667 the kings of France and Sweden acted the part of mediators between England and Holland; when the Dutch taking advantage of our being off our guard, entered Chatham river, and burnt ſeveral men of war. But king Charles, notwithſtanding this piece of treachery, concluded the peace at Breda. This peace was however but of ſhort continuance, for in 1672, king Charles joined with the French, who attacked the Dutch by land, while the Engliſh engaged their fleets at ſea; but a peace was concluded two years after. In the latter part of king Charles's reign, ſeveral miſunderſtandings happened between him and the parliament; who endeavoured to exclude his brother the duke of York from the ſucceſſion, on account of his being a bigotted papiſt, but without effect. King Charles died on the 16th of February, 1685, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel in Weſtminſter-abbey. He was ſucceeded by his brother James, duke of York.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X. king of Sweden, the ſon of John Caſimir, count palatine of the Rhine, and of Catharine, the daughter of Charles IX. king of Sweden, was born at Upſall, in 1622, and ſucceeded queen Chriſtina his couſin, who abdicated the throne in his favour, in 1654. Charles Guſtavus immediately engaged in a war with the Poles, took Warſaw, Cracow, and ſeveral other places; but Caſimir, king of Poland, defeated him in his turn; and after ſeveral battles, drove him out of his dominions. Charles at length made war on the Danes, over whom he obtained great advantages. He was brave, enterpriſing, and propoſed to execute the greateſt deſigns; but death put a ſtop to his projects. He died at Gottemburg, on the 13th of February, 1660, aged thirty-ſeven.

CHARLES XI. king of Sweden, was the ſon of the former, and was born on the 25th of December, 1655, and ſucceeded to the crown on the death of his father. He was inveſted with the enſigns of the garter, by Charles Howard, earl of Carliſle, and Henry St. George, eſq. Richmond herald. The queen, his mother, governed with great wiſdom during his minority, and cauſed him to be carefully educated in the art of war, in the knowledge of the ſciences and the languages. He was crowned in 1674. Chriſtiern V. king of Denmark, then attacked the Swedes: but Charles gained great advantages over him, and won the battles of Halmſtadt, Lunden, and Landſcroon, which did not prevent the king of Denmark and the elector of Brandenburg from taking all the places he poſſeſſed in Pomerania; but theſe places were reſtored to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1679. Charles obliged the king of Denmark, who had ſeized the perſon and dominions of the duke of Holſtein Gottorp, to ſet that prince at liberty, and reſtore his duchy. He afterwards obſerved an exact neutrality with reſpect to the wars of Europe. He was a prince of great penetration, frugality, and induſtry; but proud, ſelfiſh, and tyrannical. He deprived the ſenate of the ſhare in the government which they had formerly poſſeſſed, and erected an arbitrary court, called the Chamber of Liquidations, by which, multitudes of his ſubjects were reduced to extreme poverty and diſtreſs. His haughty and ſevere treatment of his queen, who was one of the beſt of women, threw her into a diſtemper that haſtened her death. He died on the 15th of April, 1697, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles XII. The queen regent, his mother, buried him with more pomp than had been ſeen in Sweden, and obliged her ſubjects to mourn for him three years.

CHARLES XII. king of Sweden, and one of the moſt famous warriors the world has produced, was born on the 27th of June, 1682. By the laſt will of his father king Charles XI. the queen dowager Hedwiga Eleonora, of Holſtein Gottorp, was to govern the kingdom jointly with five ſenators, till the young prince her grandſon was eighteen years old; but he was declared of age by the ſtates of the kingdom at fifteen, and crowned on the 24th of December, 1697; on which he immediately finiſhed the treaty of Ryſwic, begun by his father. But Frederick Auguſtus, king of Poland and elector of Saxony, Frederick IV. king of Denmark, and Peter Alexiowitz, czar of Muſcovy, thinking to take advantage of his youth, entered into an alliance againſt him, and formed the project of attacking him on every ſide. The firſt effect of this ſecret enterprize fell on the duke of Holſtein, the king of Sweden's brother-in-law, againſt whom the king of Denmark committed ſome hoſtilities. England, Holland, and the princes of Holſtein being no leſs obliged than Sweden, by the treaty concluded at Altena, in 1689, to ſupport the duke of Holſtein, propoſed at firſt the expedient of a negociation; but the king of Sweden ſeeing, by the length of the conferences held on this ſubject, that the king of Denmark only ſought to gain time to put himſelf in a condition to act with open force, detached five thouſand men to Pomerania, where, being joined by the troops of Lunenburg, they paſſed the Elbe in order to defend Holſtein; while he himſelf reſolved to command the Swediſh fleet, compoſed of thirty-nine ſhips of the line; to which the Engliſh and Dutch added thirty men of war. Immediately after this junction he ſailed to attack the Daniſh fleet which fled, and took ſhelter in the port of Copenhagen: when the king ſeeing it impoſſible to force them out, reſolved to carry the war into the very heart of Denmark, and beſiege the capital by land, while his fleet blocked it up by ſea. He diſembarked with five thouſand men, and he himſelf leaping into the water, followed by his troops, carried the poſt of Humblebeck in ſpight of the reſiſtance of the enemy. Having garriſoned that poſt, he ſent ſeveral veſſels to Landſcroon to bring the reſt of his army, with his heavy artillery, and at length landed in the iſland of Zealand; when the king of Denmark being alarmed at this progreſs, demanded and concluded a peace with Holſtein, which he had ſo long eluded, on the 18th of Auguſt, 1700, and ſubmitted to the conditions preſcribed him by the ſovereigns who were the guarantees of the treaty of Altena. Charles XII. had already given orders for his troops to enter into winter quarters, when he received advice that Narva, where Horne was governor, was beſieged by an army of one hundred thouſand Muſcovites; on which he immediately changed his deſign, and reſolved to march againſt the Czar, in ſpight of the rigour of the ſeaſon. He landed at Pernau, in Livonia, with a part of his troops, while the reſt landed at Revel, and as ſoon as he had aſſembled them to the number of eight thouſand men, marched directly to Nerva, forced the defile of Pyhajaggi, and arrived on the 30th of November at the enemy's camp, which was intrenched and fortified, before the city, and attacking the enemy, gained that aſtoniſhing victory which has immortalized his name. Thirty thouſand Muſcovites were killed

on the ſpot, or drowned; twenty thouſand begged for quarter, and the reſt were either taken priſoners or diſperſed. This victory coſt the conqueror only two thouſand men, killed and wounded. The Muſcovites were forced to evacuate the provinces they had invaded, and the king of Sweden ſpent the winter at Lais, where magazines had been prepared for him.

The following ſpring, 1701, after having intruſted general Schlippenbach with the defence of Livonia, he marched directly to Riga, againſt the Saxons, who were intrenched on the banks of the Duna, and paſſing that river with his army in boats, he drove them from their poſts, and gained a complete victory. Charles followed his conqueſts to the diet of Poland, where he cauſed the throne to be declared vacant. All the efforts of king Auguſtus were ineffectual, his troops were every where beaten by the Swedes and he himſelf narrowly eſcaped being taken priſoner at Cracow. The king of Sweden cauſed Staniſlaus Leſzinſki to be choſen king of Poland, and after his having rendered himſelf maſter of the greateſt part of the electorate of Saxony, obliged Auguſtus to reſign the kingdom of Poland, and to acknowledge king Staniſlaus. The articles of this treaty were ratified by both parties, and the peace publiſhed both in the king of Sweden's camp, and at Leipſick and Dreſden, on the 24th of November, 1706. All Europe learnt, with aſtoniſhment, the ſucceſs of ſuch an important enterprize, and admired the diſintereſtedneſs of the king of Sweden, who made no demands for enlarging his dominions, and deſired no other advantage from his victories, but the vain glory of having obtained them.

Charles XII. having thus reduced the kings of Denmark and Sweden, declared war againſt Peter the Great, czar of Muſcovy. He at firſt obtained great advantages over him, and won a vaſt number of victories, by which he obliged the Muſcovites to abandon Poland; after which he purſued them into Muſcovy, but at length was entirely defeated, at the famous battle of Pultowa, in which he was wounded in the foot, and loſt eight thouſand men; and general Lewenhaupt, with eighteen thouſand men of the Swediſh forces, were three days after obliged to ſurrender themſelves to prince Minzikow, the czar's general. This battle was fought on the 8th of July, 1709, by two of the moſt famous monarchs in the univerſe; Charles XII. rendered illuſtrious by an uninterrupted courſe of victories, from which he obtained the name of Invincible, and Peter Alexiowitz, who juſtly deſerved the name of Great, and immortalized himſelf not only by his victories, but by civilizing his ſubjects, and introducing arts and ſciences into his dominions. Charles XII. after having loſt in one day the fruit of ſo many years labour, and ſuch a number of battles, was carried off with the greateſt difficulty. He paſſed the Boryſthenes, retired at length to Oczakow, and from thence to Bender. He was there joined by one thouſand five hundred Wallachians, and eighteen thouſand Swedes, among whom were three generals, ſix colonels, and a great number of officers. The grand ſeignor ſent him forty thouſand Tartars to ſerve him for an eſcort, till he reached a place of ſafety; but being informed that ſome of the officers of the Turks and Tartars were gained over by his enemy, and intended to deliver him up to the Muſcovites, he built a houſe near Bender, and formed intrenchments about it. He was at length preſſed to leave Turky, and when no arguments could prevail, his houſe was attacked by the Tartars, on the 11th of February, 1713, when he performed the moſt aſtoniſhing acts of valour; but the building being ſet on fire, and having received two or three ſlight wounds, he was obliged to ſurrender, when being conducted to Bender, the ſeraſkier and kham of the Tartars received him with very great reſpect, and excuſed themſelves, by ſaying that they had been deceived by a forged order from the grand ſeignor. The king of Sweden was at length conducted to Adrianople with an eſcort. The grand ſeignor gave him audience, and promiſed to make good the loſſes he had ſuſtained. In ſhort, after having ſtaid above five years in the dominions of the Turks, he ſet out on his return, on the firſt of October, 1714, and having diſguiſed himſelf, croſſed Wallachia, Tranſilvania, Hungary, Germany, and arrived on the 22d of November, at Stralſund, in which journey he was followed only by three perſons. He was conducted to general Duker, who immediately knew him; but his affairs were greatly altered. King Auguſtus had remounted the throne of Poland. Sweden had loſt ſeveral provinces, and was without trade, without money, without credit, and without troops. The old veterans were either killed or priſoners in the moſt diſtant parts of Ruſſia. Such was the deplorable ſtate in which Charles found Sweden at his return. The next day he viſited the fortifications of Stralſund, but neither his preſence nor valour could now preſerve them. The kings of Denmark and Pruſſia took the iſle of Rugen, on the 17th of November, 1715, and Stralſund on the 22d of December following. After this loſs Charles entered Norway, with an army of twenty thouſand men, and undertook the ſiege of Frederickſhall; but as he was viewing the fortifications, he was killed by a ball fired at random, on the 12th of December, 1718, aged thirty-ſeven.

This prince, who was the terror of the North, was tall and ſlender, of a fair complexion, with blue eyes, light hair, a robuſt conſtitution, and a noble and graceful air, but to the laſt degree negligent in his perſon and dreſs. He ſpoke little, but what he ſaid was generally juſt, had an affable and engaging behaviour, and an agreeable and ſprightly humour, eſteeming merit, and rewarding valour even in his enemies; he was the ſame in proſperity and in diſgrace, always intrepid, and capable of ſuffering the greateſt hardſhips. With theſe qualities this prince was raſh, obſtinate, and ſo ambitious of the title of a conqueror, that, to obtain it, he madly ſacrificed the treaſure and the blood of his ſubjects.

His long wars depopulated his country, and reduced Sweden to the moſt unhappy ſituation.

CHARLES MARTEL, mayor of the palace, an illuſtrious French general, was the ſon of Pepin Heriſtal. He defeated Rainfroy, mayor of the palace to king Chilperic II. and ſeized the government of France in 718. From his martial diſpoſition he obtained the name of Martel, and indeed he was almoſt conſtantly in arms. He conquered the Saxons, Germans, Bavarians, Noricians, and the Saracens, commanded by Abderamus; at length he made himſelf maſter of Burgundy and Provence, and died at Ceſſi on the Oiſe, on the 22d of October, 741.

CHARLES of France, count of Valois and Alençon, ſurnamed the Defender of the Church, was the youngeſt ſon of king Philip the Bold, and was born in 1270. It was ſaid of him, that he was the ſon of a king, the brother of a king, the uncle of a king, and the father of a king, without ever being a king himſelf. This prince made a ſucceſsful war in Guienne, Flanders, and Italy, and died at Nogent, on the 6th of November, 1325.

CHARLES of France, king of Naples and Sicily, was the ſon of Lewis VIII. king of France, and the brother of St. Lewis. He was born in 1220, and followed St. Lewis into the Levant in 1248. At his return he received the inveſtiture of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, gained a bloody battle over Mainfroy in 1266, in which that prince was killed, and another, two years after, over Conradin, duke of Suabia, who was taken priſoner with his couſin Frederick, both of whom Charles cauſed to be beheaded. This prince was at the ſiege of Tunis, in 1270. At his return from thence the princes of Italy conceived a jealouſy againſt him, and the Sicilians, enraged at his having ſtripped John, lord of the iſle of Procida, of his poſſeſſions, revolted, and had the cruelty to maſſacre all the French on Eaſter Sunday, 1282, at the hour of veſpers, which circumſtance has given to this maſſacre the name of the Sicilian Veſpers. Charles died at Foggia, in Apulia, on the 7th of January, 1285.

CHARLES, duke of Bourbon, and conſtable of France, was born on the 27th of February, 1489. He gave early proofs of his valour, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Italy and Burgundy. Francis I. made him conſtable of France on the 10th of January, 1515, when he gained great honour at the battle of Marignan, and the conqueſt of the Milaneſe. Afterwards quarrelling with Louiſa of Savoy, the mother of Francis I. on the ſubject of the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Bourbon, he treated with the emperor Charles V. and took up arms againſt the French king. He entered Provence in 1524, and ſerved the following year at the battle of Pavia, where Francis I. was made priſoner. He at length had the command of Charles the Fifth's army, and was killed at the ſiege of Rome, in mounting firſt to the aſſault, on the 6th of May, 1527.

CHARLES of Bourbon, cardinal, archbiſhop of Roan, and legate of Avignon, was the ſon of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and was born in 1523. He was declared king of France by the chiefs of the league, after the death of Henry III. in order to exclude his nephew, Henry IV. from the crown, and took the name of Henry X. He died at Fontenai-le-Comte, on the 9th of May, 1590.

He ought not to be confounded with the cardinal of Bourbon, his nephew, who died in 1494.

CHARLES, duke of Burgundy, ſurnamed the Bold, the Warrior, and the Raſh, was the ſon of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and Iſabella of Portugal. He was born at Dijon, on the 10th of November, 1433, and ſucceeded his father in 1467. A mutual averſion ſubſiſted between him and Lewis XI. king of France, which was formed during the time that this laſt prince, when dauphin, was at the court of Philip the Good. This mutual hatred was a continual ſource of enterprizes undertaken againſt each other, that occaſioned great calamities. They made war only to croſs each other's intereſt, and they had no other end in concluding a peace but to lay ſnares for each other.

Of

Of all the wars and ſieges in which the duke engaged, none is more remarkable than that of Beavais. For in a general aſſault, the men in the city being upon the point of being routed, the women, headed by one Jane Hachete, performed wonders in repelling the duke's army, by throwing of ſtones, wild fire, melted lead, and boiling roſin. On which account, it is ſaid, that there is a proceſſion on the 10th of July, which was the day when the ſiege was raiſed, and in this proceſſion the women walk firſt, and the men after. He defeated the Leaguers at the battle of St. Tron, but loſt the battles of Granſon, and at Morat was defeated by the Swiſs; after which, it is ſaid, that a church was built near the place of the bones of the Burgundians that fell in that memorable battle. He, however, employed himſelf in acts of juſtice, of which the following is a remarkable inſtance. A very brave captain of his father, duke Philip the Good, having obtained, as a reward of his ſervices, the government of a place, fell in love with a beautiful lady, at whoſe houſe he lodged, and revealing his paſſion, endeavoured to engage her affections, by ſwearing that the affair ſhould be kept an inviolable ſecret, and that ſhe might depend on his conſtancy: but ſhe anſwered, that her conſcience would not permit her to violate her conjugal faith, and that he ought to conſider the ſacred laws of hoſpitality, and provide for his pleaſures in a lawful way. This anſwer ſerving only to inflame his paſſion, he offered her a large ſum of money, and promiſed the lady that ſhe ſhould appear much more ſplendid than any of her neighbours or relations, and that he would procure her huſband an advantageous employment. His promiſes not making any impreſſion upon her, he tried another method of attack. He impriſoned her huſband, under the pretence of his being a rebel; and when ſhe had recourſe to him, as the only means of ſaving the life of her huſband, he anſwered, that the crime was evident, and that he could not diſpenſe with making him ſubmit to a capital puniſhment, unleſs the duke's favour ſhould interpoſe. "But I promiſe to procure "this, added he, provided you will grant me the favour I "have ſo often aſked in vain." This propoſal made her bluſh, and burſt into tears, and raiſed ſuch a conflict in her mind between her compaſſion for her huſband and her virtue, as deprived her of the uſe of ſpeech; when taking advantage of this miſerable ſtate of irreſolution, he gratified his luſt. She, after this, called upon him from time to time, to fulfil his promiſe; but he made uſe of a thouſand falſities, and at laſt ordered her huſband's head to be ſecretly cut off in priſon; then giving her a paper, told her that he would be immediately releaſed, on her preſenting it to the jaylor. She haſted to the priſon, but there found that her huſband had juſt died by the hands of the executioner. The ſight of that dreadful object filled her with grief and rage; but ſoon recovering herſelf, ſhe returned to the governor, whom ſhe loaded with all the reproaches her indignation could ſuggeſt. He alledged an hundred excuſes, offered to marry her, and promiſed her a noble fortune. She rejected theſe offers, and related the whole affair to ſome of her relations, who adviſed her to wait the arrival of duke Charles, in order to demand juſtice of him. This ſhe did; and the prince having had proofs of the governor's crime, commanded him to marry the widow. She ſhewed a reluctance to it, which could not be ſurmounted but by the ſtrongeſt ſollicitations. However, the marriage contract was at laſt drawn up: the lady was to inherit all the eſtate of the huſband, if he died before her, without children. They proceeded according to the uſual forms to the nuptial bleſſing, and then the duke aſked the woman whether ſhe was contented, who anſwered "Yes." "But I, replied he, am not." He then ſent the governor to priſon, and two hours after ordered him to be beheaded in the ſame chamber where the firſt huſband had loſt his head.

Charles was killed at the ſiege of Nancy, on the 5th of January, 1477, aged forty-ſix.

CHARLES I. duke of Lorrain, was born at Laon, in 953, and paid homage for his dominions to his couſin, the emperor Otho II. which ſo enraged the French nobility, that, on the death of Lewis the Lazy, they, by an aſſembly of the ſtates, in 987, deprived him of his right to the crown of France, and ſet Hugh Capet on the throne. Charles endeavoured, in vain, to make good his claim by force of arms; he was taken priſoner at Laon, on the 2d of April, 991, and ſhut up in a tower at Orleans, where he died three years after.

CHARLES II. duke of Lorrain, was the ſon of John, duke of Lorrain, who was poiſoned at Paris, on the 27th of Septemberg, 1382, and Sophia of Wirtemburg. He ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral battles, was conſtable of France in 1418, and died in 1430.

CHARLES IV. the ſon of Francis, count of Vaudemont, and grandſon of Charles III. duke of Lorrain, was a generous, brave, enterprizing, but unhappy and inconſtant prince. Lewis XIII. made himſelf maſter of his dominions, and reſtored them to him again. Charles at length entered into a league with the Spaniards, who, in 1654, arreſted him at Bruſſels, and conducted him to the citadel of Antwerp, and from thence to Toledo, from whence he did not return till the year 1659. Three years after he concluded a treaty with Lewis XIV. by which he ceded his dominions to that prince upon advantageous conditions; but ſcarce was he returned to his duchy, when he repented of what he had done, and from that time was inceſſantly raiſing diſturbances in France. The French king took poſſeſſion of Lorrain in 1670, and Charles retired into Germany. M. de Turenne defeated him at Sintſheim, in 1674, and he, in his turn, defeated the arrier-ban of Anjou, and the marſhal de Crequi, whom he beſieged and took priſoner in Treves. He died near Birkenfeldt in 1675, in about the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age.

CHARLES V. duke of Lorrain, and one of the greateſt captains of his time, was the ſecond ſon of duke Francis, and the princeſs Nicola of Lorrain. He was born at Vienna, on the 3d of Auguſt, 1643, and after the peace of the Pyrenees went to Paris, where the French king firſt propoſed his marrying the princeſs de Montpenſier, and then mademoiſelle de Nemours; but neither of theſe marriages being completed, he went to the emperor, and having entered into his ſervice, continued firmly attached to him all the reſt of his life. Charles V. ſignaliſed himſelf againſt the Turks at the paſſage of Raab, and was general of the cavalry ſent by the emperor againſt the malecontent Hungarians. In 1674 he was one of the candidates for the crown of Poland, but not ſucceeding, he went into Flanders, where he behaved with great bravery at the battle of Senef. After the death of his uncle, Charles IV. he took the title of duke of Lorrain, and ſerved againſt France. In 1678 he married the queen dowager of Poland, and returning to Vienna, was made generaliſſimo of the Imperial army againſt the Turks, from whom he obtained many ſignal victories, took from them ſeveral important places, and died at Weltz, in Auſtria, on the 18th of April, 1690, aged forty-ſeven.

CHARLES, of Lorrain, duke of Mayenne, peer, admiral, and great chamberlain of France, was the ſecond ſon of Francis of Lorrain, duke of Guiſe, and Anne d'Eſt, and was born on the 26th of March, 1554. He ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral battles, and commanded the army againſt the Proteſtants. After the death of his brothers, who were killed at the ſtates of Blois in 1588, he was declared chief of the league, and took the title of lieutenant-general of the ſtate and crown of France. Henry IV. defeated him in ſeveral battles, and gave him a favourable reception, when he ſubmitted to him in 1599; after which time the duke ſerved that prince with fidelity, and died at Soiſſons, on the 3d of October, 1611.

CHARLES EMANUEL, duke of Savoy, ſurnamed the Great, was born at the caſtle of Rivoli, on the 12th of January, 1562. He gave proofs of his courage and conduct in ſeveral ſieges and battles; but his ambition involved him in many inconveniencies, and drew upon him the hatred of his neighbours. He was a learned and ingenious prince, a friend to men of letters, and paſſed for one of the greateſt generals in his time. He was ſo impenetrable in his deſigns, that it was commonly ſaid that his heart was more inacceſſible than his country. This great man died at Savillan, on the 26th of July, 1630, aged ſeventy-eight.

He ought not to be confounded with Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, who died in 1675.

CHARLES the Warrior, duke of Savoy, the ſon of Amadeus IX. and the brother of Philibert I. whom he ſucceeded in 1482, was a benificent, wiſe, virtuous, affable, and liberal prince. He underwent many difficulties in the beginning of his reign, which made him take for his deviſe a ſun riſing from a tempeſt, with theſe words, *Non tamen inde minus*. He married Blanch of Montferrat, the daughter of William Paleologus VI. marquis of Montferrat, by whom he had a ſon, who ſucceeded him. It was expected that Charles the Warrior would have had a long and glorious reign, but he died on the 13th of March, 1489, at twenty-one years of age. It was thought that the marquis de Saluces, whom he had vanquiſhed, and whoſe country he had ſubdued, had cauſed him to be poiſoned.

There have been ſeveral other princes of the name of Charles.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, in North America, which makes the north ſide of the ſtrait, at the entrance of Cheſapeak bay. Lat. 37. 12.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of North America, on the ſouth weſt part of the ſtrait, entering into Hudſon's Bay, Lat. 62. 40.

CHARLES TOWN, the capital of South Carolina, in North America, ſeated on a peninſula, formed by Aſhley and Cooper rivers, the former of which is navigable for ſhips twenty

twenty miles. It is a commodious and ſafe harbour, and the town is as well built as moſt in America, but it was deſtroyed by fire in 1740. It is a place of good trade, and there are annually a great number of ſhips loaded there with rice, ſkins, pitch, and tar. They have ſuffered frequently by inundations and unhealthy ſeaſons, and yet Carolina is one of the beſt colonies of Great Britain. They have lately begun to breed ſilk-worms, and to cultivate indigo. Long. 79. 12. W. Lat. 32. 20. N.

CHARLES TOWN, in New England, in North America, is both a market and county town, and has a pretty large church. The market place is a large ſquare by the ſide of a river; it is well ſupplied with fleſh and fiſh, and has two long ſtreets which lead down to it. It is ſeated near Boſton, being only ſeparated from it by the harbour, and is near half as large. Long. 71. 30. W. Lat. 42. 5. N.

CHARLES FORT, in the county of Cork, and the province of Munſter, in Ireland, is ſeated at the entrance of Kinſale harbour. Long. 8. 20. W. Lat. 52. 13 N.

CHARLEVAL (JOHN LEWIS FAUCON DE RIS, lord of) the friend of Sarraſin and Scarron, was a polite French writer, both in verſe and proſe. He died in 1688, and left a Collection of Letters, and his Poems.

CHARLEVILLE, a handſome town of France, in Champagne, and in the diſtrict of Rethelois. The ſtreets are as ſtrait as a line, of an equal height, and covered with ſlate. The ſquare is magnificent, and in the middle of it is a very handſome fountain. It is ſeated on the river Meuſe, near Meziers, from which it is ſeparated only by a bridge and a cauſeway. It is fifteen miles north-weſt of Sedan, and one hundred and fifteen north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 37. E. Lat. 40. 50. N.

CHARLEY, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on May 5, and Auguſt 20, for horned cattle, and on September 5, for toys and ſmall wares. It is ſeated near the ſpring head of a brook or rivulet, called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow. It is but a ſmall town, and yet its market is well furniſhed with yarn and proviſions. It is ten miles north-weſt of Manchester, eight north of Warrington, and two hundred and one north-north-weſt of London. Long 2. 35. W. Lat. 53. 40. N.

CHARLIER (JOHN) a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, more known by the name of Gerſon, a village in the dioceſe of Rheims, where he was born, on the 14th of December, 1363. He aſſiſted at the councils of Piſa and Conſtance; of which laſt he was, in a manner, both the ſoul and tongue. At length, fearing the indignation of the duke of Burgundy, who had cauſed the duke of Orleans to be aſſaſſinated, he retired to Lyons, where he died, on the 12th of July, 1429, aged ſixty-ſix. The beſt edition of his works is that of Dupin, in 1706, in five volumes, folio.

CHARLIEU, a town of France, in the dioceſe of Maçon, on the frontiers of Beaujolois and Burgundy, near the river Loire. Long. 4. 5. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

CHARLTON (WALTER) a very learned phyſician, and one of the moſt univerſal ſcholars of his time, was born at Shipton Mallet, February 2, 1619, and educated at Oxford, where, in February, 1642, he was created doctor of phyſic, and was ſoon after made phyſician to king Charles I. Upon the declining of the king's affairs he retired to London, where he practiſed phyſic. He wrote, 1. The Darkneſs of Atheiſm diſpelled by the Light of Nature. 2. The Errors of Phyſicians concerning Defluxions. 3. The natural Hiſtory of Nutrition, Life, and voluntary Motion. 4. Phyſico-Anatomical Diſſertations upon the Animal Œconomy. 5. Epicurus his Morals. 6. The Immortality of the human Soul demonſtrated by Reaſons natural. 7. A Treatiſe of Stonehenge, in which he endeavours to prove it a Daniſh monument; and many other works. He died in the latter end of the year 1707, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

CHARMES, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on the Moſelle, with a very handſome bridge, eight miles eaſt of Mirecourt, and fifteen ſouth of Nancy. Long. 6. 25. E. Lat. 48. 18. N.

CHARMOIS (MARTIN DE) ſieur de Laure, an eminent encourager of the arts in France, was ſecretary to the marſhal de Schomberg, and colonel of the regiment of Swiſs guards, yet loved the arts of ſculpture and painting ſo paſſionately, that he became a great maſter of the theory of both; and could perform in the one and the other with facility, to the ſatisfaction of the beſt judges, though he was by profeſſion neither painter nor ſculptor. He had ſuch an idea of painting, that he could not endure to ſee able painters oppreſſed by the hard uſage of ſome head-maſters; and often took them from their oppreſſors, that they might with more freedom exerciſe thoſe arts, that are of all others the moſt free; and employed all his credit to deliver the art out of the languiſhing condition to which it was then reduced in France. He aſſembled the moſt ſkilful of the profeſſion, and formed a ſociety, of whom the twelve eldeſt painters were to be the governors, and himſelf the director. Thus he laid the foundation of the famous academy of painting, eſtabliſhed by Lewis XIV.

CHAROLLES, a town of Burgundy, capital of the Charolois, ſeated on the river Reconce, twenty-eight miles north-weſt of Macon. Long. 4. 8. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

CHAROLOIS, a ſmall diſtrict in Burgundy, of which Charolles and Parcy are the only conſiderable towns.

CHARON, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Erebus and Nox, whoſe office was to ferry the ſouls of the deceaſed over the waters of Acheron, for which each ſoul was to pay a piece of money. For this reaſon the Pagans had a cuſtom of putting a piece of money into the mouth of the dead, in order that they might have ſomething to pay Charon for their paſſage.

Charon is repreſented as a ſquallid old man, meanly dreſſed, with a buſhy grey beard, and of a moroſe diſpoſition. For the origin of this fable, ſee ELYSIAN FIELDS.

CHARONDAS, a celebrated legiſlator of the Thurians, and a native of Catanea in Sicily. He forbad any perſons appearing armed in the public aſſemblies of the nation; but one day, forgetting himſelf, and going thither in haſte, without thinking of his ſword; he was no ſooner made to obſerve his miſtake, than he ran it through his body. This happened about four hundred and forty-eight years before the Chriſtian æra.

CHAROST, a town of France, in Berry, with the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the river Arnon, thirteen miles from Bourges, and eight north-eaſt of Iſoudun. Long. 2. 15. E. Lat. 46. 56. N.

CHAROUX, a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, ſeated on an eminence, near the river Sioulle. It has two pariſhes, which are in different dioceſes. Long. 3. 15. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

CHARPENTIER (FRANCIS) a good antiquarian and critic, and a learned writer, of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Paris, on the 15th of February, 1620. He was admitted into the French academy in 1651, and at length into that of inſcriptions and belles lettres. His principal works are, 1. The Life of Socrates. 2. A Diſcourſe on the Eſtabliſhment of a French Eaſt India Company. 3. The Excellence of the French Language, &c. He died on the 22d of April, 1702, aged eighty-two.

CHARRON (PETER) the author of a book intitled Wiſdom, which gained him great reputation, was born, at Paris, in the year 1541. After being advocate in the parliament of Paris for five or ſix years, he applied himſelf to divinity, and became ſo great a preacher, that the biſhops of ſeveral dioceſes offered him the higheſt dignities in their gift. He died at Paris, ſuddenly in the ſtreet, November 16, 1603.

CHARTIER (ALAIN). See ALAIN.

CHARTRES, a conſiderable town of France, the capital of Chartrain and Beauce, with the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the river Eure, which divides it into two parts, the largeſt of which is built on a hill, with ſtrait ſtreets, well peopled. The cathedral church is a fine ſtructure, adorned with two ſteeples of curious workmanſhip; inſomuch that it is a common ſaying, if you would have a complete church in all parts, you muſt take the choir of that of Beauvais, the nave of Amiens, the front and great gate of Rheims, the towers of Paris, and ſteeples of Chartres. There is a repreſentation round the choir of the life and actions of our Saviour, which ſkilful ſculptors ſay is exceeding well done. Under the cathedral there is another church, that contains ſeveral chapels. Theſe being under ground, that of the Virgin Mary has a great many ſilver lamps, chandeliers, and other ſilver ornaments. Beſides the pariſh churches, there are ſeveral convents for men and women. The public walk is by the ſide of the quay, along the river Eure, where the church of St. Julian is to be ſeen, which is built on an arch over the river: this runs through beautiful meadows, which render the abbey of Jehoſaphat a charming place. It is forty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 29. E. Lat. 48. 27. N.

CHARTREUSE (GRAND) a celebrated monaſtery of France, ſeated in Dauphiny, nine miles from Grenoble. It is the capital of all the convents of this order, becauſe St. Bruno, as it is ſaid, retired to a rugged mountain near this place, called the Chartreuſe, about the year 1086. The hermitage is now in a hilly field, about three quarters of a mile long, and about two or three hundred paces broad, almoſt ſurrounded with mountains full of fir trees, which ſerve for walls to this field, at the entrance of which the abbey is erected. The abbey church is wainſcotted, and inlaid in a moſt curious manner. There are ſeveral handſome apartments for particular uſes, and the chapel where the novices make their profeſſion is very finely ornamented. From theſe apartments their is a deſcent to a large hall, adorned with ſeveral pictures, that repreſent the principal Chartreuſes of Europe. This abbey was built at different times, without

without any regard to uniformity, for which reaſon you muſt always aſcend or deſcend to go from one part to another. Going from hence to the place where St. Bruno lived, you paſs along a rugged valley, ſurrounded with rocks and inacceſſible mountains, from which ſeveral ſtreams deſcend, which uniting into a rivulet, ſerve to turn ſeveral mills and machines, for the uſe of the monks. Some ſerve to hammer iron, ſome to turn grinding-ſtones, and to ſaw boards, for they are all workmen in their turns, and are conſtantly employed in enlarging the monaſtery. Others are buſied in painting, ſculpture, and engraving for the embelliſhment of the ſtructure. The chapel is at the extremity of the valley, and is full of fine paintings; and St. Bruno is ſo well repreſented before a croſs, that, at ten paces diſtance, you would take him to be a living man. The general of the order reſides in the Chartreuſe, and after he is choſen, he muſt never ſtir our. The monks are forbid to talk to each other, except on the days of Recreation. Long. 5. 48. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

CHARYBDIS, in fabulous hiſtory, a female robber, who, ſtealing Hercules's oxen, Jupiter changed her into a whirlpool, on the coaſt of Sicily.

CHASTEAU, a town of France, in Anjou, in the dioceſe of Angers. Long. 0 23. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

CHASTEL (John) the ſon of a woollen-draper at Paris, attempted to kill Henry IV. Dec. 27, 1594. This prince had that day returned from a journey to Paris, and was in the chamber of his miſtreſs Gabriella d' Eſtrée, and as he was going to embrace Montigni, he was ſtruck in his under lip with a knife, which broke one of his teeth. John Chaſtel, who intended to have cut his throat, was then but eighteen or nineteen years old, he had no ſooner given the blow, but he dropped his knife, and hid himſelf in the crowd. Every body ſtood amazed, being puzzled whom to charge with the villainy, and he had liked to have eſcaped, but ſomebody happened to caſt an eye upon him, and he was taken at a venture, his wild look betraying him. The king commanded the captain of his guards, who had ſeized him, to let him go, ſaying, that he pardoned him. But hearing that he was a diſciple of the Jeſuits, he cried out, "Muſt then the Jeſuits be convicted from my own "mouth?" This parricide being carried to priſon, was tried and convicted. He gloried in his crime, as a moſt meritorious act, that was to atone for his being guilty of ſodomy and other vices. He was condemned to make honourable amends before the chief door of the church of Paris, holding in his hand a lighted wax taper of two pounds weight, and there to declare, on his knees, that he had wickedly and treacherouſly attempted to commit this moſt inhuman and abominable murder; and that having been taught a falſe and damnable doctrine, he had ſaid on his trial, that it was lawful to kill the king, and that king Henry IV. now reigning, was not a member of the church, till he had obtained the pope's approbation, of which he repents, and begs pardon of God, the king, and the court. This done, he was to be carried in a tumbrel to the place of execution, and there to have the fleſh of his arms and thighs torn off with red hot pincers, and his right hand, in which he was to hold the knife with which he endeavoured to commit the murder, cut off; afterwards his body to be drawn and quartered by four horſes pulling ſeveral ways, and his members and corpſe to be thrown into the fire, and burnt to aſhes, and the aſhes thrown up into the air. This ſentence was executed Dec. 29, 1594, and by the ſame decree all the Jeſuits were baniſhed out of France. The father of Chaſtel was alſo ordered to be baniſhed, and his houſe to be pulled down to the ground. On the place where it ſtood a pillar was erected, and the decree of parliament exhibited on the four ſides of the baſe, in letters of gold. Ten years after, when the Jeſuits again got footing in France, it was pulled down.

CHASTELAIN (George) in Latin *Caſtellanus*, a Flemiſh gentleman, educated in the family of the duke of Burgundy. He wrote in French, 1. A Collection of the wonderful Things which happened in his Time. 2. The Temple of the Downfal of ſome unhappy Noblemen, in Imitation of Boccace. 3. The Inſtruction of a young Prince; and other pieces. He died in the year 1475.

CHASTRE (Edme, marquis de la) count of Nancy, well known by his Memoirs, was maſter of the French king's wardrobe, and, in 1643, was colonel-general of the Swiſs and Griſons. He ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Norlingen, where he was taken priſoner, and was killed in the German war, in 1645.

CHATEAU (William) an excellent engraver, was born at Orleans, and engraved many plates after the paintings of Pouſſin. He obtained the eſteem of Mr. Colbert, who rewarded his merit, and died at Paris in 1683, at fifty years of age.

Chateau Cambresis, a conſiderable town in the county of Cambreſis, a ſub-diviſion of French Flanders. It is ſeated on the river Selle, and is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Cambray, who has here a handſome caſtle and fine gardens. It is a populous place, thirteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Cambray. Long. 3. 35. E. Lat. 50. 6. N.

Chateau Briant, a town of France, in Brittany, on the confines of Anjou, with an old caſtle. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 47. 40. N.

Chateau Chinon, a town of France, in the Nivernois, capital of the diſtrict of Morvant. It carries on a conſiderable manufacture in cloth. Long. 3. 48. E. Lat. 47. 2. N.

Chateau Dauphin, a ſtrong caſtle of Italy, in Piedmont, belonging to the duchy of Savoy. It was taken by the Spaniards and French in 1744, but was afterwards reſtored to the king of Sardinia. It is thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Briançon, and twenty eight eaſt of Embrun. Lat. 44. 35. N.

Chateau du Loir, a town of France, in the diſtrict of Maine, is ſeated on the Loir, twenty three miles ſouth-eaſt of Mans, and ninety-eight ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

Chateau Dun, an ancient town of France, capital of the diſtrict of Dunois, in the government of Orleanois, with a caſtle, and an abbey of the order of St. Auguſtine. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Loir, thirty miles north of Blois, twenty-five north-eaſt of Orleans, and ſeventy-two ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 26. E. Lat. 48. 4 N.

Chauteau Gontier, a town of France, in Anjou, with a good caſtle, ſeated on the river Maine. It is twenty-three miles north-weſt of Angiers, and eighty-three weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 41. E. Lat. 47. 47. N.

Chauteau Landon, a town of France, in the diſtrict of Gatinois, ſeated on a hill, five miles from Nemours, thirteen from Montargis, and fifty from Paris. Long. 2. 48. E. Lat. 47. 47. N.

Chateau Portien, a town of France, in Champagne, with a caſtle built on a rock, and has the title of a principality. Long. 4. 23. E. Lat. 49. 35. N.

Chateau Renard, a town of France, in Gatinois, eight miles from Montargis. There is here a manufactory of cloth for the uſe of the army. Long. 2. 35. E. Lat. 48. 0. N.

Chateau Renuaud, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a marquiſate, ten miles north-weſt of Amboiſe, and eighty-eight ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 53. E. Lat. 47. 22. N.

Chateau Roux, a town of France, in Berry, with the title of a duchy. It has a caſtle and a manufactory of cloth. It is ſeated in a large agreeable plain, on the river Indre, eighteen miles from Iſoudun, and one hundred and forty-eight from Paris. Long. 1. 47. E. Lat. 46. 49. N.

Chateau Thierri, a town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy, and a handſome caſtle, built on an eminence. It is ſeated on the river Marne, thirty-eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Rheims, and forty-eight north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 23. E. Lat. 49. 12. N.

Chateau Vilain, a town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy, and a caſtle. Long 4. 49 E. Lat. 48. 0. N.

CHATEL (Peter du). See Castellanus.

CHATEL (Tanneguy du) a gentleman of Brittany, and one of the greateſt commanders in the fifteenth century, went into England, when it was invaded by the French, in 1404, to revenge the death of his elder brother, where he committed great ravages. He afterwards commanded in Italy the army of Lewis of Anjou, king of Sicily, and, in 1410, defeated the army of Ladiſlaus, king of Naples. At his return to France he was made chamberlain to the French king, provoſt of Paris, and marſhal of Guienne, for Lewis the dauphin of France. He was guilty of the murder of the duke of Burgundy, and the dauphin of Auvergne, the laſt of whom he killed in the king's preſence, and in full council, for which he was obliged to retire from court. He died in Provence in 1449.

He ought not to be confounded with Tonneguy du Chatel, his nephew, viſcount of Belliere, who was in great credit with the French kings Charles VII. and Lewis XI. and was killed at the ſiege of Bouchain, in 1477.

Chatel (John). See Chastel.

Chatel Chalon, a town of France, in the FrancheCompté, remarkable for the abbey of Benedictine monks. Long. 5. 25. E. Lat 46. 50. N.

CHATELET (Paul Hay, lord of) a gentleman of an antient family in Brittany, and one of the forty of the French Academy, was advocate-general to the parliament of Rennes, and afterwards maſter of the requeſts and counſellor of ſtate. The court entruſted him with ſeveral important commiſſions, but refuſing to be one of the judges at the trial of the marſhal de Marillac, he was put in priſon, but was ſoon after releaſed. He wrote ſeveral works, both in verſe and

and proſe, and died on the 6th of April, 1636, aged forty-three.

CHATELET (GABRIELLA AMELIA DE BRETEUIL, marchioneſs du) eſteemed by the French the honour of her ſex and of this age, was born in 1706. From her tender youth ſhe was fond of reading good authors in ſeveral languages. Taſſo and Milton were as familiar to her as Virgil, and never was ear more ſenſible of the harmony of numbers. She was endowed with ſingular eloquence, yet her mind had a particular turn for the moſt abſtract ſciences, and ſhe gave up herſelf entirely to the ſtudy of mathematics. Among her works, the firſt ſhe publiſhed was an explication of Leibnitz's Philoſophy, under the title of *Inſtitutions de Phyſique*, octavo; the preliminary diſcourſe to which is a maſter-piece of reaſon and eloquence. She afterwards publiſhed a Treatiſe on the Nature of Fire, octavo; and a Tranſlation from the Latin, and a Commentary on Newton's Philoſophy, under the title *Principes Mathematique de la Philoſophie naturelle*; and this is eſteemed her maſter-piece. She died in 1749, at forty-three years of age.

CHATELLERAUT, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy, has a very agreeable ſituation on the river Vienne, over which there is a handſome bridge. It is twenty-three miles north-weſt of Poitiers, thirty-five from Tours, and one hundred and ſixty-eight ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 38. E. Lat. 46. 34. N.

CHATHAM, a ſea-port town of Kent, joining to Rocheſter, and ſeated on the river Medway. It is the principal ſtation of the royal navy, and is furniſhed with ſtores ſufficient to fit out the largeſt fleet. The mouth of the river is defended by the fort at Sheerneſs, and other ſtrong places; beſides, Chatham itſelf is ſtrongly fortified, ſo that the royal navy is in no danger of an inſult either by land or water. It principally conſiſts of one ſtreet, near three miles in length, and contains about three thouſand inhabitants. It has a church, a chapel of eaſe, and a ſhip uſed for a church by ſailors. The rope houſes and the repoſitories of all ſorts of naval ſtores are in the dock yard, as are alſo the commiſſioner's houſe, and thoſe of all the other officers, which are beautiful modern buildings. Upon an eminence adjoining to the dock yard is a new and regular village, called Brompton, chiefly inhabited by ſhip-wrights and artificers, employed in the dock and navy. Near the church is a handſome ſtructure, commonly called the hill-houſe, which is the pay-office; and the office of ordnance is alſo near the church, where there are large and commodious ſtore-houſes and wharfs, for the reception of guns, and other artillery belonging to the men of war, which are here laid up, and preſerved in a moſt exact and regular order. There is likewiſe a fine and large workhouſe for maintaining and employing the poor; as alſo two ancient hoſpitals, formerly deſigned for the reception of perſons afflicted with the leproſy, and for the aged and maimed mariners and ſhip-wrights. Between Chatham and Rocheſter is the victualling-office, a large and commodious building, deſigned for victualling the ſhips in the harbour. Chatham has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, May 15, and September 19, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities. It is ſixteen miles north-north weſt of Canterbury; forty-one on the ſame point from Dover, and thirty eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 30. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

CHATILLON (GAUCHER, lord of) accompanied king Philip Auguſtus in his expedition to the Holy Land, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Acre, in 1191. At his return he was made ſeneſchal of Burgundy, and butler of Champagne. He was with the French king at the conqueſt of Normandy, in 1203 and 1204, and at length took the title of count of St. Paul, his wife being heireſs to that earldom. He followed the count of Montfort into Languedoc, againſt the Albigenſes; had the command of the French army in Flanders; took Tournay; gave proofs of his courage at the battle of Bouvines, in 1214; marched againſt the Albigenſes in 1219, and died the ſame year.

CHATILLON (ODET DE). See COLIGNY.

CHATILLON, a poet. See CASTIGLIONI.

CHATILLON SUR INDRE, a town of France, in Touraine, agreeably ſeated, ten miles eaſt of Loches, thirty ſouth of Amboiſe, and twenty-eight from Argenton. Long. 1. 23. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

CHATILLON SUR LOING, a town of France, in Gatinois, ſeated in an agreeable valley, ten miles from Montargis, with the title of a duchy. Long. 2. 55. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

CHATILLON SUR MARNE, a town of France, in Champagne, eight miles weſt of Epernay, and eighteen ſouth of Rheims. Long. 3. 55. E. Lat. 49. 8. N.

CHATILLON SUR SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided by the river Seine, which runs through it. It is forty miles from Dijon, and thirty-three from Langres. Long. 4. 33. E. Lat. 47. 45. N.

CHATRE, a town of France, in Berry, ſeated on the Indre, thirty-eight miles from Bourges, in a fruitful country, and carries on a conſiderable trade in cattle. Long. 1. 55. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

CHATTELET, a town of the Low Countries, in the province of Namur, ſeated on the river Sambres, four miles eaſt of Charleroy. Long. 4. 48. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

CHAUCER (GEOFFREY) the father of Engliſh poetry, and the moſt eminent of the Engliſh poets of his time, was born in the year 1328, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed, to complete his ſtudies at Oxford. He afterwards travelled, and at his return entered himſelf in the Inner Temple, where he ſtudied the municipal laws of England. Being taken notice of at court, he became ſucceſſively page to king Edward III. gentleman of the privy council, and ſhield-bearer to the king, who alſo granted him ſeveral other favours, by which means he became exceeding rich, having almoſt one thouſand pounds per annum, a vaſt eſtate for thoſe times. He ſided with the duke of Lancaſter, who had been the chief inſtrument of his riſe, and eſpouſed the party of Wickliffe, when ſome commotions being raiſed in the city of London, he was obliged to fly to Hainault, whence his neceſſities forced him to return to England, where he was ſeized by the king's order, and impriſoned: but at laſt he made a frank confeſſion of the whole affair, which, though it expoſed him to the reſentment of the people, procured his pardon. He did not for ſome time recover the ſhock which this gave him; and his circumſtances being reduced to the loweſt degree of poverty, and his intereſt at court ruined, he retired to Woodſtock, to enjoy the calm pleaſures of a ſtudious ſafety; but the duke of Lancaſter at laſt ſurmounting his troubles, and marrying Chaucer's wife's ſiſter, our poet's ſon became allied to moſt of the nobility, and to ſeveral of the kings of England. And now the ſun began again to ſhine upon him with an evening ray; for he had ſome grants conferred upon him by the king, but was deprived of them again at the Revolution in favour of Henry IV. ſon of the duke of Lancaſter; but while he was endeavouring to recover freſh grants, he died, on the 25th of October, 1400. That general applauſe with which his writings were received in his life time, and the high honours that were paid him after his death, have ſtamped ſuch a mark of authority upon his works, as has ſaved the greateſt part of them from that oblivion which has covered the performances of the reſt of the moſt celebrated authors of his time. The moſt admired of his poems are, his Knight's Tale, and his Canterbury Tales.

CHAVEZ, or CHIAVEZ, a ſtrong town of Portugal, and capital of the province Tra-los-Montes. It is well fortified, and incloſed with a double wall, has a caſtle within the town, and a fort without. It has always a conſiderable garriſon, and is the place of reſidence of the governor and treaſurer general. It has a great many ancient monuments, particularly a pillar with the names of all the towns of note in the province. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountains, thirty-eight miles weſt of Braganza. Long. 7. 10. W. Lat. 41. 45. N.

CHAUL, a town of the Eaſt Indies, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the province of Blagana, and kingdom of Viſapour. Its river affords a good harbour for ſmall veſſels. The town is fortified, and ſo is the iſland on the ſouth ſide of the harbour. It had formerly a good trade, but is now miſerably poor. It was taken by the Portugueſe in 1507, to whom it ſtill belongs. It is fifteen miles ſouth of Bombay, and five miles from the ſea. Long. 72. 45. E. Lat. 18. 30. N.

CHAULIEU (WILLIAM AMFRYE DE) abbé d'Aumale, and one of the moſt polite and ingenious of the French poets, was born in 1639, and died at Paris, on the 27th of June, 1720, aged eighty-four. The moſt complete edition of his poems, is that printed in two volumes, octavo, in 1733.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the diſtrict of Baſſigni, of which it is the capital. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Marne, eighteen miles ſouth of Joinville, fifty-three ſouth-eaſt of Troyes, and one hundred and forty-two ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 15. E. Lat. 48. 6. N.

CHAUNE, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the diſtrict of Sanſterre, with the title of a duchy. Long. 2. 55. E. Lat. 49. 45. N.

CHAUNY, a town of France, in Picardy, ſeated on the river Oiſe, twenty-miles eaſt of Noyon, and ſixty-eight north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 17. E. Lat. 49. 37. N.

CHAUVEAU (FRANCIS) an able engraver, who particularly excelled in deſigning. He died in 1674.

CHAUVIN (STEPHEN) a celebrated miniſter of the reformed religion, born at Niſmes, left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and retired to Rotterdam, where he began a new *Journal des Sçavans*, and afterwards removing to Berlin, continued it there three years. He met with a good reception at Berlin, where he was made profeſſor of philoſophy, and diſcharged that office with much honour and reputation. His principal work is a Philoſophical

phical Dictionary, in Latin, which he publiſhed at Rotterdam, in 1692; and gave a new edition of it, much augmented, at Leuwarden, in 1713, folio. He died in 1725, at eighty-five years of age.

CHAZELLES (John Matthew de) a learned mathematician, born at Lyons, on the 24th of July, 1657. He at length became profeſſor of hydrography, at Marſeilles, and was the firſt who thought it poſſible to manage gallies upon the Ocean; which ſucceeded. He was afterwards engineer of the French fleets, and travelled into Greece and Egypt. It was he who meaſured the pyramids, and found that the four ſides of the largeſt of them were exactly expoſed to the four cardinal points of the heavens. He became a member of the academy of ſciences at Paris, in 1695, and died at Marſeilles, on the 6th of January, 1710. He wrote a many obſervations that are of very great uſe, eſpecially in geography.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturdays. The fairs are on Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle; and Auguſt 21, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated in the moſt fruitful part of the moor lands; however, it is but a poor place, and the market is ſmall. It is ſixteen miles north-by-eaſt of Stafford, fourteen eaſt of Newcaſtle, and one hundred and forty-five north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 53. 2. N.

CHEASAPEAK Bay, in North America. The entrance is between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, and it runs up three hundred miles between Virginia and Maryland. It is navigable almoſt all the way for large ſhips, and has ſeveral navigable rivers which fall into it; by means of which, ſhips go up to the very doors of the planters to take in their lading of tobacco, and other goods.

CHEBRECHIN, a town of Poland, in the province of Ruſſia and Palatinate, of Belſkow. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, and the river Wierpi waters its walls, and afterwards falls into the river Bog. The Jews there are very rich. This province produces a great deal of wax. This town is fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Tourobin. Long. 23. 51. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

CHEDERLES, among the Turks, is the ſame with St. George among the Chriſtians. He was a great hero, who ſlew a furious dragon, and delivered a maid expoſed to that imaginary creature. They add, that after having wandered a long time in unknown countries, he at length arrived at the banks of a river, the water whereof rendered thoſe who drank of it immortal: that this river is perpetually covered with thick darkneſs, and that it has been ſeen by nobody ſince Chederles. Both the hero and his horſe being become immortal, by drinking of the water of that river; they add, that he ranges through the world, loves battles, and aſſiſts the warriors who have the juſteſt cauſe, of whatever religion they are of.

CHEDORLAOMER, king of Elam, and one of the firſt conquerors, reigned about the one thouſand nine hundred and twenty-fifth years before the Chriſtian æra. He ſubdued the kings of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Bela, who ſerved him twelve years. At length, Bera, king of Sodom, with four other kings, rebelled; on which he marched againſt them, defeated them, and took a great number of priſoners, among whom was Lot, the nephew of Abraham; but that patriarch attacking Chedorlaomer by ſurprize, defeated and ſlew him; reſcued Lot, and took all the ſpoils.

CHEGFORD, a town of Devonſhire, which had formerly a market, now diſuſed; but it has four fairs, viz. on March 25, May 4, September 29, and October 29, for cattle. It has at preſent no more than eighty houſes; however the church is a handſome ſtructure, and contains two or three fine tombs. It is fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Exeter, and one hundred and eighty-ſeven weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 3. 57. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

CHEKE (Sir John) a learned and ingenious writer in the ſixteenth century, was born at Cambridge, June 16, 1514, and educated in that univerſity, of which he was afterwards choſen Greek lecturer and Greek orator. In 1544 he was ſent for to court, and made tutor for the Latin tongue, jointly with Sir Anthony Cooke, to prince Edward. When that prince came to the throne he was elected provoſt of King's college, Cambridge, and in 1550, chief gentleman of the king's privy-chamber. In 1551 his majeſty conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and the next year he was made chamberlain of the exchequer for life. In 1553 he was conſtituted clerk of the council, and ſoon after one of the ſecretaries of ſtate. He was afterwards ſecretary to lady Jane Grey; but upon queen Mary's acceſſion to the throne he was committed to the Tower, and ſtripped of almoſt his whole ſubſiſtence, however, the year following he obtained the queen's pardon, with leave to travel; but his behaviour abroad offending the popiſh zealots in England, he was way-laid between Bruſſels and Antwerp, blindfolded, bound, and thrown into a waggon, then conveyed to the neareſt harbour, put on board a ſhip under hatches, and brought to the Tower of London, where he was committed cloſe priſoner, and being reduced to the dreadful alternative, either to embrace popery or burn, he ſunk under the trial, and made a public recantation; but his remorſe ſat ſo heavy upon his mind, that he pined away, and died September 13, 1557, aged forty-three. He wrote 1. A Latin Tranſlation of ſeveral of St. Chryſoſtom's Homilies, and of the Engliſh Communion Book. 2. The Hurt of Sedition to a Commonwealth. 3. *De Pronuntiatione Græcæ*; and ſeveral other works.

CHELM, a town of Red Ruſſia, in Poland, capital of the palatinate of Chelm. It has a wooden citadel, and a Greek biſhop. It has been often ravaged by the Muſcovites and Tartars, which has rendered it a poor place. It is ſixty five miles ſouth-eaſt of Warſaw. Long. 23. 29. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

CHELMSFORD, the county town of Eſſex, with a good corn market on Fridays. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Can and Chelm, over which it has a bridge. The aſſizes and county ſeſſions are held here, and it ſends two members to parliament. The fairs are May 12, and November 12, for cattle. It is twenty-two miles weſt-ſouth-weſt of Colcheſter, forty-three ſouth-eaſt-by-ſouth of St. Edmund's Bury; twenty-ſeven ſouth-eaſt by-ſouth of Saffron-Walden; twenty three north eaſt of Graveſend, and twenty-nine eaſt north-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 20. E. Lat. 51. 40 N.

CHELONIS, daughter of Leonidas, and wife of Cleombrotus, king of Lacedæmon, rendered herſelf famous by her virtue and magnanimity on the following occaſions. There aroſe at Lacedæmon ſuch a formidable faction againſt Leonidas, in behalf of Cleombrotus, that the former was obliged to take ſanctuary in a temple, and the latter was raiſed to the throne. Chelonis was ſo far from taking a ſhare in her huſband's good fortune, that ſhe retired to the ſame temple with her father, where they both appeared in the mortified poſture uſual to thoſe who fled to ſuch ſanctuaries. Leonidas was, ſome time after, permitted to retire to Tegea, whither Chelonis, his inſeparable companion in his misfortunes, followed him. At length Cleombrotus was, in his turn, forced to take ſanctuary in a temple, and Leonidas was reſtored to the throne; but then Chelonis left her father, and went to meet her huſband. Leonidas went with an armed force to the ſanctuary where his ſon-in-law had ſheltered himſelf, and with paſſionate heat upbraided him with the injuries he had received from him; with the loſs of his crown, and his baniſhment. Cleombrotus had nothing to anſwer; but his ſpouſe did it for him, and ſpoke in ſuch moving terms, proteſting at the ſame time that ſhe would die before her huſband, if her prayers and tears proved unſucceſsful, that ſhe ſaved his life, and obtained leave for him to go to ſuch place as he ſhould chuſe; and then, notwithſtanding the intreaties of the king her father, went with her huſband into baniſhment.

CHELSEA, a fine village of Middleſex, ſeated on the river Thames, a mile weſt of Weſtminſter. It has a magnificent hoſpital for ſuperannuated and diſabled ſoldiers, accommodated with all the neceſſary offices, and adorned with ſpacious walks and gardens. Ranelagh-houſe and gardens have been much reſorted to in the ſummer ſeaſon by the beau monde, and was once the rivals of Vauxhall.

CHELTENHAM, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is in the road from Glouceſter to Winchcomb, and has been much frequented on account of its medicinal waters, which are thought to be of the ſame nature as thoſe at Scarborough. The fairs are the ſecond Thurſday in April for all ſorts of cattle; on Holy Thurſday for the ſame; and Auguſt 5, for lambs. It is nine miles north-eaſt of Glouceſter; thirty-eight ſouth-weſt of Warwick, and one hundred weſt-by-north of London. Long. 2. 8. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

CHEMINAIS (Timoleon) a very famous preacher among the Jeſuits, born at Paris on the third of January, 1652. He acquired great reputation, and died on the 15th of September, 1689, aged thirty-nine. He was the author of three volumes of Sermons, and a work intitled Pious Sentiments.

CHEMNITZ (Martin) in Latin *Chemnitius*, a famous Lutheran divine, the diſciple of Melancthon, was born at Britzen, in Brandenburg, in 1522, and was employed in ſeveral important negociations by the princes of the ſame communion. He died on the 8th of April 1589, aged ſixty-four. His principal work is The Examen of the Council of Trent, in Latin.

CHENCHRIUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of the nymph Pryene, who during the chaſe was accidentally ſhot by Diana. On which his mother bewailed him ſo much that ſhe was turned into a fountain.

CHENSI, or Shensi, a province in China, contains eight cities of the firſt rank, and one hundred and ſix of the ſecond

cond and third, beſides forts on the great wall, cloſe to which it lies. The air is temperate, and the inhabitants civil to ſtrangers. The overflowing of the rivers render it fruitful, and yet it yields but little rice. They ſay there are gold mines, which are not permitted to be opened. However there are great quantities of rhubarb, honey, wax, muſk, cinnabar, coal-mines, and a ſoft ſtone, of which they make veſſels, ſuppoſed to be an antidote againſt poiſon. Stags and deer are very numerous, as well as bears, wild bulls, and an animal reſembling a tyger, with a curious ſpotted ſkin. The muſk goat or deer is likewiſe in this province; and a creature with a woolly coat, and a very long tail, the fleſh of which is ſaid to be very good. Their bats are as large as hens, and are eaten by the Chineſe. The bird called the golden fowl is very beautiful. The inhabitants make a ſtuff of wool and goat's hair, which is converted into ſhirts for winter. There is a great variety of fine flowers, for which we want names. In the diſtrict of Yenngan there are mountains which yield petroleum, which they burn in lamps: as alſo ſable ſkins, and other furs, with marble of all ſorts. The diſtrict of Tong-tſiang is well cultivated, and well watered with rivers and brooks. Han-tchong is ſurrounded with high mountains and foreſts, which ſerve as bulwarks. There is a way to this city, which one hundred thouſand men were employed in making. They levelled ſome mountains, and made bridges between others, erecting pillars in the vallies to ſupport them. The other principal cities are not worth mentioning, for they are all built in the ſame manner, and therefore have ſcarcely any thing that diſtinguiſhes one from another, except the ſituation, as will be ſeen under the article of China.

CHEPSTOW, a town in Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturdays for corn and hogs. It is ſeated in a bottom, on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn, and was formerly walled, and had a ſtrong caſtle, erected on a high rock by the ſide of the river Wye, a great part of which is yet ſtanding. There is a bridge over the river, where the tide riſes ſix fathoms, and to which ſhips may come. It is now much decayed from what it formerly was. The fairs are Friday in Witſun week, for horned cattle; Saturday before June 20, for wool; Auguſt 1, and the Friday ſevennight after St. Luke's day, and October 18, for horned cattle. It is eighteen miles north of Briſtol; fourteen ſouth of Monmouth; eighty-ſeven ſouth of Shrewſbury, and one hundred and thirty-two weſt-by-north of London. Long. 2. 36. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

CHERASCO, a ſtrong town of Italy, the capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the confluence of the rivers Sture and Tanaro, eighteen miles north-eaſt of Coni; twenty-three ſouth-eaſt of Turin, and twenty-five ſouth-eaſt of Pignerol. Long. 7. 55. E. Lat. 44. 35. N.

CHERBOURG, a maritime town of France in Normandy, with a harbour, and an abbey of the Auguſtine order. It is thirty-eight miles north of Coutances, and one hundred and eighty-eight north-weſt of Paris. Near this place the confederate fleet, commanded by admiral Ruſſel, obtained a victory over that of the French, and burnt twenty of their men of war. Long. 1. 40. W. Lat. 49. 38. N.

CHERESOUL, CHIRASOUL, or SHAHRZUL, the capital of Curdiſtan, in Aſiatic Turky, is ſeated on the river Capros, over which there is a ſtone bridge of nineteen arches. It is the reſidence of a Turkiſh beglerbeg, who has twenty ſangiacks under his juriſdiction; and has ſomewhat very ſingular in its ſtructure, for all the houſes are cut out of a rock. Some of theſe have twenty ſteps up to the doors, which are nothing elſe but a ſtone like a mill-ſtone, moved backwards and forwards to open or ſhut up the entrance. Below the houſes are other rooms like cellars, likewiſe cut into the rock, which ſerve to houſe their cattle. It is one hundred and fifty miles north of Bagdat. Long. 45. 15. E. Lat. 36. N.

CHERILUS, a celebrated Greek poet, born at Samos, was the friend of Herodotus. He wrote a poem on the victory the Athenians obtained over Xerxes; which the Athenians ſo much admired, that they gave him a piece of gold for every line; and ordered that his poems ſhould be recited with thoſe of Homer. The fragments that remain of this poet are extremely beautiful, and make us regret the loſs of his works.

CHERON (ELIZABETH SOPHIA) a lady celebrated for her ſkill in muſic, poetry, and painting, was the daughter of Henry Cheron, a painter, and was born at Paris. She was educated in the proteſtant religion, which was that of her father; but at laſt embraced the doctrines of popery. M. Le Brun cauſed her to be made a member of the royal academy of painting and ſculpture. She learnt Hebrew, that ſhe might the better enter into the ſenſe of the Pſalms and Canticles, a tranſlation of which ſhe afterwards publiſhed in French verſe, in two volumes, octavo, adorned with plates; and ſhe alſo publiſhed ſeveral other pieces of poetry. She married M. le Hay, the French king's engineer, and died at Paris, on the 3d of September, 1711, aged ſixty-three.

CHERON (LOUIS) a painter, in the reign of king William, was born at Paris, in 1660, and was the ſon of Henry Cheron, an enamel painter, and brother of the above Elizabeth Sophia Cheron. After viſiting Italy, he came to England, on account of his religion, in 1695, and was employed at the duke of Montague's, at Boughton, at Burleigh, and at Chatſworth, where he painted the ſides of the gallery. He had before fallen into diſeſteem, when he painted at Montague-houſe, where he was much ſurpaſſed by Baptiſt, Rouſſeau, and La Foſſe; on which he turned to painting ſmall hiſtories; but his beſt employment was deſigning for the painters and engravers, and few books appeared at that time, with plates, but from his drawings. He alſo etched ſeveral of his own deſigns. Some time before his death he ſold his drawings from Raphael, and his academic figures, to the earl of Derby, for a large ſum. He was a man of a fair character, and died of an apoplexy, in 1713.

CHERSO, an iſland in the gulph of Venice, with a town of the ſame name, near Croatia. It belongs to the Venetians. The air is good, and the country, though ſtony, produces cattle, wine, oil, and excellent honey. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 44. 8. N.

CHERTSEY, a town in Surry, with a market on Wedneſdays. Its fairs are on the firſt Monday in Lent, for horſes, cattle, and hops; May 14, for horſes and cattle; Auguſt 6, and September 25, for horſes, cattle, and hogs. It is ſeated in a moiſt ſoil, not far from the river Thames, over which there is a bridge, and there was formerly a ſmall monaſtery near it, where Henry VI. was interred; but afterwards removed to Windſor. It is ten miles weſt of Kingſton, thirteen north-by-eaſt of Guilford, and twenty-two weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 0. 20. W. Lat. 51. 25. N.

CHERWEL, a river that has its ſource in Northamptonſhire, and running ſouth from thence, paſſes by Banbury, through Oxfordſhire, to the city of Oxford, where it falls into the Iſis.

CHERZ, a town of Poland, in Maſova, fifteen miles from Warſaw. Long. 21. 43. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

CHESEAUX (JOHN PHILIP DE LOYS DE) member of the academies of ſciences of Paris and Gottingen, and of the Royal Society of London, was one of the moſt able philoſophers, and moſt learned men of the eighteenth century. He was born at Lauſanne, in 1718, and was the grandſon of the celebrated Crouſaz. At ſeventeen years of age he compoſed a Treatiſe on the Force of Gun-powder, and another on the Motion of the Air in the Propagation of Sounds. In the year 1744 he publiſhed Obſervations on the Comet which appeared in the preceding year. In 1747 and 1748 he compoſed for a young nobleman The Elements of Coſmography and Aſtronomy, which are maſterpieces with reſpect to clearneſs and preciſion. A ſhort time before his death, which happened at Paris, in 1751, he publiſhed in octavo, Critical Diſſertations on the prophetical Parts of the Holy Scriptures. He left ſeveral manuſcripts on various ſubjects, which have not yet been printed.

CHESHAM, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It has three fairs, held on April 21, July 22, and September 28, for cattle. It is twelve miles north-by-eaſt of Maidenhead, thirty-three ſouth-eaſt of Buckingham, and twenty-nine weſt-by-north of London. Long. 0. 34. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

CHESHIRE, is bounded on the north by Lancaſhire, from which it is parted by the river Merſey; on the north-eaſt corner by Yorkſhire, on the eaſt by Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire, on the ſouth by Shropſhire and the river Dee, on the weſt by Denbighſhire and Flintſhire, and on the north-weſt by St. George's Channel, where it forms a kind of peninſula. It is forty-five miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth, containing eleven market towns, beſides Cheſter; one hundred and twenty-five pariſhes and villages, whereof eighty-ſeven only have churches; the reſt are chapelries. The market-towns are Nantwich, Middlewich, Northwich, Macclesfield, Congleton, Frodſham, Stockport, Sandbich, Altringham, Malpas, and Knotsford. It is a county palatine, and ſtill enjoys ſome of its ancient privileges, it having the palatine courts for the adminiſtration of juſtice kept at Cheſter. It ſends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for the city. The rivers are the Dee, which riſing from two fountains in North Wales, firſt runs eaſt, and then north to Cheſter, where it is two miles over at the quay, and from thence proceeds to the ſea. The Weaver riſes in Shropſhire, and running a courſe from ſouth to north, about eighteen miles,

miles, makes an angle at Northwich, and then turns weſtward, and falls in the æſtuary of Merſey. The Merſey, as obſerved above, is the northern boundary of the county, and falls into the ſea. The Dee abounds with ſalmon and trouts.

The air of this county is healthy, and the country level, except on the borders of Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire, where it is hilly. The moſt remarkable woods are thoſe near Delamere and Macclesfield. The ſoil is generally fruitful, and the farmers keep it in heart by manuring it with marl, of which they have two ſorts, white and red. The vaſt quantity of cheeſe made in this county, is a proof that there is a great deal of paſture land, wherein they keep their cows. The moſſy parts ſupply the inhabitants with turf for firing, and in digging for this they find fir-trees, which being ſplit into ſplinters, ſerve the poor people inſtead of candles. There are likewiſe meres, lakes, and pools, in which there are carp, tench, bream, eels, &c.

The chief commodities are cheeſe, ſalt, and mill-ſtones. The ſalt is made from the water of ſalt ſprings, at the Wiches. About Stockport is found the ſtone called the belemnites, or thunderbolt, and at Wiral, ox-eyes, thus named from their being of that ſhape.

CHESNE (Andrew du) a French hiſtorian, and one of the moſt learned men in the ſeventeenth century, was born in 1584. He wrote, 1. A Hiſtory of the Popes. 2. An Hiſtory of England. 3. An Enquiry into the Antiquities of the Towns of France. 4. An Hiſtory of the Cardinals. 5. A Bibliotheca of the Authors who have written the Hiſtory and Topography of France, &c. He was cruſhed to death by a cart, in going from Paris to his country-houſe at Verriere, on the 30th of March, 1640, aged fifty-four.

Chesne (Joseph du) in Latin, *Quercetus*, ſieur de la Violette, counſellor and phyſician to the French king, was the ſon of the former, and became famous for his ſkill in chemiſtry. He wrote, in Latin, 1. An Apology for the Chemiſts; and in French, 2. A Treatiſe on the Manner of healing Wounds made by an Arquebus; and other works. He died at Paris, in the year 1609.

CHESTER, the capital city of the county of the ſame name, is of a quadrangular form, and is ſurrounded with a wall, with four gates towards the four cardinal points. It is in compaſs, excluding the ſuburbs, about two miles, and contains nine pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral. The caſtle ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the city, on a riſing ground, and is a noble and ſtately building, having a tower bearing the name of Julius Cæſar, and a hall where the palatine court and aſſizes are kept, twice a year, with commodious rooms for the reception and lodging of the judges of aſſize; as alſo a convenient hall for the princes exchequer court, a priſon for the county, an office for the prothonotory, with rooms for keeping records, and for the officers and ſervants. The principal ſtreets are adorned with piazzas, or rows, as the inhabitants call them, under which there are ſhops, and through which one may walk dry in rainy weather. The city is governed by a mayor, two ſheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, a town clerk, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. It has a handſome waterhouſe by the bridge, which helps to ſupply the city with water, and two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It has three fairs, one on the laſt Thurſday in February, for cattle; and the other two on July 5, and October 10, for Iriſh linen cloth, hardware, drapery goods, Manchester manufactures, hops, and cattle. This laſt is frequented by tradeſmen from London and Dublin. This city and Holyhead are the two great thoroughfares for Ireland. It is one hundred and eighty-two miles north-weſt from London, one hundred and ſeven weſt-ſouth-weſt from York, and one hundred and forty-five north from Briſtol. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 53. 11. N.

Chester, a town of North America, in Penſylvania, the capital of the county of Cheſter. It is ſeated on the river Delaware, where it is three miles over, and has a good harbour, which will admit veſſels of any burthen. There are about one hundred houſes, with a court-houſe and a priſon; as alſo a church dedicated to St. Paul, where the ſervice of the church of England is performed. Long. 74. 7. W. Lat. 40. 15. N.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturdays; is pleaſantly ſeated between two rivulets, the Ibber and the Rother, on the ſouth ſide of a hill, in a fertile ſoil. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen. It has ſeven fairs; thoſe on January 25, February 28, April 3, May 4, and July 4, are for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware. That on September 25, is for cheeſe, onions, and pedlars ware; and that on November 25, is for cattle, ſheep, and pedlars ware. The houſes are chiefly built with rough ſtone, and covered with ſlate. It has a large handſome church, in which are ſeveral monuments; a free-ſchool for the education of youth, and alms-houſes for the relief of the poor. It had formerly two markets; but that on Tueſdays is diſuſed, and the market on Saturdays is conſiderable for corn, lead, and all country commodities. It is twenty-four miles north of Derby, forty-ſix ſouth-eaſt of Mancheſter, and one hundred and forty-ſeven north-north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

CHEVILLIER (Andrew) a learned doctor, and librarian of the Sorbonne, was born at Pontoiſe, in 1636. It is remarkable that his piety was equal to his learning; and that he was ſo charitable, that he robbed himſelf to cloathe the poor, and frequently ſold his books to aſſiſt them. He died on the 8th of April, 1700, aged ſixty-four. He wrote, 1. The Origin of Printing at Paris, in quarto. 2. A Latin Diſſertation on the Council of Chalcedon; and other works.

CHEVREAU (Urban) a learned writer, born at Lundun, on the 20th of April, 1613. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his youth by his knowledge of the belles lettres, and became ſecretary of ſtate to queen Chriſtina, of Sweden. Several German princes invited him to their courts, and Charles Lewis, the elector palatine, retained him under the title of counſellor. After the death of that prince he returned to France, and became preceptor to the duke of Maine. At length, retiring to Lundun, he died there, on the 15th of February, 1701, aged eighty-eight. He was the author of ſeveral books, and amongſt others, of an Univerſal Hiſtory, which has been often reprinted.

CHIABRERA (Gabriel) one of the moſt fruitful and ingenious of the Italian poets, juſtly eſteemed the Pindar of Italy, was born at Savona, on the 18th of June, 1552, and went to ſtudy at Rome. The Italian princes, and Urban VIII. gave him public marks of their eſteem. He wrote a great number of poems; his lyric verſes are moſt admired. He died at Savona, on the 14th of October, 1638, in the eighty-ſeventh year of his age.

CHIAMETLAN, a maritime province of Mexico, in North America, with a town of the ſame name. The ſoil is fruitful, and there are ſilver mines, and a conſiderable quantity of honey and wax. St. Sebaſtian is the capital.

CHIAPA, a province of the audience of Guatimala, in North America; is between thoſe of Guaxapa, Tobaſco, Jucatan, Vera Paz, and Soconuſco. It is inhabited by three tribes of Indians, who live a-part. The Spaniards look upon it as the pooreſt province in all North America, becauſe there are no mines of ſilver nor gold. However, it abounds in all things neceſſary for life, as fruit, cattle, and game, as well as gums, balſams, and a great variety of uſeful trees. Some of the ſnakes are curiouſly ſtreaked with red, black, and white, and are twenty feet long. There is alſo a curious green bird, with a long tail, which is much valued by the Indians on that account. Some authors ſay there are lions, but we can affirm from the beſt authority that there is no ſuch beaſt in all America. The river Grialva, which croſſes it, ſupplies the inhabitants with a great number of fiſh. There are alſo ſugar, cocoa-nuts, tobacco, cotton, ſilk, and cochineal. The Indians have a great many towns and villages, and the chief towns are the Spaniſh Chiapa, and the Indian Chiapa.

Chiapa el Real, or Spaniſh Chiapa, is a town of Mexico, in a province of the ſame name. It is but ſmall, and yet has ſeveral convents of men and women. It is a biſhop's ſee, and the ſeat of the governor. The trade conſiſts in cocoa, cotton, and ſugar. All the inhabitants pretend to be gentlemen, but their manners by no means correſpond with their pretended extraction. Long. 98. 35. W. Lat. 16. 20. N.

Chiapa de los Indios, or Indian Chiapa, is a large town, ſeated on the river Grialva, or Pabaſco, which is as broad here as the Thames at London. It is the largeſt town the Indians have in Mexico, and the moſt civilized, they having had privileges conferred on them, and exemptions from ſlavery. They have the power of chuſing their own magiſtrates, and their governor may wear a ſword. They are a ſort of Chriſtians, and in conſequence of that have churches and cloyſters. Some reckon four thouſand families of Indians. They have a great many boats in the river, whereon they often act ſea-fights and ſieges. In and about the town they have often bull-baiting, horſe-races, Spaniſh dancing, muſic, and plays: and when they have a mind to feaſt, they call in the prieſt and friars, and think they cannot ſpend too much upon them. In the neighbourhood there are many farms, well ſtocked with cattle, and plantations of ſugar. The days here are exceeding hot, but the evenings are cool, and then they walk in the gardens, and by the river ſide. All ſorts of European cattle breed in theſe parts to admiration. The Indians here are the beſt mechanics of all America. Long. 98. 5. W. Lat. 15. 6. N.

CHIARENZA, a port town, ſeated on the north-weſt coaſt of the Morea, oppoſite the iſland of Zant, in the Mediterranean, ſubject to the Turks. It was ruined in the laſt wars. Long. 21. 15. E. Lat. 37. 35. N.

CHIARI (Joseph) a celebrated painter, born at Rome, in 1654, was the diſciple of Carlo Maratti, and adorned the churches and palaces of Rome with a great number of fine paintings. He died of an apoplexy in that city, in 1727, at ſeventy-three years of age.

Chiari, a town of Italy, in the province of Breſcia, and territory of Venice, ſeven miles weſt of Breſcia, and twenty-ſeven eaſt of Milan Here the Imperialiſts gained a victory over the French, in 1701. Long. 18. 18. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

CHIAVENNA, a territory, or county of Swiſſerland, ſubject to the Griſons. It is bounded on the weſt and north by the League of the Griſons, and by Cadea; on the eaſt by the Valteline, and on the ſouth by the Milaneſe, and is divided into three diſtricts, of which Chiavenna is the firſt. This is an ancient and handſome town, ſeated on the banks of the river Maira, at the foot of the mountains, in a plain full of excellent vineyards. The air is ſoft and pure, except when the ſouth wind blows, which paſſes over the lake Comos, and loads the air with moiſt, groſs, unhealthy vapours. It is populous, well-built, and has ſeveral handſome houſes. It is adorned with ſeveral churches, a palace for the governor, and a fine cuſtom-houſe. Formerly it had ſtrong walls, which have been ruined long ſince. There was likewiſe a ſtrong fortreſs, which has been demoliſhed by the Griſons, with all the reſt in the country, in the year 1536. Within the ancient compaſs of the walls there are ſix churches, and three without. It carries on a great trade, and is much frequented. The governor ſent by the Griſons has the title of commiſſary, and has full power in civil and criminal cauſes. The inhabitants have the government of their police, which is in the hands of fourteen perſons, choſen every year, and generally by lot. There are likewiſe military officers for the whole county, who have one thouſand choſen men under their command.

The whole country of Chiavenna is ſeated among high mountains, which are in the neighbourhood of the capital, and are divided by three vallies, that in which the city ſtands being in the centre. The inhabitants make grottoes in the mountains, ten or twelve feet in depth, where they keep their wine as cool all the ſummer as if it was mixed with ice. Before theſe grottoes they build little ſummer-houſes, where they go in the evening to enjoy the coolneſs of the air. Theſe grottoes likewiſe ſerve for barometers, for before rain the ſtones are as moiſt as if they were in a ſweat. The lake of Chiavenna is two miles in diameter, and of an oval form. It is about two miles diſtant from the city, where they carry the goods which are to be tranſported on the lake Como. The other diſtricts are Oleurs and St. Jacomo.

In the mountains of Chiavenna there are mines of ſtone, of which they make pots and kettles, and all ſorts of ſtone ware, even to cups and ſaucers. It is of a blackiſh green colour, and never breaks over the hotteſt fire. Theſe veſſels are in great eſteem, not only in Lombardy, but all over Italy. This country in general comes near to the beauty and fruitfulneſs of Italy. It produces all ſorts of corn; the trees bear excellent fruit; the vineyards produce good wine; the mountains feed cattle and ſheep, and have plenty of game, of an exquiſite taſte. Likewiſe the lake and the river Adda ſupply the inhabitants with abundance of delicate fiſh. In the vineyards, between the vines, they ſow wheat, rye, or ſome other grain; when this is got in they ſow millet, or Turkey corn; and then after this is cut down they ſow turneps: yet, after all this care, the land does not produce corn enough for all the inhabitants, which obliges them to barter wine for corn. However, when it is a good year for cheſnuts, the want of corn is not then perceived, becauſe the peaſants then live upon them. The wine is very good, and brings in moſt money, which is no wonder, as the vines produce bunches, many of which conſiſt of four hundred and ſixty grapes. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman Catholic, the profeſſors of which have near two hundred pariſh churches. The longitude of the town of Chiavenna is 9. 29. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

CHICHESTER, the capital city of the county of Suſſex, is ſurrounded with a wall, which has four gates, anſwering to the four cardinal points, from which run two ſtreets, that croſs one another in the middle and form a ſquare, where the market is kept, and where there is a fine ſtone piazza, built by biſhop Read. The ſpace between the weſt and ſouth gates is taken up with the cathedral church and the biſhop's palace. The church itſelf is not large, but it is neat, and has a high ſpire of good workmanſhip placed on the middle. It has five pariſh churches, and is ſeated on the little river Lavant, which waſhes it on all ſides except the north. This city would have been in a much more flouriſhing condition if it had been built by the ſea ſide; however the inhabitants have endeavoured to ſupply this defect in ſome meaſure by cutting a canal from the city down into the bay. It had a caſtle, which was afterwards converted into a monaſtery, which is now demoliſhed. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, fourteen aldermen, and a common council, and out of the aldermen four juſtices of the peace are choſen. It has two weekly markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and every other Wedneſday there is a market for cattle. It has five fairs, thoſe on May 3, Whit-Monday, and Auguſt 5, are for horſes and horned cattle; that on October 10, for horned cattle; and that on October 20, for horſes and horned cattle. It ſends two members to parliament, and is famous for lobſters. It is thirty-three miles ſouth-eaſt of Wincheſter, ſixty-three ſouth weſt of London; and eighty-one ſouth by-eaſt of Oxford. Long. 0. 59. W. Lat. 50. 50 N.

Chichester (New) a port town of North America, in Penſylvania, ſeated on the river Delaware, below Cheſter, and contains about a hundred houſes.

Chichester (Arthur) a brave officer in the ſixteenth century, was born at Ralegh, near Barnſtable, in the county of Devon. In his youth he was guilty of great extravagance, to ſupport which he robbed one of queen Elizabeth's purveyors, who were but little better than robbers themſelves, and, to avoid being proſecuted for that crime, fled into France, where he behaved with ſuch bravery and conduct, that his fame reached the queen's ears, on which ſhe pardoned him, ſent for him home, and employed him againſt the rebels in Ireland, where he gained ſuch reputation, that in the year 1604 he was made lord deputy of that kingdom; and in 1612 was advanced to the dignity of baron of Belfaſt. During his government, the Iriſh began to aſſimulate themſelves to the manners and cuſtoms of the Engliſh, and the harp was firſt marſhalled with the Britiſh arms. In 1614 king James I. appointed him lord high treaſurer of Ireland, and afterwards recalling him, appointed him ambaſſador to the palatinate, and ſome time after to the emperor. He died in 1625.

CHICHLEY, or Chichely (Henry) archbiſhop of Canterbury in the reigns of king Henry V. and VI. was born of an obſcure family at Higham Ferrars in Northamptonſhire, and took the degree of doctor in the civil and canon law at Oxford. He was next chaplain to Robert Medford biſhop of Saliſbury, who, about the year 1402, preferred him to the archdeaconry of Saliſbury; from which he roſe, after ſeveral promotions, to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury, in 1414; and in a parliament held the ſame year at Leiceſter, he artfully perſuaded Henry V. to aſſert his title to the crown of France, which he thought would find ſufficient employment for his ambitious and active ſpirit, and divert him from his purpoſe of diſſolving the abbies. He was the firſt who ordered the proctors of the court of arches to wear the ſame habit in court that bachelors of arts do in the univerſities. He was a very liberal benefactor to the univerſity of Oxford, and to the church of Canterbury; contributed largely to the building of Croydon church and Rocheſter bridge; and erected an hoſpital for the poor at Higham Ferrers. He died on the 12th of April 1443.

CHIDLEIGH, or Chudleigh, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, ſeated on the river Teing. Its fairs are on June 11, for ſheep, and on St. Matthew's day for horned cattle. It is nine miles ſouth-by-weſt of Exeter, and one hundred and eighty-two weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 4. 5. W. Lat. 50. 30. N.

CHIELEFA, a ſtrong place of Turky in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685, but the Turks retook it afterwards with all the Morea. It is three quarters of a mile from the gulph of Coron. Long. 22. 21. E. Lat 26. 50. N.

CHIETI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples in the Hither Abruzzo, ſeated on a mountain near the river Peſcara, about five miles from the gulph of Venice: it is a large place, the capital of the province, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is eight miles ſouth-weſt of Peſcara, and fifteen north-weſt of Arſamo. Long. 14. 13. E. Lat. 42. 22. N.

CHIGI. See Alexander VII.

CHILDEBERT I. the ſon of Clovis and St. Clotilda, was king of Paris in 511. He joined his brothers Clodomir and Clotaire againſt Sigiſmund; and at length made war on Amalaric king of the Viſigoths, who had treated ill his wife Clotilda, Childebert's ſiſter, when Amalaric being overcome, was aſſaſſinated by his own men in 531. Childebert two years after joined with Clotaire and Theodebert againſt Gondemar, whom they entirely routed; and by this defeat, and the death of that prince, a period was put to the kingdom of Burgundy, which was divided amongſt the conquerors. Childebert made a ſecond expedition into Spain in 543, but was defeated at the ſiege of Saragoſſa. He died at Paris, without male iſſue, on the 23d of December 558.

Childebert II. the ſon of Sigebert and Brunehant, ſucceeded his father, who was king of Auſtraſia in 575. He made war on Chilperic and Gontran, and at length marched into Italy againſt the Lombards. At the death of his uncle

uncle Gontran, who had adopted him, he, in 593, joined the kingdoms of Orleans and Burgundy, and part of that of Paris to Auſtraſia. Two years after he defeated the Varnes, a people of Germany, and put an end to their kingdom. He died in 596 at twenty-ſix years of age, leaving the kingdom of Burgundy to his ſon Thierri, and the kingdom of Auſtraſia to his other ſon Theodebert.

CHILDEBERT III. ſurnamed the Juſt, was the ſon of Thierri I. king of France, and ſucceeded his father in 695. He had however only the name of a king, all authority being in the hands of Pepin. He died in 711, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Dagobert III.

CHILDEBRAND, the ſon of Pepin the Fat, and the brother of Charles Martel, was, according to ſome authors, the ſtock from whence the third race of the kings of France ſprung. He had frequently the command of the troops under Charles Martel.

CHILDERIC I. the ſon and ſucceſſor of Meroveus, king of France in the fifth century.

CHILDERIC II. the youngeſt ſon of Clovis II. was king of Auſtraſia in 660, and of all France in 670. He governed happily while Leger, biſhop of Autun, was at the head of affairs; but as ſoon as he ceaſed to follow the advice of that prelate, rendered himſelf odious to his ſubjects. He was aſſaſſinated in the foreſt of Livri in 673, and the twenty-fourth year of his age, by Bodilon, a French lord, whom he had cauſed to be whipped.

CHILDERIC III. the ſon of Thierri de Chelles, was proclaimed king in a part of France governed by Pepin in 742. He had only the name of a king, and was the laſt of the firſt race of the French ſovereigns. He was dethroned by Pepin, who in 750 cauſed him to be ſhut up in a monaſtery. He had a ſon, who was alſo confined in a monaſtery, and educated in obſcurity.

CHILI, a large country of South America, lying along the South Sea. It is bounded by Peru on the north, by the province of La Plata on the eaſt, by Patagonia on the ſouth, and by the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, on the weſt. Don Diego Almagro, a Spaniard, was the firſt who took poſſeſſion of this country in 1535, by entering it from Peru with an armed force. But it was not entirely conquered till 1640, when the inhabitants ſubmitted to the crown of Spain. Some have ſaid that this country is called Chili from its being very cold, pretending that this word ſignifies as much in the language of the country. But this cannot be true of the vallies, where the air is very temperate. However the mountains, called by the Spaniards Sierra Nivada, or the ſnowy mountains, and which make part of the Cordiliera, are ſo exceſſive cold, that men and beaſts have been killed by it, and preſerved from putrefaction. The ſoil is more or leſs fruitful, as it approaches nearer or recedes from the equator; and the coaſts are annoyed with very fierce winds.

This country is divided into three parts, and theſe again into thirteen juriſdictions. The diſtrict of Chili, properly ſo called, extends from the river Copiapo to that of Maule; and here there are greater heats than in Europe. The ſecond or imperial diſtrict reaches from the Maule to that of Gallegos, and its climate reſembles that of Spain. The proximity of the mountains on one ſide, and of the ſea on the other, render it more cool than it would be otherwiſe. But it is hot enough to be one of the beſt countries in America. The valley of Copiapo is ſo fruitful, that one grain of corn generally produces three hundred; and thoſe of Guaſco and Coquimbo are as good. That of Chili, properly ſo called, is ſo rich, that it beſtows its name on the whole country. In ſhort, the country ſeated between the mountains and the ſea, for the goodneſs of the ſoil and climate, ſurpaſſes moſt countries in Europe, with this difference, that the ſeaſons are oppoſite, that is to ſay, when it is ſpring and ſummer in Chili it is autumn and winter in Europe, and the contrary. But in the vallies the heat and cold are not ſo exceſſive as they are in our parts of the world, eſpecially from thirty-ſix degrees of latitude till about forty-five. Thunder is ſeldom or never heard there, except at a great diſtance, nor are there any ſtorms of hail in the ſpring. Beſides, it never rains, except two or three days in the winter, after which the ſky becomes ſerene, without the leaſt cloud. Beſides, this country is not infeſted with venemous creatures or beaſts of prey. There is indeed an animal which the Spaniards call a lion, but it has neither the main, tail, ſize, nor colour of a lion properly ſo called. They are ſmall, and hide themſelves in the woods, running away at the ſight of a man. They ſometimes venture to attack a ſheep, but when the ſhepherd appears they get off as faſt as they can.

Their ſpring begins about the middle of our Auguſt, and continues till the middle of November; and the ſummer holds till the middle of February. Autumn laſts till the middle of May, and winter till the middle of Auguſt. During this laſt ſeaſon the trees are deprived of their leaves, and the ground is covered with a hoar froſt, which diſappears when the ſun is two hours high. There is no ſnow in the vallies, but a large quantity falls on the mountains, which melting in the ſummer, runs down into the vallies, and renders them very fruitful. In the ſpring the fields are covered with fine flowers of various kinds. There are a great many medicinal herbs, which are uſeful for the cure of various diſeaſes; but the Indians are very ſhy in diſcovering their virtues. The fruits and ſeeds brought from Europe thrive here very well, and the former are in ſuch plenty, that they may be had for gathering, except ſtrawberries, which are cultivaled, and are of a very large ſize. Wheat, oats, and Indian corn ſcarce ever miſs. The horned cattle brought from Europe breed ſo faſt in the rich paſtures, that their fleſh is little minded; inſomuch that they only ſalt the ſurloins and the tongues to ſend to Peru, with the ſuet and the hides, which is a conſiderable part of their trade. The woods are full of cocoa-trees for ſeveral leagues together; and they have almonds, olives, cumin ſeed, aniſeed, flax, ambergriſe, pitch, and ſuch a quantity of ſilk graſs, that they make ropes for ſhips of it for all the veſſels on the South Sea. But it muſt be obſerved that the olives, almonds, &c. have been brought from Europe as well as the cattle. They have mines of lead and quickſilver, which they do not work, perhaps becauſe the Peruvians have enough of this laſt of their own to refine their ſilver. There are mines of gold in different parts of the country, but they are not opened, becauſe they find gold enough mixed with the ſand or earth, which they need only waſh to obtain it. Sometimes indeed they find veins of gold, which they trace acroſs the rocks, to the no ſmall advantage of the diſcoverer. The ſilver mines are neglected, becauſe the charge of working them is great, and they require mills to grind the ore to powder, and quickſilver to refine it afterwards. However the copper mines are not neglected, for the bells of Peru, and large pieces of cannon are made of the copper had from this country.

The moſt remarkable animals on theſe mountains are the pecary, a ſort of hogs, with the navel on their backs, and which are to be met with in vaſts herds, with a leader in the front. While he is alive it is dangerous to attack them, but when he is killed they all diſperſe. The wild goat, which has hair as ſoft as ſilk, and which makes excellent hats. The guanacoes, which in ſhape are like camels, and have wool like a ſheep, for which reaſon they are called by that name. But it would be more proper to term them camel-ſheep.

The Spaniards have divided this country into three provinces or diſtricts. The biſhoprick of Imperial, that of St. Jago, and that of Cuijo or Chicuto. This laſt is beyond the mountains. Theſe are ſo named from the principal town in each, which with the reſt worth notice may be found in their proper places. The governor of this country depends on the viceroy of Peru, and St. Jago is the capital city.

CHILLINGWORTH (WILLIAM) a learned writer and divine, born at Oxford in October 1602, and educated at Trinity-college in that univerſity. By the arts and inſinuations of the famous Jeſuit John Fiſher, he embraced the Romiſh religion, and retired to the Jeſuits college at Douay; but Dr. Laud, then biſhop of London, who was his godfather, correſponding with him by letters, and preſſing him with ſeveral arguments againſt the doctrines and practices of the Romaniſts, he ſaw his error, and returned to Oxford. Some years after he was promoted to the chancellorſhip of Saliſbury, with the prebend of Brixworth in Northamptonſhire annexed. He was zealouſly attached to the royal party, and in Auguſt 1643 was preſent in king Charles the Firſt's army at the ſiege of Glouceſter, where he adviſed and directed the making certain engines for aſſaulting the town. Soon after having accompanied the the lord Hopton, general of the king's forces in the weſt, to Arundel caſtle in Suſſex, and chuſing to repoſe himſelf in that garriſon on account of an indiſpoſition, he was there taken priſoner on the 9th of December 1643, by the parliament forces, under the command of Sir William Waller, who obliged the caſtle to ſurrender. But his illneſs increaſing, he obtained leave to be conveyed to Chicheſter, where he was lodged at the biſhop's palace, and after a ſhort ſickneſs died in January 1643-4. He publiſhed an excellent work, intitled The Religion of Proteſtants a ſafe Way to Salvation. 2. A Tract in Defence of Epiſcopacy. 3. Nine Sermons; and other pieces.

CHILO, a celebrated Greek philoſopher, and one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, was one of the Ephori of Sparta, the place of his birth, about the five hundred and fifty-ſixth year before the Chriſtan æra. He was accuſtomed to ſay, that there were three things very difficult, "To keep a "ſecret; to know how beſt to employ our time; and to "ſuffer injuries without murmuring." According to Pliny, it was he who cauſed the ſhort ſentence, *Know thyſelf*,

thyſelf, to be written in letters of gold, in the temple of Delphos. It is ſaid that Chilo died with joy, while embracing his ſon, who had been crowned at the Olympic games.

CHILOE, an iſland lying near the coaſt of Chili, in South America, under the forty-third degree of ſouth latitude. It is the chief of an archipelago of forty iſlands, and its principal town is Caſtro. It rains here almoſt all the year, inſomuch that nothing but Indian corn, or ſome ſuch grain, that requires but little heat to ripen it, can ever ripen. The root called papas is larger here than in any other part, and is the principal food of the inhabitants. They have excellent ſhell-fiſh, very good wild-fowl, hogs, ſheep, and beeves. As alſo a great deal of honey and wax. They carry on a trade with Peru and Chili, whither they ſend boards of cedar, of which they have vaſt foreſts, of a prodigious extent.

CHILPERIC I. the ſon of Clotaire I. was king of Soiſſons, in 563. In 567 he married Galſuinda, the daughter of Athanagilde, king of the Viſigoths, and afterwards put her to death, in order to marry Fredegonde, with whom he was in love: but Brunehault, the ſiſter of his firſt queen, revenged her death. She perſuaded Sigebert, her huſband, and Gontran, to take up arms againſt Chilperic, who in that war loſt a part of his dominions. This prince was almoſt always at war with his brothers. He was aſſaſſinated at Chelles, as he was returning from hunting, by order of his wife Fredegonde, and Landri her lover, in the year 584, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Clotaire.

CHILPERIC II. firſt called Daniel, was the ſon of Childeric II. He ſucceeded Dagobert III. king of France, in 716, when he took the name of Chilperic. Raiufroy, mayor of the palace, put him at the head of the troops againſt Charles Martel, but he was defeated, and obliged to acknowledge Charles Martel as his mayor of the palace. Chilperic died at Noyon, in 720, and was ſucceeded by Thieri of Chelles, the ſon of Dagobert III.

CHIMAY, a town of the French Netherlands, the capital of the territory of the ſame name, in the province of Hainault; it is ſeated on the river Blanche, ten miles from Marienburg, and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Maubege. Long. 4. 17. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

CHIMÆRA, a port town of Turky, in Europe, ſeated at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, in the province of Epirus. The mountains called Chimæra are near this place, and ſeparate Theſſaly from Epirus. The town, or rather village, ſtands on a craggy rock, with precipices on all ſides. There are five or ſix more towns on the ſame coaſt in alliance with this, which refuſe to pay head-money to the Turks. For when they are attacked by ſea, they retire into inacceſſible mountains, with their flocks; and when they are attacked by land, the paſſages are ſo narrow that they can defeat a whole army, only by rolling ſtones on their heads. They are of the Greek religion, under the archbiſhop of Janina, in Theſſaly, which is at the diſtance of two days journey. They are ſaid to be good ſoldiers, and dextrous thieves. They make nothing of ſelling Chriſtians to the Turks for ſlaves, and Turks to the Chriſtians. It is ſixteen miles north of the iſland of Corſu. Long. 20. 38. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

CHIMÆRA, in fabulous hiſtory, a monſter in Lycia, with the fore part like a lion, the middle like a goat, and the tail like a ſerpent. It was killed by Bellerophon.

Some mythologiſts imagine, that the Chimæra was a mountain in Cilicia, whoſe ſummit was infeſted with lions, the middle over-run with goats, and the bottom peſtered with ſerpents. Others ſuppoſe the Chimæra to be a pyrate ſhip, whoſe ſtern bore the figure of a lion, her middle that of a goat, and her prow that of a ſerpent.

CHIMLEIGH, or CHUMLEIGH, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and a fair on Auguſt 2, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Dert, which encompaſſes three parts of it. It is but a ſmall place, and the market is inconſiderable. It is twenty-one miles north north-weſt of Exeter, ſeventeen ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Barnſtable, and one hundred and ninety-three weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 4. 5. W. Lat 51. 0. N.

CHINA, a very large empire, in Aſia, and the moſt eaſtern on that continent. It is bounded on the north by part of Weſtern Tartary, from which it is ſeparated by a prodigious wall, on the weſt by Thibet and Ava, on the eaſt by the Ocean, and on the ſouth by the Chineſe Sea, Laos, and Tong-king, or Tonquin. It is about one thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-one miles from north to ſouth, and one thouſand one hundred and forty from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into fifteen provinces; thoſe of Chenſi, Chanſi, and Petcheli, lie by the ſide of the famous wall that ſeparates China from Tartary. Thoſe of Chantong, Kiangnan, Tchekiang, and Fokien, are ſituated on the coaſt of the Eaſtern Sea. Thoſe of Quangtong, Quangſi, Yunnan, and Setchuen, are the bounds of the eaſt and weſt; and the middle is occupied by Honan, Huguang, Koeitchou, and Kiangſi.

With regard to the ſoil, there is no part of China can be ſaid to be barren; and ſome are ſo fruitful that they bear crops twice a year: though many places owe their fertility to the indefatigable toil of the huſbandmen. However, the mountains are ſo numerous, that with all their care and diligence, they have ſcarce grain enough for the vaſt multitudes of inhabitants. The mountainous provinces are Yunnan, Koeitcheou, Setchuen, and Fokien; as alſo the weſt part of Tche Kiang, and the inland parts of Quangtong and Quangſi. The province of Kiangnan has all the great diſtrict of Hceitcheou, full of exceeding high mountains, which are almoſt uninhabitable. It is alſo the ſame with regard to three parts in four of the provinces of Chenſi and Chanſi.

Near the great river of Kiangſi is ſituated the moſt beautiful part of the whole empire; nothing can be more delightful than thoſe ſpacious plains, which are ſo ſmooth and level, that they ſeem to be the effect of art rather than nature. They abound with cities and large towns, which have the advantage of an infinite number of canals, whoſe water is clear and excellent, and the navigation on them ſafe and pleaſant. Nor is it a ſmall addition to the pleaſure, to behold the vaſt variety of ſtately barks which are continually paſſing backwards and forwards. The fields are cultivated with a care and labour, of which none but the Chineſe are capable. And they are ſo fruitful withal, that in ſeveral places they yield rice twice a year, and frequently wheat and other grain between the two crops.

They have variety of fruit trees, but are not ſo careful of their cultivation as we in Europe; beſides which, they have many unknown in theſe parts. The fig-tree, ſo called by the Portugueſe, is tall, and ſpreads its boughs like a walnut tree. The leaves are large, and of a lively green, which changes in autumn to an agreeable red; the fruit is of the ſize of a middling apple, which when ripe is of a bright yellow. Beſides the lemons, oranges, and citrons, which were many years ago brought into Europe, they have the litchi, of the ſize of a date, which when dry becomes wrinkled, like common prunes. The long-yen, or dragon's-eye, is round, with a yellowiſh rind, a white pulp, and a tartiſh taſte. They have a fruit ſomewhat like an olive, which they cauſe to fall off the tree by boring a hole in the body of it, and then ſtopping it up. They have a ſort of pepper uſed by the common people only, which is ſo hot, that they can employ nothing but the outſide. Another tree produces a fruit like peas, which have the pod, ſhape, and taſte, all like them. It is tall, with ſpreading branches. The varniſh tree is low, with a whitiſh bark, and a leaf like a cherry-tree. The gum which drops from it is the varniſh ſo highly eſteemed by artificers. Another ſort of varniſh is ſqueezed from the nut of a tree exactly like the walnut-tree. It is uſed to preſerve wood from the bad effects of rain. They have both poiſonous qualities. The tallow-tree is as high as a cherry-tree: when the fruit is ripe it opens in the middle, and diſcovers a pulp like tallow, of which they make candles. The white-wax-tree is not ſo tall as the former, and has a whitiſh bark. The wax is made by a worm, which fixes to the leaves, and forms a comb much ſmaller than the honey-comb. It is hard and bright, and of greater value than bees wax. The bamboe is common in the Eaſt Indies, and is mentioned only on account of the uſe they put it to, which is the making of paper. For when it is very old, they boil it to a paſte, and make paper with it of different kinds. The timber of the tree called nanmon is uſed in all ſtructures, which they intend ſhould laſt a long while. Another wood is of a reddiſh black, with beautiful veins. This ſerves to make cabinets. The iron wood for ſtrength, firmneſs, and weight, gives place to none. The tree is as large as an oak, and ſerves the Chineſe to make anchors with.

Tea of every kind is well known in Europe. The green tea grows on a mountain of Kiangnan, in the latitude of twenty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes. The ſhrub on which it grows would run up to the height of ſeven or eight feet, if not prevented; but as they gather none but the leaves of young trees, they are renewed every four or five years. The flower is white, with five petala placed in a ring, which, falling off, leave a berry like a nut, not ill taſted. The bohea tea grows on a mountain in the province of Fokien, in twenty-ſeven degrees forty-eight minutes of latitude. Its ſoil is light whitiſh and ſandy, and the tree differs from the former in having the leaves more ſhort, round, and of a browniſh colour. The firſt tender leaves of this ſhrub are reſerved for the emperor's uſe, and for preſents. The flowers of this tea are of an exceſſive price. There are other ſorts of tea which ſeem to derive their difference from the ſoil in which they grow.

Another tree bears a fruit which yields an excellent oil. It is not unlike the bohea tea ſhrub, but larger. The flowering trees

trees and ſhrubs are very numerous, as well odoriferous as otherwiſe. The principal medicinal plant brought to us is rhubarb, which grows in the provinces of Setchuen and Chenſi. This root is whitiſh within when freſh, but when dry it aſſumes the colour that we ſee it of. The ginſeng, of which the Jeſuits told ſuch wonders, is now found in Maryland, and is ſent into the Weſt Indies. But, after trial, I can find nothing of its extraordinary virtues ſo much boaſted of.

The animals of the mountains are not well known; however, the Chineſe talk of a man-ape, which we ſuppoſe is only a large baboon. They have likewiſe their man-bear, and their ſtag-horſe, of which we know nothing but the names. Their parrots are like thoſe of America; but the golden-fowl is an extraordinary bird. The plumage is of a very bright red and yellow, with a fine tuft on the head. There is a great variety of colours in the wings, and the tail is very prettily ſhaded. The fleſh is more delicious than that of a pheaſant, inſomuch that there is no bird in thoſe parts more deſirable than this. Their birds of prey have nothing very uncommon. They have very large butterflies, of a wonderful beauty, which never fly about but in the night.

It is ſaid that they have mines of ſilver and gold, but they are not opened. However, they have mines of iron, copper, tin, and coals; but what the Jeſuits call white tin, is what is known in England by the name of zinc, and is only a ſemi-metal. Beſides theſe they have lapis lazuli, a ſort of jaſper, ſmall rubies, rock-cryſtal, and quarries of marble. But they make no other uſe of this laſt than to build bridges and triumphal arches; and theſe they adorn with the figures of men, birds, and feſtoons of flowers. The pillars of them are very inartificial, without chapiters and cornices.

The bridges are ſupported by large ſtone piers, capable of reſiſting the rapidity of the ſtream, and bearing the weight of the arches, which are wide enough for large veſſels to paſs through. The moſt remarkable of theſe is erected over an arm of the ſea, and is ſupported by two hundred and fifty-two ſtrong piers; all the ſtones are of the ſame ſize, as well thoſe which are laid from pier to pier, as thoſe which are croſsways; inſomuch that it is difficult to conceive how ſtones of ſuch an enormous bulk could be placed in the manner they are, or even raiſed on the high piers on which they lie.

The great river Yang-tſe-kiang traverſes China from weſt to eaſt, and is joined by the Pe-ho, which runs from Peking towards the ſouth, through the famous artificial canal, by which means there is a communication maintained between the remoteſt provinces. Where there is no danger of damaging the grand canal, there are ſmall ones cut into it, for the more eaſy carriage of all ſorts of commodities, which render the number of boats and veſſels ſo great, that it is ſcarce conceivable.

In China there are one hundred and ſeventy-three tribunals or juriſdictions, immediately ſubject to the general officers and governors of every province; as alſo one thouſand four hundred and eight inferior tribunals or ſubaltern juriſdictions, which depend immediately on the officers called Tchi Fou. The officers of all kinds are choſen and preferred according to their proficiency in the ſciences, which are chiefly morality, hiſtory, and aſtronomy, wherein they take their degrees, ſo that in ſome ſort it may be called a government of literati or learned men.

The number of the Chineſe is reckoned to be ſixty millions, beſides women and children under twenty years old, beſides thirteen thouſand ſix hundred and forty-ſeven civil magiſtrates, and ninety thouſand literati, out of which the magiſtrates are choſen. Likewiſe there are one million of Mahommedans, eighteen thouſand five hundred and twenty military magiſtrates, one million of pagan prieſts, monks, and nuns, and ſeven hundred thouſand ſoldiers, that are not reckoned into the number. If you will believe the Jeſuits there is not ſuch another people in the world as the Chineſe for good nature, honeſty, and civility; but experience has ſhewn the contrary in ſeveral inſtances; and I think the character given of them by Mr. Walter in commodore, late lord, Anſon's Voyage, will beſt ſhow what theſe people really are. "That the Chineſe, ſays the "writer, are a very ingenious and induſtrious people, is "ſufficiently evinced from the great number of curious ma"nufactures eſtabliſhed among them, and which are "eagerly ſought for by the moſt diſtant nations; but tho' "their ſkill in the handycraft arts ſeems to be the moſt va"luable qualification of theſe people, yet their talents "therein are only of the ſecond rate kind; for they are "much out-done by the Japaneſe, in thoſe manufactures "which are common to both countries; and they are, in "numerous inſtances, incapable of rivalling the mechanic "dexterity of the Europeans. Indeed, their principal ex"cellency ſeems to be imitation; and they accordingly la"bour under that poverty of genius which conſtantly at"tends all ſervile imitators. This is moſt conſpicuous in "works that require great truth and accuracy, as in clocks; "watches, fire-arms, &c. For in all theſe, though they "can copy the different parts, and can form ſome reſem"blance of the whole, yet they never could arrive at ſuch "a juſtneſs in their fabric, as was neceſſary to produce the "deſired effect. If we paſs from thoſe employed in ma"nufactures to artiſts of a ſuperior claſs, as painters, ſta"tuaries, &c. in theſe matters they ſeem to be ſtill more "defective; their painters, though very numerous, and "in great eſteem, rarely ſucceeding in the drawing and "colouring of human figures, or in the grouping of large "compoſitions; and though in flowers and birds their "performances are much more admired, yet even in theſe "ſome part of their merit is rather to be imputed to the na"tive brightneſs and excellency of their colours, than to the "ſkill of the painter; ſince it is very unuſual to ſee the "light and ſhade juſtly and naturally handled, or to find "that eaſe and grace in the drawing, which are to be met "with in the works of European artiſts. In ſhort, there is "a ſtiffneſs and minuteneſs in moſt of the Chineſe pro"ductions which are extremely diſpleaſing; and it may "perhaps be truly aſſerted, that theſe defects in their arts "are entirely owing to the peculiar turn of the people, "among whom nothing great or ſpirited is to be met "with.

"If we examine the Chineſe literature (taking our accounts "from the writers who have endeavoured to repreſent it in "the moſt favourable light) we ſhall find that on this head "their obſtinacy and abſurdity are moſt wonderful; ſince, "though for many ages they have been ſurrounded by na"tions, to whom the uſe of letters was very familiar, yet "they, the Chineſe alone, have hitherto neglected to avail "themſelves of that almoſt divine invention, and have con"tinued to adhere to the rude and inartificial method of re"preſenting words by arbitrary marks; a method which "neceſſarily renders the number of their characters too "great for human memory to manage, makes writing an "art that requires prodigious application, and in which "no man can be otherwiſe than partially ſkilled; whilſt "all reading, and underſtanding what is written, is at"tended with infinite obſcurity and confuſion; as the con"nexion between theſe marks and the words they repre"ſent cannot be retained in books, but muſt be delivered "from age to age by oral tradition. And how uncertain "this muſt prove in ſuch a complicated ſubject is ſuffi"ciently obvious, to thoſe who have attended to the varia"tion which all verbal relations undergo, when they are "tranſmitted through three or four hands only.

"However, we are told by many of the miſſionaris, that "though the ſkill of the Chineſe in ſcience is confeſſedly "much inferior to that of the Europeans; yet the morality "and juſtice taught and practiſed by them are moſt exem"plary; ſo that, from the deſcription given by ſome of "theſe good fathers, one ſhould be induced to believe, "that the whole empire was a well governed affectionate "family; where the only conteſts were, who ſhould exert "the moſt humanity and ſocial virtue. But our preceding "relation of the magiſtrates, merchants, and tradeſmen at "Canton, ſufficiently refutes the Jeſuitical fictions. Be"ſides, as to their theories of morality, if we may judge "from the ſpecimens exhibited in the works of the miſſion"aries, we ſhall find them frequently employed in recom"mending ridiculous attachments to certain frivolous "points, inſtead of diſcuſſing the proper criterion of hu"man actions, and regulating the general conduct of man"kind to one another, on reaſonable and equitable prin"ciples. Indeed, the only pretenſions of the Chineſe to a "more refined morality than their neighbours, is founded, "not on their integrity and beneficence, but ſolely on the "affected evenneſs of their demeanor, and their conſtant "attention to ſuppreſs all ſymptoms of paſſion and violence. "But it muſt be conſidered that hypocriſy and fraud are "not leſs miſchievous to the general intereſts of mankind, "than impetuoſity and vehemence of temper: ſince theſe, "though uſually liable to the imputation of imprudence, "do not exclude ſincerity, benevolence, reſolution, nor "many other laudable qualities. And, perhaps, if this "matter was examined to the bottom, it would appear "that the calm and patient turn of the Chineſe, which diſ"tinguiſhes this nation from all others, is in reality the "ſource of the moſt exceptionable part of their character; "for it has been often obſerved by thoſe who have attended "to the nature of mankind, that it is difficult to curb the "more robuſt and violent paſſions, without augmenting "at the ſame time the force of the ſelfiſh ones; ſo that the "timidity, diſſimulation, and diſhoneſty of the Chineſe, "may, in ſome ſort, be owing to the compoſure and ex"ternal decency ſo univerſally prevailing in that empire.

"With regard to the government, it is plain from their "tranſactions with Mr. Anſon, that their magiſtrates are "corrupt, their people thieviſh, and their tribunals venal.

" Nor is the conſtitution of the empire, or the general or-
" der of the ſtate, leſs liable to exception; ſince that form
" of government which does not in the firſt place provide
" for the ſecurity of the public, againſt the enterprizes of
" foreign powers, is certainly a moſt defective inſtitution;
" and yet this populous, this rich, this extenſive country,
" ſo pompouſly celebrated for its refined wiſdom and po-
" licy, was conquered about an age ſince, by a handful of
" Tartars; and even now, through the cowardice of the
" inhabitants, and the want of proper military regulations,
" it continues expoſed, not only to the attempt of any po-
" tent ſtate, but to the ravages of every petty invader."

The Chineſe are generally of a moderate ſtature, and are fond of corpulency; have broad faces, black hair, thin beards, ſmall black eyes, and ſhort noſes. They formerly wore their own hair, tyed in a bundle on the top of their heads; but the Tartars, to their great mortification, will not now permit them to wear more than one lock. Their complexion is tawny in the ſouth parts, but in the north they are tolerably clear. The women are remarkable for their little feet, which are made ſo by being bound hard when children, and thus kept from growing. The men wear a cap on their heads, in ſhape like a bell, which does not come ſo low as their ears; and on their bodies a veſt tyed with a ſaſh, over which they put a looſe gown, with wide ſhort ſleeves, which does not hang ſo low as the veſt. On their legs they have ſilk boots, quilted with cotton. In the ſouthern parts, when they are at home, they throw off all their dreſs but a pair of drawers, and appear as naked as the common people about the ſtreets. The women have nothing on their heads, but wear their hair in a roll, faſtened with a bodkin; the reſt is divided into two locks, which fall down on the neck. They wear a veſt and gown as the men do, but the ſleeves are very wide and long. They have embroidered ſilk ſhoes, in which they ſtrangely hobble along, which prevents their gadding abroad. The men wear fans when they appear abroad.

Their language has not the leaſt affinity with any other; for, contrary to all others in the world, it conſiſts only of monoſyllables. They have no letters, but have a peculiar mark or character for every word; theſe are about eighty thouſand in number, and have different ſignifications according as they are pronounced.

Their forms of ſalutation are very ceremonious, as well as their viſits, and would be thought very diſagreeable and tedious in theſe parts of the world; and yet they never pull off their caps, for they reckon it a great indecency to ſhow their head. The Tartars, when they marry, are all for high blood, at leaſt they will not take a wife beneath themſelves, but the Chineſe value nothing ſo much as beauty. They both have, or may have, more wives than one, and they make great feaſting when one of them is taken home.

Their common diet is rice, pulſe, roots, and garden-ſtuff, and as for animals there are none that come amiſs, nor do they ſcruple, but are rather fond of any creature that dies naturally. Dogs are eſteemed as a great dainty, and they have butchers that deal in dogs-fleſh only. Horſe-fleſh is alſo very much liked, which is no wonder, ſince they have ſo many Tartars among them, who were always famous for uſing that diet. Cats, ſnakes, rats, frogs, &c. when they can get them, go down very freely. They uſe neither cloth, napkins, knives, forks, or ſpoons, but two little ebony or other wooden ſticks, with which they take up their meat very dextrouſly. At an entertainment every perſon almoſt has a little lacquered table to himſelf, in which is ſet his meat and rice, in little china diſhes and ſaucers; however, ſometimes they make uſe of plate. Tea is their principal liquor, for wine they have none, though the country abounds in fine grapes. But they have ſtrong liquors made with rice and wheat. Their meat is generally eaten cold, and their liquors drank hot.

The prevailing religion is idolatry or paganiſm, of which there are three ſects; the firſt is that of Li Laokum, who lived, as they affirm, above five hundred years before Chriſt. He taught that God was corporeal, and had many ſubordinate deities under his government. The ſecond ſect is that of the learned, who are the diſciples of the ſo much celebrated Confucius, who left many admirable precepts of morality, and inſtructed the people in philoſophy. He ſpeaks of God as of a moſt pure and perfect principle, the fountain and eſſence of all beings; and though we are told he prohibited idolatry, he has temples and images erected to him, and is worſhiped with the profoundeſt adoration. There is a third ſect much more numerous than either of the former, who worſhip the idol Fo, whom they ſtyle the only god of the world. This idol was imported from India, about thirty-two years after the death of our Saviour. His prieſts, the Bonzes, teach ſeveral moral precepts; and that there is a ſtate of rewards and puniſhments after this life. They alſo teach that it is unlawful to kill any living creature, or to drink wine. They live in a great deal of ſeeming ſanctity, and perform voluntary penances, ſome of which ſeem to be very ſevere and dangerous. They likewiſe exhort the people to build temples, to entertain and nouriſh the prieſts, to perform the penances which they enjoin, and threaten them if they fail in obſerving theſe precepts, with the greateſt torments after death, or that their ſoul ſhall animate ſome vile animal, or beaſt of burthen. They have ſome thouſands of idols in the temples, beſides a great number in all public buildings, in the ſtreets, ſhips, and other places. However, ſome of the Chineſe deſpiſe them, and affirm they are incapable of doing either good or harm. The government requires a profound ſubmiſſion of children to their parents; which is ſo ſtrictly obſerved, that they even make ſtatues of their anceſtors, and worſhip them in their houſes. They are likewiſe enjoined by law to ſhow a great deal of civility one to another, which renders them great formaliſts, and lays the foundation of much hypocriſy.

The emperor being a deſcendant of the Tartars, follows the idolatry of this nation, which does not differ much from that of the Chineſe, except that they worſhip a living man, whom they ſtyle the Great Lama. They give him the name of the Eternal Father, and the whole nation of Thibet, as well as the Eaſtern Tartars, have a great veneration for him. He is ſhewn in a dark place in his palace, by the light of lamps. This country abounds with idol temples, which ſtand without the city gates, or in ſolitary places, where travellers are accommodated by the prieſts with lodging and proviſions. Near every temple generally ſtands a tower, erected in memory of ſome ſaint or hero.

The Jeſuits who ſurveyed the empire, ſay there are one thouſand five hundred and eighty-one cities, whereof one hundred and ſeventy-three are of the firſt rank, two hundred and thirty-five of the ſecond, and one thouſand one hundred and ſeventy-three of the third, beſides innumerable leſſer towns and villages, many as large as cities; two thouſand eight hundred and twenty-one fortified places and citadels, beſides three thouſand forts on both ſides the great wall, and three thouſand towers for the watch and centuries. All the cities throughout the empire are nearly alike, being chiefly ſquare, and ſurrounded with high walls with towers, and ſometimes ſurrounded with ditches. There are likewiſe towers within the walls, ſometimes nine ſtories high; triumphal arches in the ſtreets, and idol temples; as alſo ſtructures, erected to the memory of famous men, and of thoſe who have done important ſervices to the ſtate. Add to theſe ſome pretty large ſquares, and long ſtreets, with houſes on each ſide, which are only a ground floor, with ſhops, adorned with china ware and japanned work. Before the door is a pedeſtal, on which is fixed a board ſeven or eight feet high, either painted or gilt, and contains the names of the goods which are ſold within. Joining to this is a long pole, with a ſign on the top, or ſomething intended for one, but not at all like ours, for they are only ſlight diſtinctions of different forms. This double row of poles make a colonnade, the perſpective of which is pretty enough.

The trade of China conſiſts in gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, porcelain or China ware, ſilks, cotton, ſpice, rhubarb, and other goods, teas, varniſhed works, and the like. The trade of the provinces between each other is ſo very great, that they ſtand in little need of foreign commerce.

The great wall is a very remarkable work, and is ſaid to be built near two thouſand years ago, to prevent the inva-ſions of the Tartars. It is one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy miles long, from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and broad enough for five or ſix horſemen to travel on a breaſt. The other public works are the great canal, which extends nine hundred miles, quite through the empire, from Canton to Peking, and is crowded with a vaſt number of barks and boats. They reckon three hundred and thirty-one remarkable bridges, one thouſand one hundred and fifty-nine towers and triumphal arches, erected to the memory of kings and eminent men; two hundred and ſeventy-two famous libraries, ſeven hundred and nine built in honour of their anceſtors, ſix hundred and eighty-eight ſepulchres, of ſingular architecture; thirty-two palaces of the viceroys; and thirteen thouſand ſix hundred and forty-ſeven of the magiſtrates and officers.

With regard to their funerals, people of condition cauſe their tombs to be built, and their coffins to be provided in their life-time; and there are few families of note that have not particular burying places, whither they are brought, though they die at never ſo great a diſtance from home. But they are never buried within the walls of a city, nor is the corpſe of a perſon who dies in the country ever ſuffered to be brought into a town. The ſepulchres of great men are generally built in mountains and ſolitary places, far from towns, and are often ſtately ſtructures, that appear at a diſtance like palaces.

CHINCHURA, a Dutch factory in India, ſeated on the Ganges. It is large, and is ſurrounded with high brick walls,

walls, and the factors have a great many good houſes, ſtanding pleaſantly on the river ſide, with each a pretty garden. Chinchura is a mile in length, and as much in breadth, and is wholly under the government of the Dutch. It is well inhabited both by the natives and Armenians.

CHINEY, a town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the confines of the biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated on the river Semoy, twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Namur. Long. 5. 2. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

CHINILADAN, king of Aſſyria, ſucceeded Saoſduchin, about the ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeventh year before the birth of Chriſt. He defeated and killed Phraortes; but Cyaxares, the ſon and ſucceſſor of that prince, beſieged Nineveh, when, as he was upon the point of taking it, Chiniladan burnt himſelf in his palace, about the ſix hundred and twenty-ſixth year before the Chriſtian æra.

Some authors confound Chiniladan with Sardanapalis; but others, with the appearance of greater probability, think him the ſame as Nebuchodonoſer.

CHINON, a town of France, in the territory of Touraine, ſeated on the river Vienne, in a fertile and agreeable country, ten miles north of Richlieu, twenty-three ſouth-weſt of Tours, and one hundred and fifty ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 18. E. Lat. 47. 12. N.

CHIONE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Dædalion, Being careſſed both by Apollo and Mercury, ſhe bore twins. Philamon the ſon of Apollo, who became a famous muſician, and Autolycus the ſon of Mercury, who was a ſkilful juggler or cheat: but boaſting of her ſhame, and preferring the ſuppoſed honour of being miſtreſs to two deities to the modeſty of Diana, that goddeſs pierced her tongue with an arrow.

CHIOURLIC, a town of Romania, in Turky in Europe, with a Greek biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, between Adrianople and Conſtantinople, fifty miles north-weſt of the former, and ſixty-three ſouth-eaſt of the latter. Long. 27. 47. E. Lat. 41. 18. N.

CHIOZZA, or CHIOGGIA, a town in the ſtate of Venice, in an iſland near the Lagunes, with a podeſta and a biſhop's ſee; as alſo a port with a fortreſs. A great part of the ſalt is made here which is conſumed in the Venetian dominions. It is fifteen miles ſouth of Venice, and twenty-three ſouth-eaſt of Padua. Long. 12. 23. E. Lat. 45. 17. N.

CHIPPENHAM, a town in Wiltſhire, with a good market on Saturdays, ſeated on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge with ſix arches. It ſends two members to parliament, elected by the burgage-holders. It is governed by a bailiff and burgeſſes, who are twelve in number, and the members are returned by the bailiff. Its chief manufacture is in cloth. Its fairs are on May 6, June 11, October 18, and November 30, all for horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, horſes, and cheeſe. It is twenty-one miles eaſt of Briſtol, and ninety-four weſt of London. Long. 2. 12. W. Lat. 51. 25. N.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is governed by two bailiffs, with other under-officers. The fairs are on March 7, May 6, the laſt Friday in May, July 18, September 4, November 8, and the laſt Friday in November for horſes, cows, ſheep, lambs, leather, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on a dry ſoil, on the ſide of a hill, near a ſmall rivulet, and is a ſtraggling town, except about the market-place, which is pretty compact. It is twenty miles north-north-weſt of Oxford; fifteen north-weſt of Banbury, and ſeventy four weſt-north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat. 51. 53. N.

CHIPPING ONGAR, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on September 30, for ſmall wares. It is a ſmall town, but is well ſituated, ten miles weſt of Chelmsford; eleven north of Rumford, and twenty-four north-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 20. E. Lat. 51. 42. N.

CHIPPING SODBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, which has a great market on Thurſdays for corn and cheeſe; and two fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheeſe, and pedlar's ware. It is ſeated in a bottom near the downs, on the road from Briſtol to Cirenceſter, and is twelve miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Briſtol; twenty-three weſt-ſouth-weſt of Cirenceſter, and one hundred and eleven weſt of London. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat 51. 53. N.

CHIRAC (PETER) a celebrated French phyſician, born at Conques in Rouergue in 1650. He was an only ſon; but the fortune of his parents being very ſmall, he reſolved to become a prieſt, thinking that ſtation abſolutely neceſſary for his ſupport; and went to Montpellier to continue his ſtudies. M. Chicoineau, chancellor and judge of that univerſity in the year 1678, entruſted him with the education of his two ſons, and at length engaged him to apply to medicine, from his conſidering him, even at that time, an able phyſician, and that his genius was bent for that ſtudy. Chirac became a member of that faculty at Montpellier, and taught there during five years the different branches of phyſic. He at length began to practiſe, and took for his model M. Barbeyrac, who then held the firſt rank among the phyſicians of Montpellier. In 1692 he was phyſician to the army in Roufillon. Some years after he became profeſſor of Medicine at Montpellier, and had two diſputes which made great noiſe; one on the acid of the blood, with M. Vieuſſens, a celebrated phyſician of Montpellier; and the other on the ſtructure of the hair, with M. Sorazzi, an Italian phyſician. In 1706 he accompanied the duke of Orleans into Italy, and the next year into Spain. At his return he ſettled at Paris, and was immediately much ſought after, though there was nothing in his exterior form, or in his diſcourſe, of what frequently brings phyſicians into buſineſs. M. Homberg dying in 1715, Chirac became firſt phyſician to the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom. The next year he was made a free aſſociate of the academy of ſciences, and in 1718 became ſuperintendant of the king's gardens. In 1728 the king granted him letters of nobility; and in 1730 the place of his firſt phyſician. He died on the eleventh of March, 1732, at eighty-two years of age, after having declared that he ſhould not recover from his diſeaſe. Chirac was extremely well ſkilled in anatomy, and left thirty-thouſand livres to the univerſity of Montpellier, for founding two chairs for that ſcience. He alſo ſet a great value on ſurgery, and ſometimes practiſed it himſelf. He acquired great honour by the cure of the epidemical diſeaſe, which prevailed at Rochefort, under the name of the Malady of Sion. The duke of Orleans being dangerouſly wounded in the wriſt, at the ſiege of Turin, was on the point of loſing his arm; but M. Chirac imagined that it might be ſaved by putting it into the mineral waters of Balaruc, on which they were inſtantly ſent for, and this ſimple remedy produced a perfect and ſpeedy cure. Chirac has given a hiſtory of this caſe in a long diſſertation, in form of a theſis upon wounds, which is the only work he is known to have printed.

CHIRLANDAIO (DOMENICO) of Florence, was at firſt a goldſmith, but employing himſelf more in deſigning than in working at his trade, at length applied himſelf entirely to painting, and became a great maſter. His reputation, however is not ſo much fixed by his own works, as by his having Michael Angelo for his diſciple. He died in 1493, at forty-four years of age, and had three ſons, who were all painters, viz. David, Benedict, and Rhodolph.

CHIRON, in fabulous hiſtory, a famous centaur, who was the ſon of Saturn and Phillyris, lived in the mountains, and delighted in hunting; where obtaining the knowledge of the virtues of plants, he became one of the greateſt phyſicians of his time. He taught this ſcience to Eſculapius, and was afterwards governor to Achilles, whom he fed with the marrow of lions and wild boars, in order to render him ſtrong and courageous. But being wounded by Hercules with an arrow, which he by accident dropt upon his foot, he begged of the gods to put an end to his life, on which Jupiter placed him in the heavens, where he forms one of the ſigns of the zodiac, under the name of Sagittarius.

CHITOR, a province of the empire of the mogul, is ſeated between Malvay and Guzur, and had formerly its own rajas, a ſort of kings. Chitor, its capital town, is almoſt ruined, but it has a good caſtle, which is a priſon for great men who have committed any flight crime. Long. 75. 58. E. Lat. 23. 30. N.

CHIVAS, a ſtrong town in Piedmont, ſubject to the king of Sardinia, was taken by the French in 1705, but the allies retook it the next year. It is ſeated ſo advantageouſly on the river Po, that the maſter of it has the key of Turin and Lombardy. It is thirteen miles north-eaſt of Turin. Lat. 45. 3. N.

CHIUSI, a town of Tuſcany in the Sienneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is but poorly peopled, on account of its bad air. Long. 13. 12. E. Lat. 43. 0. N.

CHOCZIM or CHOTZIM, a town of Moldavia, on the river Nieſter, near the frontiers of Poland. It is remarkable for two victories which the Poles gained over the Turks near this place. The firſt was in 1621, and the ſecond in 1674. It was beſieged by thirty thouſand Ruſſians in 1739, who took it, though there was a garriſon of nineteen thouſand men, but was reſtored back by treaty. It is well fortified, has ſeveral mines and eighty pieces of cannon. It is now in the hands of the Ruſſians. Long. 27. 15. E Lat 48. 50. N.

CHOISEUL (CÆSAR DE) duke, peer, and marſhal of France, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral ſieges and battles: was made marſhal of France in 1645. gained the battle of Trancheron in 1648, and that of Rethel in 1650. He died at Paris on the 23d of December 1675.

CHOISEUL (GILBERT) a learned French biſhop in the ſeventeenth century. He was received doctor of the Sorbonne in 1640, and nominated to the biſhopric of Comminges in 1644. When he in a little time changed the face of his dio-

dioceſe, by promoting piety and morality; and applied himſelf with indefatigable induſtry to the inſtruction of the people, and removing the wants of the poor. In 1670 he obtained the biſhopric of Tournai, where he was not leſs beloved by the people than at Comminges. He had a great concern in the eccleſiaſtical affairs of his time, and wrote ſeveral books, the principal of which is intitled *Memoires touchant la Religion*, in three volumes, duodecimo. He died at Paris, in 1689, at ſeventy-ſix years of age.

CHOISI (FRANCIS TIMOLEON DE) dean of the cathedral of Bayeux, and one of the forty of the French academy, was born at Paris on the 16th of April 1644. In 1685 he was ſent with the chevalier de Chaumont to the king of Siam, and was ordained prieſt in the Indies by the apoſtolical vicar. He wrote a great number of works, in a polite, florid, and eaſy ſtyle; the principal of which are, 1 Four Dialogues on the Immortality of the Soul, &c. an excellent work, which he compoſed in conjunction with M. Dangeau. 2. An Account of a Voyage to Siam. 3. An Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, in eleven volumes quarto. 4. The Life of David, with an Interpretation of the Pſalms. 5. The Life of Solomon; thoſe of St. Lewis, king John, Charles V. Charles VI. &c. He died at Paris on the ſecond of of October, 1724, aged eighty one.

CHOLET, a town of France in Anjou, ſeated on the river Maine with a good caſtle. It is thirty miles from Angers, and one hundred and ſeventy-five ſouth-weſt from Paris. Long. 1. 5. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

CHONAD, a town of Hungary, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Meriſh, thirteen miles eaſt of Segedon. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long. 21. 19. E. Lat. 46. 22. N.

CHOPIN (RENE) a famous civilian born at Bailleul in Anjou in 1537. He was advocate in the parliament of Paris, where he pleaded for a long time with reputation. He at laſt ſhut himſelf up in his cloſet, and compoſed many works, which have been collected together, and printed in ſix volumes folio. He died at Paris on the third of February 1606.

CHORASAN, a northern province of Perſia, ſeated in part to the eaſt of the Caſpian Sea. It is about three hundred and ſixty miles long, and three hundred broad. The chief towns are Heri, or Herat, a large and populous place towards Segeſtan, on the river Heri; Niſhabar, a great city with a ſtrong caſtle, where the Turky ſtones are found; Thus, or Meſhad, a large town, lately deſtroyed by the Uſbeck Tartars; Sarkhas, Neſa, Maru Shahian, and Amu on the river Gihon.

CHOCQUET (LEWIS) a famous French poet, lived towards the middle of the fifteenth century, and was the author of a very extraordinary work, in which the revelation of St. John is put into French verſe, in the dramatic way.

CHORGES, a town of France, in Dauphiné. It was burnt by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is ten miles eaſt of Gap. Long. 6. 35. Lat. 44. 35. N.

CHORIER (NICHOLAS) a famous advocate in the parliament of Grenob'e, was born at Vienne, in Dauphiné in 1609, and died at Grenoble on the 14th of Auguſt 1692, aged eighty three. He publiſhed a general hiſtory of Dauphiné, in two volumes folio, and many other works.

CHOSROES I. ſurnamed the Great, king of Perſia, ſucceeded Cabades, his father, in 531. He concluded a peace with the Romans, but broke it three years after, when he ravaged Meſopotamia and Syria; burnt Antioch, and would have ſerved Apamia in the ſame manner, if Thomas, who was biſhop of that city, had not by his prudence prevented him. Some time after he was conſtrained to raiſe the ſiege of Edeſſa, which did not prevent his obtaining great advantages over Juſtinian and Juſtin; but afterwards being defeated, and his treaſures plundered, he died with vexation in the year 579, and was ſucceeded by Hormiſdas.

CHOSROES II. a famous king of Perſia, aſcended the throne in 591, on his father Homiſdas being confined in priſon by his ſubjects. Choſroes treated him at firſt with humanity; but at length exaſperated at his menaces, inhumanly cauſed him to be caned to death. The Perſians, offended at this cruel parricide, obliged him to ſeek his ſafety in flight, when not knowing where to go, he ſuffered his horſe to carry him whither he pleaſed, on which he went to a city belonging to the Romans. The emperor Mauritius received him very kindly, and reſtored him again to his kingdom. After that emperor's death Choſroes marched againſt Phocas, his murderer, ravaged all the Eaſt, and and made himſelf maſter of Phœnicia, Paleſtine, Armenia, and Cappadocia. He refuſed a peace to the emperor Heraclius, who, in 610, had put Phocas to death; he took Jeruſalem in 615, and afterwards paſſed into Africa, conquered Lybia and Egypt, and rendered himſelf maſter of Carthage. Heraclius a ſecond time demanded a peace, which Choſroes refuſed to grant him on any other condition, but that he and his people ſhould forſake the Chriſtian religion. At this demand, the emperor being filled with indignation, reſumed his courage, marched againſt him in 622, defeated, and put him to flight. In ſhort, Siroes, his eldeſt ſon, whom he had deprived of the crown, to give it to his younger brother, put him in priſon, and ſuffered him to die of hunger, in the year 628.

Choſroes was fond of learning, and learned men; and made a great progreſs in philoſophy. It is ſaid that he was better acquainted with Ariſtotle, than Demoſthenes was with Thucidydes.

CHOUET (JOHN ROBERT) a learned philoſopher, and one of the moſt celebrated magiſtrates of Geneva, where he was born; was the firſt who taught Des Cartes's philoſophy at Saumur. He was recalled to Geneva in 1669, where he taught with application, and at length became counſellor and ſecretary of ſtate, and compoſed a hiſtory of that republic. He died on the 17th of September, 1731, aged eighty-nine. His works have not yet been printed.

CHOWARAZM, a country in Aſia, bounded on the ſouth by the province of Chorаſan, in Perſia, on the north by part of Great Tartary, on the weſt by the Caſpian ſea, and on the eaſt by Bokaria. It is four hundred and forty miles long from ſouth to north, and three hundred and forty from eaſt to weſt. It conſiſts moſtly of wide extended plains, ſome of which are barren, but others afford excellent paſture. In ſome parts there are vines, of which they make good wine. The country was full of good towns before it fell into the hands of the Tartars. The chief rivers are the Amou or Gihon, the Khieſe, and the Sire or Sihun, which fall into the lake Aral. All the former geographers ſuppoſed theſe rivers entered into the Caſpian ſea. Urgentz or Kornani was formerly the capital, but is now greatly reduced. It was four miles in circumference, and was ſurrounded with mud walls, and the houſes were made of clay or earth. The great ſtreet, in which the bazar or market ſtands, is covered over as in the other towns in theſe parts. There is no graſs hereabouts, but a ſort of heath, on which the cattle feed. The Tartars in the diſtrict of this town live in the open fields, roving about from place to place for conveniency of paſture to feed their camels, horſes, and ſheep. They have no bread, but live upon fleſh, chiefly that of horſes, and they drink mare's milk, which they manage ſo as to render it intoxicating. The other towns are Chajuk, Kaht, Haſaraſb, and Wazir, which are now wretched places. Mangiſlave is a ſecure port, on the north-eaſt of the Caſpian ſea.

Beſides the people already mentioned, called Turkomans, there are the Sarts, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live by their cattle and huſbandry; as alſo the Uſbecks, who ſubſiſt upon rapine and plunder. Chowarazm was a kingdom, but at preſent it is a province to Perſia, if it was not loſt during the late troubles. Their religion is the Mahommedan, if they have any at all, for it is obſerved in a very looſe manner.

CHRAMNE, the natural ſon of Clotaire I. revolted againſt his father, and made a league with the count of Brittany; but Clotaire gave him battle, defeated him, and burnt this rebellious ſon, with his family, in a cabin where they had ſheltered themſelves, in the year 560.

CHRETIEN, or CHRISTIAN (FLORENT) in Latin, *Quintus Septimus Florens Chriſtianus*, a learned writer, in the ſixteenth century, born at Orleans. He took the name of *Quintus* from his being his father's fifth child, and *Septimus* from his being born in the ſeventh month of his mother's pregnancy. He underſtood the languages, was well verſed in polite learning, and was made preceptor to Henry IV. whom he educated in the proteſtant religion. He wrote ſeveral works in verſe and proſe, and died in 1596, aged fifty-ſix.

CHRISTCHURCH, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Mondays, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Stour, near the ſea. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, a recorder, and common-council, and ſends two members to parliament. The fairs are on the Thurſday after Trinity-Sunday and October 17, for horſes and bullocks. It is thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Wincheſter, and one hundred and three weſt ſouth-weſt from London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 50. 46. N.

CHRISTIANA, a province of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, ſeated near the ſea, at a ſmall diſtance from the caſtle of Aggerhuys, and near a good caſtle which defends it. The Swedes once became maſters of the town, but they could not take the caſtle. The principal court of juſtice for the whole kingdom is kept here, and it is likewiſe a biſhop's ſee. It is one hundred miles north of Gottenburg, and ſubject to Denmark. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 59. 50. N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, ſeated on the frontiers between Bleking and Schorren. It was declared to belong to the latter, in 1719. It is a very fine town, with a magnificent church, handſome bridges, and a cuſtom-

cuſtom-houſe: but its fortifications are fallen to ruin. It was built by the Danes, but ceded to the Swedes in 1660. The port is ten miles from the town, near Ahuys. Long. 14. 30. E. Lat. 56. 2. N.

CHRISTIERN, or CHRISTIAN I. king of Denmark, originally count of Oldenburg, was advanced to the throne by the ſtates of Denmark, on the death of Chriſtopher of Bavaria, in 1448, and immediately laid claim to the crowns of Sweden and Norway, but his pretenſions to the former were oppoſed with great courage and reſolution by the great marſhal Canutſon, who awakening the ancient averſion of the Swedes to the Daniſh government, the royal dignity was conferred upon him, to reward the zeal he had ſhewn for the intereſt of his country; but diſobliging the Swediſh biſhops, they took arms againſt him, and cauſed Chriſtiern I. to be proclaimed king of Sweden, in Stockholm. This occaſioned a war, which laſted ſeveral years, and which ended in Chriſtiern's being excluded from the crown of Sweden, and the reſtoration of Canutſon. Chriſtiern was admired by the Danes for his prudence and humility, and died in 1481.

CHRISTIERN, or CHRISTIAN II. king of Denmark, ſurnamed the Cruel, and the Nero of the North, was born in 1481, and ſucceeded John his father in 1513. He was of a ſullen, fierce, and untractable temper; his courage ſeemed to proceed from an ungovernable fury, and he appeared only to make war that he might feed his eyes with the bloody horrors of death. He attempted, but without ſucceſs, to recover Greenland, which his predeceſſors had loſt. He at length aſpired to the throne of Sweden, which was then governed by Steno, under the title of adminiſtrator, who, oppoſing the biſhops on account of their taking arms in defence of Chriſtiern, they cauſed him to be excommunicated. In 1581 Chriſtiern inveſted Stockholm, but was obliged to raiſe the ſiege; after which, his fleet being detained by contrary winds, a mortality broke out amongſt the ſoldiers on board, and the want of proviſions was ſo great, that the king himſelf was in danger of periſhing. To deliver himſelf from ſo miſerable a condition, he ſent to propoſe a truce for ſome days, with the adminiſtrator, and to inſinuate that this truce might be changed to an eternal peace between the two nations; but though the adminiſtrator knew that he might eaſily complete his victory by ſtarving the enemy, he inſtantly conſented to the truce, and generouſly ſent boats laden with proviſions, for the uſe of the king and navy. Chriſtiern now finding that the adminiſtrator was extremely deſirous of a peace, hoped to have an opportunity of ſeizing his perſon; and pretending to be overcome by his generoſity, propoſed an interview on board the fleet, in order to treat about a peace; but finding that the ſenate would not permit the adminiſtrator to hazard his ſafety by going on board, he propoſed an interview in the city of Stockholm, offering to repair thither with ſome of his council, provided Guſtavus and ſix other lords, whom he mentioned, ſhould be delivered as hoſtages for the ſecurity of his perſon, to which the ſenate conſented. But Guſtavus and the other hoſtages no ſooner appeared on the ſhore, than they were encompaſſed by a conſiderable number of officers, who advanced to ſalute them, and ſurrounded by ſoldiers in the diſguiſe of mariners, when the admiral importunately perſuading them to go in his boat to ſalute the king before he landed, they finding that it would be better to comply than make an uſeleſs reſiſtance, went on board, but no ſooner appeared before the king, than he ordered them to be arreſted, and ſent word to the adminiſtrator, that he would cauſe them to be beheaded as rebels and excommunicated perſons, if he would not immediately conſent to his demands. Steno, incenſed at this treachery, manned all the boats and ſhips in the harbour; and the noblemen in the city leaped into the firſt boats they could meet with, reſolving to attack the Daniſh men of war, and either to releaſe the hoſtages, or periſh in the attempt; but the wind ſuddenly changing, Chriſtiern ſet ſail with the hoſtages, and arriving in Denmark, threw them into priſon. In 1519, Otho, the Daniſh general, invaded Sweden with a powerful army, when coming to an engagement, the adminiſtrator was mortally wounded, which ſo diſcouraged his army, that Otho obtained a complete victory, and ſoon after over-ran Sweden. The general then, by the aſſiſtance of the archbiſhop, procured an aſſembly of the ſtates, conſiſting of ſuch perſons as were already engaged in the Daniſh intereſt, and promiſed, in the name of the king his maſter, that the laws and privileges of the kingdom ſhould be preſerved and maintained; and that Guſtavus and the other priſoners ſhould be delivered without ranſom; after which, the archbiſhop conferred the title of king of Sweden upon Chriſtiern. The next ſpring, Chriſtiern arriving in Sweden, ratified the above treaty, and then laying ſiege to Stockholm, which was defended by the adminiſtrator's widow, with an heroic reſolution, till it was reduced to the laſt extremity, induced her to ſurrender, by promiſing that her eſtate ſhould be preſerved entire; that ſhe ſhould enjoy the ſame dignity and honours as during the life of her huſband; that the priſoners on both ſides ſhould be releaſed without ranſom; and that the inhabitants of Stockholm ſhould continue in the poſſeſſion of all their privileges. On the 4th of November, 1520, the king was crowned in that city, and ſwore that he would inviolably preſerve the laws, privileges, and cuſtoms of the nation; and afterwards invited all the lords to a magnificent feaſt; but on the third day, the archbiſhop of Upſal, accompanied by his creatures, by the king's deſire, appeared before him in a full meeting of the ſtates, and publickly demanded juſtice againſt the deceaſed adminiſtrator, and all the ſenators and lords of the kingdom who had injured him; on which the ſenators, biſhops, and all the Swediſh lords and gentlemen that were in the caſtle were arreſted. On the 8th of November, theſe illuſtrious victims marched out in diſmal pomp, and were led to their executions. The biſhops ſuffered firſt, and afterwards Eric, Guſtavus's father, the conſuls and magiſtrates of Stockholm, and ninety-four lords. Then, imagining that Guſtavus, who had eſcaped from him, might be hid in ſome houſe in the city, he reſolved to confound the innocent with the guilty, and inſtantly expoſed the town to the fury of his ſoldiers, who, after murdering all that came in their way, broke into the principal houſes, under the pretence of ſearching for Guſtavus and the reſt of the proſcribed lords; ſtabbing citizens in the arms of their wives, plundering their houſes, and raviſhing their wives and daughters. He afterwards iſſued an order that no perſon ſhould preſume to bury any of the bodies upon pain of death; but a few days after, the ſtench of their putrefaction induced him to order them to be carried out of the city and burnt. Chriſtiern then ſeized all the treaſures of the adminiſtrator's widow, and ſent her to Denmark with the reſt of the Swediſh ladies, whoſe huſbands periſhed in the above maſſacre; and after ſetting a price upon Guſtavus's head, returned to Denmark, leaving orders with his troops to ſurpriſe and maſſacre many of the lords in their caſtles, who had no other crime laid to their charge but their being diſtinguiſhed by their birth, their courage, or their wealth.

Chriſtiern now diſpoſed of the lives and fortunes of his Daniſh ſubjects as he pleaſed, and loaded the Danes with inſupportable taxes and impoſitions, to carry on the war againſt Guſtavus, who made a rapid progreſs in recovering the liberty of his country, till the Danes being unable to bear longer the inſufferable yoke of his tyranny, all the ſtates of the kingdom entered into a ſecret treaty with Frederick of Oldenburgh, duke of Holſtein, the king's uncle, whom they invited to accept of the crown, and depoſed Chriſtiern, who ſaved himſelf by an ignominious flight, accompanied by the queen, the princes his children, and his miſtreſs, with whom he eſcaped into Germany, where he ſtayed till the year 1531, and then ſailed from Holland, with about ten thouſand men, of different nations, for the coaſt of Norway; but met in his voyage with a terrible ſtorm, which diſperſed his fleet, and with much difficulty arrived in 1532, in the bay of Bahuys. At firſt he obtained ſome advantages, but king Frederick ſending a fleet after him, burnt all his ſhips, and he was ſoon after obliged to ſurrender himſelf priſoner to the Daniſh general. On his being brought to Copenhagen, king Frederick cauſed him to be carried to the caſtle of Sonderburg, where he lay in priſon till his death, which happened on the 25th of January, 1559, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age.

CHRISTIERN, or CHRISTIAN III. king of Denmark, ſucceeded Frederick his father, in 1535. He introduced Lutheraniſm into his dominions; baniſhed the popiſh biſhops, founded the college of Copenhagen, and collected a fine library. He was fond of ſtudy, and protected learned men. He governed with mildneſs, and died on the firſt of January, 1559, aged fifty-ſix, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Frederick II.

CHRISTIERN, or CHRISTIAN IV. king of Denmark, and brother to Anne, the queen of James I. aſcended the throne in 1588, after the death of his father Frederick II. He came to England in 1606, where he was treated with all poſſible magnificence. In 1614 he paid king James I. a ſecond viſit. He made war on the Swedes, and in 1625 was choſen head of the proteſtant league againſt the emperor, for the re-eſtabliſhment of the elector Palatine. In 1618 he ſent a fleet to the iſle of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies, which returned richly laden with ſpices. This was the firſt fleet that ever ſailed from Denmark to that part of the world. This prince, after he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a number of glorious actions, died on the 28th of February, 1648, aged ſeventy-one.

Chriſtiern his ſon was elected king of Denmark during his father's life, but died on the ſecond of June, 1647, on which account, moſt hiſtorians do not place him in the number of the kings of Denmark.

CHRISTIERN or CHRISTIAN V. or VI. ſucceeded his father Frederic III. who died in 1670. He entered into an alliance with the German princes, and declared war againſt the Swedes; but though he was a courageous, as well as an enterpriſing prince, they defeated his troops on ſeveral occaſions. He died on the fourth of September 1699.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, illuſtrious for her wit, learning, and her affection for learned men, was the daughter of Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg, and was born on the eighth of February 1626. She ſucceeded to her father's dominions in 1633, and governed with wiſdom. She however at length abdicated the crown in favour of Charles Guſtavus, count Palatine, her couſin-german, on the ſixteenth of June 1654. She then went into Flanders, and from thence to Rome, where ſhe embraced the Romiſh religion; ſhe afterwards went to France, where ſhe obtained the admiration of the learned; but returning to Rome in 1658, fixed her abode there, and died on the nineteenth of April 1689, aged ſixty-three.

This princeſs had a lively and penetrating genius, a maſculine air, large features, and a form a little irregular. She was generous, affable, and of a free and open behaviour. She was a woman of uncommon learning, for ſhe underſtood ſeveral languages, and was a perfect miſtreſs in the belles lettres. It is ſaid that ſhe made the ſtudy of the Greek tongue her diverſion at her leiſure hours; and that the reading of this language and others did not keep her from her ſerious ſtudies; ſo ſhe called, among others, Tacitus's Hiſtory, ſome pages of which ſhe conſtantly read every day. In a letter ſhe wrote to Mr. Bayle, ſhe directed him to ſend her all the curious books that ſhould be publiſhed in Latin, French, Spaniſh, or Italian, on whatever ſubject or ſcience, provided they were worthy of being looked into.

CHRISTOPHER (St.) according to the common opinion, ſuffered martyrdom in Lycia, during the perſecution of Decius in 254. People in the age of ignorance imagined that whoever had a ſight of an image of this ſaint, would neither die ſuddenly, nor by accident; whence he was repreſented of a prodigious ſize, bearing the infant Jeſus on his ſhoulders, and placed at the front of cathedrals, or the entrance of churches, that every body might the more eaſily ſee him.

CHRISTOPHER's (St.) commonly called St. KITT's, is one of the Caribee Iſlands in the Weſt Indies. It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, who gave it his own name. The Engliſh and French ſettled in this iſland much about the ſame time, that is in 1623, and enjoyed it jointly, though they had each been maſters of it in their turn, till 1713, when it was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of Utrecht. The air is exceeding hot, but pleaſant, pure, and healthful, having now and then ſome cool breezes. It has high mountains, with dreadful rocks, and thick woods between them. The ſoil is light and ſandy, and produces ſugar canes, tobacco, cotton, ginger, and ſeveral ſorts of fruit. Some parts of it have ſprings, and hot-baths, while others are ſcarce of water. The ſoil of the mountains is of a ſulphurous compoſition, and over-run with trees, ſuch as palmettoes, cotton-trees, guaiacum, and other ſorts unknown to us. There were no trees like ours before they were carried thither and planted. They have Indian corn, pine-apples, plaintains, prickle-pears, and two ſorts of pepper. They have ſilk cotton as ſoft as down, and another ſort more coarſe. As alſo maſtick, locuſt-trees, gourds, muſk-melons, the manchinel-tree, whoſe apples are poiſon; the fruit called pengrones, papaws, the caſſava root, potatoes, and ſmall hard nuts, which grow near the ground. The ſalt pond is very remarkable, for in extreme hot weather the water is evaporated, and a ſalt is left, which has the appearance of rock cryſtal. They make a great deal of ſugar, beſides ten thouſand hogſheads of rum one year with another.

The animals are in general the ſame as in the other Caribbee Iſlands, except the rocket, a ſort of lizard. The ſkin of this looks like a withered leaf, with yellow and blue ſpots. It has ſparkling eyes, and always holds up its head, which is in perpetual motion. The tail turns towards its back with a circle and a half. It puts out its tongue when purſued. Their peculiar birds are the Oroonoko eagle, and the craw-fowl. The feathers of the former are of a light grey, curiouſly diverſified with black ſpots, and the ends of the wings and tail are yellow. It attacks the birds with crooked beaks and large talons flying, which are his prey. The craw-fowl is aſh-coloured, and as big as a large duck: it has a great head, little eyes, a ſhort neck, and under it a craw, which will hold two gallons of water. It lives on fiſh, which it watches for, ſitting on trees on the ſhore.

The number of the inhabitants are computed at eight thouſand whites, and eighteen thouſand blacks. The white creoles have a good complexion, are well made, and have no crooked or naturally deformed perſon among them. Their houſes are built with cedar wood, and painted on the outſide to preſerve them from the weather. Their gardens are adorned with walks, and groves of orange and lemon trees. There are ſeveral forts and batteries in this iſland, and a militia, conſiſting of one regiment of foot, a troop of horſe, and another of dragoons, making in all one thouſand three hundred and forty men. They have four pariſhes on the north ſide, and as many on the ſouth, in each of which there is a handſome wainſcotted church with pews. The wood is generally of a very agreeable colour and ſmell. The chief town is Baſſe Terre, in which the houſes are built of brick, free-ſtone, and timber, with a town-houſe, an hoſpital, and a large church. The caſtle or palace is on the eaſt ſide of a high mountain, ſhaded with great trees, about a mile and a quarter from the ſea: it is built with brick and free-ſtone, three ſtories high, and has fine apartments wainſcotted with cedar. There is a long walk of orange and lemon trees which leads to the court before it; as alſo a chapel on one ſide, and on the other great ſtone ciſterns, into which water is brought by pipes under ground. Between the caſtle and the mountains there is a fine ſtately garden, which produces fine flowers and plants of all ſorts, and is adorned with a fountain. It was built by the French.

In the woods there is a great number of cabbage-trees, and ſwarms of monkeys, which venture out in the night to ſteal potatoes and other proviſions. At the top of the Conorrhee hills there is a plain about three hundred yards wide, ending at the verge of a vaſt deep cavity, about a mile in circumference, containing veins of ſulphur, from which ariſes a continual ſteam. At the bottom are two or three round holes, called the devil's coppers, each about three feet in diameter. A furlong to the ſouth-eaſt is a large rocky hill, which is the higheſt land in the iſland. It ſtands in the middle of the chain of hills, which run from the weſt almoſt to the ſalt-pond hills. This iſland is twenty-five miles long, and ſeven broad. Long. 62. 32 E. Lat. 17. 36. N.

CHRISTOPHERSON (JOHN) a learned biſhop of Chicheſter in the ſixteenth century, was born at Lancaſter, and advanced to that ſee by queen Mary, on account of his attachment to the popiſh religion. He tranſlated from the Greek into Latin Philo Judæus, and alſo the eccleſiaſtical hiſtories of Euſebius, Theodoret, Sozomen, Socrates, and Evagrius; but his tranſlations are very defective. He died in December 1558, and bequeathed his library, which was a very good one, to Trinity-college in Cambridge.

CHRISTOPHORUS (ANGELUS) a Greek author of the ſeventeenth century, who wrote a curious work intitled The preſent State of the Greek Church, which has been tranſlated into Latin, and ſeveral times reprinted.

CHROMACIUS (St.) a pious and learned biſhop of Aquilea in the fourth century, who zealouſly defended Rufinus and St. John Chryſoſtom, and was the friend of St. Ambroſe and St. Jerome. He died before the year 412.

CHRYSEIS, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Chryſes, prieſt of Apollo, is more known by this patronymic, than by her true name Aſtynome. She was taken by Achilles, when he ſacked Lyrneſſus, and ſome other places in the neighbourhood of Troy; and was the wife of the king of that country. Agamemnon taking a great fancy to her, retained her for himſelf, and was ſo far from granting the requeſt of the good old Chryſes, who came to demand her back, attired in his ſacerdotal ornaments, and furniſhed with a conſiderable ranſom, that he repulſed him in a very unworthy manner. On which Chryſes beſought Apollo to revenge him, and was heard; the peſtilence began to rage in the Grecian army, and ceaſed not till Chryſeis, according to the advice of the ſoothſayer Calchus, was ſent back to her father.

CHRYSIPPUS, natural ſon of Pelops, was of incomparable beauty. Laius became paſſionately in love with him, and carried him away by force; but he was purſued with ſuch ſpeed, that his prey was taken from him, and himſelf brought priſoner to Pelops, who forgave him. Pelops being fonder of Chryſippus than of his legitimate children, his wife Hippodamia exhorted two of her ſons, named Atreus and Thyeſtes, to take away his life; but they refuſing to commit this act of cruelty, ſhe took Laius's ſword, while he ſlept, and made uſe of it to diſpatch Chryſippus. This ſword made the ſuſpicion fall upon Laius; but Chryſippus before he expired had time to clear him.

CHRYSIPPUS, a Stoic philoſopher, was born at Solos in Cilicia, and ſtudied under Cleanthes the ſucceſſor of Zeno. He wrote many books, ſeveral of which related to logic. All his works, we are told, amounted to ſeven hundred and five books, which treated on almoſt every ſubject. He repreſented Jupiter as the only immortal god, and yet wrote a book on his amours with Juno. He died about the two hundred and ſeventh year before the Chriſtian æra, at above eighty years of age.

CHRYSIS, prieſteſs of Juno at Argos, was, by her negligence, the occaſion of that goddeſs's temple being burnt to the ground. She had ſet a lamp too near the ſacred ornaments,

ments, which took fire; as ſhe ſlept ſo ſound as not to awake time enough to prevent the conſequences of that accident, the temple was entirely conſumed, and ſome ſay that ſhe herſelf periſhed in the flames.

CHRYSOLANUS (Peter) a learned archbiſhop of Milan in the twelfth century. He wrote a diſcourſe addreſſed to Alexis Comnenus, relating to the proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt, againſt the ſentiments of the Greeks on that ſubject.

CHRYSOLOLOGUS. See Peter Chrysologus.

CHRYSOLORAS (Emanuel) a learned Greek of Conſtantinople, and one of the principal reſtorers of polite learning. He lived in the fifteenth century, and was ſent into Europe by the emperor of the Eaſt to implore the aſſiſtance of the Chriſtian princes. He afterwards taught at Florence, Venice, Pavia, and Rome, and died at Conſtantinople on the fifteenth of April 1415, aged forty-ſeven. He wrote a Greek Grammar, and ſome other ſmall pieces.

CHRYSOSTOM (St. John) a celebrated patriarch of Conſtantinople, and one of the moſt admired fathers of the Chriſtian church, was born of a noble family at Antioch, about the year 347. He ſtudied rhetoric under Libanius, and philoſophy under Andragathus; after which he ſpent ſome time in ſolitude in the mountains near Antioch, but the auſterities he endured having impaired his health, he returned to Antioch, where he was ordained deacon by Meletius. Flavian, Meletius's ſucceſſor, raiſed him to the office of preſbyter five years after, when he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo greatly by his eloquence, that he obtained the ſurname of Chryſoſtom or Golden Mouth. Nectarius patriarch of Conſtantinople, dying in 397, St. Chryſoſtom, whoſe fame was ſpread throughout the whole empire, was choſen in his room by the unanimous conſent of both the clergy and the people. The emperor Arcadius confirmed this election, and cauſed him to leave Antioch privately, where the people were very unwilling to part with him. He was ordained biſhop on the twenty-ſixth of February, 398, when he obained an order from the emperor againſt the Eunomians and Montaniſts; reformed the abuſes which ſubſiſted amongſt his clergy; retrenched a great part of the expences in which his predeceſſors had lived, in order to enable him to feed the poor and build hoſpitals; and preached with the utmoſt zeal againſt the pride, luxury, and avarice of the great: but this liberty offending Eutropius, the emperor's favourite, the empreſs Eudoxa, and a part of the clergy, a ſynod was held againſt him in 403, in which he was depoſed and baniſhed into Bithynia. It is ſaid, that the day after his baniſhment there was ſuch a terrible earthquake and ſtorm of hail at Conſtantinople, that the people conſidered them as the effects of the divine vengeance; and the empreſs herſelf was ſo terrified, that ſhe entreated the emperor to recal the holy biſhop: this requeſt being complied with, the people no ſooner heard of his approach, than they ran in crowds to meet him, and conducted him into the city as in triumph. He then continued to diſcharge the duties of his miniſtry for eight months; but a ſilver ſtatue of the empreſs being erected near the great church, called St. Sophia, and the noiſe made at the dedication of this ſtatue diſturbing divine ſervice, St. Chryſoſtom exclaimed with ſuch warmth againſt theſe proceedings, that Eudoxa, provoked at the liberties he took, cauſed him to be baniſhed a ſecond time, and ſent to Cucuſus, a city in Arminia; and ſome time after he was carried to Arbiſſa; but as they were afterwards removing him from thence to Pityus, on the Black Sea, he was obliged to ſuffer ſuch inconveniencies and fatigue, that he died by the way, on the fourteenth of September 407, aged ſixty.

St. Chryſoſtom's works are wrote with an elegance and beauty of expreſſion not be found in any other of the fathers; the beſt editions of them are that of Henry Savill, in 1613, in eight volumes folio, all in Greek; and that of Commelin and Fronton du Duc, in Greek and Latin, in ten volumes folio. Montfaucon has alſo given an edition of them in Greek and Latin with notes.

CHTHONIA, χθονια, in Grecian antiquity, an anniverſary day, kept by the Hermonians, in honour of Ceres, ſurnamed Chthonia, either from her being the goddeſs of the earth, which is called in Greek χθων, or from a damſel of that name whom Ceres carried from Argolis to Hermione, where ſhe dedicated a temple to the goddeſs. Pauſanias ſays this feſtival was thus celebrated every ſummer; a proceſſion was made to the temple by the prieſts and magiſtrates, followed by a crowd of men and women. The boys alſo made a ſolemn proceſſion in honour of the goddeſs, cloathed in white apparel, wearing upon their heads crowns of the flower hyacinth, in memory of the untimely death of Hyacinthus. Theſe were followed by perſons dragging an untamed heifer, faſt bound, to the temple, which having entered, ſhe was let looſe, and the gates of the temple ſhut. Then four old women, who had been left within, and were armed with ſcythes, purſued the heifer, and diſpatched her by cutting her throat. The doors being then opened, a ſecond heifer was put into the temple, and afterwards a third, and then a fourth, all which the old women killed in the ſame manner.

CHUBB (Thomas) called by Mr. Pope the great phænomenon of Wiltſhire, was born at Eaſt Harnham, a ſmall village near Saliſbury, on Michaelmas-day, 1679, but his father, who was a maltſter, dying while he was very young, his mother was unable to give him any other education than reading and writing. He was at length put apprentice to a glover in Saliſbury, and afterwards continued for ſome time journeyman to his maſter; but having weak eyes, a tallow-chandler, who was his intimate friend, gave him a ſhare in his buſineſs. Thus he obtained a comfortable ſubſiſtence; and being fond of reading, he employed all his leiſure hours in acquiring a conſiderable knowledge in mathematics, geography, and other branches of ſcience; but divinity was his favourite ſtudy. At length the controverſy upon the Trinity being carried on with great warmth by Dr. Clarke and Dr. Waterland, he wrote his firſt piece, intitled The Supremacy of the Father aſſerted; which ſhewing great talents in reaſoning, and extraordinary perſpicuity in writing, introduced him to the acquaintance of many gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed rank; and the late Sir Joſeph Jekyl, maſter of the rolls, took him into his family, in order to enjoy the pleaſure of his converſation: but, fond of contemplation, he did not continue many years with Sir Joſeph, though it is ſaid he was offered a genteel allowance; but retiring to his friends at Saliſbury, ſpent his time in reading and writing; yet though he lived free from labour, he took a pleaſure in aſſiſting at the trade, which on the death of his partner, had devolved on a nephew, and was to the laſt period of his life a coadjutor in it. He wrote many works, and at his death, which happened at Saliſbury, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age, left two volumes of poſthumous works, by which it appears that he had the unhappineſs to diſbelieve the authority of revelation; but notwithſtanding the licentiouſneſs of his ſentiments, he was remarkable for the regularity of his life, and the regard he paid to the duties of morality.

CHUDLEIGH (Lady Mary) diſtinguiſhed by her poetic talents, was the daughter of Richard Lee, of Winſloder in the county of Devon, Eſq. and was born in 1656. She was at length married to Sir George Chudleigh, bart. by whom ſhe had ſeveral children. The death of one of theſe induced her to give vent to her grief in a poem intitled Lucinda and Mariſſa. She afterwards wrote ſeveral other poems, which have been printed together in one volume; and in 1710 publiſhed a volume of Eſſays in verſe and proſe, which ſhe dedicated to her royal highneſs the princeſs Sophia, electreſs of Brunſwick, who in return honoured her with a polite epiſtle in French. She wrote two tragedies, two Operas, a Maſque, ſome of Lucian's Dialogues tranſlated into verſe, ſeveral Poems, &c. which though never printed, are preſerved in her family. This amiable lady, who was diſtinguiſhed by her virtue, as well as her genius, died in 1710, in the fifty-fifth year of her age.

CHURCHILL (Sir Winston) the father of the great duke of Marlborough, a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed loyalty, in the reign of king Charles II. was deſcended from an ancient and honourable family in Dorſetſhire, and was born, according to ſome authors, at Wooton Glanvile in that county, in the year 1610, and educated at St. John's college at Oxford. He engaged in the cauſe of his unfortunate ſovereign Charles I. for which he ſuffered ſeverely in his fortune, and having married while young, Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Drake, of Aſhe in Devonſhire, ſhe was forced to ſeek a refuge in her father's houſe, when Mr. Churchill's misfortunes left him none that he could call his own, and there moſt of his children were born. However, after the Reſtoration, his affairs wore another aſpect; he removed to his ſeat at Minthorn in Dorſetſhire, was elected a burgeſs to ſerve in parliament for the borough of Weymouth; and, in 1669, his majeſty was pleaſed to confer on him the honour of kinghthood. The next year he was made one of the commiſſioners of claims in Ireland, and upon his return from thence, was conſtituted one of the clerks comptrollers of the green-cloth: but writing a kind of political eſſay upon the Hiſtory of England, which gave great offence to the parliament, he was, in 1678, diſmiſſed from his poſt, but was ſoon reſtored to it again; and having lived to ſee his eldeſt ſurviving ſon raiſed to the peerage, and the reſt of his children in a fair way to promotion, died on the 26th of March 1688, and was interred in the pariſh church of St. Martin in the Fields, London.

Churchill (John) duke of Marlborough, and prince of the holy Roman empire, one of the ableſt ſtateſmen, greateſt generals, and moſt illuſtrious heroes that this or any other nation has produced. He was the ſon of the former, and was born at Aſhe in Devonſhire, on Midſummer-day, 1650. His father carried him very early to court, where

the beauty of his perſon, the pregnancy of his parts, and the modeſty of his behaviour, recommended him, when but twelve years of age, to the notice of the duke of York, who made him his page, and about the year 1666 he had a pair of colours. His firſt opportunity of ſhewing his courage was at Tangier, then in our hands and beſieged by the Moors. In 1672 the duke of Monmouth commanding a body of Engliſh auxiliaries in the ſervice of France, Mr. Churchill attended him, was ſoon made captain of grenadiers in the duke's own regiment, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in that famous campaign againſt the Dutch in a moſt glorious manner. The laurels he brought from France very juſtly entitled him to preferment at home; his majeſty therefore made him lieutenant-colonel, and the duke made him gentleman of his bed-chamber, and ſoon after maſter of the robes. In 1682 he was created baron of Eymouth in Scotland, and colonel of the third troop of guards; and in 1685 king James created him a peer of England, by the title of baron Churchill of Sandridge, in the county of Hertford. And being lieutenant general of the king's forces, he the ſame year defeated the duke of Monmouth's army, and took him priſoner. But on his royal maſter's attempting to overturn the laws and the eſtabliſhed religion of England, he went over to the prince of Orange, without taking any of the forces with him, leaving a letter for the king, expreſſing the reaſons of his conduct. During the reign of king William, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions; was raiſed to ſeveral conſiderable poſts of honour, and was made earl of Marlborough; but in the height of his favour he was ſuddenly diſgraced; ſtript of all his employments, and committed to the Tower for high treaſon, on the evidence of ſome profligate perſons confined in Newgate for their crimes; but their forgeries and perjuries being fully detected, he was reſtored to favour. King William recalled him to take his ſeat in his privy-council, and on the 19th of June 1698, appointed him governor to the duke of Glouceſter, with this extraordinary compliment, "My lord, "make him but what you are, and my nephew will be all "I wiſh to ſee him." He was after this three times appointed one of the lords juſtices, during that king's abſence. King William alſo appointed him general of foot, and commander in chief of a body of troops he ſent into Holland, and the ſame month created him ambaſſadour extraordinary to the States General; and a little before his death he recommended his lordſhip to the princeſs of Denmark, as the propereſt perſon to be entruſted with an army, that was to protect the liberties of Europe.

About a week after king William's death, the earl of Marlborough was made knight of the garter, and ſoon after declared captain-general of all her majeſty's forces, and immediately ſent over to the Hague with the ſame character as before; when, though his ſtay in Holland was ſhort, the ſtates not only concurred in all that he propoſed, but, of their own motion, declared him captain-general alſo of their forces, with an appointment of one hundred thouſand florins per annum, and left to him the rank of ſettling the general officers. War being declared againſt France and Spain on the fourth of May 1702, the earl of Marlborough marched into Flanders, and in the firſt campaign made himſelf maſter of the caſtles of Gavenbroeck and Woerts, the towns of Venlo, Ruremond, and Stevenſwaert, together with the city and citadel of Liege, which laſt was taken ſword in hand. But at the end of the campaign, his lordſhip, in his paſſage by water, was taken priſoner by a party of thirty Frenchmen from the enemy's garriſon at Gueldres, when by an admirable preſence of mind, he ſhewed them an old paſs belonging to his brother, which he happened to have in his pocket, and diſcovered ſo little concern, that he was ſuffered to proceed, and arrived at the Hague when every body were in the utmoſt conſternation on the news of what had befallen him. On his return to England he received the thanks of both houſes of parliament, and was created duke of Marlborough.

The next year he inveſted and took Bonn, Limburgh, and Gueldres, and the campaign being over, his grace went to Duſſeldorp, to meet the late emperor, then ſtyled Charles III. king of Spain, who made him a preſent of a very rich ſword from his ſide. And that prince coming to England, he preſented to him the Spaniſh merchants, and procured for them the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of protection and favour the king could give.

The following year, viz. 1704, he forced the enemy's entrenchments at Schuilenberg, and obliged them to fly with precipitation, after the loſs of at leaſt one third of their troops. On this occaſion the emperor wrote him a letter of thanks with his own hand, and offered him the title of a prince of the empire, which he modeſtly declined, till the queen afterwards commanded him to accept of it. On the ſecond of Auguſt he gained the glorious battle of Hochſtet, in which thirteen thouſand men, among which was marſhal Tallard, with twelve hundred officers were made priſoners, and fourteen thouſand men killed or drowned, beſides a vaſt number that were loſt in their precipitate retreat. After this glorious action, by which the empire was ſaved, and the whole electorate of Bavaria conquered, his grace purſued the French till he forced them to repaſs the Rhine: he then took poſſeſſion of Homberg, Treves, &c. had the pleaſure of ſeeing prince Lewis of Baden take Landau; and then making a tour to Berlin, he by a ſhort negotiation ſuſpended the diſputes between the king of Pruſſia and the Dutch. On the 14th of December he arrived in England, laden with the trophies of his victories, bringing with him marſhal Tallard, and twenty-ſix other officers of diſtinction, and alſo one hundred and twenty-one ſtandards, and one hundred and ſeventy nine colours, which, by the queen's order, were hung up in Weſtminſter-hall. He received the ſolemn thanks of both houſes of parliament, and Mr. Addiſon celebrated the noble exploits of that ſummer in his *Campaign*.

The next ſummer, through the negligence of the allies, and the obſtinacy of the Dutch deputies, the French recovered Huy, and laid ſiege to Liege; but his grace by a quick march raiſed the ſiege of the citadel of Liege, recovered Huy, and forced the French lines. Then making a tour to Vienna, Berlin, and Hanover, the new emperor Joſeph made him a preſent of the principality of Mindelheim. In 1706 his grace gained the battle of Ramillies, in which fifty pieces of cannon were taken, and one hundred and twenty ſtandards and colours. Louvain, Bruſſels, Mechlin, Ghent, and Bruges, ſubmitted to king Charles III. of Spain without a ſtroke; Oudenard ſurrendered upon the firſt ſummons; Antwerp followed this example, and in the the ſpace of a fortnight the duke reduced all Brabant. He laid ſiege to Oſtend, and took it; he alſo beſieged and took the ſtrong fortreſs of Menin, Dendermonde, and Aeth. The next campaign the duke was unable to bring the French to an engagement; but in 1708, he gained the battle of Oudenard, in which four thouſand of the French were killed, and ſeven thouſand taken priſoners, with above one hundred ſtandards and colours; the cities of Liſle and Ghent were alſo taken. The next year his grace took Tournay, and the famous battle of Malplaquet was fought, in which, after a bloody engagement, the French were entirely defeated, and this victory was ſucceeded by the ſurrender of Mons.

In ſhort, after theſe, and ſeveral other inſtances of the moſt admirable conduct, by which Lewis XIV. was humbled, and all Europe aſtoniſhed at his grace's amazing progreſs; after having received all public teſtimonies of his merit, and after Blenheim houſe was built as a monument of his glory, his grace, upon the change of the miniſtry, was again diſgraced, ſtripped of his employments, and charged with applying the public money to his own uſe. He vindicated himſelf with temper, and then went abroad; but returned after the queen's death, and was reſtored to his poſts. To ſum up his character, he was the moſt accompliſhed courtier of his time, an able ſtateſman, and a conſummate general. He gained every battle he fought, and had the better of all the great generals that were employed againſt him. This illuſtrious commander died at Windſor-lodge, on the 16th of June 1722, in the ſeventy-third year of his age, leaving four daughters, upon whom in ſucceſſion his honours were entailed.

CHURCHILL (CHARLES) a celebrated ſatiriſt, was the ſon of Mr. Charles Churchill, curate and lecturer of St. John's, Weſtminſter, and was educated in Weſtminſter-ſchool, where we are told, that having one day an exerciſe to make, which he did not perform at the appointed time, his maſter reproached his ſtupidity, and chaſtiſed him with ſome ſeverity, on which he the next day brought his exerciſe finiſhed in ſuch a manner, that he received the public thanks of all the maſters. He was afterwards refuſed admittance into the univerſity of Oxford, to which he was ſent by his father, for want of a proper ſkill in the learned languages, on which he was again ſent to Weſtminſter-ſchool, where, at ſeventeen years of age, he contracted an intimacy with a lady, to whom he was married, and their mutual regard for each other continued for ſeveral years. At the uſual age of going into orders, Mr. Churchill was ordained by the late biſhop of London, and obtained a ſmall curacy in Wales of thirty pounds a year. Thither he carried his wife; they took a ſmall houſe, and he paſſed through the duties of his ſtation with aſſiduity and chearfulneſs. Happy had it been for him had he continued there to enjoy the fruits of piety, peace, and ſimplicity of manners. He was beloved and eſteemed by his pariſhioners, and though his ſermons were rather above the level of his audience, they were commended and followed; but endeavouring to advance his fortune, by keeping a cyder cellar, it involved him in difficulties which obliged him to leave Wales and come to London, where his father dying ſoon after, he ſtepped into the church, in in which his father had officiated, and, in order to improve

his

his income, which ſcarcely produced an hundred pounds a year, he taught young ladies to read and write Engliſh at a boarding-ſchool, kept by Mrs. Dennis, where he behaved with that decency and proper decorum which became his profeſſion. His method of living, however, bearing no proportion to his income, he contracted ſeveral debts in the city, which, being unable to pay, a jail, the terror of indigent genius, ſeemed ready to complete his misfortunes; but from this ſtate of wretchedneſs he was relieved by the benevolence of Mr. Lloyd, father to the poet of that name. Mean while Mr. Lloyd, the ſon, wrote a poetical epiſtle called the Actor, which being read and approved by the public, gave the author a diſtinguiſhed place among the writers of his age; and this induced Mr. Churchill to write the Roſciad, which was received with great applauſe; and it being aſcribed to a combination of wits, the ſecond edition appeared with his name. His next performance was his Apology to the Critical Reviewers, which alſo received the public favour. But while his writings thus amuſed the town, it was diſguſted by his actions. He now quitted his wife, reſigned his gown, commenced a complete man of the town, drank, frequented ſtews, and, giddy with applauſe, ſeemed to think his talents a ſufficient atonement for all his follies. He now wrote a poem called Night, which was ſoon followed by the Ghoſt; but theſe laſt had not the rapid ſale he expected; but his Prophecy of Famine ſoon made him ample amends. This was followed by his Gotham, Independence, the Times, &c. but going to Boulogne, on a viſit to Mr. Wilkes, he was there attacked by a milliary fever, which carried him off in a few days. After his death, his poems were collected and printed together, in two volumes, octavo.

CHURCHIL Fort, ſituated on the eaſt of Hudſon's Bay in Britiſh Canada, in America. Long. 96. 15. E. Lat. 60. 0. N.

CHURCH-Stretton, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. Its fairs are May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is fourteen miles ſouth of Shreſbury, and one hundred and fifty-ſeven north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 40. W. Lat. 52. 35. N.

CHURCHYARD (Thomas) a poet who flouriſhed in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, and Elizabeth, was born at Shrewſbury, and inherited a fortune which he ſoon exhauſted on a fruitleſs attendance on the court, by which he only gained the favour of being retained a domeſtic in the family of lord Surry, when, by his lordſhip's encouragement, he commenced poet. Upon his lordſhip's death, he betook himſelf to arms; was in many engagements, and was frequently wounded: he was alſo twice made priſoner, and redeemed by the charity of two noble ladies. It is ſuppoſed that he died in about the eleventh year of queen Elizabeth. He publiſhed twelve pieces, which he afterwards printed together in one volume, under the title of Churchyard's Chips; and alſo the Tragedy of Thomas Moubray duke of Norfolk.

CHUSISTAN, a province of the kingdom of Perſia in Aſia, bounded on the weſt by Irac Arabi, on the eaſt by Farſiſtan; on the north by Irac Agemi; and on the ſouth by the gulph of Baſra. The capital town is Suſter.

CIACONIUS (Alphonso) a Dominican Friar, who was born at Baëça in the ſixteenth century, and aroſe to be titular patriarch of Alexandria. He wrote a conſiderable number of books, the principal of which is intitled *Vitæ & Geſta Romanorum Pontificum & Cardinalium.* This work with its continuation has been printed at Rome in four volumes folio. He died at Rome 1599.

He ought not to be confounded with Peter Ciaconius, a learned Spaniſh prieſt, born at Toledo in 1525, who was employed with Clavius in correcting the Calendar, and wrote notes on Arnobius, Tertullian, and ſeveral other authors. He died at Rome in 1581.

CIALIS, a kingdom of Aſia in independent Tartary, bounded on the north by the kingdom of Eluth; on the eaſt by ſandy deſarts; on the ſouth by Great Thibet; and on the weſt by Turkiſtan, from which it is ſeparated by the mountains of Imaus.

CIAMPA, a country of Aſia, in the Indies, bounded on the eaſt and ſouth by the Eaſtern ſea, on the north by the deſert of Cochin-China, and on the weſt by the river Cambodia. It is ſubject to Siam.

CIAMPINI (John Justin) a learned writer of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Rome, in 1633, and applied himſelf to the buſineſs of the apoſtolic chancery. His brother, who was ſecretary of the ſecret briefs, procured him two conſiderable poſts, the one maſter of the briefs of favour, and the other prefect of the briefs of juſtice. Theſe poſts did not prevent Ciampini's cultivating polite literature, antiquities, philoſophy, and other ſciences; but his principal ſtudy was that of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and it was by his means that an academy was founded at Rome, in 1671, for that part of hiſtory. In 1677 he eſtabliſhed, under the

protection of the queen of Sweden, an academy of natural hiſtory and mathematics, which ſoon became celebrated; and in 1691 he was received into the academy of the Arcadians. He wrote many works in Latin and Italian, the principal are, 1. *Conjecturæ de perpetuo Azymorum Uſu in Eccleſia Latina, vel ſaltem Romana.* 2. *De incombuſtibili Lino Diſſert.* 3. *De ſacris Ædificiis à Conſtantino Magno conſtructis Synopſis hiſtorica*, in folio. He died in 1698.

CIBBER (Caius Gabriel) a celebrated ſtatuary, was a native of Holſtein, and came into England a little before the Reſtoration, and in a few years became ſo eminent, that he was appointed ſtatuary and carver to king Chares the Second's cloſet. Moſt of the ſtatues of the kings in the Royal Exchange are of his hand; but theſe are greatly inferior to the figures of Raving and Melancholy Madneſs, before the hoſpital of Bethlem, which are his capital performances. He did two of the baſs-reliefs on the pedeſtal of the monument, and ſeveral good pieces of ſculpture at Chatſworth. He built the Daniſh church in London, where he lies buried with his ſecond wife, who was deſcended from the family of Colley, in Rutlandſhire, and brought her huſband a fortune of ſix thouſand pounds. This lady was the mother of our late laureat, the ſubject of the following article.

Cibber (Colley) eſq. poet laureat, and a celebrated dramatic writer and comedian, was the ſon of Caius Gabriel Cibber, and was born at London, on the 6th of November, 1671. He was ſent to the free-ſchool of Grantham, in Lincolnſhire, and was preparing to go to one of the univerſities, in order to qualify himſelf for the church, when, in the year 1688, he was induced to take arms in favour of the prince of Orange, under the duke of Devonſhire. Soon after he betook himſelf to the ſtage; but was full three quarters of a year before he obtained ten ſhillings a week, which, with the aſſiſtance of food and raiment at his father's, rendered him, he ſays, the happieſt of mortals. The firſt part in which he appeared with ſucceſs was the chaplain in the Orphan; he then obtained applauſe in the part of lord Touchwood, in Congreve's Double Dealer; and next in the part of Fondlewife in the Old Bachelor. He was not however advanced in the manner he had reaſon to expect, and therefore, that he might appear in a new rank of diſtinction, he wrote his firſt play, called Love's laſt Shift, which was acted in 1695, wherein he performed the part of ſir Novelty Faſhion, and from thence forward was allowed to excel all other actors in parts of that caſt. From thence forward he applied himſelf to the writing of plays, and "it is obſervable," ſays he, "that my muſe and my "ſpouſe were equally prolific; that the one was ſeldom "the mother of a child, but in the ſame year the other "made me the father of a play. I think we had a dozen "of each ſort between us; of both which kinds ſome died "in their infancy, and near an equal number of each "were alive when I quitted the theatre." The plays which he himſelf obſerves met with an early death, were his tragedies, which indeed did not deſerve to live; but his comedies are filled with true humour, and, in general, abound with good ſenſe and wit, without ribaldry and indecency. Of all his plays, the Nonjurer, which was acted in 1717, was of moſt importance to the public and to himſelf; it rendered him the butt of all the enemies of the government, and by laying the foundation of a miſunderſtanding between him and Mr. Pope, at length raiſed him to be the hero of the Dunciad; even writers of the pooreſt abilities endeavoured to become witty at his expence, and Colley was the laughing ſtock of every blockhead. However, king George I. to whom he dedicated it, ordered him two hundred pounds, and from the merit of this performance, he, in 1730, became poet laureat; a poſt which he enjoyed till his death, though his ſlender poetical abilities by no means qualified him for the taſk of writing odes. He died in the year 1744. Thoſe of his plays he himſelf thought worth preſerving, he publiſhed, in two volumes, quarto. He alſo wrote an Apology for the Life of Colley Cibber, and ſome pamphlets.

Cibber (Theophilus) was the ſon of the former, and was born on the day of the violent and diſtructive ſtorm, in 1703. He was educated at Wincheſter-ſchool, and ſoon after his leaving it, came on the ſtage, where his father's character as an actor, and his power as being one of the managers of the theatre royal, enabled Theophilus to appear with advantage, and he ſoon attained a conſiderable ſhare of the public favour. However, his perſon was far from pleaſing, the features of his face were rather diſguſting, and his voice had the ſame ſhrill treble, but without the muſical harmony of his father's; yet the quickneſs of his parts, the vivacity in his manner, and a kind of effrontery, well adapted to the characters he repreſented, amply counterbalanced theſe deficiences, and ſeemed to promiſe him eaſe, affluence, and reputation; but his total want of all œconomy, and all principle, over-clouded his brighteſt proſpects; and his life

was a continued ſcene of extravagance, perplexity, and diſtreſs, till the winter of 1757, when Mr. Sheridan engaged him to go over to Dublin. On this expedition, he embarked at Park-Gate with Mr. Maddox, the celebrated wire-dancer, who had been engaged to perform on the ſame theatre. They went on board the Dublin Trader, ſome time in the month of October, but the veſſel was driven by the high winds, frequent at that time of the year in St. George's Channel, on the coaſt of Scotland, where it was caſt away, and unhappily every perſon in it loſt; for though the paſſengers were extremely numerous, not one eſcaped. Indeed, ſcarce any veſtige of the ſhip remained, to point out where it had been wrecked, except a box, containing books and papers that were known to be Mr. Cibber's, and were caſt on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland. Thus fell the unhappy Theophilus Cibber, whoſe life was begun, purſued, and ended in a ſtorm. As a writer he publiſhed, 1. ſome Appeals to the Public. 2. An Account of the Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland, in five volumes, duodecimo. Other perſons were employed in writing theſe Lives, but he himſelf corrected and improved them, adding ſome circumſtances that were not generally known. In the dramatic way he altered three pieces for the ſtage, and produced one of his own. Theſe were Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet; Henry VI. Patty and Peggy, a ballad opera; and the Lover of Comedy. For other particulars in his life, ſee the next article.

CIBBER (Mrs. SUSANNA MARIA) one of the beſt actreſſes that ever appeared on the Engliſh ſtage, was the daughter of Mr. Arne, an upholſterer, in Covent-Garden, and the ſiſter of Dr. Arne, celebrated for his muſical compoſitions. Her firſt appearance on the ſtage was as a ſinger, in which the ſweetneſs of her voice rendered her very conſpicuous. When in this ſituation ſhe became the ſecond wife of the above Theophilus Cibber, contrary to the inclinations of his father, who had entertained hopes of ſettling him in a more reputable and advantageous ſituation than the ſtage; but the amiable deportment of his daughter-in-law, and the felicity in which they at firſt lived, induced him to forgive and take them into favour. One day, at a rehearſal, his ſon happening to mention that ſhe might one day be brought on in ſpeaking parts, as well as a ſinger, Colley deſired ſhe might ſpeak before him. To this the ſon agreed; and on her repeating a part of a tragdy, he was ſurprized at finding ſuch a variety of powers united. Her voice was perfectly muſical; her expreſſion ſtrong and pathetic, at pleaſure; and her figure graceful. He therefore readily undertook to cultivate thoſe talents, and taught her at home for ſome time, with great application. On her firſt appearance on the ſtage, which was in the character of Zara, the audience were both delighted and aſtoniſhed, and her ſalary was inſtantly raiſed from thirty ſhillings to three pounds a week. But the tranquility of her family was far from being rendered permanent by her ſucceſs. Her huſband, who was at once luxurious and prodigal, formed the baſe and unmanly reſolution of ſacrificing her honour to the gratification of his pride and extravagance. With this view he cemented the cloſeſt friendſhip with a gentleman, whom he introduced to his wife, recommended to her, gave him frequent interviews, and even, as if by accident, ſaw them put in the ſame bed. Thus Mrs. Cibber, aſſailed on every ſide, by her huſband's perſuaſions, the worthleſſneſs of his heart, the indigence to which his prodigality reduced her, and by the inſinuations and pleaſing addreſs of her lover, after reſiſting him for ſome time, at laſt conſented, and yielded up her perſon, and with it her heart. By this means her huſband found his finances recruited, and appeared no leſs pleaſed than they; but he had ſtill a ſecret motive of ſatisfaction, and ſoon after began a ſuit for criminal converſation, laying his damages at five thouſand pounds; but the jury puniſhed theſe acts of baſeneſs, by giving him only ten pounds coſt, which was not ſufficient to reimburſe him the fortieth part of his expences. From that time Mrs. Cibber lived entirely with the gentleman, but continued on the ſtage with the ſame applauſe, and beſides her excellence as an actreſs, ſhe rendered into Engliſh, a piece called the Oracle. She died of a rupture in one of the coats of her ſtomach.

CIBOLA, a country of North America, to the north of New Mexico. It is inhabited by ſavages who have ſeveral towns. It abounds in Indian corn, pitch, ſalt, a ſort of tygers and bears. Some call it New Granada.

CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS) a celebrated Roman orator, and one of the greateſt men in his time, was born at Arpino, in the one hundred and ſixteenth year before the birth of Chriſt. Marcus Tullius, his father, took great care of his education, and ſent him to ſtudy at Rome, where he learnt the Greek language from his infancy, and diſcovered an extraordinary capacity for the ſtudy of the ſciences, and the management of buſineſs. On his appearing at the bar, he declaimed with ſuch vehemence againſt Sylla's party, that he was obliged to retire into Greece to avoid the effects of his reſentment. He there ſtudied under the moſt celebrated orators and philoſophers, and diſcovered ſuch eloquence in an oration he pronounced at Rhodes, that Apollonius Molon, his maſter, cried, that "he deplored "the misfortune of Greece, which, after being conquered "by the Roman arms, was going to be ſurpaſſed by his "diſciple in eloquence." At his return to Rome he married Terentia, by whom he had one ſon, named Tullius, and a daughter called Tullia; but he afterwards repudiated her, and married Popilia, who was young, handſome, and very rich. Cicero was queſtor and governor of Sicily, in the ſeventy-fifth year before the Chriſtian æra; and at his return to Rome obtained the poſt of Ædile, when he condemned Verres to make ſatisfaction for the acts of violence he had committed in Sicily. Cicero was at length prætor, and was conſul with Caius Antonius, in the ſixty-third year before Chriſt. During his conſulſhip he diſcovered Cataline's conſpiracy, for which he merited the name of Father of his Country. However, through the means of Clodius, he was baniſhed ſome time after; but, at the ſolicitation of Pompey, was recalled the following year, when he was made pro-conſul of Cilicia. During the civil wars, Cicero followed Pompey's party, but after the death of that great man, he meanly ſtooped to make uſe of the baſeſt flattery, in order to become reconciled to Cæſar; and this was perhaps the moſt diſhonourable incident in his life. Though he was Brutus's intimate friend, he had no concern in the conſpiracy againſt Cæſar, becauſe it was concealed from him. After that emperor's death he ſided with Auguſtus; but Anthony, againſt whom Cicero had written his Philippics, being made triumvir, cauſed him to be murdered, as he was flying in his litter towards the ſea of Cajete, in the forty-third year before the Chriſtian æra. The murderer was one Popilius Lenas, whoſe life Cicero had ſaved in a cauſe in which he was accuſed of having killed his father. This man cut off his head and right hand, which he carried to Mark Anthony, who hung them up in the roſtra. Even Auguſtus conſented to his death, though Cicero had been of great ſervice to him.

Cicero's works, which are the models of eloquence, are commonly divided into four parts. The books which treat on oratory are in the firſt; his orations in the ſecond; his epiſtles in the third; and his philoſophical works in the fourth. The abbé d'Olivet has printed a fine edition of them, in nine volumes, quarto. His Life has been written by Dr. Middleton, of Cambridge, and by M. Morabin.

CICLUT, a fortreſs in Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in 1692. It is five miles ſouth-weſt of Narenta, and forty north of Raguſa. Long. 17. 40. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

CILLEY, a diſtrict of the circle of Auſtria, in Lower Stiria. The capital town is Cilley, which is tolerably handſome, and has a caſtle built on a rock. It is remarkable for its antiquities, and is ſeated on the river Saan, twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Laubach. Long. 15. 45. E. Lat. 46. 28. N.

CID (the) one of the greateſt generals in the eleventh century, whoſe original name was Roderigo Dias de Bivar. He ſignalized himſelf by his valour againſt the Moors of Spain, whom he defeated in ſeveral battles, and took from them Valencia, and ſeveral other important places; but quarrelling with count Gomez de Gormas, with whoſe daughter Chimena he was paſſionately in love, and who returned his affection, he killed him in a duel; when the death of her father threw Chimena into the moſt dreadful perplexity; her love however got the better of her reſentment, and ſhe entreated king Ferdinand to oblige the Cid to marry her; ſhe being unable to find any other method of drying up her tears. The Cid died about the year 1098.

CIGNANI (CARLO) an able Italian painter, was born at Bologna, in 1628, and was the diſciple of Albani. He was eſteemed by pope Clement XI. who nominated him prince of the academy of Bologna, and loaded him with favours. Cignani died at Forli, in 1719. The cupola of la Madona del Fuoco at Forli, in which he repreſented Paradiſe, is an admirable work. His principal pictures are at Rome, Bologna, and Forli. There is a noli me tangere of his in the royal palace at Paris, which is an excellent piece.

CIMABUE (GIOVANNI) who revived the art of painting in Italy, was deſcended from a noble family, and was born at Florence, in the year 1240. Being ſent to ſchool in order to obtain a learned education; inſtead of minding his books, he ſpent all his time in drawing figures of men, horſes, and the like. At that time, the ſenate of Florence having ſent for painters out of Greece, Cimabue eloped from ſchool, and ſpent whole days in ſeeing them work, which his father perceiving, agreed with thoſe Greeks to take him under their care, and he ſoon excelled his maſters in deſigning and colouring, and gave a ſtrength and freedom to his

his works which they could never attain. Though but little acquainted with the art of managing his lights and ſhades, he laid the foundation of future improvement, and obtained the name of the Father of the firſt age, or infancy of modern painting. Painting in oil not being then diſcovered, he performed all his works in freſco, and in diſtemper. Having finiſhed a picture of our lady, which was the largeſt that had been ſeen in thoſe days, for the church of Sancta Maria Novella, it created ſuch ſurprize and admiration, that it was carried from his houſe to the church in ſolemn proceſſion, with trumpets ſounding before it. Cimabue was alſo an excellent architect. He died at ſixty years of age, and left many diſciples, among whom was Ghiotto, who proved an excellent maſter.

CIMON, the ſon of that Miltiades who vanquiſhed the Perſians in the famous battle of Marathon, and one of the moſt celebrated of the Athenian generals, was caſt into the ſame priſon in which Miltiades died, in order to oblige him to pay the fine inflicted on the deceaſed. Others ſay, that he voluntary ſacrificed his liberty to obtain the permiſſion to bury his father. However, a rich man, named Callias, being in love with Elpinice, his wife, offered to pay Cimon's debts, if he would give her up to him; but though Cimon rejected the propoſal, Elpinice declared ſhe would not ſuffer the ſon of Miltiades to die in priſon, and that ſince ſhe could prevent it, by eſpouſing Callias, who offered to marry her, ſhe was reſolved to do it. Afterwards Cimon ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Salamis, and became ſo agreeable to the Athenians, that they ſoon advanced him to the moſt conſiderable poſts. He defeated the Perſians and Thracians near the river Strymon. He conquered the Cyprian and Phœnician fleets, compoſed of two hundred ſail; and the ſame day gained a victory by land over the king of Perſia's army. He ſome time after made himſelf maſter of the iſles of Scyros and Thaſos, but was at length baniſhed, through the intrigues of Pericles and Ephialthes. However he was ſoon recalled, and declared commander of the Grecian fleet, when he took effectual meaſures for ſubduing the iſle of Cyprus and Egypt; but died at the ſiege of Citium, in the four hundred and forty-ninth year before the Chriſtian æra. Never was general more generous and charitable to the poor. Plutarch and Cornelius Nepos have written his life.

CINALOA, a country of North America, on the eaſtern ſhore of the Californian gulph. The air is very healthy, and this diſtrict abounds with Indian corn, fruit, pulſe, and cotton. The natives are robuſt, and addicted to war.

CINCINATUS (Lutius Quinctius) a celebrated Roman, diſinherited his ſon for being frequently reprimanded by the cenſors, and was taken from the plough in order to be created dictator, in the four hundred and fifty eighth year before the Chriſtian æra, when the army, under the conſul Marcus Manutius, was on the point of having their intrenchments forced by the Æqui and Volſci. Cincinatus conquered the enemy, made them paſs under the yoke, and after having obtained a triumph, returned to the plough.

CINEAS, miniſter and favourite of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was born in Theſſaly. During the war in Italy, Pyrrhus ſent him to Rome, to treat of a peace; and at his return, aſking him what he thought of the Roman ſenate. "It "ſeemed to me," he replied, "like an aſſembly of kings." This Cineas abridged Æneas, the Tactitian's book on the Defence of Places. Caſaubon has publiſhed this Abridgment, with a Latin verſion, and M. de Beauſobre has given a French tranſlation of it, with commentaries.

CINNA (Lucius Cornelius) a famous Roman conſul, in the eighty-ſeventh year before the birth of Chriſt, made a law for recalling all who were baniſhed; which Octavius, his colleague, who was one of Sylla's party, oppoſed, and drove him out of Rome; but Cinna ſoon returned with Marius, Sertorius, and the ſlaves to whom he promiſed liberty; when he killed Octavius, and rendered himſelf maſter of Mount Janiculus; but as he was juſt ready to make war on Sylla, he was ſtoned to death by his own army, on account of his cruelty, in the eighty-fourth year before the Chriſtian æra.

CINNAMUS (John) a Greek hiſtorian, of the twelfth century, who wrote a Hiſtory of the Reigns of John and Emanuel Comnenus, an edition of which has been printed at the Louvre, with learned notes by M. du Cange.

CINQUE Ports, towns ſeated on the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex, viz. Haſtings, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich. They are under the government of the conſtable of Dover-caſtle, and had large privileges granted them on account of their fitting out ſhips for defence of the coaſt againſt Franee; but the ſea is now retired ſome diſtance from Romney and Sandwich.

CINTRA, a cape and mountain of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, uſually called the rock of Liſbon. It is ſeated on the north ſide of the entrance of the river Tagus or Tajo. Long. 10. 15. W. Lat. 39. 0. N.

CINUS, or Cynus, a famous civilian, was of Piſtoia, and nobly deſcended. He wrote a Commentary on the Code, and on ſome parts of the Digeſts. He was alſo famous for his Italian poems, and is ranked among the firſt who began to add graces to the Tuſcan lyric poetry. He died at Bologna, in 1336.

CINYRAS, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Aſſyria, according to certain writers; and of Cyprus, according to others; was famous for his begetting Adonis, on his own daughter Myrrha. This inceſt was involuntary with regard to Cinyras, who no ſooner knew that it was his daughter, than he endeavoured to murder her, but being prevented, would have laid violent hands on himſelf. Cinyras was to have furniſhed the Greeks with proviſions during the ſiege of Troy, but broke his promiſe; on which Agamemnon loaded him with imprecations, and the Greeks afterwards poſſeſſed themſelves of the iſland of Cyprus, and drove him out of it. According to ſome, he loſt his life by diſputing the prize of muſic with Apollo. He is ſuppoſed to live about one thouſand one hundred and ſeventy years before the Chriſtian æra.

CIOFANI (Hercules) a learned writer, in the ſixteenth century, was born at Sulmona, in Italy, and wrote Obſervations on Ovid's Metamorphoſes, which are much eſteemed.

CIOLEK (Erasmus) in Latin, *Vitellius*, biſhop of Ploczko, in Poland, was born at Cracow, of low and baſe extraction; but what he wanted in birth was largely compenſated by the penetration of his genius, by his wiſdom, his erudition, and eloquence. He was nominated to the biſhoprick of Ploczko in 1504, and was employed in ſeveral embaſſies to the emperor Maximilian I. and to the pope, and died at Rome, in the year 1521.

CIOTAT, a maritime town of France, in Provence, in the viguery of Aix. It is a trading place, well peopled, and famous for its muſcadine wines. Long. 5. 30. W. Lat. 43. 10. N.

CIPIERRE (Philibert de Marcilli, lord of) was a native of Maconnais, a country in Burgundy, and gave ſuch proofs of his courage and prudence, in the ſervice of Henry II. both in France and Italy, that this prince appointed him governor of the duke of Orleans, his ſecond ſon, who was afterwards Charles IX. king of France. It is ſaid, that had not others depraved the excellent education he had beſtowed on that young prince, he would have made him a great monarch. He died at Liege, in September, 1565.

CIR, a village of France, in the dioceſe of Chartres, about two miles from Verſailles, remarkable for a religious ſociety of nuns, founded by Lewis XIV. who are obliged to take care of the education of two hundred and fifty young girls, who are of noble families, up to the fourth generation on the father's ſide. They are not admitted before the age of ſeven, nor above that of twelve, nor can they ſtay there any longer than till they are twenty years and three months old. The houſe is magnificent, and well deſigned.

CIRCASSIA, a country of Aſia, between the ſea of Azoph and the Caſpian ſea, on the eaſt and weſt; as alſo between the two rivers Don and Volga; with Mengrelia and Dagheſtan on the ſouth. There is another country, called by the Turks Cara Cherkes, that is Black Circaſſia, which lies to the weſt of the former, between the Black ſea and the ſea of Azoph, and the inhabitants are a different people from the former. They are a ſort of Tartars, but are neither ſubject nor tributary to the Turks. The air is unhealthy, cold, and moiſt, and there are frequent fogs, which has gained it the name of Black. It produces no corn, nor any thing elſe of conſequence, for which reaſon the Turks never thought it worth while to conquer it. Beſides, they have ſuch an opinion of the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, that they never trade with them but with arms in their hands. They bring them neceſſaries, with which they purchaſe ſlaves of both ſexes, and of all ages, as well as the ſkins of the animals caught in the mountains. Theſe people are no better than ſavages, though they formerly pretended to be Chriſtians. At preſent they have no religion, unleſs you will call ſome ſuperſtitious cuſtoms by that name, derived both from Chriſtianity and Mahommedaniſm. They live in wretched wooden huts, and go almoſt naked. They are always at enmity with each other, for thoſe which are ſtrongeſt will take others priſoners, to ſell them to the Turks or Tartars.

Circaſſia, properly ſo called, belongs partly to the Turks, and partly to the Ruſſians. The natives are of a yellowiſh complexion, but not ſo broad faced as the Nogaian Tartars. Their hair is black and long, but they ſhave the middle of their heads, from the forehead to the neck, about the breadth of an inch, only they leave a little lock on the crown, which falls down behind. They ſpeak the Muſcovite as well as the Tartarian language. Their outward gar-

garments are a little ſhort cloak, of coarſe cloth, or ſheep-ſkin, which will not cover their whole bodies, and therefore they turn them towards the weather when it blows or rains. Their women are handſome, and have a good complexion; their hair hangs down in two treſſes on each ſide their faces, which are never covered. They wear a black cap on their heads, covered with a piece of fine cotton, or wrought linen, which they tie under their chin. In the ſummer they wear only a ſmock, which is open down to their navels. About their necks they wear amber beads, ſhells, and copper necklaces. The men are not jealous, but freely leave ſtrangers with their wives, ſome ſay out of complaiſance, and add that the women are exceeding free, and will let them take any liberty but the laſt favour of all. They are mighty fond of examining the dreſs of all ſtrangers, and will invite men to their houſes, to be at liberty to toy with them as long as they pleaſe. They may marry ſeveral wives, and when the man dies, the brother is obliged to take them for his. When the widow has no brother-in-law to take her home, ſhe wears a blown ox-bladder hanging behind on her neck, and is dreſſed in cotton, or any coloured ſtuff, according to her own fancy.

Their religion is pagan, if they have any at all; for they have neither Bible, nor Alcoran, nor prieſts, nor churches, only they offer ſacrifices, eſpecially on the feſtival of St. Elias. They uſe circumciſion, and when one of their principal men dies, the relations and friends, both men and women, meet in the fields to ſacrifice an he-goat, which they firſt flea alive, and then place his ſkin on the top of a long pole. Then they perform the ceremonies of boiling and roaſting the fleſh, which they afterwards eat: as ſoon as the feaſt is ended, the men riſe and worſhip the ſkin, after which the women withdraw, and the men drink boſa, a ſort of ſpirituous liquor, till they are intoxicated, and then they generally quarrel and fight. The ſkin remains on the pole till another great perſon dies, and then it is changed with the ſame ceremonies.

In 1739 theſe people were reſtored to their liberty by a peace concluded between the Ruſſians and the Turks, in which it was agreed that this country ſhould ſerve as a barrier between them both, without depending on either.

CIRCE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Phœbus, by Perſis, and a famous ſorcereſs. She poiſoned her huſband, the king of the Sarmatæ, for which ſhe was expelled the kingdom, and fled to a promontory on the coaſt of Tuſcany, which afterwards took her name. There ſhe fell in love with Glaucus, who preferring Scylla to her, ſhe changed her into a ſea-monſter. She alſo transformed Picus, king of the Latins, into a woodpecker: and Ulyſſes being caſt away on her coaſt, ſhe received him kindly, but transformed his companions into ſwine and other beaſts. But Ulyſſes was preſerved by Mercury, who gave him the herb moly to ſecure him from her enchantments, and ordered him, when ſhe attempted to touch him with her wand, to draw his ſword, and make her ſwear by the river Styx, that ſhe would uſe him as a friend, otherwiſe he would kill her.

Mythologiſts obſerve, that Circe is a lively image of ſenſual pleaſure, which degrades the man and changes him into a brute. But it is maintained, that the original of this fable was the Egyptian Iſis, whoſe Horus, or attending image, every month aſſumed ſome different form; as the body of a man, with the heads of a lion, dog, ſerpent, or tortoiſe; to which the Egyptians gave the name *Circe* or Ænigma.

CIRCENSIAN GAMES, *Circenſes ludi*, in Roman antiquity, were the combats exhibited in the Circus, in imitation of the Olympic games of Greece. The feaſts of the Romans were generally accompanied with Circenſian games; and the magiſtrates and other officers of that republic, frequently preſented the people with them, in order to procure their favour. The principal Circenſian-games were held for five days, and began on the 15th of September; there were then ſix kinds of games exhibited; the firſt being wreſtling, and fighting with ſwords, ſtaves, and pikes; the ſecond was foot-races; the third, leaping; the fourth, *diſci*, or quoits, arrows, and the ceſtus; the fifth was horſe-races; and the ſixth chariot-races, with two or four horſes.

CIRCUS, in antiquity, a piece of ground ſurrounded by a large building, of a round or oval form, erected by the antients to exhibit ſhews to the people. The Roman Circus was encompaſſed by a very large oblong edifice, arched at one end, adorned with porticos, and furniſhed with ranges of ſeats for the convenience of the ſpectators. In the middle was an eminence, with poſts at each end, where the racers ſtarted, and concluded the race; and between theſe poſts was a row of obeliſks and ſtatues.

There were ſeveral of theſe Circi in Rome, as thoſe of Flaminius, Nero, Caracalla, and Severus; but the moſt remarkable was the Circus Maximus, firſt built by Tarquinius Priſcus, which contained four acres, with ſeats for a hundred and fifty thouſand men. The edifice was beautified and enlarged by ſucceeding princes, ſo as to contain in their proper ſeats two hundred and ſixty thouſand ſpectators. For the games exhibited in the Circus ſee CIRCENSIAN GAMES.

CIRENCESTER, an ancient town in Glouceſterſhire, with two markets on Mondays and Fridays. It was ſtrongly fortified with walls and a caſtle, in the times of the Romans; for the ruins of the walls and ſtreet are, or were, lately to be ſeen in the adjacent meadows, where many Roman coins, chequered pavements, and inſcriptions on marble have been found. Two of the Roman conſular ways, croſs each other at this town. The foſſe-way, which comes from Scotland, paſſes through this county and town to Totneſs in Devonſhire. The other, called Irmin-ſtreet, comes from Glouſter, and runs along to Southampton. Not many years ago they diſcovered, by digging in a meadow near the town, an ancient building under ground, fifty feet long, forty broad, and four high, ſupported by a hundred brick pillars, curiouſly inlaid with ſtones of various colours, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman bath. Cirenceſter has now but one church, in the windows of which are the remains of very valuable painted glaſs. The town is governed by two high-conſtables, and fourteen wards-men, who govern ſeven diſtinct wards, and it ſends two members to parliament. It has a free-ſchool, a charity-ſchool, with ſeveral almshouſes. The fairs are on Eaſter Tueſday, July 18, and November 8, for cattle, ſheep, horſes, wool, oil, and leather. It is ſeated on the river Churn, thirty-ſix miles north-eaſt of Briſtol, and eighty-eight weſt by north of London. Long. 0. 2. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

CIRENZA, a city of Naples, capital of the Baſilicate, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but is now of ſmall conſequence. It is ſeated on the river Brandano, at the foot of the Appenine mountains, thirty-five miles eaſt of Conza, fifty ſouth-weſt of Bari, thirteen ſouth-eaſt of Venuſa, and ninety-eight eaſt of Naples. Long. 16. 44. E. Lat. 40. 48. N.

CIRO-FERRI, an excellent Italian painter and architect, was born at Rome, in the year 1614, and was the diſciple of Peter de Cortona, whoſe deſigns he imitated with ſuch exactneſs, that it is difficult to diſtinguiſh them. He was eſteemed by pope Alexander VII. and his three ſucceſſors, and died at Rome in 1689. He is cenſured for not ſufficiently animating and varying his characters.

CISSUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a youth who was greatly eſteemed by Bacchus; but ſporting with the ſatyrs he was accidentally killed; upon which Bacchus changed him into the plant ivy, which became in a peculiar manner conſecrated to him.

CITADELLA, the capital town in the iſland of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, with a new harbour. This, with the whole iſland, were taken by general Stanhope and the confederate fleet, in 1708, and ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but it was taken by the French, after a brave defence, in 1756, and reſtored by the peace. It is twenty-ſeven miles weſt of Port Mahon. Long. 3. 30. E. Lat. 39. 58. N.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, a town of Italy, with a biſhop's ſee. It is pretty ſtrong, well peopled, and ſeated on the Tiber, twenty-ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Urbino, twenty-five north-weſt of Perugio, and one hundred north of Rome. Long. 12. 18 E. Lat. 43. 28. N.

CITTA NUOVA, a maritime town of Italy, in Iſtria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſixty miles eaſt of Venice. Long. 15. 0. E. Lat. 43. 12. N.

CIVIC CROWN, in Roman antiquity, a crown or wreath compoſed of an oak bough, given to any ſoldier who ſaved the life of a citizen in an engagement. This was accounted more honourable than any other crown; and he who obtained it, was not only excuſed from all troubleſome duties in his own perſon, but procured the ſame privilege for his father and grandfather. He had the peculiar honour when he came to any of the public ſhews, of having the whole company, as well the ſenate as the people, ſhew their reſpect, by riſing up as ſoon as they ſaw him enter; and of taking his place, upon theſe occaſions, among the ſenators.

CIVIDAD DE LAS PALMAS, the capital of the iſland of Canary, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland, about five miles from the ſea, where the ſhips anchor. It is defended by a ſorry caſtle, which ſtands on a mountain. The town is about three miles in compaſs, and contains about twelve thouſand inhabitants. The houſes are well built, though they are but one ſtory high, and are all terraſſed on the top. In the day-time, there is hardly any perſon to be ſeen in the ſtreets. In this place is kept the tribunal of the inquiſition, and the ſovereign council, which is the ſupreme court of judicature in all the Canary iſlands. Here are four religious houſes; two for monks, and two for nuns. It is ſubject to Spain. Long. 14. 35. W. Lat. 28. 0. N.

CIVIDAD REAL, a town of Spain in New Caſtile, and capital of La Mancha. It is a little agreeable town, and is pretty well peopled. It is ſeated low, in the middle of a plain, and is noted for dreſſing leather for gloves. The parts about it produce wine, corn, cattle, honey, and game in abundance. It is three miles from the river Guadiana, and when there is an inundation of that river, the water ſometimes comes up to the very walls. It is thirteen miles ſouth-weſt of Calatrava, and ninety ſouth of Madrid. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 39. 2. N.

CIVIDAD RODERIGO, a ſtrong city of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Portugueſe, in 1706; but they loſt it again in four days time. It is ſeated in a champaign country, on the river Aguada, one hundred and fifteen miles weſt of Madrid, and forty ſouth-weſt of Salamanca. Long. 6. 52. W. Lat. 40. 38. N.

CIVIDAL DI FRIULI, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territories of Venice. It is ſeated on the river Natiſona, eight miles north-eaſt of Udina. Long. 13. 25. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

CIVITA DI PINNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the river Sabino, twenty-five miles north of Aquila, and ten weſt of Chieti. Long. 14 3. E. Lat 42. 25. N.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a maritime town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, fortified by pope Urban VIII. It has an arſenal and a harbour, where the pope's gallies generally lie; but the air is very unhealthy. It is thirty-five miles north weſt of Rome, and thirty-five north-eaſt of Caſtro. It has been lately made a free port. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 42. 5. N.

CIVOLI, or CIGOLI, (LEWIS) an Italian painter, whoſe family-name was Cardi, was born at the caſtle of Cigoli, in Tuſcany, in the year 1559. He divided his time between painting, poetry, and muſic; and was received into the academy de la Cruſca, and into that of Florence. Civoli played admirably well on his lute; but being one day reproached with taking more pleaſure in playing on that inſtrument than in finiſhing his pictures, he broke it to pieces. His *Ecce Homo*, which he performed as a trial of ſkill with Barochio and Michael Angelo da Caravaggio, was judged better than thoſe executed by thoſe two painters. He excelled in deſigning, and was employed by the popes and princes of his time. He died at Rome, in the year 1613.

CLACKMANAN, a town of Scotland, and capital of a ſmall ſhire of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the north ſhore of the river Forth, twenty miles north of Edinburgh. Robert Bruce, king of Scotland formerly reſided here. Long. 3. 36. W. Lat. 56. 15 N.

CLAGENFURT, a ſtrong and regular town of Germany, capital of Lower Carinthia. It is of a ſquare figure, and all the ſtreets as ſtrait as a line. The ramparts are ſo large, that ſix coaches may go on them a-breaſt. The fineſt buildings are the prince's palace, the hotel of the bailiff, the town-houſe and the Jeſuit's college. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated eight miles ſouth-weſt of Weit, and one hundred and fifty ſouth-weſt of Vienna. Long. 14. 20. W. Lat. 46. 50. N.

CLAGETT (NICOLAS) an eminent divine, born at Canterbury, about the year 1607. He was educated at Oxford; and about the year 1636, became vicar of Melbourne, in Dorſetſhire; and ſome years after, was elected preacher, at St. Mary's church, in St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk. He was held in great veneration for his improving way of preaching, and for his ſingular piety. He publiſhed The Abuſes of God's Grace diſcovered; and died Sept. 12, 1663.

CLAGETT (WILLIAM) D. D. a valuable and learned divine, was the eldeſt ſon of the former, and was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, Sept. 14, 1646. He was educated at Cambridge, and commenced doctor of divinity in 1683. He preached for ſeven years at his native town, and was afterwards preacher at Gray's Inn, beſides which employment, he had afterwards the rectory of Farnham Royal, in Buckinghamſhire, was lecturer of St. Michael Baſſiſhaw, and chaplain in ordinary to his majeſty. He wrote, 1. A Diſcourſe concerning the Operations of the Spirit. 2. An Anſwer to the Diſſenters Objections againſt the Common Prayer. 3. Several Treatiſes againſt the Doctrines of Popery; and other works. There are alſo four volumes of his poſthumous ſermons. He died March 28, 1688.

CLAGETT (NICOLAS) D. D. a learned divine, brother to the former, was born in the year 1654, and educated at Cambridge. He was elected preacher at St. Mary's, in St. Edmund's Bury, in 1680, and in this ſtation continued near forty-ſix years. In 1683, he was inſtituted to the rectory of Thurlo Parva; in 1693, was collated to the archdeaconry of Sudbury; in 1704, he commenced doctor of divinity; and in 1707, he was alſo inſtituted into the rectory of Hitcham, in Suffolk. He publiſhed, 1. Truth defended, and Boldneſs in Error rebuked, in Anſwer to Mr. Whiſton's Accompliſhment of Scripture Prophecies. 2. A Perſuaſive to an ingenuous Trial of Opinions in Religion; and three Sermons. He died Jan. 27, 1726 7, in the ſeventy-third year of his age.

CLAIRA (St.) an abbeſs, born at Aſſiſio, in the duchy of Spoleto, in Italy, in 1193. She put herſelf under the conduct of St. Francis, who gave her the church of St. Damian, where ſhe eſtabliſhed a convent, of which ſhe was abbeſs. She died in 1253, and was canonized a ſhort time after, by pope Alexander IV.

The nuns of the order of St. Claira are divided into Damianiſts and Urbaniſts. The firſt follow the rule given to St. Claira by St. Francis; but the others have ſeveral mitigations, and follow the regulations allowed by Urban IV.

CLANS, in hiſtory, and particularly in that of Scotland. The nations which over ran Europe were originally divided into many ſmall tribes; and when they came to parcel out the lands which they had conquered, it was natural for every chieftain to beſtow a portion, in the firſt place, upon thoſe of his own tribe or family. Theſe all held their lands of him; and as the ſafety of each individual depended on the general union, theſe ſmall ſocieties clung together, and were diſtinguiſhed by ſome common appellation, either patronymical, or local, long before the introduction of ſurnames, or enſigns memorial. But when theſe became common, the deſcendants and relations of every chieftain aſſumed the ſame name and arms with him; other vaſſals were proud to imitate their example; and by degrees they were communicated to all thoſe who held of the ſame ſuperior. Thus clanſhips were formed; and, in a generation or two, that conſanguinity, which was at firſt in a great meaſure imaginary, was believed to be real. An artificial union was converted into a natural one; men willingly followed a leader, whom they regarded both as the ſuperior of their lands, and the chief of their blood, and ſerved him not only with the fidelity of vaſſals, but the affection of friends. In the other feudal kingdoms, we may obſerve ſuch unions as we have deſcribed, imperfectly formed; but in Scotland, whether they were the production of chance, or the effect of policy, or ſtrengthened by their preſerving their genealogies both genuine and fabulous, clanſhips were univerſal. Such a confederacy might be overcome; it could not be broken; and no change of manners or government has been able, in ſome parts of the kingdom, to diſſolve aſſociations which are founded upon prejudices ſo natural to the human mind. How formidable were nobles at the head of followers, who, counting that cauſe juſt and honourable which their chief approved, were ever ready to take the field at his command, and to ſacrifice their lives in defence of his perſon or of his fame? Againſt ſuch men a king contended with great diſadvantage; and that cold ſervice, which money purchaſes, or authority extorts, was not an equal match for their ardour and zeal. Robertſon's Hiſtory of Scotland.

CLARA (ST) a ſmall iſland of the South Sea, ſeated near the bay of Guaiaquil, in Peru, ſixty-three miles from cape Blanco. Long. 80. 20. W. Lat. 3 30. S.

CLARE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays. It is a poor dirty place, but has a handſome church. The fairs are on Eaſter Tueſday, and July 26, for toys. It is fourteen miles ſouth of Bury, ſeventeen ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge, and fifty-ſix ſouth by-eaſt of London. Long 0. 37. E. Lat. 52. 15. N.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Clare, in the province of Connaught. It is ſeventeen miles north-weſt of Limerick. Long. 9. 5. W. Lat 52. 40 N.

CLARENDON (earl of). See HYDE.

CLARENZA, formerly a conſiderable town of the Morea, but is now almoſt ruined. Long. 21. 41. E. Lat. 37. 55. N.

CLARIUS, or CLARIO, (ISIDORE, a learned divine in the ſixteenth century, born at the caſtle of Chiaria, near Breſſe. He was preſent at the council of Trent; and Paul III. gave him the biſhoprick of Fuligno, where he died in 1555. He wrote ſeveral works, the principal of which are a Treatiſe on the Correction of the Text of the Vulgate, and Notes on the difficult Paſſages in the Bible.

CLARKE (SAMUEL) D. D. a preacher and writer of conſiderable note in the reign of king Charles II. was, during the Interregnum, and at the time of the ejection, miniſter of St. Bennet Fink, in London. In November, 1660, he, in the name of the Preſbyterian miniſters, preſented an addreſs of thanks to the king, for his declaration for liberty of conſcience. He was one of the commiſſioners of the Savoy, and behaved, on that occaſion, with great prudence and moderation. He ſometimes attended the church as an hearer and communicant, and was much eſteemed by all that knew him for his great probity and induſtry. The moſt valuable of his numerous works are ſaid to be his Lives of the Puritan Divines and other Perſons of Note, twenty-two of which are printed with his Martyrology; the reſt are in

his Lives of ſundry eminent Perſons in this latter Age, folio, and in his Marrow of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, in folio and quarto. He died on the 25th of December, 1680.

CLARKE (SAMUEL) the ſon of the former, was fellow of Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge, but was ejected from his fellowſhip for refuſing to take the engagements, as he was alſo afterwards from his rectory of Grendon, in Buckinghamſhire. He applied himſelf early to the ſtudy of the Scriptures, and his Annotations on the Bible, printed together with the ſacred text, is highly commended by Dr. Owen, Mr. Baxter, and Dr. Calamy, and has been an excellent fund for ſome modern commentators, who have republiſhed a great part of it, with very little alteration. He died on the 24th of February, 1700-1, in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age.

CLARKE (Dr. SAMUEL) a very learned and eminent divine, born at Norwich, Oct. 11, 1675, and educated at Cambridge, where he greatly contributed, by his excellent Tranſlation of, and Notes upon, Rohault's Phyſics, to the eſtabliſhment of the Newtonian Philoſophy. Having taken holy orders, he became chaplain to Dr. John Moore, biſhop of Norwich, who gave him the rectory of Drayton, near Norwich, and procured for him a pariſh in that city. In 1704 and 1705 he preached Mr. Boyle's Lectures on the evidences of natural and revealed religion, and choſe for his ſubject the being and attributes of God. In 1706 he obtained the rectory of St. Bennet Paul's Wharf, in London; he was ſoon after made chaplain in ordinary to queen Anne, and, in the year 1709, was preſented to the rectory of St. James's, Weſtminſter, from which time he left off his cuſtom of preaching without notes, and took the degree of doctor of divinity at Cambridge. In 1712 he publiſhed his Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, which engaged him in a warm controverſy. Complaint was made of this book in the lower houſe of convocation; but the affair ſoon ended, upon the members of the upper houſe declaring themſelves ſatisfied with the explanations delivered in to them by the author on the ſubject of the complaint. He alſo publiſhed three practical Eſſays on Baptiſm, Confirmation, and Repentance; a Paraphraſe on the Goſpels; a Tranſlation of Sir Iſaac Newton's Optics into elegant Latin; a beautiful edition of Cæſar's Commentaries; the twelve firſt books of Homer's Iliad, in quarto, and ſeveral other works. After his death were publiſhed his Expoſition of the Church Catechiſm, and ten volumes of Sermons. This great divine died on the 17th of June, 1729. Dr. Clarke was remarkable for his great ſkill in the three learned languages, in mathematics, and mechanics. A ſweet, eaſy, modeſt, inoffenſive, obliging behaviour adorned all his actions, and no paſſion, vanity, inſolence, or oſtentation, appeared either in what he wrote or ſaid. His piety was manly and unaffected, and his charity as extenſive as the whole rational creation.

CLARKSON (DAVID) an eminent divine, who was fellow of Clare-hall, in Cambridge, and had the honour of inſtructing archbiſhop Tillotſon, one of the greateſt, and one of the beſt men this kingdom has produced. He was a man of uncommon learning and abilities, and of ſingular modeſty and humility. His ſermons are eſteemed judicious, but the moſt noted of his works is that intitled, No Evidence of Dioceſean Epiſcopacy in the Primitive Times, quarto, in anſwer to Dr. Stillingfleet.

CLARUS (JULIUS) a native of Alexandria, in the Milaneſe, and of a patrician family, was born January 6, 1525. He publiſhed part of a great work, entitled *Receptarum Sententiarum*, and died April 13, 1575.

CLAUBERGE (JOHN) a learned profeſſor of philoſophy and divinity, at Duiſburg, was born at Solingen, on the 24th of February, 1622. He travelled into Holland, France, and England, and in each country obtained the eſteem of the learned. The elector of Brandenburg gave him public teſtimonies of his eſteem. He died on the 31ſt of January, 1665. His works were printed at Amſterdam, in two volumes, quarto.

CLAUDE of Lorrain, a celebrated landſcape painter, was born in the year 1600, and proving extremely dull, was put apprentice to a paſtry-cook. He afterwards went to Rome, where he was hired by Auguſtius Traſſo to grind his colours, dreſs his proviſions, and do all his houſhold drudgery, for Auguſtius kept no other ſervant. From this maſter, he, with great difficulty, learnt perſpective, and the elements of deſigning. His ſoul now enlarged itſelf, and his eagerneſs to obtain perfection made him continue, from morning till night, in the open fields, on the banks of the Tiber, taking all his leſſons from nature, by which means he attained the higheſt degree of perfection in landſcape painting, and became univerſally admired for his agreeable invention, the delicacy of his colouring, the pleaſing variety and tenderneſs of his tints, his artful diſtribution of his lights and ſhadows, and the harmony of his compoſitions. He was employed by pope Urban VIII. and many of the Italian princes, in adorning their palaces, and died in 1682, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age.

CLAUDE (JOHN) an eminent Proteſtant miniſter of the church of Paris, was born at Sauvetat, in Agenois, in the year 1619. He was ſucceſſively miniſter of ſeveral congregations in France, and occaſioned a famous diſpute by writing a little book againſt the perpetuity of the catholic church. He was baniſhed by the edict of Nantz, and died in Holland, on the 12th of January, 1687.

CLAUDE, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral church is a fine ſtructure. A great number of pilgrims flock thither to viſit the relics of St. Claude. It is ſeated on the rivulet, fifteen miles north-weſt of Geneva, and fifty-eight ſouth of Beſançon. Long. 6. 0. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

CLAUDIA, a veſtal virgin at Rome, who being ſuſpected of unchaſtity, is ſaid to have cleared herſelf from that imputation in the following manner: the image of Cybele being brought out of Phrygia to Rome in a barge, and it happening to ſtick ſo faſt in the river Tyber that it could not be moved, ſhe tying her girdle, the badge of chaſtity, to the barge, drew it along to the city, which a thouſand men were unable to do.

CLAUDIAN, a Latin poet under Theodoſius and his ſons, flouriſhed in the fourth century, and is thought to have more of Virgil in his ſtyle than all the other imitators of that poet. The beſt edition of his works is that of Heinſius, junior. That of Barthius is alſo eſteemed.

CLAUDIUS (APPIUS) a Roman decemvir, well known by the death of Virginia. See VIRGINIA.

CLAUDIUS, or TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS DRUSUS, emperor of Rome, was the ſon of Druſus, ſecond ſon of Livia, daughter of Auguſtus, and nephew to Tiberius. He was born at Lyons in the tenth year before the Chriſtian æra. During his youth he was ſo weak in body and mind, that his mother when ſhe would deſcribe a very ſtupid perſon, uſed to ſay, that "he was as great a fool as her Clau-"dius." This prince was conſul in the year 37; but acquitted himſelf ſo ill in the diſcharge of that important office, that he rendered himſelf deſpicable in the eyes of the people: but afterwards hiding himſelf, that he might eſcape the aſſaſſins of Caligula, he was diſcovered by a ſoldier, who ſaluted him emperor. Scarce was he mounted on the throne, when he took particular care to furniſh the city of Rome with proviſions, which, joined to the contempt he ſhewed for grandeur, gained him the love of the people. He puniſhed Chereas, baniſhed Seneca, and put to death Julia, the ſiſter of Caligula. He would not ſuffer any perſon who was ignorant of the Latin tongue to poſſeſs an employment, yet had a great value for the Greek language, and even ſpoke it when he himſelf anſwered the ambaſſadors in the ſenate. In his time the Moors were conquered, and their country reduced to two Roman provinces. The Britons rebelling, Claudius came into this iſland, and having reduced its inhabitants, obtained a triumph in the year 44. But at length he ſuffered himſelf to be governed by his freedmen, and the moſt vile and deſpicable perſons, who diſhonoured the empire by baniſhments, maſſacres, and the moſt infamous vices.

This prince was four times married. Meſſalina, his third wife, was a monſter of luſt and debauchery; and young Agrippina, his neice and fourth wife, poiſoned him in the year 54, though he had adopted Nero, the ſon of that princeſs, to the prejudice of his ſon Britannicus. Claudius invented three letters, and compoſed ſome works, which are loſt.

CLAUDIUS II. (AURELIUS) ſurnamed Gothicus, ſignalized himſelf by his courage and prudence under the reigns of Valerian and Julian, and on the death of the latter was declared emperor, in 268. He put to death Aureolus, the murderer of Galienus; defeated the Germans, and in 269 marched againſt the Goths, who ravaged the empire with an army of three hundred thouſand men, which he at firſt harraſſed, and the next year entirely defeated; but a contagious diſeaſe, which had ſpread through that vaſt army, was caught by the Romans, and the emperor himſelf died of it a ſhort time after, aged ſifty ſix.

Pollio ſays that this prince had the moderation of Auguſtus, the virtue of Trajan, and the piety of Antoninus.

CLAUDIUS MARIUS VICTOR, or VICTORINUS, a rhetorician and poet, born at Marſeilles. He wrote a kind of Commentary on the book of Geneſis, in hexameter verſe, and an Epiſtle addreſſed to the abbot Salomon on the corruption of manners in his time, and died in 445.

CLAVIUS (CHRISTOPHER) a German Jeſuit, born at Bamberg, excelled in the knowledge of the mathematics, and being ſent to Rome, was conſidered as the Euclid of that age. In 1581 he was employed by pope Gregory XIII in reforming the Roman Calendar, in which he acquitted himſelf very well; he afterwards defended the new calendar againſt thoſe who criticized it, particularly againſt Sca-

liger. He died at Rome on the ſixth of February 1612, aged ſeventy-five. His works have been printed in five volumes folio, the principal of which is his Commentary on Euclid's Elements.

CLAUSENBURGH, a large city of Tranſylvania, near the confines of Hungary, ſeated on the little river Samos. It has a conſiderable trade, and is defended by a good fortreſs, and is very populous, becauſe the free exerciſe of all religions is allowed. The Jeſuits have an univerſity, and the Reformed a fine college here; but they have been obliged to give up the cathedral to the Roman catholics. Within the city there is an old caſtle, where the ſtates generally hold their aſſemblies. It is thirty-eight miles north-weſt of Weiſſemburg, fifty-five eaſt of Waradin, and two hundred and ſixty eaſt-by-ſouth of Vienna. Long. 23. 5. E. Lat. 47. 14. N.

CLEANTHES, a celebrated Greek philoſopher, of the ſect of the Stoics, was the ſon of Phanias, and the diſciple of Zeno, two hundred and forty years before the Chriſtian æra. He was a native of the town of Aſſon in Epirus, and gained his living by drawing water in the night, in order to obtain leiſure for ſtudy in the day. The judges of the Areopagus, not knowing how he ſubſiſted, ſent for him, and having aſked him what profeſſion he followed at Athens, he brought before them a woman for whom he kneaded bread, and a gardener for whom he worked, and on their teſtimonies he was diſcharged: the judges would then have made him a preſent, but he refuſed to accept it. Cleanthes ſucceeded Zeno, and had for his diſciples king Antigonus and Chryſippus, who was his ſucceſſor. It is ſaid that he voluntarily died of hunger in the ſeventieth year of his age. He compoſed ſeveral works, of which there are only a few fragments remaining.

CLEARCHUS, a famous Spartan, who being ſent to Byzantium to ſettle the domeſtic commotions which broke out there, obtained the ſupreme power, and ſoon after filled the city with blood and ſlaughter. The Lacedæmonians recalling him, he refuſed to obey them, which obliged them to ſend troops againſt him, when being defeated, he retired into Ionia to Cyrus the Younger, brother to Artaxerxes, king of Perſia, four hundred and three years before the birth of Chriſt. That young prince gave Clearchus the command of the Grecian troops in his pay; but two years after Cyrus loſt his life in the battle of Cunaxa, againſt his brother Artaxerxes. Clearchus was one of the chiefs who commanded the ten thouſand Greeks who fought for Cyrus, but was ſeized in his retreat, and put to death by the order of Artaxerxes.

He ought not to be confounded with Clearchus the tyrant of Heraclea, who was aſſaſſinated at the feaſt of Bacchus, in the three hundred and fifty-third year before the Chriſtian æra; or with Clearchus of Soli, a famous Peripatetic philoſopher, who was the diſciple of Ariſtotle, and is frequently mentioned in ancient authors.

CLEEVE (Joas Van) or Sotto Cleeff, an induſtrious painter of Antwerp. His colouring was good, and his figures round and fleſhy. He came to England in the reign of queen Mary, expecting great prices for his pictures from king Philip, who was making a collection; but Titian arriving at the ſame time, Philip was ſo much charmed with the beauties of the Venetian maſter, as to overlook the labours of the Fleming. Cleeve had been before intoxicated with the excellence of his own performances, and at this diſappointment grew quite frantic, painted his own cloaths, and ſpoiled his own pictures. His portrait, and that of his wife, done by himſelf, were purchaſed by king Charles I. who had alſo of this maſter a picture of Mars and Venus; and James II. had of his painting the Judgment of Paris, and the Birth of Chriſt with angels. He is ſuppoſed to have died in the wretched condition above-mentioned.

CLELIA, one of the young Roman women given as an hoſtage to Porſenna, who beſieged Rome about the five hundred and ſeventh year before the Chriſtian æra, in order to reſtore the Tarquins. It is ſaid, that having deceived her guards, ſhe eſcaped from the enemy's camp during the night, and croſſed the Tiber, but was ſent back to Porſenna, who demanded her by his ambaſſadors; but that prince admiring her virtue, permitted her to return to Rome with her companions. The ſenate erected an equeſtrian ſtatue of her in the market-place.

CLEMANGIS, or Claminges (Nicholas de) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in Clemangis, a village in the dioceſe of Chalons. He wrote ſeveral pieces in Latin, and died in 1430. His works were printed at Leyden, in 1713, in quarto.

CLEMENCY, in Pagan mythology, was repreſented as a goddeſs, with a branch of laurel in one hand, and a lance in the other, to ſhew that mildneſs and mercy properly belonged to victorious warriors. She had a temple at Athens; and at Rome a temple was dedicated to the Clemency of Cæſar, which was built by a decree of the ſenate, after the death of that emperor. And both the Greeks and Romans gave the name of aſſylum to the temples each had erected to this goddeſs, who is repreſented by Claudian as the guardian of the world.

CLEMENS (Titus Flavius) alſo called Clemens Alexandinus, a learned father of the church; who, after he had ſtudied in Greece, Italy, and the Eaſt, renounced the errors of paganiſm, and in 190 became preſbyter and catechiſt of Alexandria. St. Clemens acquitted himſelf worthily of this important office, and wrote ſeveral learned works, of which there are only three conſiderable ones remaining: 1. An Exhortation to the Pagans. 2. The Schoolmaſter, in which he lays down a regular plan of duty for the Chriſtian convert: and 3. The Stromates, in which he treats of the myſteries of religion. Beſides theſe works, there are preſerved ſome of his pieces of a ſmaller kind; as an Homily upon theſe words, What rich man can be ſaved? which was firſt printed at Paris, in 1672, and afterwards at Oxford, in 1683, with ſome other fragments in Greek and Latin. All theſe have been printed in the latter editions of his works: the beſt of which is that publiſhed in two volumes folio, by Dr. Potter, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in 1715. St. Clemens died about the year 220.

Clemens (Romanus) or Clement I. (St.) biſhop of Rome, ſucceeded Anacletus, about the year 90. He was the diſciple and coadjutor of the apoſtles. He governed the church with great wiſdom, and died about the year 100. He wrote an epiſtle to the Corinthians; and there have been attributed to him a ſecond epiſtle, Apoſtolical Conſtitutions, and other works, that are now generally allowed to have been written after his time. He was ſucceeded by Evariſtus.

Clement II. a Saxon, was biſhop of Bamberg, and was elected pope at the council of Sutri, in 1046. He died on the ſeventh of October, 1047, and was ſucceeded by Damaſus II.

Clement III. a Roman, was elected pope after the death of Gregory VIII. on the 6th of January 1188, and died on the the 25th of March 1191, after his having publiſhed a cruſade againſt the Saracens. He was ſucceeded by Celeſtine III.

Clement IV. a Frenchman, was firſt a ſoldier, and afterwards ſtudied with ſuch ſucceſs, that he paſſed for one of the ableſt civilians of his time: but his wife dying, he turned prieſt; and, after ſeveral preferments, was cardinal biſhop, and the pope's legate in England. He was elected pope at Perouſa, on the 15th of February, 1265, and died at Viterbo on the 29th of November, 1268. He wrote ſeveral works.

Clement V. a Frenchman, whoſe original name was Bertrand de Gouth. Benedict XI. dying in 1304, Bertrand was elected pope at Perouſa, on the 5th of June 1305; and the ceremony of his coronation was performed at Lyons, on the 10th of November following, when a wall, overloaded with people who had got upon it, fell down, and killed John II. duke of Brittany, wounded the French king, and beat the tiara off the pope's head. This accident was conſidered as a preſage of the misfortunes with which Chriſtendom, and particularly Italy were afflicted, during this pontificate. Clement V. was the firſt pope who reſided at Avignon. He cauſed the collection of the Conſtitutions to be made, which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of Clementines, and died at Roquemaure, on the Rhone, in 1314. He was ſucceeded by John XXII.

Clement VI. a native of Limoſin, whoſe name was Peter Roger, was choſen pope after the death of Benedict XII. on the 13th of May 1342. He ordered the jubilee to be kept every fiftieth year, and died at Avignon on the 6th of December 1352. He was learned, and was remarkable for his prodigious memory. Petrarch, who was his cotemporary, gives him a great eloguim. He was ſucceeded by Innocent VI.

Clement VII. before called Julius de Medicis, was elected pope in 1523, after the death of Adrian VI. He received a famous embaſſy from the king of Ethiopia; entered into an alliance with France and the Venetians, againſt the emperor Charles V. and was beſieged in Rome by that prince's army, which obliged him to ſave himſelf by making his eſcape in diſguiſe; but, being afterwards taken priſoner, he let his beard grow during the ſeven months of his captivity, and would never after cut it off. In ſhort he concluded a peace with the emperor, in 1529, excommunicated Henry VIII. king of England, and died on the 26th of September, 1534.

He ought not to be confounded with Robert of Geneva, a perſon of great merit, who after the election of Urban VI. was choſen pope at Fundi, on the 21ſt of September 1378, by ſeveral cardinals, who pretended that they were not free in the election of Urban VI. Robert took the name of Clement VII. retired to Avignon, and was acknowledged by France and Spain. His election cauſed a great ſchiſm in the

the Weſtern church, which did not end till fifty years after, when it was terminated by the abdication of the anti-pope Clement VIII. in 1429, who acknowledged Martin V.

CLEMENT VIII. before called Hippolytus Aldrobrandin, was born at Fano, and was elected pope after the death of Innocent IX. on the 30th of January, 1591. He ſtrove to make piety and knowledge flouriſh in the church; condemned duels; and gave abſolution to Henry IV. of France. He rewarded men of merit and learning; and made Baronius, Bellarmin, Tolet, d'Oſſat, du Perron, and ſeveral other great men cardinals. He died on the 3d of March, 1605, aged ſixty-nine, and was ſucceeded by Leo XI.

CLEMENT IX. before called Julius Roſpig'ioſi, was elected pope after the death of Alexander VII. on the 20th of June, 1667. He zealouſly endeavoured to unite the Chriſtian princes, and to procure aſſiſtance for the Venetians, againſt the Turks, who had beſieged Candia; but not being able to prevent the loſs of that important place, he died with vexation, on the 9th of December, 1669, aged ſeventy-one, and was ſucceeded by Clement X.

CLEMENT X. or EMILIUS ALTERI, was choſen pope after the death of Clement IX. on the 29th of April, 1670. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his humility, and diſcovered, during his pontificate, a mild, tranquil, and pacific ſpirit. He died on the 22d of July, 1676, aged eighty-ſix, and was ſucceeded by Innocent XI.

CLEMENT XI. or JOHN FRANCIS ALBANI, was elected pope after the death of Innocent XII. on the 20th of November, 1700. He aſſiſted the poor; confirmed the condemnation of the five famous propoſitions of Janſenius, by the bull *Vineam Domini Sabaoth*; condemned the ſuperſtitious practices of ſome of the miſſionaries of China, and gave the conſtitution *Unigenitus*, againſt an hundred and one propoſitions extracted from father Queſnel's Moral Reflections on the New Teſtament. He wrote ſome Homilies and other works, which are printed in two volumes, folio, and died on the 19th of March, 1721, aged ſeventy-two. He was ſucceeded by Innocent XIII.

CLEMENT XII. or LAURENCE CORSINI, was born at Florence, of a noble and ancient family, on the 7th of April, 1652, and was elected pope on the 12th of July, 1730, after the death of Benedict XIII. He eaſed the people under his government by diminiſhing their taxes; puniſhed thoſe who had behaved ill in their poſts under the laſt pontificate, and governed the church with wiſdom and tranquility. He died on the 6th of February, 1740, aged eighty-eight, and was ſucceeded by cardinal Proſper Lambertini, who took the name of Benedict XIV.

CLEMENT (MARGARET) a very accompliſhed lady, was born in the year 1508, and being nearly related to ſir Thomas More, was carefully educated with his daughters in the learned languages, and in moſt of the liberal ſciences, in which ſhe made great progreſs. She correſponded with the celebrated Eraſmus, who commends her epiſtles for their good ſenſe and chaſte Latin. About the year 1531, ſhe was married to her learned tutor, whoſe nuptials were celebrated by a copy of Latin verſes, wrote by Leland. She afterwards left England, with her huſband, Dr. Clement, and ſettled at Mecklin, where ſhe died on the 6th of July 1570.

CLEMENT (JAMES) a Dominican monk, born at the village of Sorbon, near Sens, was educated in the convent of Dominicans in that town, and, at the age of twenty-two years, aſſaſſinated king Henry III. of France at St. Cloud, on the firſt of Auguſt, 1589.

CLENARD (NICHOLAS) a celebrated grammarian in the ſixteenth century, was born at Dieſt, and after having taught humanity at Louvain, travelled into France, Spain, Portugal, and Africa. He wrote in Latin 1. Letters relating to his Travels, which are very curious and ſcarce. 2. A Greek Grammar, which has been reviſed and corrected by many grammarians; and other works. He died at Grenoble in 1542.

CLEOBULUS, the ſon of Evagoras, and one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, was born at Lindus, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery and good ſenſe. He loved the ſciences, and particularly deteſted inſincerity and ingratitude. He adviſed the people "to do good to their friends, "in order to preſerve them; and to their enemies, to make "them their friends." He died about the five hundred and ſixtieth year before the Chriſtian æra, and left a daughter named Cleobulina, who was celebrated for the delicacy of her wit, the ſolidity of her judgment, and the ſweetneſs of her temper. She had an heroic courage, and wrote very ingenious ænigmas, which were admired by the Egyptians.

CLEOBURY, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. The fairs are May 2, and October 27, for horned cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It is twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Shrewſbury, one hundred and thirty-five weſt-by-north of London. Long. 2. 29. W. Lat. 52. 27. N.

CLEOFIS, or CLEOPHIS, an Indian queen, who being diſpoſſeſſed of her dominions by Alexander the Great, was reſtored to them upon her conſenting to yield herſelf to his embraces; and thus ſhe preſerved by her incontinence a throne, which ſhe was not able to ſupport by her courage. From that time ſhe was called the Royal Strumpet. The ſon ſhe brought to Alexander was called by his name, and was king of India. This queen lived three hundred and twenty years before the Chriſtian æra.

CLEOMBROTUS, a famous king of Sparta, who was killed in the battle of Leuctra, which was won by Epaminondas in the three hundred and ſeventy-firſt year before the Chriſtian æra.

He ought not to be confounded with the philoſopher Cleombrotus, a native of Ambracia, who precipitated himſelf into the ſea, after his having read Plato on the immortality of the ſoul.

CLEOMENES, the name of three kings of Sparta. The firſt conquered the Argians; delivered the Athenians from the tyranny of the Piſiſtrades; puniſhed the Eginetæ, and died about the four hundred and eightieth year before the birth of Chriſt. The ſecond ſucceeded his brother Ageſipolis in the three hundred and ſeventieth year before Chriſt, and had a peaceable reign of thirty-four years. Cleomenes III. the ſecond ſon of Leonidas, mounted the throne in the two hundred and thirtieth year before Chriſt: he put a period to the troubles of Sparta; divided the lands; aboliſhed debts; gave the privilege of citizens to foreigners, and reſtored the ancient Lacedæmonian government. He at length defeated the Achaians, but was afterwards conquered by Antigonus the Tutor, in the two hundred and twenty-ſixth year before Chriſt, and retired into Egypt, where Ptolemy Evergetes received him very kindly; but after the death of that prince, Ptolemy Philopater throwing him into priſon, he raiſed a ſedition againſt that prince in which he was killed in the two hundred and nineteenth year before the Chriſtian æra.

CLEONICE, a young lady of Byzantium, who being ſeen by Pauſanias, he ſent for her in order to enjoy her; and her relations knowing his haughty temper, dared not to refuſe him, but ſuffered him to carry her off. The young maiden deſired the ſervants to take away all the lights; but as ſhe was creeping ſoftly in the dark to his bed; ſhe had the misfortune to throw down a lamp, which ſtartled Pauſanias out of his ſleep, and he inſtantly imagining that it was ſome ruffian come to murder him, ſeized his dagger, which lay under his bolſter, and wounded her in ſuch a manner, that ſhe died ſoon after.

CLEONYMUS, ſon to Cleomenes II. king of Sparta, left Lacedæmonia on account of the Spartans devolving the whole royal authority on his half brother Areus, and the contempt ſhewed him by his wife Chelidonis, who was paſſionately in love with Acrotatus, the ſon of king Areus. Tortured with grief and anger, he went and ſolicited Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, to make war on the Lacedæmonians, to which he conſented, but was ſo vigorouſly repulſed in all his attacks, that he was forced to lay aſide his enterprize. We muſt not omit the courage the women ſhewed on this occaſion. A reſolution had been taken to ſhip them off to Crete; but they oppoſed it, and Archidamia coming into the ſenate with a drawn ſword, complained, in the name of all the women, againſt the men, for thinking they could ſurvive the deſtruction of their country. They worked in the night in the trenches, which were expoſed to the enemy. Chelidonis was the only woman who did not ſtir abroad, ſhe keeping always a rope about her neck, in order that ſhe might not be taken alive by her huſband.

CLEOPATRA, ſiſter of Alexander the Great, was a princeſs who had not only a conſiderable intereſt with her brother during his life; but after his death the people ſeemed to imagine that the royal majeſty muſt be preſent on that ſide which ſhe countenanced. Caſſander, Lyſimachus, Antigonus, Ptolemy, and all the other heads of parties were deſirous of having her to wife; for they thought the Macedonians would chuſe him for their maſter whom ſhe ſhould marry, and that by this means they ſhould obtain the empire. Antigonus kept her under a guard in Sardis, and ſhe not loving him, and deſiring to join Ptolemy, endeavoured to make her eſcape. The governor of the city prevented her, and at length, by Antigonus's order, he employed ſome women to put her to death. Antigonus, to avoid the infamy of ſuch a murder, commanded ſome of thoſe women to be executed, and cauſed the princeſs to be interred in a magnificent manner. This happened in the one hundred and eighteenth Olympiad, three hundred years before the Chriſtian æra.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egppt, famous for her beauty and her lewdneſs, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes. She obtained the love of Julius Cæſar, by whom ſhe had a ſon, named Cæſareon. After the death of that prince, Mark Anthony marching againſt the Parthians, in the fortieth year

year before the Chriſtian æra, ordered Cleopatra to meet him in Cilicia, to anſwer the accuſations formed againſt her, in relation to her having given ſuccours to Brutus. That princeſs, who was not only a great beauty, but was extremely artful, and ſpoke ſeveral languages, reſolved to inſpire Antony with a paſſion for her. She embarked on the river Cydnus, in a veſſel with a gilt ſtern; the ſails of which were of purple, and the oars ſilver; theſe kept time with a concert of muſic; while ſhe herſelf lay under a pavilion of cloth of gold, dreſſed in a magnificent habit. The very evening in which ſhe arrived, ſhe gave an elegant repaſt to Antony, who became ſo diſtractedly in love, that he married her, notwithſtanding his former marriage to Octavia, the ſiſter of Auguſtus. After Antony's defeat and death, Cleopatra being unable to captivate the affections of Auguſtus, and fearing that ſhe ſhould be carried to Rome, to adorn his triumph, cauſed herſelf to be ſtung by an aſp, and died of the wound, in the thirty-ninth year of her age. Auguſtus ordered her a magnificent funeral, and her body, as ſhe deſired, was buried in the ſame tomb with that of Antony.

Thus ended the life of this princeſs, after ſhe had reigned from the death of her father twenty-two years. She was a woman of great parts, notwithſtanding her vices, and ſpoke many languages with the utmoſt facility; for ſhe could converſe with the Ethiopians, Troglodites, Jews, Arabians, Syrians, Medes, and Perſians, without an interpreter; and always anſwered them in their own language. In her death ended the reign of the family of the Ptolomies in Egypt, after it had ſubſiſted from the death of Alexander, two hundred and ninety-four years; for after this, Egypt was reduced to a Roman province, and ſo remained for ſix hundred and ſeventy years, till it was taken from them by the Saracens.

There were ſeveral other queens of Egypt of the name of Cleopatra.

CLEOSTRATUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a young man of Theſſaly, who was choſen by lot to be ſacrificed to a dragon which laid waſte the country; but his friend Meneſtratus pitying the ſeverity of his fate, reſolved to ſave him, or die in the attempt; and arming himſelf, ſlew the dragon, and delivered his friend and country.

CLEOSTRATUS, a celebrated aſtronomer, born at Tenedos, was, according to Pliny, the firſt who diſcovered the ſigns of the zodiac; others ſay that he only diſcovered the ſigns Aries and Sagitarius. He alſo corrected the errors of the Grecian year, about the five hundred and thirty-ſixth year before the Chriſtian æra.

CLERAC, a town of France, in Agenois, ſeated on the river Lot, eight miles from Agen. It is full of rich merchants, who drive a conſiderable trade in tobacco, wine, and brandy. Long. 0. 33. E. Lat. 44. 28. N.

CLERAMBAULT (LEWIS NICHOLAS) a celebrated French muſician, was born at Paris on the 19th of December, 1676, and became organiſt to the Jacobines at twenty years of age, and afterwards of St. Cyr. Lewis XIV. was much pleaſed at hearing him play little pieces on the harpſichord, and made him ſuperintendant of madam de Maintenon's concerts. Clerambault had a fine genius for muſic, and wrote five books of cantatas, of which that of Orpheus is eſteemed a maſter-piece; and ſeveral motets and pieces of muſic compoſed for particular feaſts. He died at Paris on the 26th of October, 1749, leaving a ſon and two daughters, who both excelled in muſic.

CLERC (JOHN LE) an eminent profeſſor of philoſophy, Hebrew and polite literature at Amſterdam, and one of the moſt learned and laborious critics of his time, was the ſon of Stephen le Clerc, a learned phyſician, profeſſor of Hebrew, and counſellor of ſtate at Geneva, where John was born, on the 19th of March, 1657; and having gone through the uſual forms of ſtudy at Geneva, was ordained there in 1679, and the next year went to Saumur, an academy of great repute. In 1682 he came by the way of Paris to London, in order to learn the Engliſh language. He preached ſeveral times in the French churches at London, and viſited the men of learning: then going to Holland, he entered into a ſtrict friendſhip with the learned Philip Limborch. He was ſoon after invited to return to Geneva, which he accordingly did; but his ſentiments being contrary to thoſe eſtabliſhed by law, he again left his native country, returned to Holland, and in 1684 obtained the profeſſorſhips abovementioned. He wrote, 1. A French Tranſlation of the New Teſtament. 2. A Latin Tranſlation of Dr. Hammond's Annotations. 3. Letters on Inſpiration. 4. A Latin Tranſlation of Stanley's philoſophical Hiſtory. 5. *Bibliotheque Univerſelle & Hiſtorique*, twenty-ſix volumes, duodecimo. 6. *Bibliotheque Choiſie*, twenty-ſeven volumes, duodecimo. 7. *Bibliotheque Ancienne & Moderne*, twenty nine volumes, duodecimo. Treatiſes on Logic, Ontology, Pneumatology, Natural Philoſophy, and ſeveral other works. This celebrated writer was almoſt childiſh, during the five laſt years of his life, and died on the 8th of January, 1736, aged ſeventy-nine. His works abound with good ſenſe and ſound learning, and moſt of them will be valued while liberty and literature maintain their ground in Europe.

CLERC (SEBASTIAN LE) an excellent engraver, and deſigner in ordinary to the French king, was born at Metz, on the 26th of September, 1637. After having learnt to deſign of his father, he applied himſelf to mathematics, and was engineer to the marſhal de la Ferte. He went to Paris in 1665, where he applied himſelf to deſigning and engraving with ſuch ſucceſs, that M. Colbert gave him a penſion of ſix hundred crowns. In 1672 he was admitted into the royal academy of painting and ſculpture; and in 1680 was made profeſſor of geometry and perſpective in the ſame academy. He publiſhed, beſides a great number of deſigns and prints, 1. A Treatiſe on theoretical and practical Geometry, the beſt edition of which is that of 1745, in octavo. 2. A Treatiſe on Architecture, and other works; and died on the 25th of October, 1714, aged ſeventy-eight.

CLERI (PETERMANN) a brave commander, was born at Friburg, in Swiſſerland, in the year 1510, and was raiſed to the rank of captain in the ſervice of Henry II. king of France, after which he became colonel of a Swiſs regiment in the ſervice of Charles IX. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions, and particularly at the battle of Dreux, and was killed on the third of November, 1569, at the battle of Moncoutour, after having performed prodigies of valour at the head of his regiment, which contributed greatly to obtain the victory.

CLERMONT, in Argonne, a town of France, in the Verdunois, one hundred and twenty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 9. E. Lat. 49. 34. N.

CLERMONT, a town in the iſle of France, fifteen miles from Beauvais, thirteen from Senlis, and thirty-eight north of Paris. Long. 2. 28. E. Lat. 49. 23. N.

CLERMONT, a city of France, in Auvergne, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on an eminence. The cathedral church is a large ſtructure, with four fine towers, from whence there is an agreeable view of the city. The church of Notre Dame, St. Geneſt's church, the ſeminary, and the Jeſuit's college, are worth ſeeing; as well as the ſquares adorned with fountains, the palace of the preſidial, and the court of aids. Without the city is the abbey of St. Alirye, which is fortified with towers, a caſtle, and other works, and is finely embelliſhed within. Below this there is a bridge, ſixty yards long, and ſixteen broad, over the river Tiritaine, which the inhabitants pretend was made by the petrifying quality of a ſpring. It is fifty-five miles ſouth of Moulins, ſeventy-eight weſt of Lyons, and two hundred and twenty ſouth of Paris. Long. 3. 18. E. Lat. 45. 47. N.

CLERVAL, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, ſeated on the river Doux, belonging to the houſe of Wirtemburg. Long. 5. 57. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

CLEVELAND, a diſtrict in the north riding of Yorkſhire, from whence the Fitzroys have the title of duke.

CLEVELAND (JOHN) an Engliſh poet, born at Hinkley, in Leiceſterſhire, of which place his father was vicar. He ſtudied at Chriſt's college, Cambridge; and was afterwards elected a fellow of St. John's. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he was the firſt champion that appeared in verſe for the royal cauſe, for which he was ejected from his fellowſhip; and upon this he retired to the king's head quarters at Oxford, where he wrote ſome ſmart ſatires againſt the parliamentarians. From Oxford he went to the garriſon of Newark, which, at length, ſurrendering by the king's ſpecial command, after he had thrown himſelf into the hands of the Scots; Cleveland was thrown into a jail at Yarmouth, where he remained under all the diſadvantages of poverty and wretchedneſs, till he addreſſed Oliver Cromwell in a petition for liberty, in ſuch pathetic and moving terms, that he obtained his requeſt. He then retired to London, where he died on the 24th of April, 1658. His works, which conſiſt of poems, characters, orations, epiſtles, &c. were printed in octavo, in 1677.

CLEVES, the duchy of, a province of the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is about forty miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and twenty in breadth from north to ſouth. It is a fine agreeable country, and pretty populous. The towns are, Cleves the capital, Calcar, Gennep, Santen, Orſoy, Bureck, and Greit. Theſe lie on the left ſide the river. On the right, Duysburg, Weſe, Rees, and Emmerick. There have been great conteſts about this duchy, but it now belongs to the king of Pruſſia.

CLEVES, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, of which it is the capital. It ſtands upon a pleaſant hill, about three miles from the Rhine, with which it communicates, by means of a canal which is large enough for great barges. The caſtle ſtands upon a mountain, and though old is very agreeable. Calviniſts, Lutherans, and Roman Catholicks

are all equally tolerated in this place. It is thirteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Nimuegen, ſeventy north-weſt of Cologn, and ſeventy ſouth-eaſt of Amſterdam. Long. 5. 37. E. Lat. 51. 48. N.

CLEYN (Francis) a fine painter, born at Roſtock. He was retained in the ſervice of Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, but the excellence of his genius induced him to ſearch for better models than he found in that northern climate. He travelled to Italy, where he is ſuppoſed to have learned thoſe beautiful groteſques, in which he afterwards excelled. At Venice he became known to ſir Henry Wotton, and ſir Robert Anſtruther recommended him to prince Charles. He arrived in England while that prince was in Spain, yet was graciouſly received by king James, who mentions that circumſtance in a letter he wrote to the king of Denmark, deſiring leave to detain Cleyn in England, though with a permiſſion to return firſt to Copenhagen, and finiſh a work he had begun there, and promiſing to pay the expence of his journey. This requeſt was granted, and Cleyn returned to England at the end of the ſummer. The king had then juſt given two thouſand pounds towards ſir Francis Crane's new manufacture of tapeſtry at Mortlake. There Cleyn was placed, and gave deſigns both in hiſtory and groteſque, which carried thoſe works to ſingular perfection. Five of the cartoons were ſent thither to be copied by him in tapeſtry. King Charles I. granted him one hundred pounds a year during his life, which he enjoyed till the civil wars. He was not ſolely employed in theſe works; but did ſeveral other things for the king and nobility. At Somerſet-houſe he painted the cieling of a room, with hiſtories and compartments in gold. Bolſover in Nottinghamſhire, Stone-park in Northamptonſhire, and Carew-houſe at Parſon's-green, ſince lord Peterborough's, were ornamented by him; and there is ſtill extant, a beautiful chamber adorned by him at Holland-houſe, with a cieling in groteſque, and ſmall compartments on the chimneys, in the ſtyle, and not unworthy of Parmegiano. He alſo made deſigns for various artiſts, particularly for ſeveral of Hollar's plates to Virgil and Æſop; and there are two ſmall books of foliages from his drawings, and two books for carvers, goldſmiths, &c. Mr. Walpole, from whom we have borrowed this article, obſerves, that it is however uncertain whether theſe, and a few other plates of the ſame kind, are not by his ſon, who had the ſame Chriſtian name, and imitated his father's manner. Beſides his own ſon, he inſtructed Dobſon, and died about 1658.

CLIFF, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It has a fair on October 29, for cheeſe, home ſpun linen, and turners ware. It is twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Northampton, and eighty-one north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 35. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

CLIFFORD (George) the third earl of Cumberland, of that noble and ancient family, was born in the year 1558, and educated at Cambridge, where he chiefly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the mathematics, and became eminent for his ſkill in navigation. Being bent on making foreign diſcoveries, and defeating the ambitious deſigns of the Spaniards, who were preparing their invincible armada, he fitted out at his own charge a ſmall fleet of three ſhips, and a pinnace, in order to annoy the Spaniſh ſettlements in the South Seas, which ſailed from England in 1586. He commanded the Elizabeth Bonaventure, and ſignalized himſelf in a remarkable manner againſt the Spaniſh armada. He afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf by taking a great number of valuable prizes, both in the Weſt Indies and on the coaſt of Spain, in eleven expeditions made for that purpoſe. In 1592 he was elected knight of the garter, and in 1601 was one of the lords that were ſent with forces to reduce the earl of Eſſex to obedience. This noble lord died in London, October 30, 1605.

Clifford (lady Anne) a lady of diſtinguiſhed merit, in the reign of king James I. was the daughter and heireſs of the above George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, and was firſt married to Richard Sackville, earl of Dorſet, a man of merit, whoſe memory was ever dear to her, and whoſe Life ſhe has written. Her ſecond huſband was Philip, earl of Pembroke, a man in every reſpect unworthy of her, from whom ſhe was ſoon parted. She was long regarded as the queen of the North; and her foundations and benefactions ſeem to argue a revenue little leſs than royal. She founded two hoſpitals, and repaired or built ſeven churches and ſix caſtles; among which, that of Pendragon, in Cumberland, ſtill retains a magnificence ſuitable to the dignity of its ancient inhabitant. She died on the 22d of March, 1676.

Clifford (Thomas) lord high treaſurer of England, in the reign of king Charles II. was the ſon of Hugh Clifford, eſq. and was born at Ugbrook, in Devonſhire, Auguſt 1, 1630. He was educated at Oxford, and was twice choſen burgeſs for Totneſs. In 1665 he entered into the navy, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral engagements againſt the Dutch; in conſideration of theſe ſervices, he was made comptroller of the king's houſhold, and ſoon after one of his majeſty's privy council, and one of the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury. In 1670 he became one of the king's cabinet council, known by the name of the Cabal, who contrived to render the king abſolute, to deſtroy the proteſtant religion, and break the triple alliance. In 1672 he was created baron Clifford, of Chudleigh; and having adviſed the king to ſhut up the exchequer, he was, for that important advice, rewarded with the moſt profitable office of lord high treaſurer of England. But his zeal in favour of popery occaſioned his being diſgraced. He reſigned the white ſtaff on the 19th of June, 1673, and in September following died of the ſtone, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

CLINIAS, the father of the celebrated Alcebiades, fought with great bravery in the war againſt Xerxes, and was killed in the battle of Coronea, in which the Athenians defeated the Bœotians, in the four hundred and forty-ſeventh year before the birth of Chriſt.

Atheneas mentions another Clinias, a Pythagorean philoſopher, who was accuſtomed to calm the ſtrong emotions of his anger by playing on a lyre, about the five hundred and twentieth year before the Chriſtian æra.

CLIO, in pagan mythology, the daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne, was the muſe who preſided over hiſtory. She is generally repreſented under the form of a young woman crowned with laurel, holding in her right hand a trumpet, and in her left a book.

CLISSA, a ſtrong fortreſs in Dalmatia, taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1684. It is eight miles from Spalatro, and thirty ſouth-eaſt of Sebenico. Long. 17. 50. E. Lat. 43. 26. N.

CLISSON, a town in Britany, ſeated on the river Seure, thirteen miles from Nantes. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 47. 6. N.

CLISTHENES, an Athenian magiſtrate, and the grandfather of Pericles, was the firſt who invented the law of Oſtraciſm, by which thoſe citizens were baniſhed who grew too powerful. He by this means drove the tyrant Hippias from the city, in the five hundred and tenth year before the Chriſtian æra, and thus reſtored the liberty of the republic.

CLITHERO, a borough town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays, ſeated at the bottom of Pendle Hill, and governed by two bailiffs. It has five fairs, viz. on July 21, for horned cattle and woollen cloth; on March 24, the fourth Sauturday after Michaelmas, September 29, and December 7, for horned cattle, horſes, and woollen cloth. It is thirty miles ſouth of Lancaſter, two hundred and thirteen north-north-weſt of London, and ſends two members to parliament. Long. 1. 59. W. Lat. 53. 46. N.

CLITOMACHUS, an able philoſopher, born at Carthage, quitted his country at forty years of age, and went to Athens, where he became the diſciple and ſucceſſor of Carneades, about the one hundred and fortieth year before the Chriſtian æra. He compoſed many books, but they are all loſt.

CLITUS, brother to Hellanice, Alexander the Great's nurſe, followed that prince in his conqueſts, and ſaved his life by cutting off the hand of Roſaces, which held an ax lifted up to kill him at the paſſage of the Granicus. Alexander, who had a great regard for him, ſome time after invited him to ſupper, when Clitus, at the end of the repaſt, being heated with wine, diminiſhed the exploits of that prince, in order to magnify thoſe of Philip his father; at which Alexander was ſo enraged, that he killed him with his own hand, in the three hundred and twenty-ninth year before the Chriſtian æra. Alexander was afterwards ſo afflicted at this mad action, that he attempted his own life.

CLOACA, in Roman antiquity, a common ſewer, cut through the ſeven hills upon which Rome is ſeated, by which the filth of the city was carried away. This was a moſt ſtupendous work; ſeven ſtreams met under ground in the main channel, and flowed with ſuch a rapid current as to carry all before them. This channel was lined and arched with large ſtones, ſo well cemented together, that they continued ſeven hundred years unimpaired, from the time of its being built by Tarquin. There were many ſinks in the city which fell into this common ſewer. The officers appointed to take care of this work were called *Curatores Cloacorum urbis*.

CLOACINA, in Roman mythology, the goddeſs of jakes and common ſewers.

CLODION, ſurnamed the Hairy, paſſes for the ſecond king of France. It is ſaid that he ſucceeded Pharamond, about the year 428, and rendered himſelf maſter of Tournai, Cambray, and other places. He died about the year 451, and was ſucceeded by Meroveus.

CLODIUS, a famous Roman ſenator, abandoned himſelf to the moſt infamous debauches. He was accuſed of having cor-

corrupted three of his ſiſters, and of being found diſguiſed in a woman's habit, in a religious ceremony, in which none but women were permitted to appear. On his being made tribune, he baniſhed Cicero; but he being recalled a ſhort time after, revoked what Clodius had done againſt him, and afterwards undertook the defence of Milo, who had killed Clodius in the fifty-third year, before the Chriſtian æra.

CLODOMIR, the ſon of Clovis and Clotilda, king and queen of France, had for his ſhare the kingdom of Orleans. Being joined by his brothers, Thierri, Childebert, and Clotaire, he made war on Sigiſmund, king of Burgundy, conquered him, and put him to death, in 523; but was himſelf killed in a battle fought againſt Gondemar, who became king of Burgundy after the death of Sigiſmund. He left three children by his wife Gonduca, two of whom were murdered by Childebert and Clotaire. Clodoalde, however, eſcaped, and entering a monaſtery, was afterwards known by the name of St. Cloud.

CLOGHER, a city of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulſter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is twenty miles from Armagh. Long. 7. 30. W. Lat. 54. 16. N.

CLONMEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter, ſeated on the river Sure, nineteen miles ſouth-eaſt of the town of Tipperary. Long. 8. 2. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

CLOPINEL, or JOHN DE MEUN, a famous French poet, thus named from his being lame, and a native of Meun on the Loire. He lived about the year 1300, and acquired great reputation by his poetical continuation of the Roſe, compoſed by William Loris. He was alſo the author of a French Tranſlation of Boecius's Books of Conſolation, the Letters of Abelard, and other works.

CLOTAIRE I. king of France, the ſon of Clovis and Clotilda, had for his ſhare the kingdom of Soiſſons. In 523, he joined his brothers, Childebert and Clodomir, againſt Sigiſmund, king of Burgundy. He marched with Thierri againſt the king of Thuringia; and, in 539, made an irruption into the dominions of Childebert, with whom he at length concluded a peace. Clotaire twice defeated the Saxons; and, in 558, became king of all France by the death of Childebert. Two years after, Cramne, his natural ſon, revolted a ſecond time againſt him; but Clotaire having defeated him, burnt him and his whole family in a cabbin, in which they had concealed themſelves. Clotaire died in 562, aged ſixty-four. He had ſix wives, and left four children, who ſucceeded him.

This prince was courageous, liberal, and a great politician; but was, in ſome inſtances, cruel and too ambitious.

The ingenious Dr. Robertſon obſerves, in his Hiſtory of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V. that the French, finding their ſovereigns in poſſeſſion of abſolute power, ſeem to think it a duty incumbent on them to maintain that ſuch unbounded authority belonged to the crown in every period of that monarchy; but that it is impoſſible to conceive two ſtates of civil ſociety more unlike to each other, than that of the French nation under Clovis, and that under Lewis XV. The king, or leader, had the command of ſoldiers, or companions, who followed his ſtandard from choice, not by conſtraint, of which the above excellent hiſtorian has given the cleareſt evidence. An event, related by Gregory of Tours, ſays he, affords the moſt ſtriking proof of the dependance of theſe early French kings, on the ſentiments and inclinations of their people. Clotaire I. having marched at the head of his army, in the year 1553, againſt the Saxons, that people, intimidated at his approach, ſued for peace, and offered to pay a large ſum to the offended monarch. Clotaire was willing to cloſe with what they propoſed; but his army inſiſted to be led forth to battle. The king employed all his eloquence to perſuade them to accept of what the Saxons were ready to pay; the Saxons, in order to ſooth them, increaſed their original offer; the king renewed his ſollicitations; but the army, enraged, ruſhed upon the king, tore his tent to pieces, dragged him out of it, and would have ſlain him on the ſpot, if he had not conſented to lead them inſtantly againſt the enemy.

CLOTAIRE II. ſurnamed the Great, ſucceeded his father Chilperic I. and became king of Soiſſons, in 584, at four years of age. Fredegonda, his mother, fearing the artifices of Brunehaut and the power of Childebert, put him under the protection of Gontran; but after the death of that prince, ſhe herſelf ſupported him againſt Childebert, over whom ſhe obtained a great victory in 593, at Droiſi, a village five leagues from Orleans. It is ſaid, that, before the battle, ſhe cauſed the infant to be ſhewn to the whole army, in order to animate them. Fredegonda dying, Clotaire was defeated, in 597, by Thierri and Theodebert; but at the deceaſe of thoſe princes, Clotaire became king of France, in 613, when he cauſed Brunehaut, with Thierri's children to be murdered. He afterwards, in 627, conquered the Saxons, and, with his own hand, killed Bertoald their king; but died the year after, aged forty-five, and was ſucceeded by his two ſons Dagobert and Charibert.

CLOTAIRE III. king of Burgundy and Neuſtria. After the death of his father Clovis II. in 660, Batilda, his mother, governed with great prudence during his minority; but at length retiring into the monaſtery of Chelles, Ebroin, mayor of the palace, became poſſeſſed of the whole authority, and rendered himſelf deteſtable by his cruelty and injuſtice. Clotaire died without iſſue in 668.

CLOTHO, or CLOTHOS, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the three Parcæ, or Deſtinies, who ſpin the thread of life. She is repreſented holding the ſpindle, dreſſed in a long gown of ſeveral colours, and with a crown on her head, ſet with ſeven ſtars. See PARCÆ.

CLOTILDA, (St.) the daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy, was educated by her uncle Gondebaut, and became queen of France by her marriage with Clovis, whom ſhe converted to the Chriſtian religion. After the death of that prince, in 511, Clotilda ſaw with grief a war kindled between her children, and not being able to reconcile them, retired to Tours, where ſhe died in 543.

CLOUD (St.) the ſon of Clodomir, king of Orleans, and the grandſon of Clovis and Clotilda, was educated with his brothers, Theobald and Gontaire, under the care of his mother; but Clotaire, their uncle, invading their dominions, murdered his two brothers, when St. Cloud, eſcaping the ſlaughter, retired into a monaſtery, and received the habit, after which he lived a ſolitary life in Provence, and at length returned to Paris, where he was ordained prieſt by Euſebius. He finiſhed the reſt of his days in a monaſtery, which he had built at a village near Nogent, now called St. Cloud, and died there about the year 560. This monaſtery has been rendered collegiate.

CLOUD, a town of France, five miles from Paris, ſeated on the banks of the river Seine. Here the duke of Orleans has one of the fineſt palaces in Europe, with a wonderful caſcade. Long. 1. 18. E. Lat. 51. 41. N.

CLOVIS I. king of France, and a famous conqueror, ſucceeded his father Childeric, in 481. He conquered Siagrius, the Roman general, near Soiſſons, whom he cauſed to be beheaded; and then made himſelf maſter of Soiſſons, Tongres, Rheims, and all the places the Romans poſſeſſed in Gaul. In 493, Clovis married Clotilda, a princeſs famed for her piety and virtue, to whom he promiſed to embrace the Chriſtian religion. He afterwards marched againſt the Germans, whom he engaged at Tolbiac, near Cologne in 496; but his troops giving way in the midſt of the battle, it is ſaid, that he had recourſe to the God of Clotilda, and made a vow, that if he delivered him from that danger, he would turn Chriſtian; when his ſoldiers inſtantly returning to the charge, obtained a complete victory; after which, Clovis kept his promiſe, and was baptiſed at Rheims, with a great part of his army. He at length extended his conqueſts beyond the Waal and the Rhine, conquered the Armoricans, made war on Gondebaud, gained, in 507, the famous battle of Vouillé, near Poictiers, againſt Alaric, whom he killed with his own hand, ſubdued the country from the Loire to the Pyrenean mountains, and rendered himſelf maſter of Angoulême. Theodoric, however, defeated his army before Arles, in 509. At the report of his extraordinary ſucceſs, Anaſtaſius, emperor of the Eaſt, thought himſelf under an obligation to obtain the friendſhip of Clovis, and therefore, in 510, made him a preſent of the patrician, conſular, and Auguſtian ornaments. The ſame year, Clovis choſe Paris for the capital of his empire; and having treated with great cruelty the princes his relations, and even ſeized their dominions, he died at Paris, in 511, aged forty-five, after a reign of thirty years. Thierri, Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire, his four ſons, divided his dominions between them.

CLOVIS II. the ſon of Dagobert, king of Neuſtria and Burgundy, ſucceeded his father in 638, when he continued under the tutelage of his mother, Nantilda, who governed the kingdom in conjunction with the mayors of the palace. This prince was extremely charitable; and there happening a famine, he exhauſted all his treaſures in aſſiſting his ſubjects; and when they were gone, took from St. Dennis's church the plates of gold and ſilver with which his father had covered the tombs of that ſaint and his companions, and diſtributed the money to the poor. He died in 1660, and left three ſons, Thierri, Clotaire III. and Childeric II.

CLOVIS III. the ſon of Thierri III. king of France, reigned five years under the guardianſhip of Pepin Heriſtel, mayor of the palace, who aſſumed the royal authority. Clovis died in 695, aged fourteen.

CLOYNE, a city of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, with a biſhop's ſee, fifteen miles eaſt of Cork. Long. 8. 0. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

CLUEN-

CLUENTIUS, a Roman, was accuſed by his mother Soſia of having murdered Oppianicus his father-in-law, fifty-four years before the birth of Chriſt; but Cicero undertook his defence, and, on this occaſion, pronounced in his favour the fine oration *Pro Cluentio*.

CLUNY, a town of Burgundy, in France, famous for its abbey of Benedictine monks. It is ſeated on the river Groſne, ten miles north-eaſt of Maçon, thirty-three ſouth-eaſt of Autun, thirty-eight ſouth-weſt of Lyons, and one hundred and ſeventy-four ſouth by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 33. E. Lat 46. 24. N.

CLUSE, a town of Savoy, capital of Faſigny, ſeated on the river Arve, twenty-three miles ſouth-eaſt of Geneva, twenty north-eaſt of Annecy, and forty north-eaſt of Chamberry. Long. 6. 29. E. Lat. 46. 0. N.

CLUVIER (PHILIP) in Latin *Cluverius*, a celebrated geographer, born at Dantzic, in 1580. He travelled into Poland, Germany, and the Netherlands, in order to ſtudy law; but being at Leyden, Joſeph Scaliger perſuaded him to apply himſelf to geography. Cluvier followed his advice, and for this purpoſe viſited the greateſt part of the European ſtates. He was well verſed in many languages, and wherever he went obtained illuſtrious friends and protectors. At his return to Leyden, he taught there with great applauſe; and died there, in 1623, aged forty three. He wrote, 1. *De tribus Rheni alveis.* 2. *Germania antiqua.* 3. *Sicilia antiqua.* 4. *Italia antiqua.* 5. *Introductio in univerſam Geographiam.* Theſe works are juſtly eſteemed. The beſt edition of his Introduction to Geography is that of 1729, in quarto.

CLYMENE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Oceanus, who being beloved by Apollo, he had by her Phæton, Lampatia, Egle, and Phebe. See PHÆTON.

CLYTEMNESTRA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Leda, whom ſhe brought forth in an egg, which contained both Clytemneſtra and Caſtor. She married Agamemnon; but while that prince was at the ſiege of Troy, ſhe had an amorous intrigue with Ægiſthus, whom ſhe engaged to murder Agamemnon, at his return to his dominions. Her ſon Oreſtes, however, revenged the death of his father by killing Ægiſthus, with his mother Clytemneſtra; but was afterwards haunted by the Furies as long as he lived.

CLYTIE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Orcamus, king of Babylon, who being jealous of the happineſs of her ſiſter Leucothoe, who had been debauched by Apollo, told her father of the amour; but Apollo ſtill ſlighting her, ſhe pined away, continually looking on the ſun, till ſhe became transformed into a ſun-flower.

CLYTORIS, in fabulous hiſtory, a nymph debauched by Jupiter in the form of an ant.

COBLENTZ, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhoprick of Triers, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Moſelle. It ſtands in an angle made by the Moſelle, before it falls into the Rhine, in a very pleaſant country, planted with vineyards. It is of a triangular form, two ſides of which are defended by the rivers, and the other by modern fortifications, which render it one of the ſtrongeſt towns in Germany. It is populous and uniform, with well-built houſes and fine ſtreets. The places worth obſerving are the two great churches, the monaſteries, and the elector's palace, where he commonly reſides, ſeated at the foot of a hill, near the caſtle. This caſtle ſtands on a riſing ground, on the other ſide of the river, and commands the whole city. There is a ſtone bridge over the Moſelle, and a bridge of boats over the Rhine. It carries on a trade in wine, wood, corn, and iron. It was formerly an imperial city. It is thirteen miles north-weſt of Naſſau, twenty-eight ſouth-weſt of Bonn, thirty-five north-weſt of Mentz, fifty-five north-eaſt of Treves, and two hundred and forty north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 7. 18. E. Lat. 50. 24 N.

COBURG, a town of Franconia, in Germany, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is large, well built, and ſeated on the river Jetz. The duke of Saalfeld reſides in the caſtle. Without the city is a citadel, which they call the Fortreſs, which no one is permitted to enter without leave of the prince. There is a private place in it, where things may be kept in ſafety in time of war. There is alſo a room, wherein Martin Luther was concealed in 1630. In the town there is a college founded by Caſimir duke of Saxony, in 1497. It is ſeated on the river Itch, twenty-five miles north of Bamberg, and fifty ſouth-ſouth weſt of Erford. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

COBURG (the principality of) a territory of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, near Henneberg, which, however, is now determined to belong to Upper Saxony. It is ſeated between Henneberg, the biſhoprick of Bamberg, that of Wirtzburg, and Thuringia, and is forty miles in length, and twenty in breadth.

COCCEIUS, or COCK, (JOHN) a famous profeſſor of Hebrew, at Bremen, the place of his birth, and afterwards at Franeker. He at length taught divinity at Leyden, and died there in 1669. He wrote a large Commentary on the Bible, and other works, which have made a great noiſe in Holland, and are printed in ten volumes, folio. His ſingular manner of interpreting the Holy Scriptures raiſed againſt him Voëtius, Deſmarets, and ſeveral other proteſtants. He had nevertheleſs a great number of diſciples, which ſtill ſubſiſt, and are called Cocceians.

COCHEIM, a ſmall town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the elector. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Coblentz, and thirty-five north-eaſt of Treves. Long. 6. 56. E. Lat. 50. 12. N.

COCHIN (HENRY) a celebrated advocate in the parliament of Paris, and one of the greateſt orators France has produced, was born at Paris, on the 10th of June, 1687, and died in 1747, aged ſixty. His works are printed in ſeveral volumes, in quarto.

COCHIN, a town in the Eaſt Indies, on the coaſt of Malabar, capital of the kingdom of the ſame name. There are two towns of the ſame name, one firſt built and fortified by the Portugueſe, and Old Cochin, or the Malabar Cochin. The firſt is ſeated on the bank of the great river Koulang, and was about three miles from the ſea; but now the ſea has worn away ſo much of the land, that it is not above one hundred yards diſtant. The river waſhes ſome part of the walls, and there is a canal cut from it which runs to the middle of the city, and paſſes cloſe to the governor's houſe. It had ſtately churches and monaſteries, which were demoliſhed by the Dutch, who contracted the city into a much narrower compaſs, and left but one ſtanding, the ſtones of the reſt being converted into fortifications. It is now about ſix hundred paces long, and two hundred broad, fortified with ſeven large baſtions and curtains, ſo thick that they have planted two rows of large trees on them, to ſerve as a ſhady walk. Some of the ſtreets built by the Portugueſe ſtill remain, and the cathedral is turned into a warehouſe. The governor's houſe is a ſtately ſtructure, and the only one built after the Dutch faſhion. Their garriſon conſiſts of three hundred men, and their flag placed on the top of the old cathedral is ſo high, that it may be ſeen ſeven leagues off. The houſes are covered with narrow tiles, which are faſtened to the laths with hooks. Some make their windows like lattices, others ſay they are of canes, artificially twiſted together, and others again ſay they are of pearl oyſter-ſhells, which they ſhave thin enough to be almoſt tranſparent, uſing them inſtead of glaſs: however, each houſe has a yard and garden, encloſed with thin high walls, but ſtrong, to prevent their overlooking each other.

Malabar Cochin is ſeated higher up, on the banks of the ſame river, where the king of the country has a palace. It is built of bricks and mortar, after the European way, with lofty ſpacious apartments. But the town is built after the Indian faſhion, with very broad ſtreets. However, the houſes are very mean and low, being formed of bamboe canes, and covered with the leaves of cocoa-trees. They have neither upper rooms, nor cellars, nor windows, nor locks to their doors, becauſe they have nothing worth ſtealing. The doors are ſo low that you cannot go in or out of the houſe without ſtooping. This muſt be underſtood in general, for ſome of the houſes of the principal inhabitants are better contrived and fitted up, and are covered with tiles, lead, or copper, being made in all reſpects very convenient. The poor as well as rich have court-yards before their habitations, ſurrounded with high walls and ditches, and one of ſtrong paliſadoes. Theſe court-yards are for the reception of travellers, who eat, drink, and ſleep here. Their pagods are built of ſtone, and they have various kinds of images in their houſes.

The religion of theſe people is pagan; but there are ſome Mahommedans and Chriſtians, as alſo Jews, who have a ſynagogue here. Some fooliſhly pretend theſe laſt were ſent here by Nebuchadnezzar, and that they are of the tribe of Manaſſah, not conſidering that all the people are of a jet-black, and conſequently muſt have the like progenitors, and yet they are of a different race from the original natives of this place, who are only of a duſky olive complexion.

The people of this country eat and drink ſitting croſs-legged on the ground, like taylors. Their cups and ſpoons are made of cocoa-nuts, but the richer ſort have them of metal. Their food is rice, milk, eggs, fruit, fiſh, and fleſh, with ſpices. Their drink is water, and the ſap of the cocoa-trees, which turns to a ſort of wine called toddy. From this they diſtil a ſpirituous liquor, of the ſame ſort as we call Goa arrack. When they drink they do not touch the cup with their lips, but pour it from above into their mouths. A great many eat neither fleſh nor fiſh, but live upon vegetables only. However, they are all fond of opium. The men go quite naked, except a covering for their private parts, and the women have only a piece of cloth wrapt about them, which is not ſo high as their navels, nor ſo low

as the middle of their thighs. They both take a particular pride in having long ears, which they lengthen by hanging weights in them to bring them down to their ſhoulders, and ſome are a great deal longer. Theſe they adorn with gold, ſilver, and jewels. The women wear their hair very long, but the men cut theirs ſhort, except one lock on the crown of the head. They are all fond of black teeth; for they ſay it is a ſhame to have them white like thoſe of a dog. Theſe are procured by the continual chewing of betel. They have little or no regard to the chaſtity of their women, nor do they care to marry a maid; for ſhe that has had moſt lovers before-hand, is ſooneſt married. Captain Hamilton affirms, that in the very hot months of April and May they retire nearer the mountains, to a place called Firdalgo, by the ſide of a ſmall, deep, clear river, where they pitch their tents; and as both men and women ſwim very dexterouſly, they go into the water together, where they divert themſelves a long while, with diving, ſwimming, and playing. For a more particular account of this country, ſee MALABAR. Long. 75. 10. E. Lat. 10. 0. N.

COCHINCHINA, a kingdom of India, beyond the Ganges, is bounded on the eaſt by the ſea, on the weſt by Cambodia, on the north by Tonquin, and on the ſouth by Ciampa: it is about four hundred and twenty miles in length, from north to ſouth, and two hundred and ten in breadth, from eaſt to weſt, if we reckon from the Great River, as moſt do, which parts it from Cambodia. It formerly belonged to Tonquin, but is now a kingdom of itſelf. The air is not ſo intemperately hot as in ſome parts, though it lies within the torrid zone; for the ſeaſons may in a ſmall degree be diſtinguiſhed from each other. However, the rainy ſeaſon, which is moſt taken notice of in all theſe parts, happens in September, October, and November; at which times there are great inundations, that often appear unexpectedly, and drown a great many cattle, which the inhabitants ought to have driven to the mountains. Even the rats which infeſt the rice-grounds are forced to betake themſelves to the trees, to which the boys repair in boats, and ſhake them into the water to drown them.

The prodigious quantity of water that falls, though hurtful in ſome reſpects, renders the country exceeding fruitful, and produces a great quantity of rice. The fruits are the ſame as in other parts of India, only they have two or three peculiar to this country. The kan has a rind like a pomegranate, and a ſoft pulp within, of an aromatic taſte. The gnooh, has the outward appearance of a cherry, but a flavour like grapes. The jacca, grows on a tree as tall as a cheſnut-tree, and the fruit is as large as a pompion, with prickles like a jujeb. It is full of broad, flat, round, kernels, with a ſtone in each, which is thrown away. There is another ſort, full of ſtiff pulp, that is very delicious. The birds, beaſts, and fiſhes, are likewiſe the ſame as in the ſouthern parts of the Indies. But they have the ſlimey neſt of a bird like a ſwallow, which is accounted a very great dainty, both here and in ſome parts of China. Silk is ſo plentiful here, that all wear it when it is manufactured, more or leſs, for they are not overburthened with cloaths. Their houſes are of wood, and raiſed high from the ground with ſtrong poſts or pillars, that the people may be ſafe when the waters are out. In the great heats they uſe cane lattices for windows to let in the air, and at other times they ſtop them up with boards. They adorn their houſes with carved work in wood; in making of which they are ingenious enough.

The complexion of the inhabitants is olive; they have little eyes, and flat noſes, and their ſtature is about the middle ſize. They are great imitators of the Chineſe, in ſeeming civility and ceremonies, and the inferiors ſhew great reſpect to their ſuperiors. The better ſort of women go dreſſed in two or three petticoats, and a jacket, with the hair hanging down about their ears; and on the head they have a cap, which comes down pretty low on their faces. They account it a mark of diſtinction never to pair their nails, which ſhews what a ſenſe they have of gentility. The miſſionaries tell us, that the men wear no breeches, but ſwathe themſelves with a whole piece of ſilk, and wear five or ſix ſilk gowns over it. But thoſe that have had no particular reaſon to diſguiſe the truth, affirm, the common people have as little regard for cloaths as the Siameſe; and that the men proſtitute their women to all comers. But here the richer and higher ſort muſt needs be excepted. Theſe fathers acknowledge, that neither men nor women wear either ſhoes or ſtockings; but from the higheſt to the loweſt go bare foot and bare-legged; though ſome have ſoles tied at the bottom of their feet like ſandals.

The food of this country is rice, which they almoſt live upon; for they never touch any thing elſe, till they are pretty well ſatisfied with that. At meals they ſit croſs-legged on the ground, with a low round table before them, and every viſitor has one to himſelf. They have neither knives nor forks, but only two ſmall ſticks, to take up the meat when they have any. Their principal liquor is arrack, and they drink tea between meals like the Chineſe.

Poligamy is lawful, as it is in all the adjacent countries; and the richer the man, the greater his number of wives, for which reaſon, the poorer ſort are often forced to be contented with one. They have a great number of ſea ports; but the inhabitants are not given to trade: however, the Chineſe and Japaneſe frequent them at ſome ſeaſons of the year. As for their religion, writing, printing, and other cuſtoms, they nearly reſemble thoſe of China; but their language is different, though it conſiſts of monoſyllables as well as the Chineſe.

Cacciam is the capital town; beſides which there are Sinuva, Baubon, Baday, and Quehoa. The commodities are gold, ſilver, ſilk, cotton, cinnamen, eagle wood, and calemba-wood. They have iron-wood, which ſerves to make anchors for ſhips. The elephants are ſo large, that the feet of ſome are ten inches in diameter.

COCHLEUS (JOHN) doctor of divinity, canon of Mentz, and of Worms, and dean of our Lady in Francfort, was born at Wendelſtein, in Nuremberg, about the year 1502. He employed himſelf very much in controverſial writings; and alſo wrote a hiſtory of Theodoric, king of the Oſtrogoths. He died at Breſlaw, on the 10th of January 1552, aged ſeventy-three.

COCKBURNE (CATHARINE) a very ingenious lady, diſtinguiſhed by her extraordinary abilities, and her writings; was the daughter of captain David Trotter, (a Scots gentleman, and commander at ſea, in the reign of Charles II.) and was born on the 16th of Auguſt, 1679. She gave early marks of a poetic genius; and, in her ſeventeenth year, wrote the tragedy of Agnes de Caſtro, which, with a poem addreſſed to Mr. Congreve on his Mourning Bride, brought her acquainted with that gentleman. She afterwards publiſhed two other tragedies and a comedy; and on Mr. Dryden's death, joined with ſeveral other ingenious ladies, in paying a tribute to his memory, by publiſhing a volume of their poems, under the title of the Nine Muſes. When but twenty two years of age, ſhe publiſhed a Defence of Mr. Locke's Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding, againſt ſome remarks made upon it by Dr. Burnet of the Charterhouſe; upon which Mr. Locke deſired Mr. King, afterwards lord high chancellor of England, to make her a viſit, and a preſent of books. As ſhe was very early intimate with ſeveral conſiderable popiſh families, ſhe was perſuaded to embrace their religion; but her rational powers gaining ſtrength, ſhe, about the year 1707, left that communion, and the next year was married to Mr. Cockburne, the ſon of Dr. Cockburne, a learned divine of Scotland. She was now for many years diverted from her ſtudies, by attending to the duties of the wife and the mother; but at length her zeal for Mr. Locke's character and writings induced her to vindicate his principles, on the reſurrection of of the ſame body, againſt Dr. Holdſworth. She afterwards wrote ſome pieces on the foundation of moral duty, and moral obligation, which were publiſhed in the Works of the Learned; and drew up with great perſpecuity and elegance her remarks on Dr. Rutherford's Eſſay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue, in vindication of the contrary principles enforced by Dr. Samuel Clarke. Mrs. Cockburne died in 1749, in her ſeventy-firſt year, and was interred at Long Horſley, near her huſband, who died a year before her.

This accompliſhed lady was in her younger years no leſs diſtinguiſhed by her beauty, than for her extraordinary talents She was ſmall of ſtature, but had a remarkable livelineſs in her eye, and a delicacy of complexion that continued till her death. The collection of her works, lately publiſhed in two volumes, do honour to her ſex; but the merit of her performances will appear more extraordinary, if we conſider the early youth when ſhe wrote ſome of them; the uneaſy ſituation of her fortune, during her whole life, and an interval of near twenty years in the vigour of it ſpent in the cares of a family, without leiſure for reading or contemplation; after which ſhe reſumed her ſtudies, and purſued to the utmoſt limits ſome of the deepeſt enquiries of which the human mind is capable.

COCKER (EDWARD) a famous ſchool-maſter, and one of the improvers of the arts of writing and arithmetic, in the laſt century, was greatly admired for his ſkill. He publiſhed no leſs than fourteen copy-books, engraved by his own hand; he alſo wrote a piece on vulgar and decimal arithmetic, a ſmall Engliſh Dictionary, and a book of ſentences for writing, called Cocker's Morals. He died about the year 1677.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated between two hills, at the confluence of the rivers Derwent and Cocker; the latter of which runs through the town, and divides it into two parts, which communicate by two bridges. On one of the hills the church ſtands, which was rebuilt in 1711; and on the other

the caſtle now in ruins. The houſes are built of ſtone, and ſlated, except ſome few, and are ranged into two ſtreets; the one above, in which are the moot-hall, and the market-houſe, which is chiefly uſed for corn; the other is below, where the beaſt-market is kept. It is no corporation; but ſends two members to parliament. The fairs are, the firſt Monday in May for horned cattle, and October 10 for horſes and horned cattle. Its diſtance from Carliſle is twenty-five miles north eaſt, and three hundred north-north-weſt from London. Long. 3. 12. W. Lat. 54. 35. N.

COCYTUS, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the rivers of hell, ſaid to have its name from *groaning* and *lamentation*. It was a branch of the river Styx, and, according to Horace, flows with a dull and languid ſtream.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan and the Lodeſan, near the confluence of the rivers Adda and Po. It is twenty-three miles eaſt of Pavia. Long. 10. 39. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

CODRINGTON (CHRISTOPHER) a brave ſoldier, and a man of great politeneſs and conſiderable learning, was born at Barbadoes, in the year 1668, and educated at Oxford; after which he betook himſelf to the army, and by his merit and courage ſoon recommending himſelf to the favour of king William, was made a captain in the firſt regiment of foot-guards. He was at the ſiege of Namur, in 1695, and, upon the concluſion of the peace of Ryſwick, was made captain-general and governor in chief of the Leeward and Caribbee iſlands. However, in 1701, ſeveral articles were exhibited againſt him to the houſe of commons in England; to which he publiſhed a diſtinct and particular anſwer, and was honourably acquitted of all imputations. In 1703, he ſhewed great bravery at the attack of Guadaloupe; but at laſt he reſigned his government, and lived a ſtudious retired life: for a few years before his death, he chiefly applied himſelf to church-hiſtory and metaphyſics. He died at Barbadoes, on the 7th of April 1710, and was buried there the day following; but his body was afterwards brought over to England, and interred, on the 19th of June 1716, in the chapel of All Souls college, Oxford. By his laſt will, he bequeathed his plantations in Barbadoes, and part of the iſland of Barbuda, to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts; and left a noble legacy to All Souls College, of which he had been a fellow. This legacy conſiſted of his library, which was valued at ſix thouſand pounds, and ten thouſand pounds, to be laid out, ſix thouſand pounds in building a library, and four thouſand pounds in furniſhing it with books. He wrote ſome of the poems in the Muſæ Anglicanæ, printed at London, in 1741.

CODRUS, the ſon of Melanthus, and laſt king of Athens. This prince going to conſult the oracle in relation to the ſucceſs of the Heraclides, who infeſted the Peloponneſus, was told, that the people, whoſe chief ſhould be killed, would remain victorious: on which, putting on the habit of a peaſant, he wounded a ſoldier, and voluntarily loſt his life, about the 1071ſt year before the Chriſtian æra. The Athenians, from their reſpect to this prince, reſolved to have no other king, and therefore choſe the magiſtrates called *archons* as their governors; and Medon, the ſon of Codrus, was the firſt archon.

CODRUS, a Latin poet, mentioned by Juvenal, was ſo poor, that his indigence become a proverb, *Codro pauperior*.

COELUS, heaven, in Pagan mythology, the ſon of Æther and Dies, or Air and Day. According to Heſiod, he married Terra, or the Earth, on whom he begat Ourea or the Mountains, the Ocean, &c. but having at length impriſoned the Cyclops, who were alſo his children, his wife, being offended, incited her ſon Saturn to revenge the injury done to his brothers; and, by her aſſiſtance, he bound and caſtrated Cœlus, when the blood that flowed from the wound produced the three furies, the giants, and the wood-nymphs; and the genital parts being thrown into the ſea, impregnated the waters, and formed the goddeſs Venus. This deity was called by the Greeks *Uranus*.

Lactantius ſays, that Cœlus was a powerful and aſpiring prince, who, affecting to be a god, called himſelf the Son of the Sky; and Diodorus repreſents him as the firſt king of the Atlantades, and ſays, that for his ſkill in aſtronomy, and his extraordinary beneficence to mankind, he was called, the Eternal King of the Univerſe. But it ſeems more rational to conclude, that as Heſiod begins with Chaos, whoſe offspring was Gloomineſs and Night, and that from Night ſprang Air and Day, and from them Cœlus, or Heaven, that the whole is no more than a figurative deſcription of the Creation, obſcured by fiction.

COESFELD, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, in the tertory of the biſhoprick of Munſter. It is well fortified, and was the place of reſidence of the biſhops till they became maſters of Munſter. It is ſeated on the river Berkel, twenty-three miles to the weſt of Munſter, and thirty ſouth-eaſt of Grol. Long. 6. 49. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

COEVORDEN, a very ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, and one of the chief fortifications erected by the celebrated Cohorn. It is in the form of a pentagon, defended by ſeven baſtions. It is ſurrounded with a large moraſs, and is thirty miles ſouth of Groningen, and thirty-eight north-eaſt of Deventer. Long. 6. 41. E. Lat. 52. 40.

COGLIONI, or COLLIONE, (BARTHOLOMEW) a celebrated captain in the fifteenth century, was born at Bergamo, of a noble family, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his youth by his valour and conduct. The Venetians gave him the command of their troops, and he performed conſiderable ſervices for them. It is ſaid, that he was the firſt who introduced the uſe of artillery in the field. He died in 1475, and the Venetians erected an equeſtrian ſtatue to his memory.

COEVY (PREGENT, lord of) a gentleman of Brittany, diſtinguiſhed himſelf, in the fifteenth century, by his valour and prudence in many ſieges and battles. He was made admiral of France in 1439, and was killed by a cannon-ball at the ſiege of Cherburg, in 1450.

COGNAC, a town of France, in Angoumois. It has a caſtle, and is greatly noted for its fine brandy. It has a very agreeable ſituation on the Charente, eighteen miles eaſt of Saintes, eighteen miles weſt of Angouleme, and two hundred and fifty-five ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 45. 42. N.

COGNI, an ancient city of Turky in Aſia, formerly called Iconium, where a beglerbeg reſides. It was of note in the early ages of Chriſtianity, being then a biſhop's ſee. When the Turks became maſters of it, it was the metropolis of the empire till they got footing in Europe. It is ſeated in a ſpacious fertile plain, near a large freſh water lake, which furniſhes the city with plenty and variety of fiſh. As the town has no river, they bring a ſupply of water from the lake and ſprings in ſuch plenty, that they have it in the ſtreets, houſes, and gardens. The walls are high and ſtrong, and are adorned with one hundred and eight ſtately towers, ſurrounded by a very broad ditch. There are five handſome ſtone gates, adorned with baſſo relievo, and angels holding up a ſun, with inſcriptions in Turkiſh and Arabic. This city is inhabited only by Turks; but in the two ſuburbs there are Jews, Greeks, Armenians, and other ſtrangers. There are ſome very convenient caravanſeras, for the uſe of the caravans and other travellers. Proviſions are here very good and cheap, and their mutton extremely fine. The largeſt moſque ſtands cloſe within the walls, and is remarkable for its bulk, dome, and ſtately minarets or towers. The caſtle which ſtands on the ſouth ſide, and cloſe to the city wall, is ſmall; but is incloſed with good walls, flanked with towers, and ſurrounded with a ditch. The houſes are built of brick, and flat on the top, after the Turkiſh manner. It is one hundred and fifty miles eaſt-by-north of Satalia. Long. 33. 16. E. Lat. 37. 56. N.

COGGESHALL, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It has a fair on Whit-Tueſday, for horſes and toys. Long. 0. 47. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. It is forty-five miles eaſt-by-north from London, and 14 north-eaſt of Chelmsford.

COIGNET (MICHAEL) a learned mathematician, born at Antwerp. He wrote a treatiſe on navigation, which was printed in 1581, and died on the 24th of December 1623.

COHORN (N.) the greateſt engineer Holland has produced. Among his other works, which are eſteemed maſter-pieces of ſkill, he fortified Bergen-op Zoom, which, to the ſurprize of all Europe, was taken by the French, on the 17th of September 1747.

COIMBRA, a city of Spain, capital of the province of Beira, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the end of a plain, upon an eminence, whoſe declivity reaches to the banks of the river Mondego. It gives title to a duke, has a tribunal of the inquiſition, and a famous univerſity. There are a great number of churches, monaſteries, and other handſome buildings; the principal of which are, the cathedral, and St. Cruz. The two fineſt convents belong to the Franciſcan monks and the nuns of St. Clara. The college of the univerſity, which was the ſeat of the ancient kings, is a ſtately ſtructure. Likewiſe, the bridge over the Mondego is well contrived, being built with two rows of arches, one upon another, in ſuch a manner that you paſs under cover all the way. The tomb of queen Elizabeth is in the nunnery of St. Clara, on which there is her figure, with a crown on her head. It is encompaſſed with a baluſtrade of ſilver. The Jeſuits had alſo a houſe here, which was one of the largeſt and moſt ſtately belonging to the ſociety. Their church is a fine building. It ſtands in the ſtreet Calzada, which is the fineſt in the city, it being the only level one in it; for all the reſt are rugged, and full of aſcents and deſcents. Behind the univerſity there is an aqueduct, raiſed on high ſtone piers, which brings water into a handſome marble baſon. The country about this city is very pleaſant, being planted with vineyards, which produce excellent wine, and covered with foreſts of olive

trees. It is eighty-eight miles ſouth of Braga, ſixty ſouth-by-eaſt of Oporto, and ninety north-eaſt of Liſbon. Long. 8. 57. W. Lat. 40. 10. N

COINTE (Charles le) one of the moſt able hiſtorians of his time, was born at Troyes, on the 4th of November 1611. He publiſhed in Latin the Eccleſiaſtical Annals of France, in eight volumes folio, and died on the 18th of January 1681, aged ſeventy.

COIRE, a city of Swiſſerland, capital of the country of the Griſons, with a biſhop's ſee. It is divided into two parts; the inhabitants of the leaſt are Roman catholics, and thoſe of the other proteſtants. The cathedral, the biſhop's palace, and the houſes where the canons reſide, are in the former. The biſhop has the title of prince of the empire, and has the right of coining money. The city is a juriſdiction diſtinct from the territory, and has its own government and laws. It has five companies of tradeſmen, each of which has two maſters and under-maſters: out of the firſt are choſen two grand-maſters, who preſide over the reſt. Each company chuſes fourteen men, to make up the grand council of ſeventy. From theſe they chuſe the officers and the ſenate, which conſiſts of fifteen perſons, three out of each company. Theſe councils have two burgo-maſters at their head, who preſide in their turns during a year. When criminal affairs are brought before them, they chuſe fifteen more, three out of each company. The preſident of the aſſembly is one of the two bailiffs of the city, who preſide by turns throughout the year. It is ſeated on the river Pleſſus, in a plain abounding in vineyards and all ſorts of game, between mountains, about a mile from the Rhine. It is fifty-five miles ſouth of Conſtance, and fifty-two ſouth-eaſt of Zurich. Long. 9. 17. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

COKE (Sir Edward) lord-chief-juſtice of England, and one of the moſt eminent lawyers this kingdom has produced, was the ſon of Robert Coke, eſq. and was born at his father's ſeat, at Mileham, in the county of Norfolk, in the year 1549. After ſtudying four years at Cambridge, he removed to Clifford's Inn, and the year after entered a ſtudent in the Inner Temple. In 1572, he was made ſollicitor to queen Elizabeth, and ſoon after was advanced to the poſt of attorney-general. In May 1603, he was knighted by king James, and in November, the ſame year, managed the trial of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, when he exerted ſuch fury and ſcurrility of language againſt that brave man as is ſcarcely to be paralleled, calling him traitor, monſter, viper, and ſpider of hell. The reſentment of the public was ſo great on this occaſion, that it is generally believed that Shakeſpeare, in his Twelfth Night, hints at this ſtrange behaviour. In 1606 he was called to the degree of a ſerjeant; the ſame year he was made chief-juſtice of the Common Pleas, and, in 1613, chief-juſtice of the King's Bench. Theſe high poſts added no ſweetneſs to his temper, and he continued to vent his inſolence and anger while ſeated on the bench; and in particular told Mrs. Turner, who was concerned in the poiſoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, that ſhe was guilty of the ſeven deadly ſins; "ſhe was a whore, "a bawd, a ſorcerer, a witch, a papiſt, a felon, and a "murderer." However, having diſobliged the court, he was, in the year 1616, ſuſpended from his office, and twice appeared on his knees at the council table: but low as he was now fallen, he was at length reſtored to credit and favour. After this, he boldly oppoſed the court in parliament, by taking all occaſions to ſhew, that proclamations againſt the tenor of acts of parliament were void, which occaſioned his being committed to the Tower. In the beginning of the next reign, he was obliged to ſerve the office of ſheriff for the county of Buckingham, and to attend the judges of aſſize, where he had often preſided as lord-chief-juſtice; but this did not prevent his being elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Bucks, in the parliament of 1628, where he warmly exerted himſelf for the redreſs of grievances, and boldly argued in defence of liberty, and in ſupport of the privileges of the houſe of commons. At the diſſolution of that parliament, in 1628-9, he retired to his houſe at Stoke Pogeys, in Buckinghamſhire, where he ſpent the remainder of his days in retirement, and died on the 3d of September 1634, in the 86th year of his age. He wrote, 1. A book of Reports; 2. A book of Entries; 3. Inſtitutes of the Laws of England; and other works.

Coke, or Cooke (Sir John) ſecretary of ſtate in the reign of King Charles I. was a younger brother of Sir Francis Coke, and was born at Truſley, in Derbyſhire. In 1580 he was admitted ſcholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was at laſt choſen public profeſſor of rhetoric. He afterwards travelled, and on his return to England lived in the country, as a private gentleman, till he was fifty years of age, when he was admitted to ſeveral employments, and in particular was made maſter of requeſts, and, about the year 1620, ſecretary of ſtate, which office he enjoyed about twenty years, when he was removed to make way for Sir Henry Vane. He died Sept. 8, 1644.

Coke, or Cooke (George) brother to the former, was educated at Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge. He was rector of Bigrave, in Hertfordſhire, and afterwards ſucceſſively biſhop of Briſtol and Hereford. He was involved in the ſame condemnation with the reſt of his brethren the biſhops, for ſubſcribing the proteſt in parliament in preſervation of their privileges, and died in low circumſtances, on the 10th of December 1646.

COKENHAUSEN, a fortreſs of Sweden, ſeated on the river Dwina, in Livonia, fifty miles ſouth-weſt of Riga. It is ſubject to Ruſſia. Long. 25. 5. E. Lat 56. 40. N.

COLBERG, a town of Germany, in the Farther Pomerania, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Perſante, on the Baltic Sea, and is the capital of the duchy of Caſſubia. It is a ſtrong place, with a fine cathedral, and a good harbour. It carries on a conſiderable trade in ſhalloons and linen cloth. It is ſixty miles north-eaſt of Stetin, and thirty north-eaſt of Camin. Long. 15. 57. E. Lat. 54. 18 N.

COLASSE (Pascal) a French muſician, born at Paris, in 1639, was the diſciple of Lulli, and maſter of muſic of the king's chapel. He compoſed a great number of operas, which did him honour; that of Thetis and Peleus paſſed for his maſter-piece. He alſo compoſed many other pieces of muſic. Colaſſe had the folly to ſquander away his fortune and health in ſearch of the philoſopher's ſtone, and died at Verſailles, in 1709.

COLBERT (John Baptist) marquis of Seignelai, and one of the greateſt men France has produced, was born at Paris, on the 31ſt of Auguſt 1619. He had the entire confidence of cardinal Mazarine, who, at his death, recommended him to Lewis XIV. That prince made him counſellor of ſtate, comptroller-general of the finances, ſuperintendant of the royal buildings, and ſecretary and miniſter of ſtate. M. Colbert diſcharged the duties of all theſe important poſts with indefatigable application, a ſteady fidelity, and a capacity, of which there are but few examples. His methodical regularity, his zeal for the glory of his prince, and his ſuperior views, extended to each part of the government. He reeſtabliſhed the finances, the navy, and commerce, cauſed the principal front of the Louvre to be built, and a number of other noble edifices, that are ſtill the monuments of his good taſte. He invited into France the fineſt painters and ſculptors, and the moſt able mathematicians, animated the arts and ſciences, and made them flouriſh, rewarded men of learning even in foreign countries, and eſtabliſhed and protected the academies. In ſhort, this miniſter was wiſe, active, attentive to the intereſts of his prince, to the happineſs of the people, to the progreſs of the arts and manufactures, and mindful of every thing capable of contributing to the glory and advantage of France. This truly great man died at Paris, on the 6th of September 1683, aged ſixty-four.

Colbert (John Baptist) marquis of Seignelai, and eldeſt ſon of the former, was born at Paris, in 1651. He followed the ſteps of his father, was miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate, and raiſed the navy and trade of France to the greateſt perfection; he protected the arts and ſciences; and died on the 3d of November 1690, aged thirty-nine.

Colbert (John Baptist) marquis of Torey, was of the ſame family as the former, and born on the 19th of September, 1665. He was ſent envoy-extraordinary into Portugal, Denmark, and England, and at laſt became miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate in the department of foreign affairs, ſuperintendant of the poſts, and counſellor to the council of the regency, during the minority of Lewis XV. The ſucceſs of the important and difficult negociations with which he was charged, with the reputation and eſteem he acquired in France, are proofs of his great abilities, and his zeal for the ſervice of the king and the honour of France. He died at Paris, on the 2d of September, 1746, at eighty-one years of age, leaving an excellent Hiſtory of the Reign of Lewis XIV. which has been lately printed.

The ſame family has produced ſeveral other great men.

COLCHESTER, a large town in Eſſex, with a good market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is a place of great antiquity, and was encompaſſed with a wall, which had ſix gates, three poſterns, and nine watch-towers; but they are now demoliſhed, except ſome parts of the walls and gates, and a great part of the walls of the caſtle, which are ſtill ſtanding. It was a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, a recorder, a town-clerk, &c. but they have forfeited their charter, which they are very ſollicitous to have reſtored. They had fifteen churches; but there is now only about half the number within the walls, and two without. Beſides, part of the abbey, dedicated to St. John, is now turned into a private houſe. Colcheſter ſtands on the declivity of a hill, and the river Coln runs on the north and eaſt ſide of it, on which boats and ſmall veſſels can ſail almoſt up to the town, which is a very great advantage. There is a large manufacture carried

carried on in bays, and this place is alſo noted for candied eryngo roots and barrelled oyſters. It is about two miles in circumference, and ſends two members to parliament. The fair on Whit-Tueſday is kept by wholeſale taylors; that on June 24, is for horſes; that on July 23, is for cattle and horſes; and that on October 20, is for cattle, horſes, cheeſe, butter, and toys. It is eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Ipſwich, and fifty-one eaſt-north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 2. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

COLDINGUEN, a town of Denmark, in North-Jutland, and dioceſe of Ripen, near the frontiers of the duchy of Slefwick. It is built on an eminence from whence a fine country may be diſcovered, full of all ſorts of game. Through this town all the horſes, cows, and oxen paſs, that are ſent from North-Jutland into Germany, the duty for which brings in a large ſum to the king. It is fifty miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Wiburg, thirty-eight ſouth-weſt of Arrhus, and twenty-five north-eaſt of Ripen. Long. 9. 55. E. Lat. 55. 35. N.

COLE, (Henry) a perſon of conſiderable learning in the ſixteenth century; was born at Godſhill, in the iſle of Wight, and educated at Oxford, where he ſtudied the civil law; after which he travelled into Italy, and perfected himſelf in his ſtudies at Padua. He, on his return to England, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by acknowledging king Henry VIII. as ſupreme head of the church; by his preaching up the doctrines of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI. by his becoming again a zealous catholic in the reign of queen Mary, and his being one of the catholic divines who diſputed publickly at Weſtminſter with the proteſtant miniſters, when Elizabeth was about to ſettle a reformation in the church of England. During theſe reigns he enjoyed conſiderable dignities in the church, and was vicar-general of the ſpiritualities under cardinal Pole; but he was at laſt ſtripped of his preferments, fined and impriſoned. He died in or near Wood-ſtreet-compter, London, in December 1579.

COLE, (William) the moſt famous botaniſt of his time, was born at Adderbury in Oxfordſhire, about the year 1626, and ſtudied at Merton college in Oxford. He at length removed to Putney, near London, and publiſhed The Art of Simpling, and Adam in Eden, or Nature's Paradiſe. Upon the reſtoration of king Charles II. he was made ſecretary to Dr. Duppa, biſhop of Wincheſter, but died two years after, at about thirty-ſeven years of age.

COLEFORD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays. Their fairs are on June 20, for wool, and November 24, for horned cattle and cheeſe. It is ſixteen miles ſouth of Glouceſter, and one hundred and twenty-two weſt-by-north from London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

COLERAIN, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulſter, ſituated on the river Bann, five miles ſouth of the ſea, and twenty-five north of Londonderry. Long. 7. 2. W. Lat. 55. 10. N.

COLES, (Eliſha) author of the Latin dictionary; was born in Northamptonſhire about the year 1640, and educated at Oxford, after which, coming to London, he taught Latin to youth, and Engliſh to foreigners; at length he became one of the uſhers of merchant-taylors ſchool, which place he afterwards left, and withdrew into Ireland, from whence he never returned. He alſo wrote, 1. The complete Engliſh School-maſter; 2. A Method of writing Short-hand; 3. An Engliſh Dictionary; 4. *Nolens Volens*, or you ſhall make Latin whether you will or no; and ſome other works.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. The fairs are on Shrove Monday for horſes; on May 6, for horſes and cattle; and on October 2, for all ſorts of cattle. It is fifteen miles north of Warwick, one hundred and four miles weſt of London, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Litchfield, and eleven north-weſt of Coventry. Long. 1. 35. W. Lat. 52. 36. N.

COLET, (Sir Henry) twice lord mayor of London, was a younger ſon of Robert Colet, eſq. of Wendover, in Bucks; and being bred a mercer in London, acquired great wealth. In 1477, he was one of the ſheriffs of London; and, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. was elected lord mayor of London, and ſoon after knighted. He aſſerted the ancient privilege of naming a ſheriff, by the ceremony of drinking to him; and drank to John Percival, his carver, whom he immediately ordered to cover his head, and ſit down at the table, where he was waiting. Seven years after he had ſerved that high office, Sir Henry was called to it again in 1495, which gave him an opportunity of ſhewing his loyalty, prudence, and courage, by preſerving the peace and fidelity of the city, when an army of rebels from Cornwall had marched as far as Blackheath, in their way to London. He cauſed a man to be ſet in the pillory for ſelling adulterated wines. In the ſame year an affair happened, in which, to pleaſe the court, he ſeems to have deprived the common-council of one of their privileges: a treaty of peace and intercourſe was concluded between England and Flanders; and it was then cuſtomary on theſe occaſions, not only for the reſpective princes, but for the chief trading cities and towns, to bind themſelves under their common ſeals. London being the chief on the part of England, a draught was prepared for the city ſeal, but the common-council would not agree to its being affixed to it; and, though the miniſters of ſtate came to Guild-hall to perſuade them to it, they deſired a reſpite of ſix days, in which time they would give their reaſons in writing, to be laid before the king and council; which was granted; though it was afterwards agreed by the miniſtry, that inſtead of the body of the city, the mayor alone ſhould give his perſonal ſecurity, and with this he complied. He died in 1510, and was buried at Stepney, where his monument is ſtill to be ſeen.

Colet, (Dr. John) A very learned divine, and founder of St. Paul's ſchool, London; was the eldeſt ſon of the above Sir Henry Colet, knight, and was born in that city in the year 1466. He was educated at Oxford, after which he travelled; but before he went abroad, and when he was only two years ſtanding in the univerſity, he was inſtituted to the rectory of Denington in Suffolk. At his return, he was promoted to ſeveral benefices in the church, was made doctor of divinity, and at length dean of St. Paul's, in which cathedral he procured a ſettlement for a lecture three days in every week. He publiſhed, 1. *Rudimenta Grammatices*; 2. The Conſtruction of the Eight Parts of Speech; 3. Daily Devotions; 4. *Epiſtolæ ad Eraſmum*; 5. Several Sermons; and other works which ſtill remain in manuſcript. He died September 16, 1519.

COLIGNI, (Francis de) lord of Andelot, deſcended from one of the moſt noble families in France, was a younger ſon of Gaſpard de Coligni, marſhal of France, and Louiſa de Montmorenci. He was born at Chatillon-ſur-Loing on the 18th of April, 1521, and in 1555, was made colonel of the infantry, on his brother, the admiral, laying down his commiſſion. He had much wit and vivacity, was enterpriſing, indefatigable, and a great warrior. Having embraced Calviniſm, he made uſe of all his abilities in the defence of thoſe proteſtants; took up arms againſt the French king; ſignalized himſelf during the civil wars in ſeveral ſieges and battles, and died at Saintes in 1569.

Coligni, (Gaspard de) brother to the former, was admiral of France, and one of the greateſt commanders of his time. He was born on the 16th of February, 1516, and ſignalized himſelf from his youth, under the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. He at length became colonel of the infantry, and admiral of France, when he contributed to the victory gained at Renti, and reſtored military diſcipline. King Henry II. entruſted him with the management of ſeveral important affairs; however, after the death of that prince, he embraced the proteſtant religion, and became, in a manner, the head of that party. He openly declared againſt the houſe of Guiſe, and formed ſo powerful a party, that it was thought he would have overturned the French monarchy. In 1562, he loſt the battle of Dreux; but rallying his forces, he ſeized ſeveral towns. He alſo loſt the battle of St. Dennis, in which his uncle, the conſtable De Montmorenci, who commanded the popiſh army, was killed. After the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour, in which he was worſted, a peace was concluded in 1571, when Charles IX. gave him 100,000 livres, and conferred on him other favours. Coligni afterwards retired to his ſeat at Chantillon-ſur-Loing; but coming to court at the marriage of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. he was ſhot at from a window with an arquebuſs, and dangerouſly wounded, and ſome days after was murdered at the bloody maſſacre on St. Bartholomew's day, Sunday the 24th of Auguſt, 1572, when his body being thrown out of the window, was expoſed for three days to the fury of the populace, and at laſt hung on the gallows of Montfaucon; from whence it was taken down by the conſtable Montmorenci, and interred at Chantilli.

Coligni, (Odet de) cardinal of Chatillon, archbiſhop of Toulouſe, and biſhop of Beauvais, was brother to the former, and was born on the tenth of July 1515. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his extraordinary abilities, and love of learning. However, embracing the proteſtant religion, and marrying, he was ſtripped of the purple, and at length died in England on the 14th of February, 1571, where he was poiſoned by his valet de chambre.

Coligni, (Gaspard de) lieutenant-general of foot, and marſhal of France, was the ſon of Francis de Coligni, admiral of Guienne, and Margaret d'Ailli, and was born

on the 26th of July, 1584. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral ſieges and battles, and died on the 4th of January, 1646.

COLIMA, a large rich town of North America, in Mexico, capital of a valley of the ſame name, which is very fruitful and agreeable, and produces abundance of cocoa-nuts. Long. 106. 35. W. Lat. 18. 10. N.

COLIOURE, a ſmall but ancient and ſtrong town of France, in Rouſillon, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, with a ſmall harbour. It is ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Perpignan, and three hundred and fifty ſouth of Paris. Long. 3. 10. E. Lat. 42. 32. N.

COLISEUM, or COLISÆUM, in Roman antiquity, an oval amphitheatre, erected by Veſpaſian, in which were ſtatues repreſenting all the provinces of the empire, and in the middle ſtood that of Rome, holding a golden apple in her hand. This ſtructure was erected in the city of Rome, and was ſo large that it would contain near one hundred thouſand ſpectators.

COLLATINUS (LUCIUS TARQUINIUS) a Roman conſul, of the royal family of the Tarquins, who having married Lucretia, was very laviſh in his praiſes of her beauty to Sextus, one of Tarquin's ſons, and took him to his houſe that he might ſee her. Sextus was ſtruck with admiration at her charms, and having paid her a viſit in the night, during the abſence of her huſband, had the brutality to raviſh her; on which Lucretia killed herſelf. The Tarquins being on this account driven from Rome, Collatinus and Brutus were made conſuls, in the five hundred and ninth year before the Chriſtian æra; but Collatinus was ſoon depoſed, on account of the hatred of the people to the royal family, and the favour he ſhewed to thoſe who had been detected in a conſpiracy to reſtore Tarquin.

COLLE, a town of Tuſcany, in Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ten miles north-weſt of Sienna. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 43. 24. N.

COLLEONI (BARTHOLOMEW). See COGLIONI.

COLLETET (WILLIAM) a French poet, born at Paris, on the 12th of March, 1598, was advocate to the council, and one of the forty members of the French academy. Cardinal de Richlieu, and Seguier, the chancellor, gave him public marks of their eſteem, as well as Francis de Harlay, archbiſhop of Paris, and ſeveral other illuſtrious perſons, from whom he received conſiderable preſents. There are ſeveral of his works in verſe and proſe. He died on the 10th of February, 1659. Boileau mentions Francis Colletet, his ſon, with contempt.

COLLIER (JEREMY) ſon of Jeremy Collier, was born at Stow Qui, in Cambridgeſhire, and educated in the univerſity of Cambridge. Having entered into prieſt's orders he became chaplain to the counteſs dowager of Dorſet, from whence he removed to a ſmall rectory at Ampton, near St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk; which he at length reſigned, and coming to London in 1685, was made lecturer at Gray's Inn; but at the Revolution was obliged to reſign it, becauſe his conſcience would not permit him to take the oaths to king William. He wrote many pieces in defence of his ſentiments; particularly againſt complying with the change of government; againſt taking the oaths to king William; and on the independency of church power. This conduct fixed the eyes of the government upon him, ſo that going down with one Mr. Newman to Romney Marſh, they were apprehended, on a ſuſpicion that they were either endeavouring to ſend intelligence to, or were labouring to receive it from, the other ſide of the water, and, being brought up to London, were committed to the Gate-houſe; but were ſoon after diſcharged. Some years after, ſir John Freind and ſir William Perkins were condemned for being concerned in the aſſaſſination plot, when Mr. Collier, with Mr. Cook and Mr. Snat, both clergymen of his own opinion, attended thoſe unhappy perſons at the place of execution, where Mr. Collier ſolemnly abſolved the former, as Mr. Cook did the latter, and all three joined in the impoſition of hands upon them both. This was juſtly conſidered as an high inſult upon the civil and eccleſiaſtical government, and therefore, a proſecution being begun againſt them, Mr. Cook and Mr. Snat were committed to Newgate, but were afterwards releaſed without being brought to a trial; while Mr. Collier abſconding, was outlawed, under which incapacity he remained as long as he lived. On the other hand, both the archbiſhops, and ten of their ſuffragans, publiſhed a ſtrong declaration of their ſenſe of this ſcandalous proceeding; an anſwer to which, Mr. Collier wrote with his uſual warmth; and after that, ſeveral other pieces in juſtification of his own and his brethren's conduct in that affair. Mr. Collier alſo wrote, 1. Eſſays upon Moral Subjects, three volumes. 2. A ſhort View of the Immorality and Profaneneſs of the Engliſh Stage. 3. An Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Great Britain, two volumes, folio. 4. The hiſtorical, geographical, genealogical, and poetical Dictionary, four volumes, folio, and ſome other works. He died on the 26th of April, 1726, in the ſeventy-ſixth year of his age. He was an ingenious, learned, and religious man, and was greatly eſteemed for his integrity and exemplary life.

COLLINGS (JOHN) D. D. one of the commiſſioners of the Savoy Conference, in the reign of king Charles II. was educated at Emanuel college, in Cambridge, and was forty years a miniſter at Norwich. He was a man of various learning, and greatly eſteemed for his humanity and exemplary life. He publiſhed many ſermons and books of practical divinity and controverſy, among which is his Weavers Pocket-book, or Weaving ſpiritualized, octavo, a work adapted to the place where he lived, which has been long famous for the manufacture of ſtuffs. He had alſo a conſiderable hand in the Annotations on the Bible, in two volumes, folio, begun and carried on by Mr. Matthew Poole, and which go under his name. He died in 1690, aged ſixty-ſeven.

COLLINS (ANTHONY) eſq. a famous ſceptical writer, born at Heſton, in the county of Middleſex, June 21, 1676. He received his firſt education at Eton college, from whence he removed to King's college in Cambridge. He afterwards came up to London, and was admitted a ſtudent in the Temple, but not reliſhing the ſtudy of the law, he ſoon abandoned it. He held a correſpondence with Mr. Le Clerc and Mr. Locke, who had a great eſteem for him; but though a perſon of a very amiable character, he had the unhappineſs to diſbelieve the Chriſtian revelation. In 1715 he acted as a juſtice of the peace for the county of Eſſex, as he had formerly done for the county of Middleſex and liberty of Weſtminſter. In 1718 he was choſen treaſurer for the county of Eſſex; and this important truſt he diſcharged to the entire ſatisfaction of the inhabitants. He died of the ſtone, December the 13th, 1729, and was interred in Oxford chapel. His works are numerous, and very ingenious. The principal are, 1. An Eſſay concerning the Uſe of Reaſon in Propoſitions, the Evidence whereof depends upon human Teſtimony. 2. Some Conſiderations concerning the Trinity. 3. Prieſtcraft in Perfection. 4. A Vindication of the divine Attributes. 5. A Diſcourſe of Free-Thinking. 6. A philoſophical Enquiry concerning human Liberty; and other works.

COLLINS (JOHN) a perſon of conſiderable note among the learned, and author of ſeveral works, was born at Wood-Eaton, near Oxford, March 5, 1624. He employed ſome part of his younger years as clerk to one of the clerks of the kitchen to prince Charles, and during the civil wars went to ſea for ſeven years. Upon his return he took up the profeſſion of an accomptant; was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and wrote, 1. An Introduction to Merchants Accompts. 2. A Queſtion of Mortgage, ſtated according to Simple Intereſt. 3. Geometrical Dialling, and other pieces. He carried on a literary correſpondence with Mr. Iſaac Newton, and all the great philoſophers of that age, and died November 10, 1683.

COL[illegible] (FRANCIS) a learned doctor of Milan, in the ſeventeenth century, much known by his book *De Animabus Paganorum*, in two volumes, quarto, a very curious, learned, and ſcarce work. He alſo wrote a treatiſe *De Sanguine Chriſti*, in quarto.

COLLINS (WILLIAM) an admirable poet, was born at Chicheſter, about the year 1724. He received his claſſical education at Wincheſter, after which he ſtudied at New college, in Oxford; was admitted a commoner of King's college in the ſame univerſity, and was at length elected a demy of Magdalen college. While at Oxford he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of poetry, and publiſhed his Oriental Eclogues, after which he came to London. He was naturally poſſeſſed of an ear for all the varieties of harmony and modulation; his heart was ſuſceptible of the fineſt feelings of tenderneſs and humanity, and was particularly carried away by that high enthuſiaſm which gives to imagination its ſtrongeſt colouring; and he was at once capable of ſoothing the ear with the melody of his numbers, of influencing the paſſions by the force of the pathos, and of gratifying the fancy by the luxury of deſcription. With theſe powers he attempted lyric poetry, and in 1746 publiſhed his Odes, deſcriptive and allegorical; but the ſale of this work being not at all anſwerable to its merit, he burnt his remaining copies with his own hand. Being a man of a liberal ſpirit, and of a ſmall fortune, his pecuniary reſources were unhappily ſoon exhauſted, and his life became a miſerable example of neceſſity, indolence, and diſſipation. He projected books which he was well able to execute, and became in idea an hiſtorian, a critic, and a dramatic poet; but wanted the means and encouragement to carry theſe ideas into execution. Day ſucceeded day, for the ſupport of which he had made no proviſion. Thoſe relations who were in a capacity to have ſupplied his wants, with-held their hands, and he was obliged to ſubſiſt, either by the repeated contributions of a friend, or the generoſity of a caſual

ſual acquaintance. His ſpirits became oppreſſed, and he ſunk into a ſullen deſpondence. While in this gloomy ſtate of mind, his uncle colonel Martin died, and left him a conſiderable fortune; but this favour had been deferred too long; for he had loſt all capacity of enjoying it: he had been ſo long harraſſed by anxiety and diſtreſs, that he fell into a nervous diſorder, which at length reduced the fineſt underſtanding to the moſt deplorable childiſhneſs. In the firſt ſtages of this diſorder, he endeavoured to relieve himſelf by travelling, and paſſed into France; but the growing malady obliged him to return, and having continued, with ſhort intervals, in this pitiable ſtate till the year 1756, he died, in the arms of his ſiſter. The ingenious Mr. Langhorne has publiſhed his poetical works, with Memoirs of the Author, in one volume, duodecimo, and to that gentleman we are obliged for the above particulars.

COLLINSON (PETER) an eminent and very ingenious naturaliſt, and antiquarian of the preſent century. He diſcovered, while a youth, a particular attachment to natural hiſtory: inſects and their ſeveral metamorphoſes employed many of thoſe hours which are moſtly ſpent by others in very different purſuits. Plants likewiſe engaged his attention, and he began early to make a collection of dried ſpecimens. He became acquainted with the moſt eminent naturaliſts of his time; the doctors Durham, Woodward, Dale, Lloyd, and ſir Hans Sloane, were among his friends. In 1728 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was one of its moſt diligent and uſeful members, not only in ſupplying them with many curious obſervations of his own; but in promoting and preſerving a moſt extenſive correſpondence with learned and ingenious foreigners, in all countries, and on every uſeful ſubject. He acquainted the learned and ingenious in diſtant parts of the globe, with diſcoveries and improvements in natural hiſtory in this country, and received the like information from the moſt eminent perſons in almoſt every other. As he was a merchant, he traded chiefly to North America and the Weſt Indies, and obtained a particular knowledge, not only of the natural hiſtory and produce of all our ſettlements, but of all the European colonies in the New World. The quantities of new ſeeds he received from America, not only ſupplied his own garden with every thing that was curious in that part of the world; but furniſhed him with the means of procuring others in exchange, from other parts of the globe. He had ſome correſpondents in almoſt every nation in Europe; ſome in Aſia, and even at Pekin, who all tranſmitted to him the moſt valuable ſeeds they could collect; in return for the treaſures of America. Hence the great Linnæus, when he reſided in England, contracted an intimate friendſhip with him, which was reciprocally encreaſed by a multitude of good offices, and continued till the laſt, without any diminution.

He took much pains to excite a taſte in the Americans for natural hiſtory, and prompted them to purſue ſuch improvements as would be equally beneficial to themſelves, and to their mother country. He urged to ſuch of them as viſited him, the neceſſity of cultivating flax, hemp, wine, ſilk, and other products. He would preſs the Virginians to bethink themſelves in time of a more permanent ſtaple, than a plant whoſe conſumption only depends on cuſtom and caprice, and this cuſtom daily declining. "Vines," ſaid he, "will thrive well in your country; but imitate "nature in their cultivation; do not keep them cloſe to the "ground, as we are forced to do in this and other northern "European climates, for the ſake of a little more ſun and "heat to ripen the grape; your ſummer heats exceed as "much as ours fall ſhort; allow them therefore longer "ſtems; let them be trained to, and ſupported by trees, "and hide their fruit among the foliage, as in the warmer "parts of Europe."

His converſation was chearful and entertaining, and his acquaintance was much deſired by thoſe who were ſtudious in cultivating rural improvements. This ſecured him the intimate friendſhip of ſome of the moſt eminent perſonages in this kingdom. With ſome of theſe he frequently ſpent a few days at their ſeats in the neighbourhood of London, imparting many advantageous hints, with regard to the improvements they were deſigning, ſhewing the different methods of cultivation; what ſoil, what aſpect beſt ſuited different plants and trees; how beſt to cover incurable defects, and how to improve beauties. He was the firſt who introduced the great variety of ſeeds and ſhrubs, which are now the principal ornaments of every garden; and it was owing to his indefatigable induſtry that ſo many perſons of the firſt diſtinction are now enabled to behold groves, tranſported from the Weſtern continent, flouriſhing ſo luxuriouſly in their ſeveral domains, as if they were already become indigenous to Britain.

Beſides his attachment to natural hiſtory, he was very converſant in the antiquities of his own country; he being a member of the Society of Antiquarians from its inſtitution, and he frequently ſupplied them with many curious articles of intelligence, and obſervations, reſpecting both our own and other countries.

His perſon was rather ſhort than tall; he had a pleaſing and ſocial aſpect; was of a temper open and communicative, capable of feeling for diſtreſs, and ready to relieve and ſympathiſe. Excepting ſome attacks of the gout, he enjoyed, in general, perfect health, and great equality of ſpirits; bearing thoſe trials which are incident to man with fortitude and reſignation. In ſuch a courſe he arrived at his ſeventy-fifth year, when, being on a viſit to lord Petre, in Eſſex, for whom he had a ſingular regard, he was ſeized with a total ſuppreſſion of urine, which baffling every attempt to relieve it, proved fatal, on the 11th of Auguſt, 1768.

COLMAR, the capital of Alſace, ſeated near the river Ill, is the place of reſidence of the ſupreme council of the province. It has ſeveral privileges, and Lutheraniſm is tolerated here. It contains eight hundred houſes, one thouſand and ſeventy-two families, and about ſeven thouſand four hundred and forty-two inhabitants. It is ten miles weſt of Briſach, twenty-five ſouth-by-weſt of Straſburg, and two hundred and forty-two eaſt of Paris. Long. 7. 16. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

COLMARS, a town of France, in Provence, and the dioceſe of Senes. It is near the Alps, twenty miles north-weſt of Glandeve. Long. 6. 25. E. Lat. 44. 17. N.

COLMOGOROD, a city of the Ruſſian Empire, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is an open town, ſeated on the river Dwina, thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Archangel. Long. 40. 50. E. Lat. 64. 10. N.

COLOCHINA, a town of Turky, in Europe, in the Morea, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, ten miles north of Cerigo. Long. 23. 2 E. Lat. 36. 32. N.

COLOCZA, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the Danube, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but is now very poor. It was taken by the Turks in 1686, but the Imperialiſts retook it. It is twenty miles ſouth of Buda. Long. 19. 42. E. Lat. 46. 33. N.

COLOGNE (the archbiſhoprick or dioceſe of) is one of the ſtates that compoſe the electoral circle of the Rhine, in Germany. It is bounded on the north by the duchy of Cleves and Gueldres, on the weſt by that of Juliers, on the ſouth by the archbiſhoprick of Cleves, and on the eaſt by the duchy of Berg, from which it is almoſt wholly ſeparated by the Rhine. This country is very fruitful in corn and wine, which the inhabitants diſpoſe of by embarking it on the Rhine, it extending about ſeventy miles along that river; but it is not above ten in breadth. It is divided into the Higher and Lower Dioceſe, the Higher Dioceſe contains that part which lies above Cologne, wherein is Bonne, the capital town of this electorate, and where the elector reſides; beſides which there are Leichnich, Andernach, Bruyl, Zulich, and Kerpen. The Lower Dioceſe is on the other ſide of Cologne, and contains the towns of Zonz, Neuys, Heizarwart, Kempen, Rhynberg, and Alpen. The city of Cologne and county of Meurs, though within the dioceſe of Cologne, do not belong to it; for Cologne is a free city, and Meurs belongs to the houſe of Naſſau-Orange; but, by way of recompence, the elector has conſiderable poſſeſſions in Weſtphalia, which they call the Domain. It contains the duchy of Weſtphalia and the county of Rechlinchuſen. This prelate is one of the electors of the empire, and holds alternately with that of Treves, the ſecond or third rank in the electoral college. He is arch-chancellor of the empire in Italy, which dignity was very important when the emperors were maſters of Italy; but now it is next to nothing. When the emperors were crowned at Aix la Chapelle, the archbiſhop of Cologne, performed the ceremony, which cauſed him to pretend to the ſame right elſewhere; but he was oppoſed by the archbiſhop of Mentz, which occaſioned an order, that they ſhould each of them have that honour in their own dioceſe, but if it was done elſewhere, they ſhould perform it alternately. The archbiſhop of Cologne is elected by the chapter in that city, which is the moſt illuſtrious in all Germany. They are all princes or counts, except eight doctors, who have no occaſion to prove their nobility.

COLOGNE, an ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of that name. It is called, in Latin, *Colonia Agrippina*, becauſe it was built by the wife of the emperor Claudius, and the mother of Nero. It had likewiſe the name of *Colonia Ubiorum*, becauſe the Ubii inhabited this country on the Lower Rhine. It is one of the moſt conſiderable cities of the empire, and is ſeated in the center of the archbiſhoprick; but it is not ſubject to the elector, being an imperial or hanſeatic town. The citizens will not permit the elector to keep a court there; and if he comes there, they will not allow him a great train of followers, nor yet to ſtay there any conſiderable time. But, on the other hand, the elector will not permit them to have any juriſdiction without

out the walls of the city, insomuch, that they are, as it were, shut up within their own walls, they not having a place to execute their criminals out of the city.

This city is in the form of an half-moon, surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and encompassed with ditches. It depends on the circle of Westphalia, who take care to defend it in time of war. However, in these conjunctures, they take some troops of their allies into their service, of which they make a garrison. It has nineteen parishes, thirty-seven convents, and as many churches as there are days in the year. This last circumstance is related by the German writers; but, whether it be true or not, we are certain, that it is uncommon to see so many steeples at once appear to travellers when they draw nigh this city. There are some protestants living here; but they are obliged to go to Melheim, in the duchy of Berg, near three miles from the city, to perform their devotions.

The town-house is a large Gothic building, in which, among other things, is a large room full of bows, arrows, cross-bows, quivers, bucklers, and other ancient arms. The suburb beyond the Rhine is inhabited by Jews, and governed by the elector. The cathedral church was never finished, which is a pity, considering how well it was begun. They have a great number of relics; and, among the rest, pretend to have the bodies of the three kings, who came out of the East to worship our Saviour, which were brought from Milan, in 1162. They pretend likewise, that eleven thousand virgins were massacred here, in their return from a journey which they made from England to Rome, in the year 237. This fable is owing to an inscription misunderstood. There is a famous university here, that has great privileges, and has sometimes a thousand students.

The Jesuits church is a very fine building, with capitals of a modern invention; and the elector's palace is a handsome structure. The streets are large, and well paved in the middle of the town, where there are two spacious market-places. The government consists of six burgo-masters, seven aldermen, and one hundred and fifty common-councilmen. These last are elected by the trading companies of the city, and the aldermen by the archbishop; but only two of the burgo-masters are regents annually by turns; likewise no more than fifty of the common-council are allowed to act in one year. The number of ecclesiastics is very great, and yet the city is but thinly peopled, considering its extent; for there are not only vacant spaces, but three hundred acres planted with vines, and most of the houses belonging to the canons and prebends have large gardens and vineyards. It is seated in a plain, on the west bank of the Rhine, eighteen miles east of Juliers, seventy-five north-by-east of Treves, fifty-eight south-west of Munster, eighty-five north-by-west of Mentz, and four hundred and sixty north-west of Vienna. Long. 6. 45. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

COLOGNE (PETER of) in Dutch *Van Ceulen*, a native of Ghent, was pastor of Metz in the sixteenth century, and had a great share in the friendship of Calvin and Theodore Beza. He translated, out of the German into French, a treatise entitled, The Conformity and Harmony between the Holy Scriptures, as well as the antient and uncorrupt Fathers of the Church, &c. concerning the Lord's Supper; and also another Treatise on the true and natural Meaning of the words, *This is my Body*.

COLOMIES (PAUL) in Latin *Colomesius*, cultivated the study of polite literature with great application. He was born at Rochelle, but left France before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in England. He published, 1. *Gallia Orientalis*. 2. *Theologorum Presbyterianorum Icon*. 3. Tertullian's Exhortation to the Martyrs, translated into French. 4. Epigrams and Madrigals, in French; and other works. He died at London, on the 30th of January, 1692.

COLOMMIERS, a town of France, in La Brie, seated on the river Morin, thirty-three miles east from Paris, and ten from Meaux, in a fertile country. Long. 3. 25. E. Lat. 48. 48. N.

COLOMNA (FABIO) a very learned botanist, who was born at Naples, about the year 1567. He became skilled in the languages, in music, designing, painting, and the mathematics, and died about the middle of the seventeenth century. He wrote, 1. Φυτοβάσανος, *seu Plantarum aliquot (ac Piscium) Historia*. 2. *Minus cognitarum rariorumque Stirpium* Εκφρασις; *itemque de aquatilibus aliisque nonnullis Animalibus Libellus*; and other works.

COLONI (ADAM) an eminent painter, was born at Rotterdam, but lived many years in England, and became famous for small figures in rural pieces; for his country-wakes, cattle, fire-pieces, &c. He copied many of Bassan's pictures, particularly those in the royal collection, and died in London, in 1585, at the age of 51.

COLONI (HENRY ADRIAN) the son of the former, was instructed by his father, and by his brother-in-law Vandiest; and became a good draughtsman. He frequently painted the small figures in Vandiest's landscapes, which received no small addition of beauty from his hand, especially when he imitated the manner of Salvator Rosa. He was a person of a lively imagination, and painted very quick; but died in 1701, at thirty-three years of age.

COLONIA (DOMINIC DE) a learned Jesuit, born at Aix, on the 15th of August, 1660, distinguished himself by his skill in polite literature and history. He taught in the city of Lyons, and wrote a considerable number of books, the principal of which are: 1. A Treatise on Rhetoric, in Latin. 2. The Christian Religion, authorised by the Testimony of the antient Pagan Authors: and, 3. A Literary History of the City of Lyons. He died on the 12th of September, 1741, aged eighty-two.

COLONNA (GILES) also called Giles of Rome, or *Ægidius de Roma*, was general of the Augustin monks, archbishop of Bourges, and one of the most learned divines in the thirteenth century. He studied at Paris, under St. Thomas of Aquinas, and distinguished himself in such a manner, that he obtained the surname of the Profound Doctor. Philip the Bald made him preceptor to his son Philip the Fair, whom he educated with care, and wrote for his use a treatise *de Regimine Principium*. He also published several other works, and died at Avignon, on the 22d of December, 1316.

COLONNA (JOHN) a famous cardinal, was legate of the Christian army against the Saracens, and contributed greatly to the taking of Damieta in 1219. However, being taken some time after by the Saracens, they condemned him to be sawn in sunder; but being surprised at his intrepidity, they gave him his liberty; after which he returned into Italy, when Gregory XI. gave him the command of his army: he took several places, and died in 1244, after his having founded the hospital de Lateran.

COLONNA (JOHN) a native of Rome, and a Dominican; was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Messina, and appointed legate and governor of Tauromínium, by pope Alexander IV. in the year 1255. He wrote a chronicle, which he entitled *Mare Historiarum*, i. e. the Sea of Histories, and which extended from Adam to 1250. There have been other famous men of the name of John Colonna.

COLONNA (JAMES) a cardinal who was in great credit with several popes; but at length the whole family rose against Boniface VIII. and, to secure themselves from the effects of his vengeance, retired to Nepi, which was under the government of John Colonna, one of their relations. Boniface published a crusade against them, and laid siege to Nepi; when that city being reduced to extremities, they threw themselves into Palestrina, which was commanded by Sciarra Colonna, one of their cousins. The pope then went and besieged Palestrina, whence the Colonnas escaped in disguise: however Boniface having made himself master of the city, he entirely demolished it: deprived James and Peter, one of his cousins, of the cardinalship; excommunicated Sciarra Colonna, and set a price on their heads. Sciarra was soon after taken at sea by pirates, who put him in chains, and carried him to Marseilles; but Philip the Fair set him at liberty; and in 1303, sent him with William Nogaret to Italy, where they surprised Boniface VIII. at Anagnia, who died soon after of vexation. His successor Benedict XI. restored the Colonnas; and they were in great credit under Clement V. and John XXII. James died in 1318.

COLONNA (MARK ANTONY) a great commander, who signalized himself in the wars of Italy, chiefly against the French; but a peace being concluded in 1516, Francis I. king of France, drew him over to his party, and received considerable services from him. He was killed in 1522, at at the siege of Milan, by the discharge of a culverin, which Prosper Colonna, his uncle, had pointed against him, without knowing him.

COLONNA (MARK ANTONY) duke of Palliano, great constable of Naples, and viceroy of Sicily, commanded the forces of Spain, and acquired an extraordinary reputation by his conduct and bravery; particularly at the famous battle of Lepanto, against the Turks. He died in Spain on the first of August, 1585.

COLONNA (FABRICIO) a great commander; was the son of Edward Colonna, duke of Amalfi, and became the irreconcileable enemy of the house of Ursini. The king of Naples nominated him constable; and Charles V. continued him in possession of that important post. Fabrico commanded the vanguard at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512, where he was taken prisoner; but Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, set him at liberty; and in return for this favour, Fabricio performed some signal services for that duke, against pope Julius II. He died in 1520.

COLONNA (FREDERIC) duke of Tagliacotti, prince of Butero, constable of the kingdom of Naples, and viceroy of that of Valencia, was educated at Madrid, and performed signal services for Philip IV. He acquired great reputation by his courage,

courage, probity, and moderation, and died on the 21ſt of September, 1641, aged forty.

COLONNA (POMPEY) a famous cardinal, who firſt took the profeſſion of arms, for which he had a great inclination; and at length embracing the ſtate of an eccleſiaſtic, became biſhop of Reti, and poſſeſſed of ſeveral abbies; but diſagreeing with Julius II. that pope removed him from all his dignities; but Leo X. reſtored him to them again, and in 1517 created him cardinal. Clement VII. being elected pope after Adrian VI. quarrelled with cardinal Colonna, which occaſioned Rome's being twice taken. This pope diveſted him of the purple and all his benefices, but being ſeized at the caſtle of St. Angelo, had recourſe to him, on which the cardinal gave him his liberty, and the pope on his ſide reſtored him to his former dignities, and loaded him with favours. Colonna was at length viceroy of Naples, and died on the twenty-eighth of June 1532, aged fifty-three. He was fond of magnificence, was of a liberal ſpirit, and the patron of learned men. He compoſed a a poem *De Laudibus Mulierum*, in honour of Victoria Colonna, marchioneſs of Peſcara, an illuſtrious and virtuous lady, who excelled in poetry, and died in 1541.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan, near the river Po, eight miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleaſure-houſe here, which is one of the moſt delightful places in all Italy for the beauty of its gardens. Long. 10. 50. E. Lat. 44. 54. N.

COLSTON (EDWARD) a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by his benevolence and unbounded charities, was the eldeſt ſon of William Colſton, eſq. a Spaniſh merchant in Briſtol, where he was born on the ſecond of November 1636. He was brought up to trade, and reſiding ſome time in Spain, prodigiouſly increaſed the large fortune he obtained from his parents. He built St. Michael's alms-houſe in Briſtol, and endowed it with land, amounting to above two hundred and eighty pounds a-year. He alſo erected a charity-ſchool, which he endowed for the cloathing and inſtructing of forty boys. He founded the hoſpital of St. Auguſtin, for a hundred boys, at the expence of about eleven thouſand pounds. He gave upwards of two thouſand pounds in occaſional charities and benefactions to churches and charity-ſchools, all within the city of Briſtol, with ſeveral other benefactions to that his native place. He likewiſe gave ſix thouſand pounds for the augmentation of ſixty ſmall livings. He gave two thouſand pounds to St. Bartholemew's hoſpital in London, and the ſame ſum to Chriſt's hoſpital; and to the hoſpitals of St. Thomas and Bethlehem five hundred pounds each. He built an alms houſe for ſix poor people at Shene in Surry; and gave many other public charities, which we have not room to mention. Moſt of theſe ſums he gave in his life-time; and it is ſaid that his private charities were, for many years together, nearly equal to his public ones. He died on the eleventh of October 1721, at almoſt eighty-five years of age.

COLUMB (ST.) a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Thurſday after November 13, and Thurſday after Midlent Sunday, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, and a few hops. It is ſituated on the top of a hill, at the foot of which runs a river, which at a ſmall diſtance falls into the ſea. At this town the juſtices of the peace for the ſouth diviſion of the county generally meet. It conſiſts of about one hundred houſes, and is fourteen miles north-eaſt of Truro, eight ſouth-weſt of Padſtow, and two hundred and fifty weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 12. 12. Lat. 50. 30.

COLUMBO, a handſome pleaſant ſtrong town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies, with a good citadel, and three forts. The Dutch took it from the Portugueſe in 1656, after a long ſiege. Long. 81. 0. E. Lat. 7. 5. N.

COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER) a celebrated navigator, and the firſt who diſcovered America, was the ſon of a woolcomber, and was born in 1442, at Cogureto, a village in the territories of Genoa. Having concluded from his obſervations that there were habitable countries to the weſt of Europe, he reſolved, if poſſible, to go and diſcover them. For this purpoſe he addreſſed himſelf to ſeveral princes, who treated his enterprize as romantic and viſionary; but at length Ferdinand and Iſabella, king and queen of Caſtile, granted him three veſſels, with which he ſet ſail from the port of Palos in Andaluſia, in 1492. The ſailors, terrified at loſing ſight of land, and at his proceeding forwards in a boundleſs ocean, gave themſelves up for loſt; they were however ſometimes encouraged by ſeeing birds flying from the weſt, and ruſhes floating in the water. Columbus was however forced to uſe both threats and entreaties to engage them to proceed; and they were ready to throw him overboard and then to return, when they diſcovered an iſland called Guanihana, on which they landed with great joy, and gave it the name of St. Salvador. Columbus gave the inhabitants bread, wine, ſweat-meats, and toys, by which he gained their affections. Then ſailing from thence, he diſcovered other iſlands, and, among the reſt, Cuba and Hiſpaniola, in which laſt iſland the cacique, or chief, permitted him to build a wooden fort, in which he left thirty-eight Spaniards, and returned to give an account of the happy ſucceſs of his firſt attempt to the king of Caſtile. He was received with the higheſt marks of favour. Their majeſties, to do him honour, ordered the royal throne to be placed in public, on which they ſeated themſelves with prince John, under a canopy of cloth of gold, while Columbus ſat in a chair by their ſide, and gave them an account of his voyages, his diſcoveries, and his hopes of finding ſtill more extenſive countries, ſhewing them ſome of the inhabitants of this new world, as they appeared in their native countries, and ſpecimens of the curioſities he had brought with him. When he had done, their majeſties aroſe, and then kneeling, with their hands lifted up, and with tears in their eyes, returned thanks to God, which was immediately followed by the choiriſters of the royal chapel ſinging Te Deum. The king then enobled him and his poſterity, and in 1493 ſent him back in quality of admiral, with ſeventeen ſhips, and fifteen hundred men. In this ſecond voyage he diſcovered many other iſlands, and in particular Jamaica and Guadaloupe. He afterwards ſailed on two other voyages to America, in which he made many other diſcoveries, and formed ſettlements, treating the natives of the countries he viſited with the utmoſt humanity. But endeavouring to reſtrain the cruelty and avarice of the Spaniards at Hiſpaniola, complaints were made againſt him, and both he and his brother returned from his third voyage loaded with irons. The king however excuſed this ungenerous treatment, by aſſuring him that it was done without his orders, and he was not only releaſed, but reſtored to favour. In all theſe four voyages he barely ſaw the continent; but then he beheld both parts of it, with the iſthmus by which they are united, and left behind him ſchemes for extending theſe diſcoveries. He died in Spain in May 1506, aged ſixty-four, and by the king's order was magnificently interred in the cathedral of Seville, where a monument is erected to his memory, with this inſcription:

A Caſtilia, ya Leon,
Nuevo Mundo dio Colon.

In Engliſh,

To Caſtile and Leon
Columbus gave a New World.

Ferdinand his ſon embraced the ſtate of an eccleſiaſtic; he wrote his father's life, and left his valuable library to the church of Seville.

COLUMELLA (LUCIUS JUNIUS MODERATUS) a Roman philoſopher, who was a native of Cadiz, and lived under the emperor Claudius about the year 42. He wrote a book on agriculture, intitled *De Re ruſtica*, and another *De Arboribus*.

COLOMEY, a town of Red Ruſſia in Poland, ſeated on the river Pruth, towards the confines of Moldavia, about thirty-eight miles from Haliez, and ſixty-three ſouth of Leopol. This town has been very ill treated by the Coſſacks, inſomuch that it is now inconſiderable, though there are ſeveral mines of ſalt in its diſtrict. Long. 16. 25. E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

COLUMNA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the duchy of Moſcow, with an archbiſhop's ſee, is ſeated on the river Occa. It is ſurrounded with a wall, and is forty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Moſcow. Long. 40. 27. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

COLUMPTON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and October 28, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Columb, twelve miles north of Exeter, and one hundred and ſixty-ſix weſt of London. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 50. 50 N.

COLURI, a Grecian iſland in the gulph of Engia. The principal village, which bears the ſame name, is at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the fineſt in the world, being ſeven or eight miles long, and three broad. This village contains about two hundred poor wretched houſes. Their commodities are wheat, barley, pitch, fiſh, charcoal, ſponges, and aſhes, which they carry to Athens. The iſland is about fifty miles in circumference, was formerly called Salamis, the kingdom of Ajax, ſo remarkable in Homer. It has but another village, and a convent of calloyers, called Mitropoli. Long. 24. 5. E. Lat. 38. 0. N.

COM, or KOM, a city of Perſia in Irac Agemi, ſeated in a plain by the ſide of a river, about a mile and a half from the mountain Elwena. It is ſurrounded with a ditch and walls flanked with towers, which are half ruined, but there are fine gardens all round it. One of the beſt of theſe contains the monument of Ruſtan Can, a prince of the race of the kings of Georgia, who turned Mahommedan for the ſake of governing that kingdom. This is the moſt common walk of the populace of Com. There are two fine

keys on the river ſide, which run the whole length of the city.

This city is conſiderable, being very populous, and is ſaid to contain fifteen hundred houſes. All the buildings, as well private houſes, as palaces and caravanſeras, are fine and elegant, conſidering the manner of the country. But the bazar, the maidan, and the other public ſtructures, which have all ſtore-houſes, galleries, and rooms for the merchants, as well for foreigners as Perſians, are the nobleſt in all theſe parts. But the Indians have a particular place for their habitation and trade. The artificers, eſpecially thoſe that weave ſilks and gold and ſilver brocades, all work in open places, where they may be ſeen by any one. However the principal commodity is ſoap, which is the beſt in all Perſia; the inhabitants are likewiſe famous for their ſword blades, and their earthen ware, as well white as variniſhed. They have ſeveral beautiful moſques, but the grandeſt is that wherein two of the late kings of Perſia lie interred. The worſt thing belonging to this city is the exceſſive heats in ſummer, when the river dwindles to a ſmall brook. But at the time of the thaw in winter it overflows its banks ſo much, as ſometimes to carry away a great number of houſes. Proviſions are in plenty and cheap. They have melons, which are greatly valued for their agreeable ſmell; and a ſort of cucumbers that are two feet long, and as thick as a man's arm. The ground hereabouts is very fit for tillage, and produces all ſorts of grain, beſides cotton in abundance. This city has ſuffered greatly in the late wars. Long. 49. 20. E. Lat. 34. 0. N.

COMACHIO, a town of Italy in the Ferrareſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a moraſs, where the air is ſo bad that it is almoſt deſerted, only the fiſhermen keep their ground. It is twenty miles from Ravenna, and twenty-ſix ſouth-eaſt of Ferrara. Long. 12. 55. E Lat. 44. 45. N.

COMBABUS, a young nobleman of exquiſite beauty at the court of the king of Syria, who being appointed by that monarch to accompany hisqueen Stratonice in a long journey in order to build a temple in honour of Juno, made uſe of all his moſt powerful entreaties to prevent it; and finding theſe were in vain, bewailed the wretchedneſs of his condition, by which he thought himſelf expoſed either to loſe his life or his manhood, and after venting the deepeſt ſighs, lopped off certain affairs, which ſhall be nameleſs, and then enbalming them, put them in a box, which he ſealed up. The time of his ſetting out being come, he gave the box to the king before a great number of people, begging him to keep it till his return, declaring that it contained a treaſure more valuable than ſilver and gold, on which the king ſet his ſeal upon it, and ordered the maſters of his wardrobe to keep it. The queen was three years in her journey, and, as Combabus had foreſeen, fell deſperately in love with him; and after having endeavoured in vain to ſtifle her paſſion, had at laſt recourſe to the bottle, which inſpired her with the boldneſs to make a declaration. He then endeavoured to bring her to reaſon, but ſhe threatening to lay violent hands on herſelf, he declared that it was not in his power to ſatisfy her, and made her an eye-witneſs of his impoteney; but though ſhe was not now ſo diſtractedly fond of him, ſhe ſtill loved him, and would always be in his company. In the mean time the king being informed of what was doing, recalled Combabus, who returned to court without the leaſt apprehenſions. He was thrown into priſon immediately upon his arrival; ſoon after the king had him brought into his apartment, where he accuſed him of adultery, and there were ſome witneſſes who depoſed that they had ſeen him lie with the queen. However Combabus made no anſwer till he was carrying to execution, when he cried, that he ſhould be put to death, not for having defiled the king's bed, but becauſe his majeſty would not return him the box which he had put into his hands at his leaving the kingdom. His majeſty hearing this, ordered the box to be brought, and the ſeal being broke, the innocence of Combabus appeared, and he himſelf told the reaſons which had prompted him to emaſculate himſelf. The king now embraced him, ſeemed grieved at his misfortune, puniſhed his accuſers, and beſtowed mighty poſſeſſions on him. He returned to ſuperintend the building of Juno's temple, and by the king's order a ſtatue of braſs, repreſenting Combabus, was placed in the temple to do him honour. A female air was given to it, though it had a male habit. Nevertheleſs we are told that merely out of compaſſion to the women Combabus laid aſide the dreſs of his ſex. The exact time in which theſe events happened is not certainly known.

COMBER, or CUMBER (THOMAS) an eminent divine, born at Weſtram in Kent, in the year 1645, was educated at Cambridge, created doctor of divinity, and after ſeveral preferments in the church, was made dean of Durham. He was chaplain to Anne princeſs of Denmark, and to king William and queen Mary. He was author of ſeveral works, viz. 1. A ſcholaſtical Hiſtory of the primitive and general Uſe of Liturgies. 2. A Companion to the Temple. 3. A Companion to the Altar. 4. A brief Diſcourſe upon the Offices of Baptiſm, Catechiſm, and Confirmation. 5. A Diſcourſe on the occaſional Offices in the Common Prayer. 6. A Diſcourſe upon the Manner of making Biſhops, Prieſts, and Deacons. 7. Short Diſcourſes upon the whole Common Prayer; and Roman Forgeries in the Councils during the firſt four centuries. He died November 25, 1699, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

COMBEFIS (FRANCIS) a learned French Dominican, born at Marmande, in the province of Guienne, in 1605, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the works he publiſhed, which were 1. An Addition to the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, in three volumes folio. 2. A *Bibliotheca Patrum* for the Uſe of Preachers, in eight volumes folio. 3. The Works of St. Amphilochius, St. Methodus, St. Andrew of Crete, and many other Opuſcula of the Greek Fathers. He publiſhed ſeveral other works, and died at Paris on the twenty-third of March 1679, aged ſeventy-four.

COMENIUS (JOHN AMOS) a grammarian and proteſtant divine, was born in Moravia, March 28, 1592, and was juſtly eſteemed the greateſt ſchool-maſter of the age. He was employed in the inſtruction of youth in ſeveral countries, and in the latter part of his life ſettled at Amſterdam. In 1641 he came to England, by deſire of the parliament, to reform the method of education; but that aſſembly was too much employed in the reformation of government to attend to that of learning. His *Orbis Senſualium Pictus*, or a Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief Things in the World, and of Men and Employments therein, is an excellent book of its kind. He gained great reputation by a work intitled *Janua Linguarum reſerata*, i. e. The Gate of Languages unlocked; this book was tranſlated not only into twelve European languages, but alſo into Arabic, Turkiſh, Perſian, and the Mogul. He alſo publiſhed A new Method of inſtructing Youth. He was however an enthuſiaſtic viſionary, and collected with prodigious care the chimeras of one Kotterus, thoſe of Chriſtina Poniatovia, and of Drabicius, and publiſhed them, with remarks of his own, at Amſterdam, where he died November 15, 1671.

COMETEAU. a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Satz. It has a fine town-houſe, and is ſeated on a rivulet, in a very fruitful plain, thirteen miles north-weſt of Satz, forty-three ſouth-weſt of Dreſden, and ſixty north-weſt of Prague. Long. 12. 25. E. Lat 50. 30. N.

COMINES, a town in French Flanders, ſeated on the river Lys, five miles ſouth-weſt of Menin. Long. 3. 1. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

COMITIA, in Roman antiquity, an aſſembly of the people, in order to elect magiſtrates, or to conſult on ſome important affairs of a public nature. Theſe were held either in the Comitium or Campus Martius, and were of three kinds, viz. the *Comitia curiata*, *centuriata*, and *tributa*, ſo denominated from the manner in which the people voted and gave their ſuffrages either by curiæ, which in many reſpects reſemble our pariſhes, by tribes or by centuries. Comitial aſſemblies, held for the election of conſuls, were called conſular comitia, and in like manner the other comitia were named from the officer to be created, whether a tribune, pontif, ædile, or the like. There were certain days fixed for theſe aſſemblies, called *dies comitiales*, which were marked with a C in Julius Cæſar's calendar. The power of calling them was at firſt only inveſted in the kings; but on the eſtabliſhment of the democracy the ſame privilege was allowed to moſt of the chief magiſtrates.

COMITIUM, in Roman antiquity, a large hall in the forum, where the Comitia were uſually held, and which was open at the top till the time of the ſecond Punic war, when it was firſt covered.

COMMANDINUS (FREDERIC) a learned man in the ſixteenth century, was born at Urbino in Italy. To a vaſt knowledge in the mathematics he added great ſkill in the Greek tongue. He was well qualified to tranſlate the Greek mathematicians into Latin, and to illuſtrate them with notes; he therefore tranſlated and publiſhed ſeveral of theſe, as the works of Archimedes, Apollonius, Euclid and other ancient mathematicians; and alſo wrote ſome books of his own compoſing, viz. A Treatiſe *de Centr Gravitatis Solidorum*; *Horologiorum Deſcriptio*, &c. He died in 1575, aged ſixty-ſix.

COMMELIN (JEROM) a celebrated and learned printer, born at Douai, was well ſkilled in the learned languages, eſpecially in the Greek, his editions are therefore very correct, and ſought after by the curious. By him and the other Comelins, his relations, there are publiſhed many works.

COMMENGES, a diſtrict of Gaſcony, about forty-five miles long, and fifteen broad. It is bounded on the north by Toulouſan Gaſcony; on the eaſt by Couſerans; on the ſouth by Catalonia; and on the weſt by Bigorre. St. Ber-

trand is the capital town. Its principal commerce is in cattle, mules, and corn.

COMMERCY, a town of France, in the duchy of Bar, with the title of a principality, and a magnificent caſtle. It fell to France in 1745, after the deceaſe of the ducheſs dowager of Lorrain. It is ſeated on the river Meuſe, thirteen miles from Toul, fifteen from Bar-le-Duc, and one hundred and fifty from Paris. Long. 5. 28. E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

COMMINES (PHILIP DE) a celebrated French hiſtorian, chamberlain to Lewis XI. and ſeneſchal of Poitiers, was born of a noble family in Flanders. He at firſt attended the court of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy and count of Flanders, where he was eſteemed a perſon of extraordinary merit, and at length attached himſelf to king Lewis XI. who repoſed the utmoſt confidence in him, lived with him in great familiarity, and employed him in ſeveral important negociations. After the death of that prince, Commines attended Charles XII. to the conqueſt of the kingdom of Naples; but his favour was not now firmly eſtabliſhed; he was charged with treaſon, in having favoured the party of the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. and ſhut up at Loches, in an iron cage, where his ſufferings were very great. At length, he was removed to the priſon of the Tournelles, at Paris, and having continued there eighteen months, his wife prevailed on the commiſſioners to bring on his trial; when Commines fully juſtified his conduct, and was honourably acquitted. He had, however, no credit at court under the reign of Lewis XII. He died at Argenton, on the 17th of October, 1509, aged ſixty-four. His Memoirs, which contain what paſſed under the reigns of Lewis XI. and Charles VIII. are very curious, and juſtly eſteemed.

COMMIRE (JOHN), a celebrated Latin poet, was born at Amboiſe, on the 25th of March, 1625; and at length entered into the ſociety of the Jeſuits, and taught polite literature and divinity. He died at Paris, in 1702. We have a volume of his Latin Poems, and a collection of his Poſthumous Works. His odes and fables are more particularly admired.

COMO, a populous and ſtrong town in the duchy of Milan, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1706. It is ſeated on the ſouthern ſhore of a lake of the ſame name, twenty-three miles north of Milan, and ſeventy north-eaſt of Turin. Long. 8. 57. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

COMO (the lake of) is the largeſt in all Italy, and is in the Comaſco, a diſtrict of Milan. It is, as it were, divided into three gulphs; one of which lies towards the north, and receives the river Adda; another lies towards the north-eaſt, through which the ſaid river runs out; and the third is towards the ſouth-weſt, at the bottom of which Como is built. It is nowhere above twenty-three miles in length, and four in breadth.

COMMODIANUS GAZÆUS, a Chriſtian author in the fourth century, who wrote a work in Latin verſe, intitled, *Inſtructions*; the moral of which is excellent, but the verſe extremely heavy. M. Davies publiſhed a fine edition of it, in 1711, at the end of Minucius Felix.

COMMODUS, or LUCIUS AURELIUS COMMODUS ANTONINUS, emperor of Rome, was the ſon of Antoninus the Philoſopher, and Fauſtina. He was born on the 31ſt of Auguſt 161, and proclaimed emperor on the 17th of March, 180. Commodus, notwithſtanding his having an excellent education, was extremely vicious from his youth. He reſolved to paſs for Hercules, the ſon of Jupiter; he obliged the ſenate to prepare altars, and offer ſacrifices to his honour, and perſecuted the Chriſtians becauſe they would not acknowledge his pretended divinity. He treated the ſenators and chiefs of the empire with extreme cruelty, put perſons of merit to death upon the moſt trifling pretences, advanced the vileſt and moſt deſpicable men, corrupted his own ſiſters, and, abandoning himſelf to the moſt infamous debauches, he was fond of attending the combats of the gladiators, and made his glory conſiſt in the great dexterity with which he killed lions, tygers, and leopards. In ſhort, reſolving to get rid of Martia, with whom he had a criminal commerce, ſhe prevented him, by giving him poiſoned wine, at his coming out of the bath; and the poiſon not operating ſpeedily enough, ſhe cauſed him to be ſtrangled by a wreſtler, named Narciſſus, in the year 192, and the 31ſt of his age.

COMNENA (ANNA). See ANNA COMNENA.

COMNENUS, the name of an illuſtrious family, of which there have been ſeveral emperors of Conſtantinople and Trebiſond.

COMORRAN, a palatinate in Hungary, is nothing elſe but the iſle of Shut, formed by the confluence of the rivers Danube, Raab, and Vag. It is about fifty miles in length, and is full of marſhes. In a corner of it ſtands the town Comorra. It is a ſtrong place, built in the ſhape of a triangle, two of whoſe ſides are cloſe to the water. The inhabitants are Hungarians and Ruſſians, and in point of religion adhere to the Greek church. They are rich, and much addicted to mirth and feaſting. The Turks have attempted to take it, but in vain. It is fifteen miles north of Neuhauſel, fifteen north-eaſt of Rahab, thirty-eight ſouth-eaſt of Preſburg, and ſeventy eaſt-by-ſouth of Vienna. Long. 18. 25. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

COMORIN (Cape) the moſt ſouthern promontory of India on this ſide the Ganges. It is about one hundred miles weſt of Ceylon. Long. 75. 25. E. Lat 8. 0. N.

COMPIEGNE, a town in the iſle of France and territory of Senlis, with a caſtle, where the kings often reſide. It is ſeated on the river Oyſe, near a foreſt of the ſame name, which is a good place for hunting. It is eighteen miles north-weſt of Senlis, thirty eaſt of Beauvais, and forty-five north of Paris. Long. 3. 12. E. Lat. 49. 25.

COMPITALIA, or COMPITALITIA, in Roman antiquity, feaſts inſtituted by Servius Tullius, in honour of the Lares, and obſerved on the 12th of January and the 6th of March. See LARES.

COMPOSTELLA, a famous city of Spain, the capital of Galicia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is a large handſome city, with a great number of convents and churches. The metropolitan is dedicated to St. James, and it very magnificent. The common people believe the body of St. James is buried here, which draws a vaſt number of pilgrims; and for this reaſon, it is called St. James's of Compoſtella: whence the original of the order of knighthood of the ſame name. It was taken and burnt by Almanza, an Arabian prince. The city is ſeated in a peninſula, formed by the rivers Tambra and Ulla, in an agreeable plain, eighty-eight miles north of Braganza, one hundred and thirty-eight weſt of Leon, two hundred and fifty-three north of Liſbon, and two hundred and ſeventy-five north weſt of Madrid. Long. 9. 28. W. Lat. 48. 21. N.

COMPOSTELLA (NEW) a town of New Spain, and in the province of Xaliſco, built by Nuno de Guſman, in 1531, near the Pacific Ocean. It is ſeventy-two miles from Guadalaxara. Long. 110. 15. W. Lat. 12. 0. N.

COMPTON (WILLIAM) anceſtor of the preſent earl of Northampton, was the ſon of Edmund de Compton, and was born in the year 1481. The firſt foundation of his ſucceeding honours and riches, was his being made, in the eleventh year of his age, one of the pages to Henry duke of York, afterwards king Henry VIII. in whoſe reign he was knighted, and obtained ſeveral conſiderable poſts; and, in 1525, was conſtituted keeper of the king's money and jewels, which is the ſame we now call the privy purſe. He died of the ſweating ſickneſs, May 31, 1528, aged forty-ſeven.

COMPTON (HENRY) grandſon of the former, was knighted Feb. 10, 1566, by the earl of Leiceſter; and on the 8th of May, 1572, was ſummoned by writ to the houſe of lords, by the title of baron Compton of Compton. In 1586, he was one of the peers for the trial of Mary queen of Scots. He is ſuppoſed to have died in the year 1589.

COMPTON (WILLIAM) earl of Northampton, eldeſt ſon of the former, was ſummoned to parliament in the thirty-fifth of queen Elizabeth. In 1604 he was made knight of the Bath, and in 1618 was advanced to the title of earl of Northampton. He died June 24, 1630.

COMPTON (SPENCER) only ſon of the former, and the ſecond earl of Northampton, was a particular favourite of king Charles I. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his loyalty and bravery. He accompanied him, when prince of Wales, into Spain, in the year 1622, in the quality of maſter of the robes and wardrobe, and had the honour to deliver all his preſents, amounting, as was computed, to ſixty-four thouſand pounds. He afterwards endeavoured to compoſe the differences between king Charles I. and his parliament; but finding his endeavours ineffectual, he raiſed forces in his defence, and exerted himſelf on ſeveral occaſions with great ſucceſs, particularly, at Hopton-Heath, near Stafford, where he defeated the parliament's army, which was greatly ſuperior to his own, and took eight pieces of cannon. In that engagement his lordſhip had his horſe killed under him, and his own body of horſe engaging in the purſuit with too much fury, he was left encompaſſed by the enemy. Being on foot, he killed with his own hand the colonel of foot, who firſt came near him. After his head-piece was ſtruck off with the butt-end of a muſket, they offered him quarter, which he bravely refuſed to accept; and was ſlain by a blow with a halbert on the hinder-part of his head, receiving at the ſame time another deep wound in the face. Thus died this brave and noble earl, on the 19th of March, 1642-3, in the forty-ſecond year of his age.

The enemy refuſed to deliver up his body to the young earl of Northampton, unleſs he would deliver, in exchange for it, all the priſoners, ammunition, and cannon, he had taken

taken in the late battle. However, at laſt it was delivered, and interred in Allhallows church, in Derby. Lord Clarendon obſerves, that this noble lord was not known till the evening of his days, he having led an eaſy and luxurious life; but that from the beginning of the civil wars, as if he had been awakened out of a lethargy, he behaved with the utmoſt activity and vigour. His lordſhip was married to Mary, the daughter of Sir Francis Beaumont, by whom he had ſix ſons, and two daughters.

COMPTON (JAMES) the eldeſt ſon of the former, and the third earl of Northampton, taking arms with his father for king Charles I. was diſtinguiſhed by his bravery and conduct, and performed many gallant actions in thoſe times of confuſion. He was at the battle of Edgehill, the taking of Banbury, &c. On the 19th of March, 1642, he was in the engagement at Hopton-Heath, where, receiving a ſhot in one of his legs, he was obliged to quit the field. However, on the 8th of April, 1643, he was with prince Rupert, at the taking of Litchfield; and on the 6th of May, he routed a party of the enemy's horſe and foot, at Middleton Cheney, in Northamptonſhire. He afterwards commanded the horſe at the firſt battle of Newbury, on the 20th of September, 1643, when he charged and put to flight the enemy's horſe, under Sir William Waller. On the 29th of June, 1644, he was one of the commanders at Cropredry-bridge fight, in which Sir William Waller was again routed. Soon after, he marched with the king into Cornwall, and at his return raiſed the ſiege of Banbury, on the 26th of October, 1644, and routed the parliament's forces. Then joining the king, he relieved Donnington caſtle, and, on the 18th of May, 1645, he and his three brothers routed the parliament's horſe near Althorp; but being at laſt defeated by lieutenant-general Cromwell, and finding his majeſty overpowered by the parliament, he compounded for his eſtate. At the reſtoration of king Charles II. on the 29th of May, 1660, he lead a troop of two hundred gentlemen, cloathed in grey and blue; and in that reign was of the privy-council, conſtable of the tower of London, lord-lieutenant of the county of Warwick and city of Coventry, &c. and died at his ſeat at Caſtle-Aſhby, in Northamptonſhire, on the 15th of December, 1681, leaving three ſons, George, who ſucceeded him in his honours; James, who died young, and Spencer, who, in January, 1727-28, was created baron of Wilmington, and in May, 1730, viſcount Pevenſey, and earl of Wilmington.

COMPTON, (HENRY) biſhop of London, and one of the moſt eminent prelates that ever ſat in that ſee; was the ſixth and youngeſt ſon of Spencer, the ſecond earl of Northampton. He was born at Compton in the year 1632. His father being ſlain, fighting on the king's ſide, in 1643, he was thereby deprived of that paternal care which was ſo neceſſary for a perſon of his tender years; but by the direction of his mother, he received an education in every reſpect ſuitable to his high rank and quality. He was firſt ſent to Oxford, where he ſtudied three years, and afterwards to travel, which he did to great advantage. Returning to England ſoon after the Reſtoration, he accepted a cornecy in a new raiſed regiment of horſe; but ſoon after quitting that poſt, and dedicating himſelf to the ſervice of the church, he was made rector of Cottenham, in Cambridgeſhire; and after ſeveral promotions, was made biſhop of Oxford, and dean of the royal chapel; he was next promoted to the ſee of Wincheſter; and, in 1675, was tranſlated to the ſee of London, and ſoon after ſworn one of the privy council.

The educating and well-grounding of the king's two nieces, the princeſs Mary and Anne, in the doctrine and communion of the church of England, was committed to his care, which he diſchared to the ſatisfaction of the nation. But in the reign of king James II. he was not only diſmiſſed from the council-table, and from being dean of the royal chapel, but was ſuſpended for not fully obeying a letter from the king, commanding him to ſilence Dr. John Sharp, who had vindicated the doctrines of the church of England in oppoſition to popery. However, juſt before the Revolution, he was reſtored to his epiſcopal function. He had a great ſhare in producing that event. And afterwards king William made him again dean of the royal chapel, and appointed him one of the privy-council. All which preferments he enjoyed under the reign of queen Anne. This worthy prelate died July 7, 1713, in the eighty-firſt year of his age,

COMUS, in pagan mythology, the god of feſtivals, and nocturnal revels. He was repreſented as a young man crowned with roſes or myrtle, holding in one hand a golden cup, and in the other a diſh of fruit.

CONAN, the firſt king of Brittany, was the ſon of Gerenton, prince of Albania. He followed Maximus againſt Gratian, and had for his reward the country of Armorica, afterwards called Brittany. Conan took advantage of the irruption of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals, to render himſelf independent; and the Romans being unable to reduce him, entered into an alliance with him. He reigned thirty-ſeven years, and during eleven of them had the title of king. He died about the year 421.

There have been four other princes of the name of Conan, who were counts of Brittany, and lived in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries.

CONANT, (JOHN) D. D. an eminent Engliſh divine, born at Yeatenton, a ſmall village in Bicton pariſh, Devonſhire, and educated at Oxford, where, in 1649, he was made rector of Exeter-college. He there maintained a ſtrict diſcipline, and cauſed that ſociety to flouriſh more than any other in the univerſity. In 1654, he was admitted to the degree of doctor of divinity, and the ſame year became divinity-profeſſor in the univerſity of Oxford, in 1657 he was admitted vice-chancellor of Oxford; and in 1661, was one of the commiſſioners appointed for the review of the Common Prayer. However, upon paſſing the act of uniformity, he loſt his profeſſorſhip of divinity, and the rectory of Exeter-college, and was diſabled from the public exerciſe of his miniſtry; but conforming about eight years after, he enjoyed ſeveral preferments in the church, and was at length archdeacon of Norwich, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral church of Worceſter. He publiſhed a volume of Sermons, and five others were publiſhed after his death, which happened on the 12th of March, 1693, in the 86th year of his age. This worthy divine had a very amiable character, and underſtood moſt of the oriental languages.

CONCEPTION, a town of South America, in Chili, founded by Baldivia, the conqueror of Chili, in 1550, and has a biſhop's ſee. The Indians have taken and ravaged it ſeveral times. It is ſituated by the ſea ſide, in a territory that produces excellent corn and wine. The harbour is large and good. Long. 73. 7. W. Lat. 36. 42. S.

CONCEPTION, a town of America in New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, on a little river that falls into the ſea, above Porto Bello. The air is very unhealthy. Long. 83. 5. W. Lat. 10. 0. N.

CONCHES, a town of France, in Normandy, where there is an abbey of Benedictines. It is a trading place, and is ſituated on the top of a hill, thirty-three miles from Rouen, and ſixty-five north-weſt of Paris. Long 0. 51. E. Lat. 48. 58. N.

CONCINA, (DANIEL) a celebrated Dominican divine, was born in the province of Friuli, in Italy, about the year 1686. He entered into the order of St. Dominic, in 1708, and preached with great applauſe in the principal cities of Italy. He obtained the eſteem of the popes Clement XII and Benedict XIV. and died at Venice on the 21ſt of February, 1756, aged 69. He wrote a great number of works, ſome in Italian, and others in Latin.

CONCINI, (CONCINO) known by the name of *Marſhal d'Ancre*, was born in Florence, where his father, from the profeſſion of a ſcrivener, roſe to be ſecretary of ſtate. He came into France with Mary de Medicis, wife of Henry IV. and was at firſt but gentleman extraordinary to that princeſs, from whence he raiſed himſelf to a prodigious height of power. After the death of Henry IV. he removed ſuch noblemen as were of the greateſt abilities from the council, and filled the vacancies with his own creatures: he diſpoſed of the treaſury, beſtowed all poſts and employments as he pleaſed, and intimidated, by examples of ſevere vengeance, thoſe who oppoſed his faction. At laſt, Mary de Medicis, the queen-mother, ſeeing no other way of putting a ſtop to his ambition, and the diſorders he occaſioned, but by his death, a commiſſion was given to the captain of the life-guards, to have him killed, and he was ſhot with ſeveral piſtols, as he was going over the draw-bridge of the Louvre, April 24, 1617. After his being buried, the populace roſe, took him out of his grave, forced open his coffin, dragged him to the end of the Pont Neuf, and hung him by the feet on one of thoſe gibbets he had cauſed to be erected for all thoſe who ſhould ſpeak ill of him. They then cut off his noſe, his ears, and privities. And a little after he was cut down, dragged his body to the Greve, and other public places, and then his limbs were torn aſunder, and his corpſe cut in a thouſand pieces. Every one would have ſome part of him; the ears were bought at a great price; the bowels were caſt into the river; part of the body was burnt before the ſtatue of Henry IV. on the Pont Neuf, and ſome perſons roaſted at this fire part of his fleſh, and threw it to their dogs. In ſhort, the parliament ſentenced his wife to loſe her head, and declared their ſon ignoble, and incapable of poſſeſſing any employment in the kingdom.

CONCLAMATION, *Conclamatio*, in Roman antiquity, a cuſtom of calling the dead at certain intervals for eight

days together; this was done by perſons who waited round the corpſe; but, on the ninth day, concluding him paſt all hopes of recovery, they buried him.

CONCORDIA, in pagan mythology, was worſhipped as a goddeſs among the Romans. To this bleſſing Tiberius, at the requeſt of his mother Livia, erected a temple. Concordia is commonly repreſented on coins as a graceful woman, who holds a cup in one hand, and the cornucopia in the other, to denote, that plenty attends the ſtate where the people live together in concord and friendſhip.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola. It is ſeated on the river Secchia, five miles weſt of Mirandola. Long. 11. 22. E. Lat. 44. 52. N.

CONCRESSAUT, a town of France, in Berry, ſituated on the river Saudre, twenty-five miles north of Bourges. Long. 2. 30. E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

CONDE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault. It is one of the ſtrongeſt places in thoſe parts, its baſtions being built by the chevalier de Ville. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, 1678, and is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Haiſne and Scheld, eight miles north-eaſt of Valenſciennes, fourteen ſouth-eaſt of Tournay, eighteen north-weſt of Maubeuge, thirteen weſt of Mons, and one hundred and twenty-ſeven north of Paris. Long. 3. 48. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

CONDE, a town of France, in Normandy, which drives a conſiderable trade. It is ſituated on the river Nereau, one hundred and thirteen miles from Falaiſe, ten from Finchebray, and one hundred and twenty-five from Paris. Long. 0. 37. W. Lat. 48. 50. N.

CONDOM, a town of France, in Gaſcony, capital of the Condomois, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a poor place, having no trade. It is ſituated on the river Geliſe, twenty-three miles north-weſt of Auch, twenty-five ſouth-weſt of Agen, and three hundred and ſeventy-five ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 22. E. Lat. 44. 0. N.

CONDORE, or PULO CONDORE, the chief of a cluſter of iſlands in the Indian ſea, lying to the ſouth of the river of Cambodia. They lie ſo near together, that at a diſtance they ſeem to be but one. Two of them are pretty large and high, but the reſt are only ſmall ſpots. The largeſt which is inhabited, is about ſeventy-four miles in length, and three in breadth. The other is three miles long, and half a mile wide. The mold of theſe iſlands is blackiſh, and pretty deep, only the hills are ſomewhat ſtoney. The eaſtern part of the largeſt iſland is ſandy, and yet is covered with large and tall trees, of various ſorts.

The animals are, hogs, lizards, guanoes, and another creature li' a guanoe, but bigger. They have alſo parrots, paroquets, doves and pigeons, beſide wild cocks aud hens of the ſize of a crow.

Theſe iſlands are pretty well watered with little brooks of freſh water, which run into the ſea, for ſix months in the year; but in March they begin to dry up, and in April ceaſe to run. In May the rainy ſeaſon begins, and then they flow again.

In 1702, the Eaſt India company had a ſettlement here; but the factors not agreeing with the natives, they were moſt of them murdered, and the reſt of them were driven away in 1705. Long. 106. 26. E. Lat. 9. 30. N.

CONDRIEU, a town of France, in Lyonnois, remarkable for its good wines. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Rhone, eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Vienne, thirty-eight north of Valence, and eighteen ſouth of Lyons. Long. 4. 33. E. Lat. 45. 28. N.

CONECTE (THOMAS) a Carmelite and a native of Brittany, who having excited the admiration of his countrymen by his preaching, left the convent of Rennes and went into Flanders. He there gained ſuch reputation by his ſermons, that words cannot expreſs the honours that were paid him in all places through which he paſſed, nor the multitudes who flocked to hear his ſermons. He inveighed with great vehemence againſt the vices of the clergy, and the luxury of the women, and particularly againſt their head-dreſſes which then roſe to an enormous height; but preaching againſt the immoralities of the clergy, he was burnt at Rome as an heretic, in the year 1434.

CONFARREATION, *Confarreatio*, in Roman antiquity, the moſt ſacred of the three manners of contracting marriage among the Romans. It was performed with ſolemn ſacrifices, and the offering of burnt cakes, by the pontifex maximus and flamen dialis.

CONFLANS EN JARNESI, a town of Lorraine, on the confines of the Franche Comté, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Iron and Orn. Long. 5. 55. E. Lat. 47. 45. N.

CONFOULENS, a town of France, ſeated on the river Vienne, at the confines of Marche and Poitou. Long. 0. 53. E. Lat. 46. 55. N.

CONFUCIUS, a famous Chineſe philoſopher, born at Chanping, about the five hundred and fiftieth year before the Chriſtian æra, of an illuſtrious family in the kingdom of Lu, now called the province of Xantung. In his youth he acquired great reputation by the livelineſs of his wit and the ſolidity of his judgment. Being ariſen to the rank of mandarin and miniſter of ſtate, he became admired as a politician and legiſlator, ſhewing, by his example, the great advantage of having kings who are philoſophers themſelves, or have philoſophers for their miniſters; however, notwithſtanding all his endeavours to prevent it, diſorders were introduced into the monarch's court, by a number of beautiful girls, who were ſent thither by the king of Xi, in order to render the king and his courtiers effeminate; when Confucius ſeeing that the king would no longer liſten to his advice, retired into the kingdom of Sum, where he taught moral philoſophy with ſuch applauſe, that in a ſhort time he had above three thouſand diſciples, among whom ſeventy-two ſurpaſſed the reſt in knowledge and virtue, on which account the Chineſe have ſtill a particular veneration for them.

Confucius divided his doctrine into four parts, and his diſciples into four claſſes. The firſt order was thoſe that belonged to the practice of virtue; the ſecond learned the art of reaſoning juſtly; the third treated of the arts of government and the duties of magiſtrates; and the fourth learned to diſcourſe, in a noble and eloquent manner on every thing relating to ſcience and manners. Confucius was diſtinguiſhed by his modeſty; he publicly declared, that he was not the inventor of his doctrine, but that he had drawn it from more ancient writings, and principally from thoſe of the kings of Yao and Xun, who had preceeded him above fifteen hundred years. At length he returned with his diſciples to the kingdom of Lu, where he died in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age, and was interred near the city of Rio Fu, on the bank of the river Xu.

This philoſopher has been held in ſuch veneration by the Chineſe for above two thouſand years, that each city has a palace conſecrated to his memory, on the frontiſpiece of which is ſeen, in letters of gold, theſe or the like titles: *To the Great Maſter. To the Illuſtrious. To the Wiſe King of Learning.* When a great officer of the law paſſes before theſe palaces, he alights from his palanquin, or chair of ſtate, and walks by, to do honour to his memory. No body is raiſed to the poſt of mandarin, or to thoſe of the law, till after they have been received as doctor, according to the doctrine of Confucius. His deſcendants are alſo ſtill in great eſteem: They are born mandarins, and enjoy the privilege in common with the princes of the blood, of not paying tribute to the emperor; and beſides all who receive the title of doctor, are obliged to make a preſent to a Mandarin of the race of Confucius. Four books are attributed to him, which are of great authority amongſt the Chineſe. Three of which have been tranſlated into Latin, and publiſhed by father Couplet.

CONGLETON, a town of Cheſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on the firſt Thurſday before Shrove Tueſday, May 12, July 5, and July 13, for cattle and pedlars' ware. It is ſeated on the river Dane, on the edge of Staffordſhire, and is a large place, governed by a mayor and ſix aldermen, yet has no church, but only a chapel of eaſe to Aſturby, which is about two miles diſtant. It is twelve miles north of Newcaſtle under Line, twenty-ſeven eaſt of Cheſter, and one hundred and ſixty-two N. N. W. of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 53. 12. N.

CONGO, or LOWER GUINEA, a country in Africa; has Benin on the north, the ocean on the weſt, and the kingdom of Mataman on the ſouth; but as for the eaſt, the countries beyond it are not certainly known. It is divided into four parts; Loango, Congo proper, Angola, and Benguela.

Loango is the moſt northern part of Congo in general, and extends near three hundred miles along the coaſt. The inhabitants are very black and well ſhaped, and have a ſort of cloth made of graſs or palm-tree leaves, wrapt about them, to hide their nakedneſs: on the head they wear a cap made of graſs, with a feather on the top. The women tye on a ſquare piece of ſtraw cloath before them for decency ſake, but behind, and elſewhere, they are quite naked; only they wear ſtrings of ſhells on their legs, and ivory bracelets on their arms. Both ſexes anoint their bodies with palm-oil. Loango is the capital town, and is four miles and a half from the ſea coaſt. The buildings are not contiguous, which allow them room to plant bananas, palm, and other trees about them, inſomuch that ſome houſes are quite ſurrounded with them.

What they call the king's palace, is a great many houſes paled

paled round for his wives or concubines; that, for his own particular uſe, has not above three rooms. Our author, ſays, the king has ſometimes five hundred children, which is no great wonder, conſidering the number of his women. The cuſtom of having plurality of wives obtains here as well as in all other parts of Africa; but that they do all ſorts of drudgery, and the men are altogether idle, may be juſtly doubted. Attempts have been made to introduce the Chriſtian religion among them, and ſome have been brought to profeſs it; but when we conſider the genius and cuſtoms of theſe people, we may ſafely conclude, they can only be Chriſtians in name, if there are any profeſſors yet remaining.

Authors pretend to give us an account of the inland provinces, and of the genius, temper, employment, and religion of the inhabitants; but they are only tales, made at pleaſure, for we know nothing at all of theſe countries, but the parts along the ſea coaſts.

CONGO PROPER, is bounded on the north by the river Zaire, on the ſouth by Angola, from which it is parted by the river Dande, and on the weſt by the ocean, extending along the coaſt about one hundred and eighty miles. It is a low country, and is watered by ſeveral rivers. That of Zare is three miles wide at the mouth, and is navigable about ſixty miles up the country. The inhabitants are like the other negroes; only ſince the Portugueſe have been among them, ſome of the richer ſort have been prevailed upon to wear clothes, which conſiſt of a gown, a ſhirt, and a petticoat, for both ſexes. They are married to one wife, according to the Roman Catholic manner; but they take as many concubines as they pleaſe beſides, notwithſtanding their profeſſion of Chriſtianity; and the women are as incontinent as they were in their pagan ſtate. Authors pretend to tell you, that they proſtitute themſelves to all comers for a month together, and then chooſe huſbands from among thoſe who have had to do with them. Their religion, before the coming of the Portugueſe, was idolatry; and ſince their converſion it is little better; for they ſtill retain their old cuſtoms, which are altogether inconſiſtent with true Chriſtianity. The diviſions of this country and the Negroe towns are not worth mentioning; but the Portugueſe have a town called St. Salvador, built on the top of a mountain, in the diſtrict of Pemba, which we cannot paſs over in ſilence. The houſes are low, but white-waſhed within and without, and the ſtreets are broad, and planted with palm-trees, in a beautiful manner. They had a great many churches formerly, but part of them are now ruined; as alſo a fortreſs, which was taken by the Negroes, and turned into a habitation for their king. However, the remaining Europeans are ſaid to be about four thouſand, who inhabit a part of the town by themſelves. They have as many artificers of all ſorts as can be of any uſe in this ſavage part of the world. The cathedral and three more churches are built of ſtone. They generally go to war about the chuſing a new king, which occaſions them to burn one another's houſes; but as ſoon as the commotions are appeaſed, they go to building again.

In general we may obſerve that the air is exceſſively hot. They have crops twice a year of Indian corn, caravanſes, and beans. They ſow in January, and reap in April; and May, June, July, and Auguſt is their winter. In September they ſow again, and get in their harveſt in December. They have a great many large elephants, and ſerpents twenty-five feet long. Their ſheep are of the Syrian kind, with large tails; and civet-cats are very common, beſides a great number of wild beaſts. They have two animals very remarkable. One is the pacaſſe, which is as large as a buffaloe, with ſtrait horns, and a white ſkin with red and black ſpots: his roaring is almoſt like that of a lion. The zebra ſomewhat reſembles a mule; but has a finer ſhape, and is beautifully ſtriped with white, yellow, and black, from the ridge of the back to the belly. There are a great number of inſects, of which the ants are moſt remarkable. Theſe are very large, and make their way under the foundations of houſes, and would do a great deal of miſchief if they were not driven away by burning ſtraw. The villages are generally ſurrounded with quickſet hedges, through which there is only one paſſage, cloſed with a door of dry thorns. Theſe grow to a good height, and are deſigned to keep out wild beaſts. Theſe villages may conſiſt of about one hundred huts, made with earth and ſtubble. The women of each village ſow the corn, and get in the harveſt in common, and diſtribute it to every hut in proportion to the number of the perſons that are in it. The Portugueſe, by their familiarity with the Negroe women, have produced a great number of Mulattoes, and theſe, as well as the Blacks, hide nothing but what modeſty teaches them to conceal. Their chief trade is in ſlaves and elephants teeth. Congo in general lies between two degrees thirty minutes and eleven degrees thirty-five minutes of ſouth latitude.

CONGREVE (WILLIAM) eſq. an eminent dramatic poet, the only ſurviving ſon of William Congreve, eſq. was born in Ireland, or, according to others, in the village of Bardſa, near Leeds, in Yorkſhire, in 1672, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin; after which he ſtudied the law for a ſhort time in the Middle Temple, London. His firſt peformance was a novel, entitled *Incognita*, or Love and Duty reconciled, and he ſoon after began his comedy of the Old Bachelor, which, on its being acted, procured him many conſiderable friends, and particularly Mr. Montague, afterwards the lord Hallifax, who obtained for him the poſt of one of the commiſſioners of the hackney coaches; then gave him a place in the pipe-office, and afterwards a patent place in the cuſtoms, of ſix hundred pounds per annum, and the poſt of ſecretary to Jamaica, which brought him in ſeven hundred and nine pounds a year, on the Exchange of London. It is no wonder that, after ſuch encouragement, he ſhould ſoon make his appearance again on the ſtage, and accordingly, the year after, he brought on the Double Dealer. Queen Mary dying ſoon after, he wrote a paſtoral on that occaſion, intitled The Mourning Muſe of Alexis; and in 1695 he produced his comedy of Love for Love. The ſame year he addreſſed to king William an ode upon the taking of Namur. After having eſtabliſhed his reputation as a comic writer, he reſolved to attempt a tragedy, and in 1697 was acted his Mourning Bride, which met with great applauſe. He was now called off to engage in another ſpecies of writing; Mr. Jeremy Collier attacked him not as a dull or taſteleſs, but as a pernicious writer. Indeed Mr. Congreve had admitted many lewd and indecent ſcenes into his plays, and Mr. Collier attacked him as a dangerous immoral author. An anſwer was neceſſary, and therefore an anſwer was given, under the title of Amendments of Mr. Collier's falſe and imperfect Citations, &c. from the Old Bachelor, Double Dealer, Love for Love, and Mourning Bride, by the Author of thoſe Plays; which though this piece does not entirely juſtify Mr. Congreve, it ſhews however great modeſty and wit.

This quarrel is thought to have given Mr. Congreve ſome diſtaſte to the ſtage, yet he afterwards brought on another comedy, intitled the Way of the World, which not taking, completed his diſguſt to the theatre. He amuſed himſelf afterwards with compoſing original poems and tranſlations, which he collected in one volume, and publiſhed in 1710. The beſt part of the laſt twenty years of his life he ſpent in eaſe and retirement, but towards the end of it, being much afflicted with the gout, which brought on a general decay, he, in 1728, went to Bath for the benefit of the waters; but having there the misfortune to be overturned in his chariot; from that time he complained of a pain in his ſide, ſuppoſed to ariſe from an inward bruiſe. Upon his return to London, his health continued to decline, and he died on the 19th of January, 1728-9, and as he had lived in the ſtricteſt intimacy with the great, they now ſhewed their reſpect to his memory; for on the 26th of January, his body was removed from his houſe in Surry-ſtreet in the Strand, to the Jeruſalem chamber, where it lay in ſtate, and the ſame evening was carried with great ſolemnity into king Henry the Seventh's chapel, and after the funeral ſervice was performed, was interred in the abbey. It is remarkable that the pall was ſupported by the duke of Bridgewater, the earl of Godolphin, lord Cobham, lord Wilmington, brigadier-general Churchill, and the honourable George Berkeley. Some time after, a neat and elegant monument was erected to his memory, in which is a half length figure of him in white marble, placed on a pedeſtal of fine Egyptian marble, and enriched with emblematical devices relating to the drama. Underneath is this inſcription.

"Mr. William Congreve, died January 19, 1728, aged
"fifty-ſix, and was buried near this place. To whoſe
"moſt valuable memory this monument is ſet up, by Hen-
"rietta, ducheſs of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly
"ſhe remembers the happineſs ſhe enjoyed in the ſincere
"friendſhip of ſo worthy and honeſt a man; whoſe virtue,
"candour, and wit, gained him the love and eſteem of the
"preſent age; and whoſe writings will be the admiration
"of the future."

CONI, a ſtrong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a good citadel. It has been beſieged ſeveral times by the French, but without ſucceſs; particularly the French and Spaniards attempted to take it in 1744, but were obliged to retire, after a battle between them and the king of Sardinia, in which they had the advantage. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Geſſe and Sture, twenty-five miles ſouth of Turin, thirty north-weſt of Final, and forty-five north-by-eaſt of Nice. Long. 7. 29. E. Lat. 44. 23. N.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces of Ireland, is bounded on the eaſt by the river Shannon, which ſeparates it from Leinſter, and alſo on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, which

parts it from Munſter; by the ocean on the weſt, and by Ulſter and a part of the ocean on the north and north-weſt. It is about one hundred and thirty miles in length, and eighty-four in breadth. The ſoil is various, for in ſome places it conſiſts of pleaſant paſtures, and in others it is boggy, woody, and ſubject to fogs. It abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey, and has many convenient bays and creeks for navigation. The principal river is the Shannon, beſides others of leſs note.

This province was firſt conquered by the Engliſh adventurers, in the reign of Henry II. but it was afterwards neglected, till the time of Tir Owen's rebellion, when it was again reduced under the Engliſh government. It was formerly a kingdom, and is now governed by a commiſſioner under the lord lieutenant of Ireland. It contains the counties of Thomond or Clare, Galway, Mayo, Roſcommon, Sligo, and Leitrim.

CONNECTICUT, a province of New England, in North America, bounded by the Maſſachuſets colony on the north-eaſt; by the ſea on the ſouth; and by New York on the weſt; being about one hundred miles in length, and eighty in breadth. This colony, though uſually ſtyled a province to New England, is a diſtinct government, of a different form. The inhabitants have the choice of their own governor, deputy-governor, council, and aſſembly, in the ſame manner as the colony of Rhode Iſland. Theſe are ſtyled charter governments.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter. It is of no note for any thing but being a biſhop's ſee. It is ſix miles north of Antrim. Long. 6. 28. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

CONNOR (BERNARD) a learned phyſician, born in the county of Kerry, in Ireland, about the year 1666. Having determined to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, he went to France, and reſided ſome time in the univerſity of Montpellier, and from thence went to Paris, where he obtained great ſkill in medicine, anatomy, and chemiſtry. From thence he travelled to Venice, with the two ſons of the high-chancellor of Poland, and then taking a tour through great part of Germany, went to Warſaw, where he was made phyſician to king John Sobieſki; and in 1695 came to England, read a courſe of lectures in London and Oxford, and became member of the Royal Society and College of Phyſicians; afterwards, being invited to Cambridge, he read public lectures there, and made various experiments in chemiſtry. He wrote, in Latin, a work intitled *Evangelium Medici*, i. e. the Phyſician's Goſpel; or Myſtical Phyſic, with reſpect to the Suſpenſion of the Laws of Nature, or of Miracles; and a Hiſtory of Poland; and died in October, 1698, in the thirty-third year of his age.

CONON, a celebrated Athenian general, commanded their fleet in the laſt Peloponneſian war; but foreſeeing that the enemy would obtain a victory, retired before the engagement with nine veſſels. His retreat greatly contributed to the deciſive advantage obtained by the Lacedæmonians, under the conduct of Liſander, at the Goat's river, four hundred and ten years before the birth of Chriſt. After this victory the Lacedæmonians obtained Athens, and became maſters of Greece. Conon who fled to his old friend Evagoras, king of Salamis, in the iſland of Cyprus, afterwards put himſelf under the protection of Artaxerxes, king of Perſia; and that prince, at the ſolicitation of Pharnabazes, made him ſatrape, or admiral of his fleet, on which Conon inſtantly ſet ſail, attacked the Lacedæmonians, and gained the famous naval victory of Cnidus, in the three hundred and ninety-fourth year before the Chriſtian æra, in which the Spartans loſt fifty veſſels, with Piſander their general, and the empire of the ſea. The following year, Conon, after having ravaged the coaſt of Sparta, ſailed to Athens, and with Pharnabazes's conſent, rebuilt its walls. But attempting to incite the Ionians againſt the Perſians, in order to have an opportunity of bringing them under the Athenian yoke, Tiribazes, governor of Sardis for the Perſians, being informed of this ſecret conſpiracy, found the means of drawing him to that city, under the pretence of communicating ſome important affairs to him, and made him his priſoner. Some authors ſay, that he was ſent to Artaxerxes, who cauſed him to be put to death; but others aſſert, that he eſcaped from priſon, and it was not known what became of him. Conon left a ſon, named Timotheus, who was, like his father, a great general.

CONON, a celebrated mathematician and aſtronomer, born at Samos, died before his friend Archimedes, who had a great eſteem for him, and who communicated to him his writings, and ſent him his problems. This was the perſon who pretended to metamorphoſe into a ſtar the treſſes of Berenice, the ſiſter and wife of Ptolemy Evergetes, about three hundred years before the Chriſtian æra.

CONON, a native of Thrace, was elected pope after the death of John V. on the 20th of October, 686; but died the following year, and was ſucceeded by Sergius I.

CONQUET, a little town of Brittany, in France, in the diſtrict of Cornouailles, with a good harbour and road. It is eight miles weſt of Breſt. Long. 4. 45. W. Lat. 48. 26. N.

CONRAD I. duke of Franconia, was choſen emperor after the death of Lewis, king of Germany, in 912. He made war on Otho of Saxony, and on Arnulph the Bad, duke of Bavaria, and died on the 23d of December, 918. He was ſucceeded by Henry duke of Saxony.

CONRAD II. ſurnamed the Salic, the ſon of Herman, duke of Worms and Franconia, ſucceeded the emperor Henry II. in 1024. He maintained a long war againſt the princes of the houſe of Saxony, and appeaſed the troubles of Hungary and Poland. Ralph, king of Burgundia Transjurana, made him his heir in 1033, on account of his having married Giſele, his younger ſiſter; but Eudes, count of Champagne, the ſon of Bertha, Giſele's eldeſt ſiſter, claimed a part of the inheritance, and engaged in a war with the emperor, which was concluded, in 1037, by the death of Eudes, who was killed at the battle near Bar-le-Duc, on the 17th of December; after which Conrad marched into Italy, ſubdued thoſe who had revolted againſt him, and died at Utrecht, on the 4th of June, 1039.

CONRAD III. emperor of Germany, was the ſon of Frederic, duke of Suabia, and Agnes, the ſiſter of Henry V. who was choſen after Lothaire II. on the 22d of February, 1138, and had a long and bloody war with Henry the Proud, duke of Saxony and Bavaria. The emperor afterwards went upon a cruſade into the Holy Land, and ſet out, by the way of Conſtantinople, at the head of ſeventy thouſand horſe, and a numerous body of light-horſe and infantry. He arrived at Conſtantinople, and marched from thence to beſiege Iconium; but being led by the ſpies granted by Manuel Comnenus, the Greek emperor, into the deſarts and ſtreights of mount Taurus, the flower of this prodigious army periſhed by famine, and the frequent attacks of the troops of the ſultan of Iconium, ſo that only a tenth part eſcaped with the emperor, who arrived at Jeruſalem, and joining his forces with thoſe of Lewis VII. king of France, laid ſiege to Damaſcus, but being unable to take it, the emperor returned to Germany, and died on the 15th of February, 1152.

CONRAD IV. emperor of Germany, was the ſon of Frederic II. He was proclaimed king of the Romans, in 1233, and governed the empire with great wiſdom during the abſence of his father; and after the death of that prince, in 1250, was choſen emperor, when pope Innocent IV. oppoſed his election, at which Conrad was ſo enraged, that he marched into Italy, took Naples, Capua, and Aquino, and whereever he went behaved with great cruelty; but at length Mainfroy, his father's natural ſon, cauſed him to be poiſoned on the 19th of May, 1254. Conrad married Elizabeth, the daughter of Otho, duke of Bavaria, by whom he had only the unhappy Conradin. See CONRADIN.

CONRAD, biſhop of Utrecht, in the eleventh century, was preceptor to the emperor Henry IV. and ſeveral works are attributed to him.

CONRAD, of Lichthenaw, more known by the title of the Abbot of Uſperg, in the dioceſe of Augſburg, was the author of a famous Chronicle, which ends with the year 1229. He collected a fine library, and died about the year 1240.

CONRADIN, or CONRAD the Young, a prince rendered famous by his misfortunes, was king of the Romans and of Naples, grandſon of the emperor Frederic II. and the ſon of Conrad IV. Reſolving to attempt the recovery of the kingdom of Sicily, the inveſtiture of which had been given by pope Urban IV. to Charles of Anjou, the brother of St. Lewis, he raiſed an army, and marched into Italy with his couſin Frederic, the ſon of Herman, marquis of Baden; but was there defeated by Charles of Anjou in a bloody battle, fought near the lake Fucin, now called Celano, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1268. After this defeat, being taken priſoner, with his couſin Frederic, as they were paſſing a river, they were conducted to Naples, and condemned to be beheaded, which ſentence was executed on a ſcaffold erected in the middle of the city, on the 26th of October, 1269. Thus ended this race of the princes of Swabia, which had produced many kings and emperors. Conradin was then but eighteen years of age.

CONRINGIUS (HERMANNUS) a learned profeſſor of phyſic at Helmſtadt, was born at Norden, in Frieſland, on the 9th of November, 1606. He compoſed many books on civil law and hiſtory; and being well verſed in the affairs of Germany, and modern hiſtory, was frequently conſulted by ſeveral princes. The moſt curious of his works is intitled, *Hermanni Conringii de Antiquitatibus Academicis Diſſertationes ſeptem*, the beſt edition of which is that of Gottingen, printed in quarto, in 1736. He died on the 12th of December, 1681.

CONSENTES, *Dii Conſentes*, in the pagan theology, were the gods of the firſt order, who compoſed the council of heaven. They were twelve in number, ſix gods, who were Jupiter, Neptune, Apollo, Mars, Mercury, and Vulcan,

Vulcan, and ſix goddeſſes, Juno, Minerva, Venus, Diana, Ceres, and Veſta. Theſe twelve deities preſided over the twelve months of the year.

CONSERANS, a territory of Gaſcony, in France, on the confines of Languedoc, bounded by the county of Foix on the eaſt, by that of Comminges on the north and weſt, and by Catalonia on the ſouth. It lies along the ſide of the river Salat, and has nothing conſiderable in it but St. Lizier, the capital town.

CONSTANCE, a city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia and biſhoprick of Conſtance, is ſeated between a lake of the ſame name and that of Zell upon the Rhine, which ſeparates it from the ſuburb of Peterſhauſen. It has fine bridges, and ſeveral handſome ſtructures, as well ſacred as prophane. It was formerly a free imperial city, but is now ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It was taken by the French in 1744, but was afterwards reſtored. This city is taken notice of in hiſtory for the famous council of Conſtance, by which John Hus and Jerom of Prague were condemned to be burnt for hereſy. Conſtance is a mercantile city, and the inhabitants are rich. The biſhop was formerly lord of Conſtance, but now he has nothing to do with temporals; however, he is a prince of the empire, and the firſt director of the circle. It is thirty-eight miles north-eaſt of Zurich, ſixty-three eaſt of Baſil, and ſixty three ſouth-weſt of Ulm. Long. 9. 22. E. Lat. 47. 35. N.

CONSTANCE (the lake of) in Germany, between Swabia and Swiſſerland. The map makes it thirty miles in length, and eight in breadth. The Rhine runs through it, and on its banks are Conſtance, Bregentz, Bodmen, Lindaw, Buchorn, Merſburg, and Uberlingen.

CONSTANS (FLAVIUS JULIUS) the third ſon of Conſtantine the Great, was made Cæſar in 333. At the death of his father, in 337, he had for his ſhare Italy, Africa, and Illyium. Conſtantine, his brother, who was an ambitious prince, invading his dominions, was killed, in 340, in Aquileia, when Conſtans, by his death, obtained Gaul, Spain, and Britain. This prince oppoſed the Arians, and endeavoured to put an end to the ſchiſm of the Donatiſts in Africa. He conquered the Franks, and engaged publicly in the defence of Athanaſius againſt the emperor Conſtantius; but at length Magnenſius, who had uſurped the empire of the Gauls, killed him in the town of Elne, in 350, when but thirty years of age, and after he had reigned thirteen years.

CONSTANS II. emperor of the Eaſt, was the grandſon of Heraclius, and the ſon of Heraclius Conſtantine. He was educated by the Monothelites, and embraced their ſentiments. In 648, at the perſuaſion of Paul, whom he had raiſed to the ſee of Conſtantinople, he publiſhed an edict or formulary called the Type, by which he impoſed ſilence both on the orthodox and ſuppoſed heretics; but this prudent ſtep was condemned by pope Martin I. in a council held in 619, at which Conſtans was ſo diſpleaſed, that he ordered Theodore Calliopas, exarch of Ravenna, to ſeize the pope, which was accordingly performed in 653. Conſtans was afterwards defeated by the Saracens; but a civil war being kindled amongſt them, he ſoon rendered them tributary to him. In 656, he made made a preſent to pope Vitalianus of a volume of the Goſpels, covered with plates of gold, and adorned with precious ſtones. Four years after, his brother Theodoſius, was ordained deacon; but afterwards being greatly enraged againſt him, he cauſed him to be put to death; but this act of cruelty to a brother was followed by ſuch remorſe of conſcience and diſtraction of mind, that he imagined Theodoſius always before him. He at length went into Sicily, and afterwards to Rome, which he entered on the 5th of July, 663, and from thence took the braſs he found about the temples; but returning to Sicily, was murdered at Syracuſe by one of his domeſtics, on the 15th of July, 668, after having reigned about twenty-ſeven years.

CONSTANS, a celebrated Roman general in the fifth century, was born at Nyſſa. He obtained a great number of victories, drove the Goths from Gaul, and, in 415, ſent the rebel Attalus to the emperor Honorius. That prince, in 417, gave him Placida, his ſiſter, in marriage; and, in 421, aſſociated him to the empire; but Conſtans died ſeven months after, leaving the emperor Valentinian on the throne.

CONSTANT (DAVID) a learned profeſſor at Lauſanne, where he was born, on the 26th of March, 1638. After having ſtudied in his native country, and in Holland, he went to Paris, where he contracted a friendſhip with Conrart, Daillé, and other learned proteſtants, and then going to Geneva, acquired the eſteem of Bayle, Turretin, and Meſtrezat. At his return to Lauſanne, he ſucceſſively taught polite literature, morality, and divinity. He wrote, 1. Notes on Florus, Tully's Offices, and Eraſmus's Colloquies. 2. Curious Diſſertations on Lot's Wife, the Burning Buſh, and brazen Serpent; and other works; and died on the 27th of February, 1733, aged ſixty-five.

CONSTANTIA, the daughter of Conſtantius Chlorus and Theodora, and the ſiſter of Conſtantine the Great, was a princeſs whoſe beauty only ſerved to add a luſtre to her merit. She had a maſculine courage, great prudence, and ſolid virtue. She was admired for the ſtrength of her genius, her great penetration in affairs, her lively eloquence, and particularly the power of reconciling thoſe who were at the greateſt variance. Conſtantine gave her in marriage to Licinius, his colleague in the empire, and their nuptials were celebrated at Milan with the utmoſt magnificence. At length Licinius, by his ill conduct, forced Conſtantine to engage in a war againſt him; and that prince finding that he carried on a correſpondence with the Barbarians, cauſed him to be ſtrangled in the year 325. Conſtantia then attached herſelf ſolely to the emperor her brother, eſpecially after the death of the empreſs Helena. She made uſe of all her power in protecting Euſebius biſhop of Nicomedia, and in favouring the Arians.

CONSTANTINA, a city of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, ſeated between high mountains, near the river Suſſegmar. It is large, well built, and drives a conſiderable trade with Biledulgerid and Nigritia. It is ſtrong, by its ſituation among the rocks, and is defended by a caſtle. The emperor Caligula had made it the capital of Cæſarian Mauritiana; and it was afterwards the ſeat of the Arabian princes, who were ſovereigns of this country. We may gueſs at its former ſplendor and magnificence by the remains of the Roman antiquities found there. The bey of the eaſtern part of Algiers reſides here, and has a guard of three hundred ſpahis, or Turkiſh horſe, and fifteen hundred Moors maintained at his own expence. It is ſeventy-five miles from the ſea, two hundred and fifty-four eaſt-by-ſouth from Algier, and one hundred and ſeventy-five weſt-by-ſouth from Tunis. Long. 7. 20. E. Lat. 35. 36. N.

CONSTANTINA, a province of Algiers in Africa. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the eaſt by the kingdom of Tunis, on the ſouth by Biledulgerid, and on the weſt by the river Suſſegma, which ſeparates it from Gigery. Conſtantina, juſt mentioned, is its capital, and near the ſea is the town called Collo, built by the Romans, but deſtroyed in the ſucceeding wars. There ſtill remains a caſtle built on a rock, where there is a garriſon commanded by an aga. In the town or village is a factor belonging to the French, who has a houſe or factory under the protection of the government. He buys ox hides, wax, and wool of the Moors by little and little, and when he has a ſufficient quantity, ſends to Calle for ſhips to take in their loading.

On the mountains of Collo are a great number of monkies, which are very fierce and hard to be tamed. The Moors have a ſecret to take as many as they pleaſe, which they never do but when they have an opportunity of ſelling them. On the ſame coaſt there are the remains of the ancient town of Stora, where there is a ſpacious and commodious gulph. There the Genoeſe firſt began to trade. In this country there are the ruins of a great many other towns and caſtles built by the Romans.

The territory of this province contains very high mountains, inhabited by Arabs and Moors, who are jealous of their liberty, and form a kind of republic: they are divided into tribes governed by ſheiks, who all unite when the bey of Conſtantina attempts to violate their privileges. They can raiſe an army of forty thouſand men, but they have no fire arms, their weapons being only lances and darts. When the wives of theſe mountaineers are ill-uſed by their huſbands, or diſlike them, they fly from one mountain to another, which is often the occaſion of war between the ſeveral tribes, eſpecially when the women have jewels, money, or any effects of value.

Conſtantina had her own kings from the time the Arabian Mahommedans took poſſeſſion of this country, till the Tuniſians became maſters of it. But in the year 1520, when Barbaroſſa had conquered Algiers firſt, and Collo afterwards, which ruined the trade of the inhabitants of Conſtantina, they ſubmitted to the conqueror, and were united to the kingdom of Algiers.

CONSTANTINE the Great, or FLAVIUS VALERIUS CONSTANTINUS, the ſon of Conſtantius Chlorus and St Helena, was born at Naiſſus, a town of Dardania, in 274. He was with his father in Britain, where he ſaw him die, and was declared emperor in his room on the twenty-fifth of July 306; but Galerius Maximianus would give him no other title but that of Cæſar, which did not prevent his reigning in Britain and Spain. He obtained ſeveral victories over the Gauls and Germans, and in 308 took the title of Auguſtus by the conſent of Galerius himſelf. Some time after he marched into Italy againſt the emperor Maxentius, whom he defeated near Rome, on the twenty-eighth of October 312: by this victory Conſtantine became maſter of Italy and Africa. He immediately put a ſtop to the perſecution of the Chriſtians, and even placed himſelf in

the rank of catechumens. This prince afterwards defeated Licinius, and put him to death; and a ſhort time after Licinianus, the ſon of Licinius was alſo condemned, by which means Conſtantine became the ſole maſter of the Roman empire. He then cauſed to be built at Rome, and throughout the empire, magnificent edifices, and particularly churches, which he furniſhed with every thing neceſſary to adorn and render them commodious. He built New Rome at Byzantium, but afterwards changed its name to that of Conſtantinople. Conſtantine took no leſs pains to eſtabliſh the Chriſtian religion, than to govern the empire with wiſdom. He endeavoured to put an end to the ſchiſm of the Donatiſts at the council of Arles; injoined, by an edict publiſhed on the third of March 321, the celebration of the Lord's day, prohibiting the exerciſe of all ſervile employments upon it; and called the firſt general council of Nice, in which Arius was condemned. He provided carriages for all the fathers of that council; defrayed their expences on the road, and kiſſed the wounds of thoſe who had ſuffered under Licinius's perſecution. He ſoon after depoſed and baniſhed Athanaſius. He has been particularly blamed for putting his ſon Criſpus to death; that prince was accuſed by Fauſta, his mother-in-law, of having attempted her honour, when that virtuous prince had really refuſed to liſten to the criminal paſſion of that empreſs, as ſhe herſelf afterwards confeſſed, on which ſhe alſo was condemned to die. Conſtantine died at Acheron, near Nicomedia, on the 22d of March 337, aged ſixty-three, after his having reigned thirty-one years. He was baptized a little before his death by Euſebius, biſhop of Nicomedia, and divided the empire between his three ſons Conſtantine, Conſtantius, and Conſtans.

What has been ſaid of his being baptized by pope Silveſter, and of his pretended donation in favour of the Romiſh church, is intirely without foundation. Several epiſtles relating to eccleſiaſtical affairs, written by him, or at leaſt in his name, are ſtill extant; as are alſo his ſeveral edicts concerning the doctrines and diſcipline of the church. Among theſe is placed that pretended edict, by which he bequeaths to Silveſter, biſhop of Rome, and to his ſucceſſors forever, the ſovereignty of Rome, and all the provinces of the weſtern empire: but though this carries the name of Conſtantine, and might be of great uſe in ſupporting the authority of the Roman pontiff in ages of darkneſs and ignorance, yet ſince the revival of learning it has been given up, even by the papiſts themſelves, as a forgery too barefaced to be defended.

CONSTANTINE II. ſurnamed the Young, the ſon of Conſtantine the Great, had to his ſhare Gaul, Spain, and Britain. He protected Athanaſius; but being deſirous of robbing his brother Conſtans of his dominions, marched with an army into Italy, and was killed at Aquileia in 340, in the twenty-ſixth year of his age. While he was Cæſar he conquered the Sarmatians, the Goths, and the Gauls.

CONSTANTINE III. ſurnamed Pagonatus, i. e. the Bearded, emperor of the Eaſt, was the ſon of Conſtans II. He ſeverely puniſhed his father's murderers; conquered the Saracens, and obliged them to pay him tribute. In 680 he aſſembled the ſixth general council of Conſtantinople, in which the Monothelites were condemned. He ceded Myſia to the Bulgarians; treated his brothers with cruelty, and died in 685, in the ſeventeenth year of his reign.

CONSTANTINE VI. ſurnamed Copronymus, emperor of the Eaſt, thus called from what happened to him at the font, when he was baptized. He was the ſon of Leo the Iſaurean, whom he ſucceeded on the 18th of June 742. He ordered the images of the ſaints ſet up in the churches to be broken and trodden under foot, and puniſhed thoſe who worſhipped them. He died in his expedition againſt the Bulgarians in 775, after a reign of thirty-four years, and was ſucceeded by Leo IV.

CONSTANTINE VII. ſurnamed Porphyrogeneta, emperor of the Eaſt, was the ſon of Leo the Wiſe, and aſcended the throne, under the guardianſhip of his mother Zoe, on the ſeventh of June 912. When he was of age to govern by himſelf he puniſhed the miniſters who encroached on his authority, chaſtiſed ſome tyrants in Italy, and took Benevento from the Lombards. He was a lover of learning, and protected learned men; but his ſon Romanus cauſed him to be poiſoned on the ninth of November 959, at the age of fifty-eight, after a reign of forty-eight years. He wrote a treatiſe on the affairs of the empire; two books of Themes, or on the Situation of Cities, an important work with reſpect to the geography of the middle age; and alſo other works, that have been printed in Greek and Latin.

There have been ſeveral other princes of the name of Conſtantine.

CONSTANTINE, a native of Syria, was elected pope after the death of Siſinnus, on the ſeventh of March 708. He took a journey into the Eaſt, where he was received in a reſpectful and magnificent manner. He died on the ninth of April 714, and was ſucceeded by Gregory II.

He ought not to be confounded with Conſtantine the antipope, who, after the election of Stephen IV. in 769, was driven from the Romiſh church, and condemned to loſe his life.

CONSTANTINE (MANASSES) a Greek hiſtorian in the twelfth century, under the reign of the emperor Comnenus, was the author of an Abridgment of Hiſtory in Greek verſe.

CONSTANTINE (ROBERT) a learned phyſician born at Caen, taught polite literature in that city, and acquired great reputation by his ſkill in the Greek language, in hiſtory, and medicine. He died, according to M. de Thou, on the 27th of September 1603, aged one hundred and three. He wrote a good Dictionary in Greek and Latin, and other works, which are eſteemed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, a city of Turky in Europe, ſeated in Romania, on a neck of land which advances towards Anatolia, from which it is ſeparated by a channel about a mile in breadth, and was formerly called the Boſphorous of Thrace. The ſea of Marmora waſhes its walls on the ſouth, and the Black Sea being on the north, renders its ſituation the moſt convenient in the univerſe; for it ſeems as if the channel of the Dardanelles, and that of the Black Sea were made on purpoſe to bring it the riches of the four quarters of the world. Thoſe of the mogul, the Eaſt Indies, China, Japan, and the North, come by the Black Sea. And the merchandizes of Arabia, Egypt, Ethiopa, Africa, the Weſt Indies, and Europe, come by the channel of the White Sea. The port or harbour is ſix miles in circuit, and the water is ſo deep, that the largeſt veſſels may come cloſe to the ſhore without danger.

This city, which was formerly called Byzantium, was firſt built by Pauſanias, king of Sparta, though ſome ſay he only rebuilt it. It was demoliſhed by the emperor Severus to puniſh the revolt of its inhabitants; but was afterwards repaired by Conſtantine the Great, from whom it obtained its preſent name. It continued after this the ſeat of the eaſtern empire for a great number of years, not without being taken and retaken by different nations till at length it fell into the hands of Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, on the 27th of May 1423, and has been ever ſince in the poſſeſſion of the Turks, who call it Iſtampol. Its form is triangular; two of its ſides are waſhed by the ſea. It may be about eighteen miles in circumference about the walls; but if the ſuburbs are included, it muſt be at leaſt twenty-ſix. The firſt angle of this triangle is at the ſeven towers, the ſecond at the ſeraglio, and the third at the moſque of Ejoub, towards the freſh waters.

The walls of Conſtantinople are very good. Thoſe on the land ſide have a double range, twenty feet from each other, defended by a ditch about twenty-five feet broad. The outward wall is twelve feet high, and has two hundred and fifty low towers. The inner wall is twenty feet high, and its towers, which anſwer to the outer, are well proportioned. The battlements, the curtains, and the port holes are well contrived, but there is no appearance of artillery. They are built chiefly with free ſtone, and there are five gates on this ſide. The walls from the ſeven towers to the ſeraglio, and thoſe along the harbour, ſeem to be ſomewhat diſregarded. There are ſeven gates from the point of the ſeraglio to the ſeven towers, and eleven towards the harbour, all which are entered up an aſcent. When we view the city on the outſide nothing can appear more delightful; becauſe the roofings, terrace-balconies, and gardens, form a great variety of amphitheatres, ſet off with the bezeſtans, caravanſerais, ſeraglios, and moſques. The domes of theſe laſt are covered with lead or gilding, and with their high ſlender minarets or towers, adorned with creſcents at the tops, appear very beautiful to thoſe who ſtand at the entrance of the channel of the Black Sea.

Yet notwithſtanding all this promiſing appearance of the outſide at a diſtance, when you come near it your expectations are greatly balked, for in the ſuburb of Galata, the uſual landing-place, the houſes are low, and moſtly built of clay and wood, ſo that a fire will conſume thouſands of them in a day. Thoſe within the walls are inferior to the moſt contemptible of ours, none being above two ſtories high, ſome of rough ſtone, ſome of ſun-dried brick, but moſt of wood, and the roofs riſing but very little are covered with tiles. But thoſe belonging to the principal perſons are flat, and are adorned with trees, and flowers of beautiful colours. There are many vacant places in the city, and many rows of ſhops, where the women never come. The ſtreets are generally exceeding narrow, and ſome are raiſed on the ſides for the ſake of cleanlineſs. In ſome there are ſteep aſcents, and others are bounded with dead walls, being great men's ſeraglios. They are all ill paved, and ſome not at all, inſomuch that there is but one that is fit to walk in with any conveniency; this runs from the gate of Adrianople to the ſeraglio. The reſt are cloſe, dark, and deep, and look like ſo many lanes. However the bagnios, bazars, and ſome of the great men's houſes are built with lime and ſand, and the corners with free-ſtone, and others are ſur-

rounded

rounded with walls like a monaſtery; yet at beſt they make a very poor appearance on the outſide. However within there are very handſome apartments, and the roofs of ſome of the rooms are covered with gold and azure, and have fine carpets on the floors. The walls are covered with ſquare tiles, which look like China ware. In all the halls and rooms there is an alcove raiſed about half a foot from the ground, covered with rich carpets and embroidered cuſhions, laid cloſe to the walls. They call them divans, and in theſe they repoſe themſelves, receive viſits, and paſs the beſt part of the day. In all the palaces the women have an apartment by themſelves, where no one enters but the maſter of the houſe or the eunuchs.

There are ſeven royal moſques in the city, which are magnificent ſtructures, and kept in good condition. Theſe and all the reſt ſtand by themſelves in an incloſure planted with fine trees, and adorned with pleaſant fountains. Each moſque has a principal dome, with other ſmaller, which have a very fine effect. The minarets, from which they call people to prayers, are as high as our ſteeples, but very ſlender.

Sancta Sophia is one of the moſt ſtately of all the moſques, and ſtands upon an eminence, in the moſt advantageous part of the city. The plan is ſquare, and the dome is ſupported by four prodigious large pillars, which cannot be overturned by a common earthquake, to which this country is ſubject. It was formerly a moſt magnificent Chriſtian church, of much larger extent before the Turks turned it into a moſque, however it is now one hundred and fourteen paces long, and eighty broad: but it would be endleſs to recount the particular beauties of this and the other moſques; they are built in the ſame manner, and have cloiſters, with a fountain in the middle, where the Turks perform their ablutions.

The boats uſed in the harbours are like Venetian gondolas, and are extremely light and pretty. This harbour opens to the eaſt, over againſt Scutari. The river Licus, which falls into it, is made up of two ſtreams, on the largeſt of which is a paper-mill; and the torrent is ſo ſtrong, that it is of great uſe in cleanſing the harbour. The only wind that can diſturb the ſhips is from the eaſt, and when that blows, it cauſes ſuch a bawling among the ſeamen, and ſuch a barking of the dogs, that one would think the city was going to be ſwallowed up, and is a great annoyance to the ſeraglio. This is near three miles in circumference, and is a kind of a triangle, whoſe ſide next the city is longeſt. The apartments are on the top of a hill, and the gardens below. The outſide of the palace has nothing curious. The gardens are planted with cypreſs and ever-green trees, to conceal the ſultanas from any overlookers when they are walking in them. The apartments have been made at different times, according to the capriciouſneſs of emperors, or their ſultanas. Thus this famed palace is nothing but a cluſter of houſes, put together without any manner of order. The principal entrance of the ſeraglio is through a pavilion or gate-way; but it looks rather like a guard-houſe than a building belonging to a palace. Fifty capigies or porters keep this gate, who have no weapons, but only white rods in their hands. Within this gate there is a large court-yard, on the right hand of which are infirmaries, and on the left lodges for the azancoglans, that is perſons employed in the meaneſt offices of the ſeraglio. The wood for fuel is likewiſe kept here, of which they conſume forty thouſand loads in a year. Here the ſlaves of the baſhas and agas wait for their maſters. Into this court any perſon may enter, but every thing is ſo ſtill that the buzzing of a fly may be heard, becauſe if any perſon ſpeaks loud, he is immediately baſtinadoed. From the firſt court you go to the ſecond, the entrance whereof is kept by fifty capigies. This is ſquare, and about three hundred paces in diameter, but much handſomer than the firſt, having paved paths, fountains, and graſs-plots. The grand ſeignior's treaſury is on the left, with what is called the little ſtable. The offices and kitchens are on the right. The firſt kitchen is for the emperor, the ſecond for the principal ſultana, the third for the other ſultanas, the fourth for the capi aga of the gates, in the fifth they dreſs victuals for the principal officers of the divans, the ſixth belongs to the pages, called ichoglans, the ſeventh to the officers of the ſeraglio, the eighth is for the women and maid-ſervants, and the ninth for all ſuch as attend the divan. The common proviſions are forty thouſand oxen in a year; and in a day two hundred ſheep, one hundred lambs or kids, according to the ſeaſon, ten calves, four hundred fowls, two hundred pigeons, and fifty green geeſe. All round the court runs a low gallery, covered with lead, and ſupported by marble pillars. On the days when foreign ambaſſadors are admitted to an audience, the janizaries, well dreſſed, range themſelves on the right beneath the gallery. The divan or juſtice-hall is on the left towards the end, which is large, but low, and covered with lead. Within it is wainſcoted and gilt, after the Mooriſh manner. Here the grand viſier, with his aſſiſtants, determine all cauſes, as well criminal as civil, without appeal. Here likewiſe they entertain the ambaſſadors on the days of audience. Theſe courts are all that ſtrangers are permitted to ſee. The whole ſeraglio is under the care of black eunuchs, who are deprived of their virility in Ethiopia, and ſent from thence young. Some of theſe are appointed as guards to the women, and they are ſo vigilant, that there is no poſſibility of coming near them. Not to mention the raſhneſs of any ſuch attempt, which would be puniſhed with immediate death. When an emperor dies, his women are ſent to the old ſeraglio in another part of the city, where they are as ſtrictly watched as before. When the ſultanas walk in the gardens, the gardeners run behind a ſcreen, placed near the walls, and look towards the ſea; for a ſingle glance, if perceived would coſt them their lives.

There was formerly in Conſtantinople a great number of fine ſtatues, obeliſks, and pillars; but they are moſt of them ruined. The ancient Hippodrome is ſtill in being, and is ſtill uſed for horſe races: the Turks call it, the Almeidan. In the midſt of this ſquare, there is an obeliſk, pretty entire, with hieroglyphic figures; and, a few paces from thence, there is a high column erected, with ſtones laid one upon another, without any cement. Towards the end, there was a brazen column, made with three brazen ſerpents wreathed together, and their heads terminated the top at a little diſtance from each other; but in the year 1700 this pillar was thrown down. Within the city are two other fine columns, one of which is ſtyled, the Column of Hiſtory; becauſe there are figures on it, in baſſo relievo, ſaid to repreſent the hiſtory of the expedition of Arcadius. There is a ſtair-caſe within, to aſcend to the top. The other is called the Burnt Column, becauſe it ſuffered by the burning of the houſes near it. It conſiſts of eighteen porphyry ſtones, which before the fire ſeemed to be all of a piece; but now the joints are open, and they are faſtened together with iron cramps.

From Conſtantinople we paſs to the ſuburb of Galata, which is defended by pretty good walls, flanked with towers, and is ſeparated from the city by the harbour. As there are boats always in waiting, it may be paſſed over for a trifle. You may paſs on foot round the harbour; but then it is a great way round about. Going this way, the firſt thing we meet is the Ocmiedan, where the Turks exerciſe themſelves in ſhooting with the bow and arrow; and where they come in proceſſion to pray for ſucceſs, in time of war and other public calamities. From hence we go to Caſſumpacha, which is a good village, where the arſenal is placed, by the ſea-ſide, and where they build the ſhips. There are twenty ſix arches, under which they may put the gallies, to ſhelter them from the weather, or build new ones. Galata is ſeparated from this village by nothing but the burying-places. It is a large conſiderable place, in which there is a tower, which the Genoeſe kept a long time, in ſpite of the Turks, after they were maſters of Conſtantinople. The houſes are good and well-built, and there are a great number of Greeks live here, as well as Franks. There are five convents belonging to theſe laſt, with their churches. In the main ſtreet, there are fiſhmongers ſhops on each ſide; and it is aſtoniſhing to ſee what a prodigious number of different kinds of fiſh are expoſed to ſale, at a cheap rate. The Greeks keep ſeveral taverns in Galata, which draw a great number of the meaner ſort from the city, who are very inſolent when drunk, inſomuch that it is ſometimes dangerous to meet them. From From Galata the paſſage is through burying-places to Pera, where all the foreign ambaſſadors live, except thoſe from the emperor, the king of Poland, and Raguſa, for they are in the city. This ſtands high, and the houſes are good; but there are no Greeks there but the richer ſort. From hence you have a view of the coaſt of Aſia, and the Grand Seignior's ſeraglio.

The foreign merchants have houſes and warehouſes in Pera, as well as in Galata, promiſcuouſly with the Jews, Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. Next to Pera is Topena, another ſuburb, near the entrance of the Black Sea. Here ſuch as have a mind to divert themſelves on the water uſually take boat. About one hundred paces from the ſea ſtands the foundery of cannon, which is a houſe covered with a low dome.

Conſtantinople is five hundred and ſixty miles ſouth-eaſt of Vienna, ſeven hundred and fifty eaſt of Rome, one thouſand four hundred and fifty from London, one thouſand five hundred and fifty from Madrid, one thouſand and twenty-five from Copenhagen, one thouſand one hundred and twenty five from Stockholm, eight hundred and ſeventy-five from Moſcow, and one thouſand two hundred and fifty from Paris. Long. 28. 58. E. Lat. 41. 29. N.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Poland, in the Volhinia. It is ſeated on the river Sclucza, ſixty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Kaminiek, and thirty ſouth-eaſt of Bar. Long. 28. 37. E. Lat 50. 21. N.

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, or FLAVIUS VALERIUS CONSTANTIUS, the ſon of Eutropius, and father of Conſtantine the Great, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour, by his prudence, and his moderation towards the Chriſtians; and was created Cæſar, by Diocleſian, in 292. He then repudiated his firſt wife, Helena, in order to marry Theodora, the daughter of Maximianus Herculeus, Diocleſian's colleague. Conſtantius Chlorus ſubdued Britain, gained ſignal victories over the German nations, and was declared emperor with Valerius Maximianus, his colleague, in 305. He died at York, on the 25th of July, 306, leaving ſix children by his ſecond wife; after having given, when dying, the title of Cæſar to Conſtantine.

CONSTANTIUS II. or FLAVIUS JULIUS CONSTANTIUS, the ſecond ſon of Conſtantine the Great and Fauſta, was born at Sirmich, in 317, and was created Cæſar in 324. He married Euſebia, a princeſs diſtinguiſhed by her extraordinary accompliſhments. After his father's death, it is ſaid, that he cauſed his nephews and couſins to be murdered, in order to ſeize their poſſeſſions, and divided the empire with his brothers, Conſtantine and Conſtans, having, for his ſhare, the Eaſt, Thrace, and Greece. Conſtantius declared war againſt the Perſians, obliged them to raiſe the ſiege of Niſiba, and obtained a great victory over them near that city, in which Narſes, the ſon of Sapor, king of Perſia, was ſlain; but afterwards the Perſians gained great advantages over him. Conſtantine the Great had deſired him when dying, to recal Athanaſius; but he however treated him with ſeverity, and protected the Arians. After the death of Conſtantine the Young, in 340, and of Conſtans, in 350, Vetranio and Magnenſius divided the dominions of the two princes between them, on which Conſtantius marched againſt them. He firſt obliged Vetrario to ſubmit to his authority, when Magnenſius, after being defeated in Murcia and in Gaul, killed himſelf at Lyons. Thus Conſtantius, in 353, became maſter of all the countries that had been governed by his father. The following year he cauſed Sylvainus, a captain who commanded in Gaul, to be aſſaſſinated, and put to death his couſin Gallus, in Iſtria. He was preparing to make war on the Perſians, when Julian, the brother of Gallus, took the title of emperor, and marched againſt him; Conſtantius went to meet him, but died at Mopſueſta, in Cilicia, on the 3d of November, 361, aged forty-five, after a reign of twenty-five years. He was baptized a little before his death, by Euzoius.

CONSTANTIUS, a celebrated Roman general, born at Niſſa, gained many ſignal victories, drove the Goths out of Gaul, and, in 415, ſent the rebel Attalus to the emperor Honorius. In 417, that prince gave him Placidia, his ſiſter, in marriage, and in 421 aſſociated him to the empire; but Conſtantius died ſeven months after, leaving Valentinian III. who was emperor.

CONSUALIA, in Roman antiquity, a feſtival inſtituted by Romulus, who, at the rape of the Sabine virgins, found an altar under-ground dedicated to Conſus, the god of counſel. This feſtival was annually obſerved in the month of Auguſt; it was introduced with a magnificent cavalcade, and during its celebration, the horſes and aſſes were crowned with flowers, and a mule was ſacrificed to that god.

CONSUL, in Roman antiquity, the chief magiſtrate of the common-wealth, of which there were two, annually choſen by the people. In the early ages of that republic, none could pretend to this dignity but ſuch as were of a patrician family; but afterwards the people obtained the privilege of having one of the conſu's choſen out of their body. The common age required in the candidates was that of forty-two. The power of the conſuls was of very great extent; at firſt it was the ſame as that of the kings, it bing only reſtrained by plurality of perſons and ſhortneſs of time. They were the head of the ſenate, which they aſſembled or diſmiſſed at their pleaſure: they alſo commanded the armies, and were ſupreme judges of the difference between the citizens; but as ſome of them made an ill uſe of their power, the party aggrieved was at length allowed, by the Valerian law, to appeal from their tribunal to the people, eſpecially in caſes where the life of a citizen was concerned. They had alſo the honour of characterizing the year by their own names. Their authority was equal; only in ſome ſmaller matters, he had the precedency, according to the Valerian law, who was the eldeſt; and he, according to the Julian law, who had moſt children. As a mark of their authority, twelve lictors went before one of them one month, and before the other the next. However, under the emperors, the poſt of conſul was little more than an honourable title; and at laſt, it became abſolutely extinct, in the time of Juſtinian.

CONSUS, in Pagan mythology, a deity worſhipped by the ancient Romans, and ſuppoſed to be the god of counſel: he was alſo called *Neptunus Equeſtris*, and had an annual feſtival inſtituted to his honour, called Conſualia. See CONSUALIA.

CONTARINI (GASPARD) a learned cardinal, born at Venice, was employed in ſeveral important negociations, and died at Bologna, in 1542, aged fifty-nine. He wrote in Latin, a Treatiſe on the Immortality of the Soul, and ſeveral other works.

CONTARINI (VINCENT) a learned profeſſor of polite literature at Padua, died at Venice, in 1617, aged forty. He left a treatiſe *De Re Frumenta*; another, *De Militari Romanorum Stipendio*, and other works.

CONTE (ANTHONY LE) in Latin *Contius*, a learned civilian, born at Noyon. He taught with reputation at Bourges and Orleans; wrote againſt Duaren and Hotman, and died at Bourges, in 1586. His works are printed in one volume quarto.

CONTENSON (VINCENT) a Dominican monk, who wrote a treatiſe, intitled, *Theologia Mentis & Cordis*, printed in nine volumes, 12mo, and in two volumes folio.

CONTY, a town of France, in Upper Picardy, with the title of a principality, It is ſeated on the river Seille, thirteen miles ſouth-weſt of Amiens, and ſixty-three north of Paris. Long. 2. 17. E. Lat. 49. 54. N.

CONTZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with an archbiſhop's ſee. Is is ſeated on the river Offanta, thirty-three miles north-eaſt of Salerno, thirty ſouth-eaſt of Benevento, and fifty-three eaſt of Naples. Long. 16. 5. E. Lat. 40. 50. N.

CONVERSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Bary, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated among the mountains, ten miles from the Gulph of Venice, eight ſouth-weſt of Poilgnano, and fifteen ſouth-eaſt of Bari. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

COOK (Sir ANTHONY) governor or preceptor to king Edward VI. was born at Giddy, or Gidding-hall, in Eſſex, about the year 1506, and became a thorough maſter of the Latin and Greek languages; an excellent critic and philologiſt, and equally ſkilled in poetry, hiſtory, and the mathematics. He died on the 11th of June 1576, aged ſeventy.

COOKE, (HENRY) an Engliſh hiſtory-painter, was born in 1642, and ſtudied at the univerſity of Cambridge; after which he went to Italy, and painted under Salvator Roſa. On his return, he, for ſome time, lived obſcurely in partnerſhip with a houſe-painter in Knave's Acre; but being introduced to Sir Godfrey Copley, that gentleman was ſo pleaſed with his works, that he took him into Yorkſhire, and employed him in painting a new houſe he had built. He next lived five years with the father of Anthony Ruſſel; but quarrelling with a man about a miſtreſs whom Cooke kept, by whom he had children, and whom he afterwards married, Cooke killed him, and fled to Italy, where he ſtaid ſeven years, and then returning, lived privately till the affair was forgot. Towards the end of his life he was much employed. By order of king William he repaired the cartoons, and other pictures in the royal collection, and painted the choir of New college chapel, Oxford, the ſtair-caſe at Renelagh-houſe, and that at lord Carliſle's, Soho ſquare. He died on November 18, 1700, aged near fifty eight.

COOLTICORMACK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, twenty-four miles ſouth of Limerick. Long. 8. 45. W. Lat. 52. 11. N.

COOPER, or COUPER, (THOMAS) biſhop of Wincheſter; was born at Oxford, and educated in that univerſity. After ſeveral preferments in the church, he was conſecrated biſhop of Lincoln in 1570, and in 1584, was tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Wincheſter. He publiſhed, 1. Cooper's Chronicle; 2. *Theſaurus linguæ Romanæ & Britannicæ*; 3. A brief Expoſition of ſuch Chapters of the Old Teſtament as are uſually read in the Church at Common Prayer, on the Sundays throughout the year; 4. An Admonition to the People of England; and 5. Sermons.

COOPER, (ANTONY ASHLEY) earl of Shafteſbury, one of the greateſt politicians and diſtinguiſhed miniſters in the laſt century, was the ſon of Sir John Cooper, and was born at Winborne St. Giles, in Dorſetſhire, on the 22d of July, 1621. He was educated at Oxford, and from thence removed to Lincoln's-Inn, where he applied himſelf with great vigour to the ſtudy of the law. In the beginning of the civil wars, he repaired to king Charles I. at Oxford, and offered his ſervices, not for ſubduing or conquering his country, but for reducing ſuch as had deſerted or miſtaken their duty.

Mr. Locke, in his memoirs of this extraordinary man, ſays, "That he was preſented to the king by his friend, the Lord Falkland, as having ſomething to offer to his majeſty worth his conſideration; when he obſerved, that the men of eſtates beginning to be weary of the war, would be glad to be quiet at home, could they be aſſured of the redreſs of their grievances; and propoſed, that if his majeſty would impower him to treat with the parliament garriſons, to grant them a general pardon, with an

assurance, that on both sides laying down their arms, all things should be reinstated in the posture they were in before the war, and a free parliament should do what more remained to be done for the settlement of the nation. The king consented, and having furnished him with full power, he went into Dorsetshire, and managed a treaty with the garrisons of Pool, Weymouth, Dorchester, and other places, with such success, that one of them was actually put into his hands, as the others were to have been a few days after. But prince Maurice, being with his army in those parts, no sooner heard that the town was surrendered, than he marched into it, and gave the pillage of it to his soldiers. Sir Antony, filled with indignation, expressed his resentment to the prince, and some hot words passed between: but all that he could then do, was to send to the other garrisons he was in treaty with, to stand on their guard, as he could not secure his articles to them. And thus this design proved abortive.

His majesty afterwards invited Sir Antony to Oxford; but perceiving that he was not to be confided in; that his behaviour was disliked, and his person in danger, he laid aside all his projects for his majesty's service, and came to London; and at length entered into the parliament's service, accepted a commission, and in 1644, took Wareham by storm, and soon after reduced all the adjacent parts of Dorsetshire. He was afterwards greatly instrumental in bringing about the Restoration, upon which he was admitted to the privy council; and before Charles the II's. coronation, was, in April 1661, created baron Ashley of Winborne St. Giles, and soon after made chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. Upon the death of the earl of Southampton, he was appointed one of the commissioners for executing the office of high-treasurer; on the 23d of April 1672, was created baron Cooper of Pawlet, and earl of Shaftesbury; and on the fourth of November was raised to the post of lord high-chancellor; but the very next year his lordship, finding himself unable to put a stop to the violent measures taken by the court, resigned the seals. He, however, spoke with the same ease and freedom in parliament as before; and their happening a recess of fifteen months, when the parliament met again on the 16th of February, 1676-7, the duke of Buckingham argued, that it ought to be considered as dissolved, the earl of Shaftesbury was of the same opinion, and maintained it with such warmth, that together with the duke before mentioned, the earl of Salisbury, and the lord Wharton, he was sent to the Tower, where he continued for thirteen months, though the other lords, upon their submission, were speedily released. After this, steadily promoting the bill of exclusion, and the prosecutions that followed the discovery of the popish plot, he made the duke of York and his friends his inveterate enemies; and an occasion was soon found to make him feel the effects of their resentments. One Bryan Haines applied himself to the earl under the pretence that he could make clearer discoveries than had hitherto been made of the popish plot and the murder of sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, provided he obtained a pardon; but when this man came before the privy council, he gave quite another account, and boldly charged the earl with endeavouring to suborn him; upon which his lordship was apprehended, on the 2d of July, 1681, and after being examined by his majesty in council, was committed to the Tower, where he remained upwards of four months; but at length a bill being presented to the grand jury, at the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey, against him, for high-treason, the jury returned the bill *ignoramus*, when great rejoicings were made in the city on his lordship's acquital, soon after which he went to Holland, and died at Amsterdam on the 22d of January, 1682-3, in the sixty-second year of his age. His lordship was succeeded by Antony, his son and heir.

The character given of the earl of Shaftesbury in the Biographia Britannica is a perfect panegyric; but that given by Mr. Walpole, and the Reverend Mr. Granger seems more just. "The great talents of the earl of Shaftesbury, and "his exact knowledge of men and things," says the latter, "contributed to render him one of the first characters of his "age; but the violence of his passions, and the flexibility "of his principles prompted him to act very different and "even contrary parts. This was, in some measure, owing "to the changes in the times in which he lived, but is more "to be attributed to the mutability of his character, which "ever varied with the interest of his ambition. When we "consider him as sitting in the highest tribunal in the kingdom, explaining and correcting the laws, detecting "fraud, and exerting all the powers of his eloquence on "the side of justice; we admire the able lawyer, the commanding orator, and the upright judge; but when he "enters into all the iniquitious measures of the cabal, when "he prostitutes his eloquence to enslave his country, and "the becomes factious leader and the popular incendiary, "we regard him with an equal mixture of horror and regret." He published, 1. A Letter from a Person of Quality to his Friend in the Country. 2. Several Speeches in Parliament. 3. Two seasonable Discourses concerning this present Parliament, 1675. 4. His Case at the King's Bench, on his Confinement in the Tower. 5. No Protestant Plot; and other pieces.

Cooper (Antony Ashley) earl of Shaftesbury, grand son of the above-mentioned earl of Shaftesbury was born on the 26th of February, 1670-1, at Exeter-house, in London, where his grand-father then resided, and from the time of his birth, conceived so great an affection for him, that he took upon himself the care of his education, and in order insensibly to instil into him a knowledge of the learned languages, placed a person about him, who was so thoroughly versed in the Latin and Greek tongues, that she could speak either of them with the greatest fluency; and by her instructions he made such surprising progress, that he could read with ease both the Latin and Greek languages when eleven years old. At this age he was sent to a private school, where he staid till his grand-father's death, when he was removed to the school at Winchester, where being treated ill, on his grandfather's account, by the zealots for despotic power, he prevailed on his father to consent to his desire of going abroad. He began his travels, under the care of a tutor, in 1686, and after three years stay abroad, returned to England in 1689, where he prosecuted his studies for five years, after which he was elected member for Pool, where he expressed that spirit of liberty which he maintained to the end of his life, by bringing in and supporting the act for regulating trials in cases of high treason. Mr. Walpole mentions, on this occasion, an instance of his modest ingenuity. "Attempting," says that pleasing writer, "to "speak on the bill for granting counsel to prisoners in cases "of high treason, he was confounded, and for some time "could not proceed; but recovering himself, he said, "What now happened to him would serve to fortify the "arguments for the bill; if he, innocent and pleading for "others, was daunted at the augustness of such an assembly, "what must a man be who should plead before them for "his life?"

The fatigue of regularly attending the house, impairing his health, he declined coming again into parliament, after the dissolution in 1698. He then went to Holland, where the conversation of Mr. Bayle, Mr. Le Clerc, and several other learned men, induced him to reside a twelvemonth. His father dying soon after his return to England, he became earl of Shaftesbury, when he supported, in the house of lords, the measures of king William, who was at that time projecting the grand alliance; and so much was he in favour with that prince, that he was soon offered the post of secretary of state; but his declining constitution would not allow him to accept it. On queen Anne's accession to the throne, he was no longer consulted in public affairs, and was then removed from the vice-admiralty of Dorset, which had been in the family for three generations. In 1703, he made a second voyage to Holland, and returned to England the following year. Soon after which, the French prophets occasioning disturbances by their enthusiastic extravagancies, and some advising a prosecution, the earl, from his love of liberty, and the opinion that such measures would rather tend to inflame than to cure the disease, wrote his Letter on Enthusiasm. At length, finding his health declining, and being advised to seek assistance from a warmer climate, he went to Naples, and after residing near two years in that city, died there, on the 4th of February, 1711-12, and was succeeded in his title and estate by his only son Antony. In the three volumes of Characteristics, he completed the whole of those writings which he intended should be made public, though we have several other pieces of his since published. His principal study was the writings of antiquity, from which he formed the plan of his philosophy.

Cooper (Samuel) an eminent limner, was born at London, in the year, 1609, and brought up under the care of Mr. Hoskins, his uncle, but derived the most considerable advantages from his observations on the works of Vandyck, so that he was commonly styled the Vandyck in Little. The high price his works sold at, and the great esteem they were in at Rome, Venice, and in France, were eminent proofs of the skill of this great artist, whose fame spread over all Europe. He drew king Charles II. and his queen, the duchess of Cleveland, the duke of York, and most of the court; but his two most famous pieces were those of Oliver Cromwell and of one Swingfield. Mr. Walpole observes, "that his works are so bold, that they seem perfect nature, "only of a less standard. If a glass," says he, "could "expand Cooper's pictures to the size of Vandyck's, they "would appear to have been painted for that proportion; "if his portrait of Cromwell could be so enlarged, I do not "know but Vandyck would appear less great by the com-"parison." For this portrait the French king offered one hundred

hundred and fifty pounds, but could not have it. That of Mr Swingfield Mr. Cooper carried with him to France, where it introduced him to the favour of the court; yet the above ingenious author obſerves, that his ſkill was confined to mere heads, his drawing even of the neck and ſhoulders being incorrect. He ſpent ſeveral years abroad, was perſonally acquainted with the greateſt men of France, Holland, and England, and died at London, in the year 1672, at ſixty three years of age.

Mr Alexander Cooper, his elder brother, was alſo brought up by their uncle; he performed well in miniature, and became limner to Chriſtina, queen of Sweden.

COOTE (ſir CHARLES) a brave officer, who, at the breaking out of the Iriſh rebellion, in 1641, commanded a regiment of foot, and was made governor of Dublin. He relieved the caſtle of Wicklow, and routed a thouſand Iriſh commanded by Luke Toole. In April, 1642, he went with ſir Thomas Lucas and ſix troops of horſe to relieve Bir, and ſome other places. The rebels had caſt up a ditch at the end of the cauſeway, Coote made thirty of his dragoons diſmount, and leading them on in perſon, beat off the Iriſh, having killed forty with their captain, and then relieved the caſtle. Some time after he went with lord Liſle to relieve the caſtle of Geaſhill, and a council of war being ſummoned, he told them, that if they made haſte, they might eaſily paſs the defiles and cauſeways, before the enemy could aſſemble to oppoſe them. To which another anſwered, that it might be ſo, but when the country was alarmed, how ſhould they get back? "I proteſt," ſaid ſir Charles, "I never thought of that in all my life; I always "conſidered how to do my buſineſs, and when that was "done, I got home as well as I could; and hitherto I have "not miſſed of forcing my way." They therefore relieved that place, and likewiſe took Philipſtown and Trim, and with a very few forces routed three thouſand, who came the next night to retake Trim; but in this rencounter he was killed by a muſket ball.

COOTE (CHARLES) earl of Mountrath, was the eldeſt ſon of ſir Charles Coote, bart. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his activity, bravery, and conduct, both againſt the Iriſh rebels and the friends of king Charles II. from the time of the Iriſh maſſacre to the death of Oliver; in which period he gained a great number of victories, and took ſeveral important towns and forts; but at length obſerving the meaſures taken to reſtore king Charles II. he engaged heartily in that event, and was greatly inſtrumental in preſerving Ireland for that prince. For theſe ſervices he was, on the 6th of September, 1660, created baron and viſcount Coote, and earl Mountrath, and was alſo appointed one of the lord's juſtices in that kingdom. He died on the 18th of December, 1661, and was ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his ſon Charles, the anceſtor of Algernoon, the fifth earl of Mountrath.

COOTWICH (JOHN) doctor of law, was born at Utrecht, and ſpent great part of his life in travelling. He publiſhed in Latin, in 1619, an Account of his Journey from Jeruſalem, and from Syria; which is a very ſcarce and curious work.

COPENHAGEN, the capital city of Denmark, is large, populous, and well fortified. The houſes are generally built on piles, as at Amſterdam. The port, called Chriſtians Haven, is incloſed in a fortreſs, and is wide enough to contain five hundred large veſſels, very commodiouſly and ſafely; yet the entrance is ſo well guarded, that only one ſhip at a time can enter in. The houſes on the banks of the harbour in the iſland Amark make a ſmall town, and are ſurrounded with the fortifications. The palace where the king reſided was formerly very ill built, it was therefore levelled with the ground in 1730, and another built, five ſtories high, which is very magnificent. It was finiſhed in 1740, and called Chriſtianſburg. Beſides this, there are two other palaces in the city kept for the king's uſe; one of which is near the royal garden, and is called Roſenburg. Here the crown and the royal jewels are kept. The other is called Charlottenburg, near which ſtood the opera-houſe, which was quite conſumed by fire, in 1689.

The citadel, called Frederick's Haven, is regularly built, and fortified with five good baſtions, a double ditch full of water, and ſeveral good advanced works. The aſtronomical tower was a fine building before it was damaged by the fire, and was well furniſhed with inſtruments; but there are ſtill ſome that were uſed by Tycho Brahe, and part of the regiſters of his aſtronomical obſervations, as alſo a fine and rich library, full of ſcarce manuſcripts. The arſenal is furniſhed with every thing neceſſary for fitting out a fleet. There is a dock near the ſea, which they empty of all the water, and when a ſhip is built they fill it again, and conduct it into the ſea without the hazard and trouble of launching. The exchange, the houſes of the Eaſt and Weſt India companies, the houſe for proviſions, the king's ſtables, the tennis-court, the college of the univerſity, the orphan-houſe, the opera-houſe, and the military-ſchool, are all large ſuperb ſtructures.

The royal library contains above forty thouſand books, among which are many curious manuſcripts. It is ſeated above the arſenal. They reckon this city has above ſixty thouſand inhabitants, and if the ſailors and ſoldiers were comprehended there would be above eighty thouſand. Before the dreadful fire, in 1728, there were ſix thouſand houſes, which were divided into ſeven large pariſhes. There was likewiſe a public ſchool, provided with able maſters. The houſes were generally well built, and the inhabitants lived very comfortably. In the middle of the city was a large handſome building belonging to the univerſity, which was founded in 1479, by Chriſtian I. It had ſeveral colleges, which were like ſo many academies; among which was one for the ſtudy of medicine, beſides three halls for public lectures and diſputations, a chemical laboratory, a handſome anatomical theatre, and a cabinet of rarities. Near theſe buildings were the houſes of the twelve profeſſors, with a private library to each. But all theſe large pariſhes, with the colleges, which took up two thirds of the city, were unfortunately reduced to aſhes by fire, which burnt for three days together, in which time it conſumed ſixty-ſeven ſtreets, and only the pariſh of St. Nicholas, near the royal palace was left ſtanding. This fire ſeemed to be trifling at firſt, but there being an accidental want of water, and a boiſterous wind at the ſame time, it was communicated to ſeveral parts of the city in an inſtant, which, together with a prodigious heavy rain, hindered the inhabitants from ſaving either their houſes or their goods. After this great numbers muſt have periſhed for want, if the king had not taken care to ſupply them with proviſions, and ſent them into the neighbouring towns to lodge. However moſt of the houſes and churches have been rebuilt handſomer than before. It is ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of the iſle of Zealand, one hundred miles north-eaſt of Hamburg, two hundred ſouth-weſt of Stockholm, four hundred and fifty north-weſt of Vienna, five hundred from London, two hundred and ſeventy-five from Amſterdam, and five hundred and ſixty from Paris. Long. 12. 50. E. Lat 55. 40. N.

COPERNICUS (NICHOLAS) a celebrated aſtronomer, philoſopher, and phyſician, born at Thorn on the 19th of January 1472-3. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Greek language, to philoſophy, and medicine, but principally to the mathematics and aſtronomy, in which he made great progreſs, while in that city. To perfect himſelf in theſe ſciences he took ſeveral voyages, remained for a long time at Bologna, and taught the mathematics at Rome. At his return to his native country his uncle, Luke Watzelrod, biſhop of Warmia, gave him a canonry in his church. Copernicus then publiſhed his Syſtem of Aſtronomy, which he revived from Pythagoras, Ariſtarchus of Samos, and cardinal de Cuſa. He maintained that the Earth, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, move round the Sun: that the earth has another motion about its axis, and that the moon performs a circuit round the earth. This ſyſtem Copernicus ſo greatly improved, and gave ſuch admirable proofs deduced from the celeſtial phænomena, and other reaſons, that he has obtained the glory of its invention. While Copernicus was reviving this ſyſtem, and labouring to improve and eſtabliſh it, ſome of his friends objected, that ſuppoſing it true, that is, ſuppoſing the ſun at reſt in the centre of the univerſe, and the earth moving round it, the planet Venus muſt undergo the ſame phaſes with the moon; to whom he is ſaid to have replied, "Poſterity will "probably diſcover that it does ſo." This prophecy of Copernicus was fulfilled by the famous Galileo Galilei, who firſt made the diſcovery with the teleſcope, and thereby greatly confirmed the Copernican ſyſtem. This prince of aſtronomers was ſkilled in other branches of ſcience, and was a perfect maſter of the Greek and Latin tongues, to which he joined great piety and innocence of manners. He died on the 24th of May, 1543, aged ſeventy. He wrote a treatiſe *De Motu octavæ Sphæræ*, in which he explains and proves his ſyſtem; and another *De Revolutionibus*.

COPIAPO, a port town of Chili in South America, ſeated in a very fruitful plain, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name in the Pacific Ocean. It is five hundred miles north of St. Jago. Long. 75. 10. W. Lat. 25. 20. S.

COPORIA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name on the gulph of Finland. It was ceded to the Swedes by treaty in 1617, but was taken from by them Peter the Great, in the beginning of this century. Long. 29 50. E. Lat. 59. 36. N.

COPROGLI PACHA (MAHOMET) a celebrated general, and grand vizier during the minority of Mahomet IV. was a native of Albania, and the ſon of a Greek prieſt. He embraced Mahometaniſm and ſettled in the iſland of Cyprus, where he applied himſelf to the profeſſion of arms. He ſignalized himſelf in a war againſt the Perſians, and obtained the government

vernment of Baruth, and afterwards that of Aleppo. In 1649 he was nominated grand vizier, at the ſollicitation of the ſultana Zaima, the mother of young Mahomet. He governed the Turkiſh empire with great wiſdom; conquered a part of Tranſylvania, and died at Adrianople in 1663, regretted both by the ſultan and the people.

Achmet Coprogli Pacha, his ſon, ſucceeded him in the poſt of grand vizier; he ſignalized himſelf equally by his valour and conduct, and in 1669 rendered himſelf maſter of Candia. He died in 1676, aged thirty-five. Mahomet Coprogli Pacha, the brother of Achmet, was alſo grand vizier: he defeated the Imperialiſts, and was of great ſervice to the Ottoman empire, but was killed by a cannon ball at the battle of Salankemen on the 19th of Auguſt 1691.

COQUILLE (Guy) a learned civilian and advocate in the parliament of Paris, was born at Deciſe in 1523, and died in 1603. His works have been printed in two volumes folio.

COQUIMBO, a town of South America, in Chili, near a river of the ſame name, was built by Baldvia in 1554. It is ſeated in the lower part of the vale of Coquimbo, a quarter of a league from the ſea, on an eminence about ten yards high, which like a terrace, extends from north to ſouth in a ſtrait line along the town three quarters of a mile, and on it is the principal ſtreet, which is a very pleaſant walk, from whence is a proſpect of the bay and the adjacent country. The ſtreets are all in ſtrait lines from north to ſouth, and from eaſt to weſt. However the number of the inhabitants is ſmall, the houſes are mean, being only a ground floor, made with mud walls, and thatched; and the ſtreets are dirty, which would render it a very diſagreeable place, if it was not well planted with olive-trees, oranges, figs, palm-trees, &c. which yield a delightful ſhade. The moſt conſiderable part of it is taken up by two ſquares, without reckoning the pariſh church and the chapel of St. Agnes. There was a church called St. Lucy, but all the quarter in which it ſtood, as well as the ſouth part of the town, has been burnt and plundered by the Engliſh and others, and have never been rebuilt, inſomuch that now there are no more than about two hundred families.

The air is temperate, for there are no ſharp cold winds in the winter, and in the ſummer there are refreſhing breezes, which moderate the heat. But in the winter the rains are ſometimes pretty plentiful, and form rivulets that bring down gold from the mountains, where there are gold and ſilver mines, but they are not worked for want of labourers. The copper mines lie eight miles north-eaſt from the town, from which they ſupply the coaſt of Chili and Peru with utenſils for the kitchen. The inhabitants furniſh St. Jago with wine and oil, and likewiſe export hides, tallow, and dried fleſh, but not much. Sometimes French ſhips reſort here for freſh proviſions, wine, and brandy. They have plenty of fiſh in the bay. Long. 75. 46. W. Lat. 31. 3. S.

CORAM (Captain Thomas) a gentleman remarkably diſtinguiſhed by his humanity, was born about the year 1668, and ſpent the early part of his life in the ſtation of maſter of a veſſel trading to our colonies. Afterwards reſiding in the eaſtern part of the metropolis, among ſeafaring people, where buſineſs often obliged him to come early into the city and return late, he frequently ſaw young children expoſed in the ſtreets, through the indigence or cruelty of their parents. This excited his compaſſion, and induced him to project the foundation of an hoſpital for foundlings. In this humane deſign he laboured with indefatigable diligence for ſeventeen years, and by his application procured a number of the nobility and gentry, whom he prevailed upon to patronize and carry the ſcheme into execution, and at length obtained the royal charter for it. He was alſo highly inſtrumental in promoting the trade of America, by procuring a bounty upon naval ſtores imported from our colonies. He was likewiſe eminently concerned in ſetting on foot the colonies of Georgia and Nova Scotia. His laſt charitable deſign, in which he lived to make ſome progreſs, was a ſcheme for uniting the North American Indians more cloſely to the Britiſh intereſt, by an eſtabliſhment for the education of Indian girls. In ſhort, a great part of his life was ſpent in ſerving the public with ſurprizing zeal and ſpirit, and with an entire diſregard to his private intereſt. Towards the cloſe of his life he was ſupported by the voluntary ſubſcription of ſome public-ſpirited perſons, at the head of whom was the benevolent Frederick, late prince of Wales. He died on the 29th of March 1751, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was interred, by his own deſire, in the chapel of the Foundling hoſpital.

CORAS (John de) in Latin *Coraſius*, one of the moſt learned civilians in the ſixteenth century, was born at Realmont in 1513, and taught the civil law at Angers, Orleans, Paris, Padua, Ferrara, and Toulouſe, with univerſal applauſe. He was at length counſellor in the parliament of Toulouſe, and chancellor of Navarre; but having embraced Calviniſm, was driven from Toulouſe in 1562, and was with great difficulty reſtored to his poſt in that city by the protection of his friend the chancellor of the hoſpital; but this was of no advantage to him, for he was maſſacred in 1572, after the news was received of the dreadful maſſacre on St. Bartholemew's day. He wrote ſeveral excellent works in Latin and French, the principal of which are printed in two volumes folio.

CORBACK, a town of Germany in Heſſe, and the principality of Waldeck. It is ten miles north-weſt of Waldeck, and twenty-eight weſt of Caſſel. Long. 8. 36. W. Lat. 51. 29. N.

CORBEIL, a town of France, ſeated on the river Seine, in the iſle of France. It is eight miles from Melun, and eighteen from Paris. Long. 2. 21. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

CORBET (Richard) biſhop of Norwich, and an eminent poet, was born at Ewell in Surry, toward the latter end of the ſixteenth century, and educated at Oxford, where he was eſteemed one of the moſt celebrated wits of the univerſity. Entering into holy orders, he became a popular preacher, and was made chaplain to king James I. when after ſeveral preferments in the church, he was, in 1629, made biſhop of Oxford, and, in 1632, was tranſlated to the ſee of Norwich. He was very hoſpitable, and always a generous encourager of public deſigns. This learned and ingenious prelate died in the year 1635. There have been ſeveral editions of his poems publiſhed under the title of *Poemata Stromata*.

CORBEY, a town of Picardy in France, with a famous abbey of Benedictine monks. It is ſeated on the river Somme, ten miles eaſt of Amiens, and ſeventy-five north of Paris. Long. 2. 35. E. Lat. 49. 55. N.

CORBINELLI (James) a perſon of great integrity and learning, and the friend and patron of learned men, was born at Florence, of an illuſtrious family. He retired into France in the reign of Catharine de Medicis; and that queen, to whom he had the honour to be related, placed him with her ſon the duke of Anjou, as a man well ſkilled in polite literature, and capable of giving him good advice. He flouriſhed about the middle of the ſixteenth century.

CORBUEIL (Francis) a French poet in the fifteenth century, more known by the name of Villon, was born at Auvers near Paris. He was a great wit, and had a poetic genius; but ſome knaviſh exploits occaſioned his being condemned to be hanged; however the parliament of Paris changed his ſentence into baniſhment. Rabelais ſays that he then retired to the court of Edward V. king of England, and became the favourite of that prince. The beſt edition of his works is that of Paris, in 1723, duodecimo. His poetry may be characterized by a ſtyle natural, ſimple, and ſportful; and he was the firſt who drew the French poetry out of that confuſed chaos in which it had been left by their ancient poets.

CORBULO (Domitius) a famous Roman general under Claudius and Nero, put a ſtop to the ravages of the Cauſſes, and obliged the inhabitants of Friezland to confine themſelves within their own country. He was ſo rigorous an obſerver of military diſcipline, that he condemned two ſoldiers to ſuffer death for working in their entrenchments without their arms. In the year 59, under the reign of Nero, he ſubdued Armenia; he was at length governor of Syria, and in 66 obliged the Parthians to ſue for a peace. Nero, alarmed at the power of this great man, gave orders for his being put to death when he was at the port of Cenchrea; and Corbulo being acquainted with this order, fell upon his own ſword in the year 66.

CORCEONE (Robert de) cardinal, with the title of St. Stephen on Mount Celius, was born in England, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the latter end of the twelfth, and beginning of the thirteenth centuries, by his zeal for the cruſades, and his invading the rights of the Gallican church. Among the books which he wrote, there is one upon the queſtion, Whether Origen be in Heaven?

CORDEMOI (Gerald de) a learned philoſopher and hiſtorian, born at Paris, made himſelf known to Mr. Boſſuet, who placed him about the dauphin in the quality of reader. He inſtructed that young prince with great aſſiduity, and in 1675 was received into the French academy. He wrote a General Hiſtory of France, during the firſt Races of the French Kings, in two volumes. Six Diſcourſes on the Diſtinctions between Body and Soul, which were printed together in 1702, in quarto; and died on the eighth of October 1684. Mr. Cordemoi followed the principles of Deſcartes.

CORDIER (Mathurin) in Latin *Corderius*, was an excellent teacher of the Latin tongue, and ſpent his lifetime in inſtructing children at Paris, Nevers, Bourdeaux, Geneva, Neufchatel, Lauzane, and laſtly again at Geneva, where he died September 8, 1564, at the age of eighty-five. Calvin was one of his ſcholars. He wrote ſeveral ſchool-books, among which is a French Tranſlation and Conſtruction of the Latin Diſtichs, aſcribed to Cato, which has had above one hundred editions.

CORDOUA, an ancient and large city of Andaluſia in Spain, and one of the moſt conſiderable places in it next to Seville. It was well known in the time of the Romans by the name of Corduba. Its ſituation is very agreeable on the north bank of the river Guadalquiver, which there runs under a magnificent ſtone bridge. On the north ſide there are high mountains that are a part of the Sierra Morena, and extend to the ſuburbs of the town; and to the ſouth beyond the river there is a large extenſive plain. The city is built in the form of an oblong ſquare, and is of a great extent, but it is not peopled in proportion, there being gardens and vineyards that take up a great deal of room within the walls; but its ſuburbs are ſo large and handſome, that they might be taken for a town, particularly that towards the eaſt. It is embelliſhed with a great number of palaces, churches, and religious houſes. The cathedral church, which is the fineſt, was built by Abderhamen, king of the Moors, in the eighth century. It is ſix hundred feet long, and two hundred and fifty broad. It has twenty-four large gates, adorned with ſculptures and workmanſhip in ſteel, and the roof is ſupported by three hundred and ſixty-five pillars of alabaſter, jaſper, and black marble, a foot and a half in diameter. The new chapel is as large as a church, and is quite covered with marble, as well as embelliſhed with rich gilding. Near this is one more ſmall, gilt in the ſame manner, in which is the ſtatue of St. Lewis, king of France, on horſeback. The whole vault is richly gilt, and the great number of pillars, which ſeparate the chapels, produce a very ſurpriſing effect at the firſt entrance. In one place there are five porticos, which lead to a garden planted with lofty orange trees, which form fine walks. This ſtructure was a Mahommedan moſque, for which reaſon it is ſtill called the meſquita. It was turned into a church when this city was taken from the Moors, in the year 1236, after they had been in poſſeſſion of it five hundred and twenty years.

Cordoua is the ſee of an archbiſhop, whoſe palace is grand, and hath a handſome garden, with a fine orange grove. The houſe of the inquiſition ſtands by the river ſide, and there are ſeveral convents up and down the city, the fineſt of which is that of St. Auguſtine. The royal palace is ſeated at the weſtern extremity of the city, and is incloſed with a wall of great extent, which parts it from the city. There are very handſome ſtables, in which there are generally kept two hundred horſes. The plaça mayor, or royal ſquare, is ſurrounded with beautiful houſes with piazzas. A great many magnificent buildings were thrown down by an earthquake, in 1589. This city is inhabited by many people of quality, and there are a pretty many coaches. The river which here begins to be navigable is a great help to their trade.

The parts about the city are very pleaſant, and the ſoil fruitful; but the mountains are ſteep, and have but little ſoil, part of them being nothing but bare rocks; and yet we find among them gardens, vineyards, and groves of fruit trees, ſuch as the orange, fig, citron, and olive trees. Between them are charming vallies, watered by a great number of ſprings, which render them very fruitful. It is ſeventy miles north-eaſt of Seville; eighty-five north of Malaga, and one hundred and ſeventy-four ſouth-by-weſt of Madrid. Long. 4. 13. W. Lat. 37. 42. N.

CORDOUA (NEW) a town of South America, in Tucuman, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in marſhy, but fruitful land, and has ſeveral convents. The ſalt pits which are near the town yield ſuch a quantity of ſalt, as to be very advantageous to the inhabitants. It is one hundred and ſeventy-five miles from St. Jago. Long. 62. 5. W. Lat. 32. 10. S.

CORDOUA (GONSALVE FERNANDEZ DE) ſurnamed the Great Captain, duke of Ternovo, prince of Venoſa, and grand conſtable of the kingdom of Naples, was the ſon of Peter Fernandez de Cordoua, who was of an illuſtrious houſe in Spain. He made himſelf maſter of Naples, for Ferdinand V. king of Aragon, and gained many victories over the French. He died at Granada, on the 2d of December, 1512, aged ſeventy-two.

CORDUS (VALERIUS) a learned botaniſt, was the ſon of Ericius Cordus, a phyſician and poet of Germany. He was educated with care, and having learnt the languages, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of botany; in the proſecution of which he examined the mountains of Germany, and travelled into Italy: but being wounded in the leg by the kick of a horſe, died at Rome, on the 25th of September, 1544. He wrote Remarks on Dioſcorides, and other works.

COREA a peninſula of Aſia, lying between China and Japan. It is called by the Chineſe Kaalin, and by the Mantcheou Tartars, Solho. It is bounded on the north by the ancient country of the Eaſtern or Mantcheou Tartars, on the north-weſt by a province of China called Leaotong, and on all other parts by the ſea. Its length from north to ſouth is about five hundred and forty miles, and its mean breadth from eaſt to weſt two hundred. The land is cultivated much in the ſame manner as in China, and produces the uſual neceſſaries of life, as rice, wheat, millet, and other grain. It is partly mountainous, and partly plain, and is very well watered with fine rivers. There are ſeveral conſiderable mountains, of which Changpe is the higheſt.

The houſes of the Coreans are only one ſtory high; in the country they are made of earth, but thoſe in the cities are of brick. The walls of the towers are built in the Chineſe manner, with ſquare towers, battlements, and arched gates. The wall built on the north ſide for a defence againſt the Tartars, is not to be compared to the Chineſe wall; and at preſent it lies in ruins. The capital of this kingdom is called King ki Tao, of which we know little or nothing beſides the name. The language of this people is peculiar to themſelves, and their religion the ſame as that of the Chineſe, but they are no bigots, for they will not let the bonzes build their pagods within the walls of the towns, and the bonzes themſelves live but very poorly. The miſſionaries have not yet attempted to introduce the Chriſtian religion, and now perhaps never will, ſince they are all baniſhed from China.

The form of government in Corea is like that of China, it being divided into eight provinces, each of which has its particular juriſdiction. The root called ginſeng is here in plenty, which, with ſable ſkins, brings them in a great deal of money. Their cotton paper is likewiſe in great requeſt for making blinds for windows, even in China, where they have ſuch various ſorts. This kingdom muſt be very ancient, as one of the Chineſe royal family was raiſed to this throne near three thouſand years ago, ſince which this country has always had ſome dependence on China, and is now tributary to it.

The Coreans are generally well made, and of a mild tractable diſpoſition. They underſtand the Chineſe language, delight in learning, and are given to muſic and dancing. The northern inhabitants are naturally warlike, and good ſoldiers. Their moſt common dreſs is fur caps and brocaded gowns; the women have petticoats bordered with lace or edging, and perſons of quality generally wear purple ſilk. The men of learning are diſtinguiſhed by wearing two feathers in their caps, and are great practitioners in muſic. In public aſſemblies the principal perſons wear brocaded robes, adorned with gold and ſilver. The women, who are willing to oblige any of the male ſex, are very numerous; and their marriages, if they can be called ſo where no ceremonies are uſed, are brought about by courtſhip, and the mutual conſent of the parties, not by bargain and ſale, and without ſeeing each other, as in moſt of the Eaſtern countries. However, thoſe of the blood royal, and perſons of rank, never deſcend below their own dignity. They never bury their dead till three years after their deceaſe, and they wear mourning for their parents all that time; but for their brothers, only three months. At their interment they place their cloaths, chariots and horſes, if they had any, or any thing they were fond of in their life time, near the tomb, and leave them to be carried off by thoſe that can get them. They are naturally ſuperſtitious, and are averſe to the killing of animals, being obſervers of the precepts of Fo.

They have ſilk worms, but no great quantity, becauſe linen and cotton cloth are moſt in uſe; but the poor are forced to wear hempen cloth, and the ſkins of beaſts. The ſalaries of the mandarins are paid only in rice, and they claim no property in the land, but every one occupies as much as is ſufficient to maintain his family. The arms of the ſoldiers are croſs-bows, and very long ſabres, which are very plain, and without ornament. Their puniſhments are very mild; however, thoſe who abuſe their parents are puniſhed capitally by beheading. For other conſiderable crimes they are whipt, or baniſhed into the adjacent iſlands.

The trade of Corea conſiſts in cotton and other paper, pencils made with the hair of a wolf's tail, ginſeng, gold, ſilver, iron, yellow varniſh, which, when laid on, looks like gold; fowls with tails a yard long; little horſes or ponies, about three feet high; ſable ſkins, caſtor, and rock ſalt. This is the moſt we can ſay with any certainty concerning this country, for though there is an account given by Dutchmen who were ſhipwrecked here, yet the whole has ſo much the air of a fable, that there is no depending on any thing they ſay.

CORELLI, a celebrated Italian muſician, whoſe compoſitions are juſtly admired. He was ſo charmed with the character and abilities of our famous Harry Purcel, that he is ſaid to have declared, that he was the only thing worth ſeeing in England. Accordingly he reſolved on a journey hither to viſit him; but ſome ſay he died on the road; while others maintain that he ended his days at Rome, about the year 1733.

CORFE CASTLE, a borough town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It takes its name from a ſtrong caſtle, belonging to the crown, that ſtood there, but is now ruined.

ruined. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament. It has two fairs, May 12, and October 19, for hogs and toys. It is twenty-one miles eaſt of Dorcheſter, and one hundred and twenty-one weſt of London. Long. 2. 8. W. Lat. 50. 33. N.

CORFU, an iſland in the Ionian ſea, at the mouth of the gulph of Venice, formerly called Corcyra and Phæacia, famous for the gardens of Alcinous. It is the bulwark of Chriſtendom againſt the Turks, it being well fortified, and having fifty caſtles, and fifty thouſand inhabitants. The ſoil is fruitful, and produces a great deal of wine, olives, and ſeveral other fruits, particularly figs, which are exceeding good. The principal city is Corfu, beſides which there is Caſſopo, which has been remarkable for the temple of Jupiter Caſſius. There is now a little church with the picture of the Virgin Mary, which they pretend is a great worker of miracles. The Palæopoli, the ancient metropolis of this iſland, was built on a cape, to the ſouth of the city, from which it is ſeparated by a little bay. The ruins yet remaining ſhow that it has been a great city. But the place on which it ſtood is now overgrown with olive-trees, only there is here and there an old church ſtill remaining. Three or four miles to the weſt there is a plain, watered with ſeveral brooks, which renders it very fertile. The gardens abovementioned are ſuppoſed to have been on this ſpot. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and the Venetians ſend them a governor and magiſtrates, which are changed every two years. The Turks have often attempted to take it, but hitherto without ſucceſs.

CORFU, a city of the iſland of Corfu, belonging to the Venetians, about twelve miles from the city of Butrinto, in Epirus. It is a large place, and is well fortified with walls to the ſouth, where there are two fortreſſes, one to the eaſt, and the other to the weſt. There are no fortifications on the ſide of the haven, nor are they neceſſary. Here the Venetian general of the Levant reſides, under whom are the proveditors of Zante, Cephalonia, &c. To the weſt there is a great ſquare, called the Eſplanade, where a large ſtreet begins, which runs along the weſt ſide of the city. On the right hand of this ſtreet is the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Spiridion, whoſe body they pretend to have, and which performs great miracles, if you will believe the prieſts. The biſhop is not of the Greek, but the Roman church; but the Greeks have a protopapa or prieſt of their own. The church is enriched with ſilver lamps, and one of gold, given by a gentleman of the city. The inhabitants of Corfu are very revengeful, never forgiving an injury, which cauſes the quarrels between families to be hereditary. There is always a garriſon here of four thouſand men. The Turks attempted to take it in 1716, but they were forced to raiſe the ſiege with the loſs of eighteen thouſand men. Long. 19. 48. E. Lat. 39. 50. N.

CORIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and province of Eſtramadura, towards the confines of Portugal, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the little river Alagon, in a very fertile plain. There is nothing remarkable but the cathedral church, except at a little diſtance a river without a bridge, and a bridge without a river. This was cauſed by an earthquake, which turned the channel of the river another way. It is twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Placentia, twenty-five north-eaſt of Alcantara, and one hundred and twenty ſouth-weſt of Madrid. Long. 6. 46. W. Lat. 39. 59. N.

CORICIUS (JOHN) gained great reputation by his generoſity to men of letters. He made them meet often in his garden, and gave all the poets whom Leo the Tenth's liberality had invited to Rome, an opportunity to ſhew their wit, by eſtabliſhing poetical games, which were celebrated every year on St. Anne's day. But on the taking of the city of Rome in 1527, he fell into the hands of the ſoldiers, after which he was reduced to great want, and at laſt died at Verona, overwhelmed with grief.

CORINNA, a Grecian lady, celebrated for her beauty and poetic talents, was, according to the common opinion, born at Theſpi, a city of Bœotia. Her verſes were ſo eſteemed by the Greeks, that they gave her the name of the Lyric Muſe. She lived in the time of Pindar, about four hundred and ſeventy-four years before the Chriſtian æra, and was the diſciple of Myrtis, another Grecian lady.

CORINNUS, a Greek poet, who, according to Suidas, was more ancient than Homer. He is ſaid to have been the diſciple of Palamedes, and to have written in verſe, the Hiſtory of the Siege of Troy, and the War of Dardanus. It is alſo added that he uſed in his poems the Doric letters, invented by Palamedes; and that Homer made great advantage of his verſes; but the whole is fabulous.

CORINTH, a city of Turky, in Europe, in the Morea, ſeated on an Iſthmus, between the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia. It was formerly one of the moſt important cities of Greece, not only on account of its antiquity, for it was founded many years before the city of Rome; but from its ſituation on the paſſage between Greece and the Morea; from the city of Acro-Corinthus, which is built on a rock almoſt inacceſſible; from its havens on the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia; from its magnificent temple dedicated to Venus; from its riches and its architects, ſculptors, and painters. It was at firſt governed by kings, but was afterwards a republic, when it was entirely ruined by a Roman conſul, in the year of Rome 607. It was rebuilt by Julius Cæſar, and after Chriſtianity was planted there, became an archiepiſcopal ſee. But it was ruined a ſecond time by the Goths, and is now ſo much reduced, that it does not contain above one thouſand five hundred ſouls. However, the houſes have fine gardens, wherein citron and orange trees are planted. Where the houſes ſtand cloſeſt together there is a bazar, which is but an indifferent place. The avenue to the Acro-Corinthus, as the citadel was formerly called, is very ſteep, and the paſſage narrow, with an entrance through two gates. It contains three moſques, with their minarets, and five or ſix little Greek churches, whereof that of St. Nicholas is the metropolitan. From the top of the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia there is a very fine proſpect of mount Helicon, Parnaſſus, the fields of Sycion, Athens, and the iſlands of Coluri, Egina, and St. George. This is a place of refuge for the Turks, when they are perſecuted by pirates. The walls which follow the windings of the rock are about three miles in circumference. Towards the top of the eminence is a very fine ſpring, formerly called Pyrene, where Bellerophon took the Muſes' horſe Pegaſus, while he was drinking.

The town is to the north and north-weſt of this mountain, and contains two moſques and a Greek church, where the metropolitan of Corinth reſides. The inhabitants have little devotion and leſs learning; for there is ſcarce one of them who underſtands enough ancient Greek to read the New Teſtament; and they have ſo little regard for the Chriſtian religion, that any trifling diſguſt will make them turn Mohommedans, not excepting the papas or prieſts themſelves. The country is full of villages, and produces wheat, barley, olives, excellent oil, wool, cattle, and wine. It was taken from the Venetians by Mahomet II. but they retook it in 1687. However, in 1715, the Turks got it into their hands again, and have kept it ever ſince. It is forty miles weſt of Athens, ten miles ſouth of Stiva or Thebes, and ſixty-ſix north-by-eaſt of Miſitra, which ſtands near the ruins of ancient Lacedæmon. Long. 23. 10. E. Lat. 38. 14. N.

The iſthmus of Corinth is a rock of land which joins the Morea to Greece: it is about ſix miles over from the gulph of Lepanto to that of Engia. Several attempts were made by Julius Cæſar, Caligula, and Nero, to cut through it to make an iſland of the Morea, but without ſucceſs. Afterwards a wall was built a-croſs it, which was thrown down by Amurath II. and repaired by the Venetians, but Mahomet II. demoliſhed it a ſecond time.

CORIO, (BERNARDINE) an hiſtorian of the fifteen century; was born of an illuſtrious family at Milan, in the year 1460. He was ſecretary of ſtate to that duchy; and the duke Lewis Sforza, appointed him to write the hiſtory of Milan. He died in 1500. The beſt edition of his hiſtory of Milan is that of 1503, in folio. It is printed in Italian, and is very ſcarce.

CORIOLANUS, (CAIUS MARCIUS) a celebrated Roman general, who performed very ſignal ſervices for his country. He took Corioli, a town of the Volſci, in the four hundred and ninety-third year before the birth of Chriſt, on which he obtained the name of Coriolanus. It is ſaid that he would receive no other reward, but only a horſe, and the permiſſion of giving liberty to a captain, who had been his landlord when he was in his country. Some time after he was charged with exciting ſeditions, and was baniſhed by the tribune Decius. He then went over to the Volſci, headed their army, and came and encamped four miles from Rome. The Romans ſeveral times ſent ambaſſadors to deſire a peace, and to conjure him not to ruin the republic; but he remained inflexible, and was not to be prevailed upon by all their intreaties: but at laſt he ſuffered himſelf to be moved by the entreaties of Volumna his mother, and his wife Peturia, who came, followed by all the Roman ladies in tears. He then marched back, and was ſoon after murdered by the Volſci, about the four hundred and ninetieth year before the Chriſtian æra; the Roman ladies went into mourning, and a temple was built on the place where his blood was ſpilt.

CORK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, and the largeſt in that kingdom. It is bounded by Waterford on the eaſt, by Kerry on the weſt, where it is alſo waſhed by the ſea, by Limerick on the north, and by the ocean on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt. It is eighty-five miles in length, and fifty in breadth; but it is of a very irregular form. The country is partly woody, partly fenny, and partly mountainous; yet it has ſome good towns, and

abounds

abounds in fine rivers and harbours. It gives the title of earl to the noble family of Boyle. The lower part of the county is watered by the river Saveren, and the upper by Broadwater or Blackwater. A copper mine has lately been diſcovered near Cork, which is likely to turn to great account. It ſends twenty-ſix members to parliament, two for the county, and the reſt for the towns. The principal towns are Cork, Kinſale, Youghall, and Bandon-bridge.

CORK, the capital city of the county of Cork, in the province of Munſter, in Ireland, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a large populous and wealthy town, of an oval form, enclоſed with walls, and by a channel of the river Lee, which alſo croſſes it. A great many Engliſh proteſtants have ſettled here, who have been very induſtrious, and have made ſuch great improvements, that it is the richeſt city in Ireland except Dublin. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, and is, with its liberties, about three miles round. It ſtands about fifteen miles up the river, at the mouth of which there is a harbour, two miles broad. It has two gates, the north and the ſouth. The cathedral and the red abbey are on the ſouth-ſide of the town, and St. Francis' abbey and Shandon church on the north ſide; and near the river there is a cuſtom-houſe, and a ſtore-houſe. It is the chief port in the kingdom for buſineſs, and there are great quantities of beef, butter, and tallow ſhipped off here for divers parts; for a great number of veſſels bound to our plantations come here to be victualled. It made a brave defence againſt the rebels in 1641, and in 1691, it was taken by the duke of Marlborough for king William, when the duke of Grafton was killed before it. Great ſhips ride ſix miles below the city, but ſmall veſſels come up to the quay. It is forty-ſix miles ſouth of Limerick, and one hundred and twenty four ſouth-weſt of Dublin. Long. 8. 35. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

CORMANDEL, or COROMANDEL, (the coaſt of) is part of the eaſtern coaſt of the peninſula of India on this ſide the Ganges, being about three hundred miles in length, and two hundred and forty in breadth, having Golconda on north, Viſiapour on the weſt, Madura on the ſouth, and the ſea on the eaſt. However, ſome extend it as far ſouth as Cape-Comorin, and then it will be five hundred and forty miles long, and therefore I ſhall juſt mention the towns along this tract, referring to a more particular deſcription in their proper places. The firſt town we meet with, proceeding from north to ſouth, is Pettipoly, which has a good harbour, where the Engliſh and Dutch had factories, but it is now forſaken: however, the printed and dyed ſtuffs of this place are highly valued. Carrera lies upon a large river, and is noted for a plant uſed in dying. Paliacate is at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, and is the chief factory of the Dutch. Fort St. George or Madraſs, belongs to the Engliſh. St. Thomas was ſo called by the Portugueſe, and was a conſiderable place, but is now reduced, there being no European factory there. It is inhabited by weavers and dyers. Coblon is the place where the Oſtend company intended to ſettle. Conymere was an Engliſh factory, till they purchaſed Fort St. David's. Pondicherry was the principal factory of the French. Gingi is a fortified inland town, and very large. Cindambaran is remarkable for its ſtately pagods. Fort St. David's is a factory of the Engliſh, called by the Indians Tegapatan. Porto Novo, the Dutch have or had a factory here. Tranquebar, a ſettlement of the Danes. Negapatan, belonging to the Dutch. Tanjaor, an inland town, and the capital of a principality. Madura has magnificent pagods, with gilt turrets. Tichera Pali has a pagod ſurrounded with ſeven walls, which the pagans have in the higheſt veneration. Tutacorin, a Dutch factory. Manapaar, another Dutch factory. Penapatan, a conſiderable town. Atoor and Ariepati are the chief towns of a kingdom called Morava, whoſe chief trade is in fiſh.

The religion of this country is pagan, with ſome Mahometans in the north, and Portugueſe converts to Chriſtianity in many places. The pagan men and women in general go naked, the peaſants and fiſhermen having hardly any covering. But the richer ſort are ſwaddled with a piece of ſtuff about their middles and heads. The women wear flowered ſilk or cotton aprons, with necklaces and bracelets, as alſo rings in their noſes and ears. All their upper parts are otherwiſe naked, nor have they any covering for their head, feet or legs. Their houſes are little low huts, but the pagods and temples are magnificent, and their idols monſtrous. The cuſtom of the womens burning themſelves with their huſband is prevalent in thoſe parts, at leaſt when they are under a government that will allow it. Their looms for weaving ſilks, cottons, and muſlins, are very curious; and ſome think they have the fineſt manufactures of this kind in all India. This country was conquered by, and is ſubject to the great Mogul.

CORMERY, a town of France, in Touraine, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Indre, with a Benedictine abbey. It is eight miles from Tours. Long. 3. 18. W. Lat. 5. 30. N.

CORNARIUS, or HAGUENBOT, (JOHN) a celebrated German phyſician, born at Zwickow, in Saxony. His preceptor made him change his name of Haguenbot to that of Cornarius, under which he is moſt known. At twenty years of age he taught grammar, and explained the Greek and Latin poets and orators to his ſcholars, and at twenty-three was licentiate in medicine. He found fault with moſt of the remedies provided by the apothecaries; and obſerving, that the greateſt part of the phyſicians taught their pupils only what is to be found in Avicenna, Raſis, and the other Arabian phyſicians, he carefully ſought for the writings of the beſt phyſicians of Greece, and employed about fifteen years in tranſlating them into Latin, eſpecially the works of Hippocrates, Aëtius, Eginetes, and a part of thoſe of Galen; meanwhile he practiſed phyſic with reputation at Zwickow, Francfort, Marpurg, Nordhauſen, and Gena, where he died of an apoplexy, on the 16th of March, 1558, at fifty-eight years of age. He alſo wrote ſome medicinal treatiſes, and publiſhed editions of ſome poems of the ancients on medicine and botany, and tranſlated ſome of the works of the fathers, particularly thoſe of Baſil, and a part of thoſe of Epiphanius.

CORNARO, (LEWIS) a writer of the ſixteen century, of the illuſtrious houſe of Cornaro at Venice. He wrote a book on the advantages of ſobriety, which was tranſlated into Latin by Voſſius, and has ſince been tranſlated into Engliſh, French, &c. Cornaro practiſed ſo well the advice he gave in that work, that during a long life, he felt no diſorder, either of body or mind. He died at Padua in 1665, at above an hundred years of age.

Mark Cornaro, one of his anceſtors, was doge of Venice, and took the iſle of Candia. There have been ſeveral other doges of Venice of the ſame family; and a queen of Cyprus, named Catherine Cornaro, in the fifteenth century.

CORNARO, (HELENA LUCRETIA) a learned Venetian lady, was the daughter of Gio Baptiſta Cornaro, and very early made an extraordinary progreſs in the languages and the ſciences. After having ſtudied many years, ſhe took her degrees at Padua, and was, perhaps, the firſt lady that ever was made a doctor. She was likewiſe admitted of the univerſity of Rome, where they conferred upon her the title of the Humble, as ſhe had at Padua that of the Unalterable; titles which, it is ſaid, ſhe deſerved, ſince her learning was far from inſpiring her with vanity, nor was any thing capable of diſturbing that calmneſs of ſpirit with which ſhe applied to her ſtudies. She made a a vow of perpetual virginity, and ſpent her whole time between ſtudy and devotion, except when ſhe was obliged to receive viſits; for all the people of rank who paſſed through Venice, were more ſolicitous to ſee her, than any of the curioſities of that ſuperb city. At length her prodigious attachment to books, eſpecially thoſe written in Greek and Hebrew, impaired her conſtitution, and falling ill, ſhe died in the beginning of the year 1683. The news of her death no ſooner reached Rome, than the academicians called Inſecondi, who had formerly admitted her of their ſociety, not only made innumerable odes and epitaphs on that occaſion, but had a funeral ſolemnity to her honour, which was conducted with the greateſt pomp and magnificence; and a deſcription of it was afterwards publiſhed, and dedicated to the moſt ſerene republic of Venice. The whole city flocked together to ſee it, and one of the academicians made a funeral oration, in which he expatiated with all the pomp of Italian eloquence, on her great and valuable qualities.

CORNEILLE, (PETER) a celebrated French poet, born at Rouen, on the ſixth of June, 1606. An affair of gallantry occaſioned his writing his firſt piece, intitled, *Melite*, which had prodigious ſucceſs. Corneille, encouraged by the applauſe of the public, wrote the Cid, and the other tragedies that have immortalized his name. In his dramatic works he diſcovers a majeſty, a ſtrength and elevation of genius, ſcarce to be found in any other of the French poets, and, like our immortal Shakeſpeare, ſeems better acquainted with nature, than the rules of art. Corneille was received into the French academy in 1647, and died dean of that academy in 1684, aged ſeventy-eight. Beſides his dramatic pieces, he wrote a tranſlation, in French verſe, of the Imitation of Jeſus Chriſt, &c. The beſt edition of his works is that of 1682, in 4 vols 12mo.

CORNEILLE (THOMAS) brother of the former, was a member of the French Academy and of that of Inſcriptions. He diſcovered in his youth a great inclination to poetry, and at length publiſhed ſeveral dramatic pieces, in five volumes duodecimo, ſome of which were applauded by the public, and acted with ſucceſs. He alſo wrote, 1. A Tranſlation

of Ovid's Metamorphoſes, and of ſome of Ovid's Epiſtles. 2. Remarks on Vauglas. 3. A Dictionary of Arts, two volumes folio; and, 4. An univerſal, geographical, and hiſtorical Dictionary, in three volumes folio. Theſe works are well wrote.

CORNEILLE (MICHAEL) a celebrated painter, was born at Paris, in the year 1642, and was inſtructed by his father, who was himſelf a painter of great merit. Having gained a prize at the academy, young Corneille obtained a penſion from Lewis XIV. and was ſent to Rome, where that prince had founded a ſchool for young artiſts of genius. Having ſtudied there ſome time, he gave up his penſion, and applied to the antique with great care, and is ſaid to have equalled Carache in drawing; but in colouring he was deficient. Upon his return from Rome, he was choſen profeſſor in the academy of Paris, and was employed by the above prince in all the great works he was carrying on at Verſailles and Trianon, where are ſtill to be ſeen ſome noble efforts of his genius.

CORNELIA, an illuſtrious Roman lady, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, and the wife of the conſul Septimus Gracchus, ſeventy-ſeven years before the Chriſtian æra, was diſtinguiſhed by her learning and virtue. A lady ſhewing her jewels, and deſiring that ſhe, in her turn, would let her ſee her's, Cornelia preſented to her her children, ſaying, that ſhe conſidered them as her only treaſure, ſince ſhe had educated them with care, that they might be of ſervice to their country.

CORNELIA, the daughter of Cinna, and the wife of Julius Cæſar, by whom he had Julia, who was married to Pompey. Cæſar had ſuch an affection for her, that he himſelf made her funeral oration, and on her account recalled Cinna, her brother, from baniſhment, about the forty-ſixth year before the Chriſtian æra.

CORNELIA (MAXIMILLA) a chaſte and virtuous veſtal, whom Domitian cauſed to be interred alive, under the pretence of her having had a criminal commerce with Ceber, a Roman knight. The Romans admired the modeſty and intrepidity with which ſhe behaved at her death.

CORNELIUS (St.) biſhop of Rome, ſucceeded Fabian, on the 30th of April 251. He ſuffered under the perſecution which was revived under Gallus and Voluſius, and was baniſhed to a place called Centumcellæ, where he died on the 14th of December, 252. There are two of his letters ſtill extant among thoſe of St. Cyprian. He was ſucceeded by St. Lucius.

CORNELIUS NEPOS. See NEPOS.

CORNELIUS (CORNELIUS) of Haerlem, was the ſon of Peter Cornelius, a ſkilful painter. He was born in the year 1562, and, though he had never been in Italy, drew a great many very fine pieces, and bred up good diſciples. He joined with Charles Van Mander in erecting an academy of painting at Haerlem, about the year 1595.

CORNELLII (LUCAS) a painter who excelled both in oil and miniature, was the ſon and ſcholar of Cornelius Engelbert, but was reduced ſo low as to ſupport himſelf by being a cook at Leyden; but hearing of the encouragement given to painters by king Henry VIII. he came to England with his wife and ſeven or eight children, and was made his majeſty's painter. Some of his works are ſtill preſerved at Leyden, particularly the ſtory of the woman taken in adultery. His chief performances extant in England are at Penſhurſt.

CORNET, a caſtle in the iſle of Guernſey, belonging to the Engliſh, though by the coaſt of France. Long. 2. 40. W. Lat. 49. 40. N.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee, is ſeated on the river Marle, three miles from the ſea, twenty ſouth-weſt of Viterbo, and thirty-eight north-weſt of Rome. Long. 11. 43. E. Lat. 42. 15. N.

CORNUTUS, a Stoic philoſopher, was born in Africa, and was preceptor to the poet Perſeus; but was put to death, by Nero's order, about the year 54.

CORNWAL, the moſt weſterly county of England, is bounded by the ſea on the north, ſouth, and weſt, and on the eaſt by the river Tamar, which parts it from Devonſhire. This is a mountainous country, and yet ſome parts of it near the ſea are tolerably fertile, being enriched with a ſea-weed called ore-wood, and a fat kind of ſea ſand. The air in general is very healthy, being kept clear by the frequent winds; but the ſpring is more backward, and the air more temperate than in other parts in the ſame latitude; likewiſe the autumnal fruits are later, and the harveſt more backward: however, they have the advantage of milder winters, the ſnow never lying long on the ground. The worſt thing relating to the weather is the ſtormy winds, which ſometimes do a great deal of damage. The middle part of this county is not very well cultivated, except near the towns, the land being over run with heaths.

In the moors and waſte grounds, they find a ſtone called the moor-ſtone, which is of a whitiſh colour, containing many glittering particles, is very hard, and of great uſe in building, it being proof againſt all ſorts of weather. It is commonly employed for facing windows, doors, and chimnies. The pantuan ſtone is like a grey marble, and is dug out of the ſea-cliffs. They have likewiſe caracloufe, which is a ſtone as black as jet, and free-ſtone out of the inland quarries. They have three ſorts of ſlate for covering houſes; the blue, the ſage-leaf, and the grey. They make lime with a ſort of marble, and burn it with furze.

But the moſt remarkable production of this county, is the tin, which is either got near the ſurface of the earth, which they call ſtream works, or by digging of mines of a vaſt depth in the mountains. After it is brought above ground, in the ſtone or ore, they break it in pieces with hammers, and then carry it to the ſtamping-mill; from thence it is carried to the crazing, where it is bruiſed to a fine powder; when this is waſhed, it is ſent to the blowing-mill, where it is melted into pigs of three or four hundred weight. Laſtly, it is carried to the coining-houſe, where it is weighed, and tried whether it be ſoft or hard, after which it is ſtamped with the duchy ſtamp, and the price ſet. The towns that have the privilege of coining are Helſtone, Truro, Leſtwithiel, Leſkard, and Penzance. The times for ſtamping are Midſummer and Michaelmas. Thoſe that are not ready, and have it done at Michaelmas or Lady-day, muſt pay four-pence per hundred for the ſtamp.

Theſe mines have been diſcovered a great while ago, but how long is uncertain. They are mentioned in Diodorus Siculus, who lived in the time of Julius Cæſar; and ſome ſay the Phœnicians traded here for tin much earlier. However, they ſeem to have been neglected afterwards, or at leaſt not greatly improved till the time of Henry III. who having made his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, gave encouragement to the tinners, and received a conſiderable revenue from them. After this, ſeveral regulations were made for conducting the tin mines, which were confirmed and enlarged by Edward III. He divided the body of tinners into four parts, denominated from the place where the tin is wrought, viz. Foymore, Blackmore, Tiwarnell, and Penrith. Beſides, he placed a general warden or overſeer over all the reſt, who was to be ſupreme judge both in law and equity, from whom there is no appeal but to the king and council. He has power to appoint a ſub-warden over every company, who ſhall determine all controverſies between the tinners themſelves or foreigners, in matters relating to their trade and dealings; but from theſe there lies an appeal to the lord warden, before it can be moved to the king. Theſe are called ſtannary courts and ſtannary judgments. The cauſe is tried by a jury of ſix tinners, according to whoſe verdict, the warden, or his deputy, pronounces judgment; but in matters of great importance; the lord warden, or his deputy, generally impannels a jury of twenty-four principal tinners, ſix out of every quarter, returned by the mayors of the four ſtannary towns, and their verdict binds the whole body. The goal for offenders in theſe cauſes is kept at Leſtwithiel, and the office is annexed to the comptrollerſhip.

The ore called mundick was thought by the tinners to be a ſort of earth, from which tin was generated. As it contained tin, this was ſeparated from it with great care, by evaporating the other part, which went off in a loathſome ſtinking ſmoke; but this was a bad practice; for upon trial it yields good copper, which makes a conſiderable return. This mundick contains poiſonous, perhaps arſenical, qualities; for its ſteam ſometimes ſuffocates the miners; and yet the water which runs from the mundick ore is an excellent remedy for wounds; but the water that has waſhed the ore after it is burnt, cauſes a ſore to feſter, and kills the fiſh in any river it falls into.

The inhabitants of this county are robuſt, ſtout, and delight in manly exerciſes, ſuch as wreſtling, hurling, &c. which enable them to carry great burdens. Many people live to a great age here, ſome having attained one hundred and thirty years. The language in general is Engliſh, except two or three pariſhes at the Land's End. The animals are the ſame as in other parts of England, only their ſheep have no horns. Their cows and oxen are ſmall, but their fleſh is ſweet. Their horſes are low, but good travellers in this rough hilly country; however, they breed mules, becauſe they will live on hard fare and carry great burdens. They have many otters, badgers, martens, and foxes, which ſerve as game for gentlemen.

The rivers have variety of fiſh, as trout, peal, ſoals, flukes, plaice, bret, whitings, ſmelts, and many others; but the moſt advantageous fiſh that come upon the coaſt are the pilchards, which appear in vaſt ſhoals, from July to November, and are caught in incredible quantities. The country people attend this fiſhing with horſes and panniers, and carry them away for ſale as well as their own uſe. The merchants make a great trade of them by ſending them

away to foreign markets, after they are ſalted, and packed up. They have multitudes of ſea-fowl, as gulls, ſanderlings, ſea-pies, puffins, curlews, ducks, mallards, teals, wild geeſe, barnacle geeſe, choughs, herons, cranes, and many others. The waters of this country, though full of mines, are ſweet and wholeſome, and very rarely tinged with any mineral taſte. However, they have a ſpring near Penzance, called Madden's Well, which is uſeful in various diſtempers.

In this county, the ancient Britons kept their ground againſt many invaders, much in the ſame manner as Wales, and were a long time governed by their own princes, called earls of Cornwall, till Egbert, the firſt monarch of England, conquered it in 809. It was annexed to the crown, in 1337, by Edward III. who made his ſon, Edward the Black Prince, duke of Cornwall, who was the firſt that was created in England. Ever ſince, the king's eldeſt ſon, is duke of Cornwall without creation. It is computed to be eighty miles long, fifty broad where broadeſt, and two hundred in circumference. It contains twenty-five market-towns, one hundred and ſixty-one pariſhes, and twenty-five thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-four houſes, and ſends forty-four members to parliament. The principal towns are Bodmin, Launceſton, and Falmouth.

CORON, a town of Belvidera, in the Morea, part of Turky in Europe, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſtrong by ſituation, for on two ſides it has the gulph of Coron, and on that towards the land there is a craggy mountain; beſides, it is ſurrounded by good walls, flanked with large ſolid towers. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in 1685; but ſince that time, the Turks have retaken it. It is ſeated on a ſmall peninſula, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Modon, and thirty-eight ſouth weſt of Miſitra. Long. 22. 15. E. Lat. 36. 36. N.

CORONEL (ALPHONSUS) a great lord of Spain, who ſuſpecting Don Pedro the Cruel, king of Caſtile, formed a party againſt him in Andaluſia, raiſed troops, fortified ſome places, and ſhut himſelf up, in the city of Aguilar. Don Pedro, after having taken ſome other towns, beſieged him in that city, where Coronel defended himſelf very vigorouſly during four months; but at laſt the city was carried by ſtorm, in February, 1353. Coronel was hearing maſs when he was told that the enemies were in the city, notwithſtanding which he continued his devotions till maſs was ended, and then ſhut himſelf up in a tower, where being taken, he was condemned to death for high treaſon.

CORONELLI (VINCENT) a famous geographer, born at Venice. His ſkill in the mathematics having brought him to the knowledge of the count d'Eſtrees, his eminence employed him in making globes for Lewis XIV. With this view Coronelli ſpent ſome time at Paris, and left a great number of globes there, which are eſteemed. In 1685, he was made coſmographer to the republic of Venice, and four years after, public profeſſor of geography. He founded an academy of coſmography at Venice, and died in that city, in December, 1718. He publiſhed above four hundred geographical charts, an Abridgment of Coſmography, ſeveral books on geography, and other works.

CORONIS, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Phlegyas, was beloved by Apollo, who being informed by a crow, that ſhe favoured a young man of Theſſaly, was ſo exaſperated at her infidelity, that he ſhot her with an arrow; but repenting of what he had done, he delivered her of the child with which ſhe was pregnant, and afterwards changed the feathers of the malicious tale-bearer from white to black.

CORONIS, in fabulous hiſtory, daughter to Coroneus, king of Phocis. This lady ſhunning the importunities of Neptune, and flying to Minerva for ſhelter, that goddeſs transformed her into a daw; but Coronis afterwards rendering herſelf unworthy of her protection by her indiſcreet tattling, ſhe baniſhed her from her preſence.

CORRADINI DE SEZZA (PETER MARCELINUS) a learned civilian and cardinal, born at Sezza, on the 3d of June, 1658, acquired the eſteem and confidence of Clement XI. and died at Rome, on the 8th of February, 1743, aged eighty-three. He was the author of a learned and curious work, entitled *Veras Latium profanum & ſacrum*, two volumes, folio; and a Hiſtory of Sezza, in quarto.

CORRADO (SEBASTIAN) an Italian grammarian in the ſixteenth century, was born at Caſtello d'Arcetto, between Reggio and Modena. He ſtudied under Baptiſt Egnatius, and afterward taught the Greek and Latin tongues at Reggio, where he formed an academy of polite literature, and at length removed to Bologna, in order to be profeſſor of thoſe languages. He wrote ſeveral works, the moſt eſteemed of which are, *Queſtura in qua Ciceronis Vita refertur*, which is an excellent performance, and *De Linguâ Latinâ*. He died on the 18th of Auguſt, 1556.

CORREA DE SA (SALVADOR) a celebrated captain, born at Cadiz, in 1594, of an illuſtrious Portugueſe family. He was governor of Rio Janeiro; he enlarged and embelliſhed the city of St. Sebaſtian, built by his father; founded the city of Pernagua in Braſil, and died at Liſbon in 1680, aged eighty-ſix, after his having diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour in many ſieges and battles.

CORREGGIO, a town of Italy, capital of a province of the ſame name, in the Modeneſe, with a ſtrong caſtle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706. It is nine miles north-eaſt of Reggio, and ten north-weſt of Modena. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

CORREGGIO (ANTONIO DA) a celebrated Italian painter, born at Correggio, from which city he took his name, obtained the admiration of the inhabitants of Parma and Lombardy. His pictures of virgins, ſaints, and infants, are particularly eſteemed, for his performances have a ſoftneſs, and ſuch remarkable graces, as charm all true judges of painting. Raphael's fame tempted him to go to Rome. He conſidered attentively the pictures of that great painter; and after having looked on them a long time without breaking ſilence, at laſt cried, "I am ſtill a painter." Yet all his fine pieces could not draw him out of the extreme poverty in which he was involved, his price being ſmall, and his family very burthenſome. At length, going to Parma, to receive fifty crowns, he was paid in a ſort of copper money, when the joy of having obtained it to carry home to his wife, made him not mind its weight, with which he loaded himſelf in the heat of ſummer, and being to lug it twelve miles on foot, the burthen, the walk, and the weather, threw him into a pleuriſy, of which he died in 1513, at forty years of age.

CORSICA, an iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, between the coaſt of Genoa and Sardinia, from which it is ſeparated by a channel eight miles wide. It is nearly of an oval figure, and is from north to ſouth about one hundred miles in length, forty five in breadth, and two hundred and thirty in circumference. The land is mountainous and rocky; however the vallies produce corn, and the hills fruit, olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and cheſnuts. It has mines of iron, and there is plenty of fiſh on the coaſts, with a great deal of coral. They have all ſorts of cattle and game, and, among the reſt, deer, buffaloes, and pheaſants; the horſes are good, but very mettleſome and fiery. The large foreſts abound with plenty of wood. In the middle of this iſland there is a mountain called Gradaccio, on which there are two lakes, very near each other, which are the ſources of the three principal rivers of this iſland, the Liamon, the Tavignan, and the Lolo. It is divided by the mountains into two great parts, the north and the ſouth.

The principal towns are Baſtia, the capital, ſeated near the ſea, in the north part of the iſland. It has a good caſtle, and is the place of reſidence of the governour and the biſhop. Corte is in the centre of the country, and has a biſhop's ſee. Calvi is an epiſcopal town, ſeated on a peninſula. Adjazzo has a good port. Bonifacio is a trading town, and is well built and fortified. It ſtands on the ſouth part of the iſland, and has a well frequented harbour.

CORSINI (LAUR.) See CLEMENT XII.

CORT (CORNELIUS) one of the moſt celebrated engravers, and moſt excellent deſigners Holland has produced, went to Rome in about the middle of the ſixteenth century, and ſettled there. It was he who taught Auguſtin Caracci to engrave.

CORTATE, a town of India, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, a little north of Cape Comorin. Long. 77. 0. E. Lat. 8. 0. N.

CORTE, a town of Italy, in the iſland of Corſica, with a ſtrong caſtle in the middle of the iſland. It is ſeated on the top of a rock, near the ſources of the rivers Golo, Limone, and Tavignane, and is the common place of reſidence of the biſhop of Aleria. It is twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Calvi, and twenty-eight ſouth-weſt of Baſtia. Long. 9. 20. E. Lat. 42. 12. N.

CORTE (GOTLIEB) profeſſor of law at Leipſic, was born at Beſcow, in the Lower Luſace, on the 28th of February, 1693. He publiſhed among other works, an edition of Salluſt, printed at Leipſic in 1724, in quarto, with notes, which are much eſteemed.

CORTEZ (FERDINAND) a Spaniſh gentleman, a native of Medellin, rendered himſelf famous in the ſixteenth century, under the reign of Charles V. emperor and king of Spain, by the conqueſt of Mexico. He ſet ſail for the Indies in 1504, ſtaid ſome time at St. Domingo, and at length arrived at Cuba; where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery in ſuch a manner, that Diego Velaſquez, governour of that iſland, made him captain-general of the army, deſtined for the conqueſt of new diſcovered countries, but ſoon after revoked his grant. Cortez however ſailed from St. Jago, on the 18th of November, 1518, provided for his ſmall army at Havannah, and the following year landed at Tabaſco in Mexico. He then defeated the Indians; founded

founded Vera Cruz; made himſelf maſter of the province of Tlaſcala, and marched directly towards Mexico, the capital of that empire. After ſeveral combats, Motezuma, emperor of Mexico, was obliged to receive him into the city. Cortez ſoon after made him priſoner, forced him to reſign his dominions to the emperor Charles V. and obtained from him immenſe riches. Diego Velaſquez, governor of the iſland of Cuba, envying Cortez his extraordinary ſucceſs, reſolved to traverſe his deſigns, and ſent againſt him twelve veſſels, commanded by Pamphilius de Narbaes; but Cortez defeated him, and having obtained freſh ſuccours from Spain, rendered himſelf maſter of all Mexico; and took priſoner Guatimoſin, the ſucceſſor of Motezuma, and the laſt emperor of the Mexicans. Charles V. rewarded his ſervices, by giving him the valley of Guaxaca, in Mexico, which he erected into a marquiſate. Cortez died in Spain, on the 2d of December, 1554, aged ſixty-three.

CORTONE, an antient town of Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity. It is ſeated between the Lake Perugi, and the town Aretino, on a high mountain. It is thirty-three miles ſouth-eaſt of Sienna, eighteen ſouth-weſt of Citta del Caſtello, and twenty north-weſt of Perugia. Long. 12. 2. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.

CORTONA (PETER DE) See BERETTONI.

CORVAY, a town of Weſtphalia, with an antient abbey, of which the abbot is the ſovereign, and a prince of the empire. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, twenty-three miles eaſt of Paderborn, and thirty-five north of Caſſel. Long. 8. 5. E. Lat 51. 50. N.

CORVO, one of the moſt weſterly iſlands of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean, ſeated to the north of Flores. It is not above ſeven miles in compaſs, and has only two or three ſmall villages; but is remarkable for producing beautiful flowers. Long. 32. E. Lat. 40. N.

CORUNNA, a conſiderable maritime town of Spain, ſeated on a peninſula, where there is a very good harbour. It is commonly called the Groyne by the Engliſh, and is perfectly round, and well fortified in the antient taſte. The entrance into the harbour is defended by two forts. There is a tower built by the Romans, which is a bold, ſolid, ſtructure. A great number of the fiſh, called ſardins, are caught on this coaſt. It is fifteen miles north-weſt of Betancos, and thirty-eight north of Compoſtella. Long. 9. 20. W. Lat. 43. 20. N.

CORYATE (THOMAS) a traveller of a very ſingular character, in the reign of king James I. He had a miſhapen head, like that of Therſites; but the cone ſtood in a different poſition, the picked part being before. He had learning, but wanted judgment, which can alone render it valuable. He travelled over a great part of Europe on foot, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by walking nine hundred miles with one pair of ſhoes, which, he tells us, he got mended at Zurich. He afterwards travelled into the Eaſt, where he ſeems to have been as frugal in his food as he was in ſhoes, for in a letter to his mother, he ſays he ſpent but three pounds, living reaſonably well for about two pence a-day. He ſometimes imprudently ventured his life by publicly declaring Mahomet to be an impoſtor. He delivered an oration to the mogul in the Perſian language, and ſpoke that of Indoſtan with ſuch volubility, that he was an over-match for a notorious ſcold in her mother-tongue. The moſt remarkable of his books is intitled Crudities haſtily gobbled up in five Months Travels in France, Savoy, Italy, and Rhetia, Helvetia, ſome parts of High Germany, and the Netherlands, quarto. He was remarkably vain, and before this work are about ſixty copies of verſes, by the poets of that time, who tickled the author's vanity while they made him their jeſt. This book is ſcarce, and ſells at a high price. This gentleman died in the year 1617.

CORYBANTES, in antiquity, prieſts of the goddeſs Cybele, who, inſpired with a ſacred fury, danced up and down, beating on cymbals or brazen drums.

CORYBANTICA, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival kept in honour of the Corybantes.

COSCINOMANCY, Κοσκινομαντεια, in antiquity, the art of divination by means of a ſieve. It was generally practiſed to diſcover thieves, or others ſuſpected of being guilty of a crime: they tied a thread to the ſieve, by which it was ſuſpended, and then having prayed to the gods to direct and aſſiſt them, they repeated the names of the perſons ſuſpected, and he at whoſe name the ſieve moved was thought to have committed the fact.

COSENZA, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is the capital of the Hither Calabria, and is ſeated in a fruitful plain, on the river Grata, twelve miles from the ſea, thirty ſouth-weſt of Roſſano, and one hundred and fifty ſouth-by-eaſt of Naples. Long. 16. 35. E. Lat. 39. 23. N.

COSIMO (PIETRO) an eminent painter, was ſo called from Coſimo Roſelli, for whom he worked a long time, chiefly in the Vatican, where Roſelli was employed by Sixtus IV. It being obſerved that the ſcholar's paintings exceeded thoſe of his maſter, he obtained many diſciples, among whom were Andrea del Sarto, and Franceſco da Sangalla. He loved ſolitude, and his way of living was very extraordinary, for he was ſo eager about his buſineſs, that he would often forget to eat or drink. He had a great averſion to hearing the ringing of bells, the crying of children, and monks ſinging pſalms; and it is ſaid he was ſo fearful of thunder, that a conſiderable time after the clap was over, he would be found ſhrunk up in a corner, wrapped up in his cloak. He died of a paralepſy in 1521, in the eightieth year of his age. Pietro Coſimo excelled in painting bachanals, monſters, and other uncommon figures.

COSIN (JOHN) biſhop of Durham, was born at Norwich on the 30th of November, 1594, and educated at Cambridge. In 1624 he was made prebendary of the cathedral church of Durham. The next year he was collated to the archdeaconry of the eaſt riding in the church of York. In 1634 he was elected maſter of Peter-houſe; in 1640 he ſerved the office of vice-chancellor for the univerſity of Cambridge, and the ſame year was made dean of Peterborough, but was ſoon after proſecuted by the houſe of commons for ſuperſtition and innovations in the church of Durham; and being at length deprived of all his preferments, he, in 1643, withdrew to Paris, but at the reſtoration of king Charles II. took poſſeſſion again of his preferments and dignities, and in 1660 was conſecrated biſhop of Durham. He laid out prodigious ſums in repairs and ornaments in the caſtle of Durham; built and endowed two hoſpitals, and founded eight ſcholarſhips at Cambridge, beſides a great number of other benefactions. He wrote 1. A Collection of private Devotions. 2. A ſcholaſtical Hiſtory of the Canon of the Holy Scriptures, which is his principal work, and ſeveral others. This worthy and benevolent divine died on the 15th of January 1671-2, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age.

COSLIN, a town of ducal Pomerania in Germany, in the duchy of Caſſubia. At this place the ſupreme court of juſtice is held. It is ſeated on the river Neſslebach, twelve miles eaſt of Colberg. Long. 16. 20. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.

COSMO I. great duke of Tuſcany, was of the houſe of Medicis; he took part with the emperor againſt the French, in the wars of Italy; founded the military order of St. Stephen; loved and protected men of learning; founded the univerſity of Piſa, and died in 1574, aged fifty-five.

COSMO II. great duke of Tuſcany, ſucceeded his father Ferdinand in 1609. He was a mild, liberal, and pacific prince, and died in 1621.

COSROES. See CHOSROES.

COSSACKS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Ruſſia, Tartary, and Turky. They are divided into three branches, 1. Koſakki-ſa-Poravi, who dwell near the river Nieſter, and entered into alliance with the Polanders in 1562, but were afterwards brought under the dominion of Ruſſia. Since that time they took the part of Charles XII. king of Sweden, for which reaſon Peter the Great cauſed a great number of them to be maſſacred after the battle of Pultowa. Their country is called the Ukrain. 2. Koſakki-Donſki, who live near the banks of the river Don. They put themſelves under the protection of Ruſſia in 1549. 3. The Koſakki-Jaiki, who inhabit the parts about the river Jaick. Theſe are ſubject to Ruſſia, and are generally at war with the Tartars.

The Coſſacks of the Ukrain, who have been remarkable for their martial enterprizes, have made incurſions into, and plundered Crim Tartary and Natolia, almoſt as far as Conſtantinople, putting all to fire and ſword, bringing home a rich booty, as well as children for ſlaves. They have all ſorts of trades among them, but are particularly expert in preparing ſalt-petre, of which they have great plenty. The women ſpin flax and wool to make cloth for their own uſe; but are all fond of ſtrong liquors, which they drink without moderation. The land is fruitful, and would produce plenty of corn, but they having no vent for it, only ſow enough for their own uſe, and ſcarcely that; for, in a literal ſenſe, they take no thought for the morrow. They profeſs the religion of the Greek church, and are mighty fond of celebrating the feſtivals; but on the faſting-days, which are very numerous, they abſtain from fleſh, and yet take their fill of drinking. However the great men are very tenacious of their liberty, which makes them ſubject to revolt on the leaſt occaſion.

They are of a very ſtrong conſtitution, able to endure heat and cold, hunger and thirſt, and are bold, reſolute, and indefatigable in war, not valuing their lives. In general they are thieves, robbers, and pirates, and will ſtick at no manner of villany to gain their ends. The peaſants are very miſerable, being obliged to work three days a-week for their lords, and to allow them a part of their corn, as well as make them preſents of pullets, hens, capons, and geeſe, at Eaſter, Whitſuntide, and Chriſtmas. In ſhort, the

the lords deprive them of part of their money and ſubſtance upon all occaſions, having power not only over their goods but their lives.

Their principal town or city is Kiow, or Kiof, on the Nieſter; and a little below it is a town with a great monaſtery, the uſual reſidence of the patriarch. Near which is a mountain, in which are abundance of bodies embalmed, ſuppoſed to have lain there near ſixteen hundred years. They tell ridiculous ſtories of St. John, whom they affirm is buried there, and of the iron chain wherewith the devil beat St. Anthony. Near the monaſtery is a nunnery for about one hundred nuns, who employ themſelves with their needles, and embroider very well; their dreſs is black, and they have the liberty to go abroad when they pleaſe. On the mountain between Kiow and Piecharoe, there is a monaſtery, the monks of which live on nothing but fiſh. There are other monaſteries and places of ſmall note now, whatever they may have been formerly, which is owing to their frequent wars, wherein they were burnt to the ground. Some of them will be taken notice of in their proper places.

They celebrate their marriages with much feaſting, mirth, and ceremonies, which are continued the next day, if the bride proves a maid, and her ſhift is carried in triumph with a great multitude through the ſtreets. But if no ſigns of virginity appear, they break the pots and veſſels, abuſe the mother, and commit a thouſand extravagancies, ſinging at the ſame time filthy ſongs, and uſing obſcene language, and then they retire home in a diſcontented manner. This has the ſtrongeſt tendency to preſerve the chaſtity of maids, becauſe it keeps them continually on their guard againſt the ſtrongeſt temptations. The women in general are cautious and modeſt while ſober; but they are ſo fond of ſtrong liquors, and are ſo often intoxicated with them, that it is no wonder that they ſhould at thoſe times become more free and complying.

At Eaſter their cuſtoms are ſingular and ridiculous enough; for at the church they put an image of our Saviour into a ſepulchre, and then take it out with great ſolemnity. This done, they all go in their turns and kneel before the biſhop, preſenting him with an egg painted red or yellow, for which he kiſſes all the handſome women, but gives his hand to kiſs to thoſe he does not like. Where there is no biſhop the curate receives theſe offerings. For eight days after this both men and women carry eggs about to give to their friends and acquaintance, which cauſes a great deal of hugging and kiſſing in the open ſtreets. There are other ſilly cuſtoms between the young men and maids at this ſeaſon, which are too trifling to mention. On Eaſter-Monday the men carry preſents to their lord, who in return makes them drunk with ſpirituous liquors, and many drink to ſuch exceſs, that they are not able to get home, but lie in the ſtreets all night, and ſome are actually killed with the debauch.

This country lying low, near the water, they are ſtrangely troubled with fleas and gnats; but their greateſt plague is the locuſts, which ſometimes come in ſuch prodigious ſwarms, that they devour every green vegetable in the country.

The Donſkian Coſſacks are now a mixture of Ruſſians, Turks, and Tartars, who have a governor called Woyſkowoi Ataman, which ſignifies captain of war. Theſe people having committed hoſtilities againſt the Ruſſian empire, were brought under ſubjection by the czar Peter I. After this the czar Peter II. finding them loyal, permitted them to appoint their own general again. In the laſt war between the Turks and the Ruſſians, they did the latter a great deal of ſervice; and they alſo behaved againſt the Swedes and Danes with great bravery. They have an annual aſſembly called Krug, held at Czerkaſkoy, their capital, in the open air, where all cauſes are tried without any formal proceeding in writing. But the ſentences are written down, and the ataman puts his ſign manual to it. The capital executions are performed while the court is ſitting. The firſt of theſe is to put the criminal into a ſack with ſand, and fling him into the water; the ſecond is to tye him to a tree and ſhoot him with arrows: the third is to tie him to a horſe's tail, and drag him along till he is dead. The puniſhment for leſſer crimes is whipping. When they ſerve in the Ruſſian army they come well cloathed and accoutered at their own expence, and each man brings two horſes. They receive no pay except in time of war, and then only ſix rubles a year, with proviſions and plunder. Their exemption from taxes binds them to their maſters, and they are now reckoned a gallant, ſober people. Some of them poſſeſs a thouſand ſheep, and three hundred cows.

The Jaikian Coſſacks are like the former; they have the ſame kind of government, and in time of war receive the ſame pay. In time of peace they live upon fiſhing, and ſend yearly vaſt quantities of ſturgeon and caviar to Moſcow and other places for ſale.

COSSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is thirty-eight miles north of Coſenza, twenty north-weſt of Roſſano, and one hundred and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Naples. Long. 16. 30. E. Lat. 39. 55. N.

COSSE (ARTUS DE) marſhal of France, and lord of Gonnor, was the ſon of René de Coſſé, lord of Briſſac, in Anjou. In 1552 he was governor of Metz, and defended that city againſt the emperor's army. He at length was made the king's lieutenant at Mariemburg, and in 1567 was made marſhal of France. He was at the battles of St. Denis and Montcontour, and was defeated in 1570, at the battle of d'Arnay le Duc. In 1574 he was confined in the Baſtile, from whence he was releaſed the next year, by means of the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. The marſhal de Coſſe was of great ſervice to that prince, and died at Gonnor, in Anjou, on the 15th of January, 1582.

COSSE (CHARLES DE) marſhal of France, more known by the name of the marſhal de Briſſac, was the eldeſt ſon of Rene de Coſſe, lord of Briſſac. He ſerved in the wars of Naples and Piedmont; diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Perpignan in 1541, and was at length colonel-general of the French light-horſe. He defended Landrecy in 1543, againſt Charles V. defeated the rear-guard of the emperor's army at the raiſing of the ſiege of Guiſe; routed two hundred of the Engliſh at the battle of Meure, near Calais, and was made grand-maſter of the French artillery in 1547. He became marſhal of France in 1550, and after having ſignalized himſelf in Italy by his ſervices, died at Paris, on the 31ſt of December, 1563, aged fifty-ſeven.

He ought not to be confounded with Charles de Coſſe, the youngeſt ſon of the duke of Briſſac, a peer and marſhal of France, who, being governor of Paris, delivered up that city to king Henry IV. on the 22d of March, 1594, and died at Briſſac, in Anjou, in 1621.

COSTA (CHRISTOPHER A) a celebrated botaniſt, of the ſixteenth century, was born in Africa, of a Portugueſe father, and went into Aſia to perfect himſelf in the knowledge of ſimples, where he was taken priſoner, but found means to make his eſcape, and after ſeveral voyages practiſed phyſic at Bourgos. He wrote, 1. A Treatiſe on Indian Drugs and Medicines. 2. His Voyages to the Indies. 3. A book in praiſe of women, and other works.

COSTA (MARGARET) was born at Rome, and lived in the ſeventeenth century. She had wit and a genius for poetry, and prepared for the king of France an entertainment which was to be performed on horſeback; the ſubject was a conteſt between Apollo and Mars; but it was never acted: however it is printed with her other poems.

COSTA-BLANCHE (MARIA DE) a learned lady, born at Paris, in the ſixteenth century. She was a perfect miſtreſs of the learned languages, and cultivated the ſtudy of mathematics and philoſophy. To her taſte for this laſt ſcience the French owe the tranſlation of Peter Meſſia's three dialogues in Spaniſh, on the Nature of the Earth, the Sun, and every Thing that appears in the Air.

COSTANZO (ANGELO DI) an Italian hiſtorian and poet, lord of Catalupo, was born about the year 1507, of a noble and ancient family of Naples, and died about 1591. He wrote, 1. A Hiſtory of Naples, from 1250 to 1489, the beſt edition of which is that of Aquila, in 1582, in folio, which is very ſcarce. 2. Italian Poems, which are eſteemed, and have had ſeveral editions in duodecimo.

COSTER (LAURENCE) a citizen of Haerlem, to whom the Dutch attribute the invention of printing, about the year 1440; others ſay that printing was invented at Mentz, by Fauſtus and Scheffer: while others again maintain that we owe this admirable art to John Guttemburg, a ſoldier.

COTA (RODRIGUEZ) a Spaniſh poet, in the ſixteenth century, born at Toledo, was the author of the *Tragi-comedia de Caliſto y Melibea*, which has been tranſlated into Latin by Gaſpar Barthius, and into French by James de Lavardin. The Spaniards ſet a great value on this performance.

COTATIS, a town of Georgia, in Aſia, capital of Immeretta. It ſtands at the bottom of a hill, on the bank of the river Phaſis, and does not contain above two hundred houſes. At ſome diſtance from the town there is a palace, which was formerly the reſidence of the king, but now of a Turkiſh baſha. The town is open, without walls or fortifications, except the parts next the mountain and the river; for beyond the river there is a high mountain, on which the fortreſs is built, with towers and double walls, which are pretty high. Long. 43. 55. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

COTBUS, a town of Germany, in Luſatia, is a large place, well peopled. It is ſeated on the river Spree, almoſt in the centre of the country. A colony of French proteſtants is ſettled here, and moſt of the German inhabitants are of the reformed religion. This town has belonged to the houſe of Brandenburg ever ſince the year 1461. The inhabitants brew excellent beer for ſale, and cultivate flax in the adjacent parts. It is ſixty miles ſouth-by-eaſt from Berlin, and

fifty-

fifty-five ſouth-eaſt from Wirtemberg. Long. 15. 29. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

COTELERIUS (JOHN BAPTIST) one of the moſt learned men in France, was born at Nimes, in 1628. His father, who was a miniſter, took great pains in his education, and in 1641, when he was but twelve years of age, preſented him before an aſſembly of the clergy, held at Mante, when he explained, not only the Greek New Teſtament, wherever the book was opened, but the Hebrew Bible, and performed before the aſſembly ſome mathematical demonſtrations. The clergy conſidered him as a prodigy of learning, and aſſigned his father a penſion to enable him the more eaſily to continue his education. Cotelerius afterwards ſtudied at Paris, was received into the Sorbonne, and was made profeſſor of the Greek language in the Royal College. He wrote, 1. A Collection of the Monuments of the Fathers who lived in the apoſtolic Times, printed at Paris, in 1672, and reprinted in Holland, in 1698, in two volumes, folio. 2. A Collection of ſeveral Monuments of the Greek Church, three volumes, quarto; to theſe two works he added a good Latin verſion, and ſhort, but judicious notes. 3. A Latin Tranſlation of Four of St. Chryſoſtom's Homilies, and of that father's Commentaries on Daniel. Cotelerius died at Paris, on the 12th of Auguſt, 1686, aged fifty-eight.

COTENTIN, a territory of France, in Lower Normandy, near the ſea. It abounds in paſtures, cattle, and excellent horſes. The inhabitants are lively, cunning, and laborious.

COTES (ROGER) an excellent mathematician and Plumean profeſſor of aſtronomy and experimental philoſophy, in the univerſity of Cambridge, was born at Burbage, in Leiceſterſhire, on the 10th of July, 1682. He early diſcovered an inclination to the mathematics, and having ſtudied at St. Paul's ſchool, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1705, he was choſen fellow of that college, and was at the ſame time tutor to Anthony, earl of Harold, and the lord Henry de Grey, ſons to the then marquiſs, afterwards duke of Kent, to which noble family he had the honour to be related; and in 1707 he was appointed profeſſor of aſtronomy, in the profeſſorſhip founded by Thomas Plume, D. D. archdeacon of Rocheſter. He publiſhed, in quarto, a ſecond edition of ſir Iſaac Newton's *Principia*, with all the author's improvements, to which he prefixed an excellent preface. He alſo wrote ſeveral uſeful books, one of which, intitled *Harmonia Menſurarum*, was not publiſhed till after his deceaſe, which happened in 1716, in the thirty-third year of his age.

COTOLENDI (CHARLES) a writer in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Aix, in Provence, and died at the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was the author of a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. The Life of the Ducheſs of Montmorenci, in octavo. 2. The Life of St. Francis de Salis, quarto. 3. The Voyages of Peter Texeira, tranſlated from the Spaniſh into French, two volumes, duodecimo. 4. A Tranſlation of the Life of Chriſtopher Columbus, two volumes, duodecimo, &c.

COTRONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It was formerly a great city, and is at preſent in a pretty good condition, and defended by a citadel. It is ſeated near the mountain Crotona, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean ſea, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of St. Severino. Long. 17. 30. E. Lat. 38. 50. N.

COTTA (MARCUS AURELIUS) was conſul of Rome with Lucullus, in the ſeventy-fourth year before the birth of Chriſt. He made war on Mithridates with but little ſucceſs, and took Heraclea by treachery, on which account he had the name of Ponticus.

Caius Aurelius Cotta, his ſon, was baniſhed from Rome during the wars of Marius and Sylla; but the latter being victorious, Cotta was recalled, and became conſul in the ſeventy-fifth year before the Chriſtian æra.

COTTA (ARUNCULEIUS) a Roman captain under Cæſar, in Gaul, who gave him and Titurius Sabinus the command of a legion that he had ſent into the country of Liege. As ſoon as they were encamped, Ambiorix came to attack them; but not finding the advantage he expected, he gave out that the Gauls had revolted againſt the Romans; Sabinus believed it, though Cotta did not, and ſent ſome of his troops away; when the Gauls ſet upon them in their march, defeated them, and Cotta was killed, in the fifty-fourth year before the Chriſtian æra.

COTTA (CATELLIANUS) diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writing Scholia *ad Mediolanenſium Statuta*, upon the Laws of the Milaneſe; a ſmall treatiſe concerning the civilians, and a work intitled *Memorabilia*. He lived in the ſixteenth century.

COTTE (ROBERT DE) an excellent French architect, was born at Paris, in 1657, and became architect in ordinary to the French king, and in 1699 director of the academy of architecture. In 1708 he became firſt architect to the king, and intendant of the royal buildings, gardens, arts, and manufactures. He was honoured with the ribbon of St. Michael, and died at Paris, in 1735. The periſtyle of of Trianon and ſeveral other fine works at Verſailles, Paris, &c. were done by him.

COTTERELL (Sir CHARLES) was the ſon of ſir Clement Cotterell, of Wylsford, in Lincolnſhire, groom-porter to James I. and was, in the time of the interregnum, ſteward to the queen of Bohemia. In 1670 he was created doctor of laws, by the univerſity of Oxford, and became maſter of the ceremonies to Charles II. He poſſeſſed, in an extraordinary degree, the various accompliſhments of a gentleman; and particularly excelled in the knowledge of modern languages. During the exile of his royal maſter, he tranſlated from the French, Caſſandra, the famed romance, which has been ſeveral times printed. He had a principal hand in tranſlating d'Avila's Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of France, from the Italian, and ſeveral pieces of leſs note from the Spaniſh. In 1686 he reſigned his place of maſter of the ceremonies, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles Lodowick Cotterell, eſq. He is celebrated by Mrs. Catharine Philips, under the name of Poliarchus.

COTTERUS (CHRISTOPHER). See KOTTERUS.

COTTIN, or COTIN (CHARLES) canon of Bayeux, almoner to the French king, and one of the forty of the French academy, was born at Paris, and was ſeverely ſatirized by Boileau and Moliere; but was far from being ſo deſpicable a perſon as they have repreſented him. He was ſkilled in the languages; was careſſed by the beſt company; and wrote ſeveral works both in verſe and proſe, the principal of which are, 1. Reflections on the Conduct of Lewis XIV. while he himſelf held the reigns of government. 2. Solomon, or the royal Politician. 3. Theoclea, or the true Philoſophy of the Principles of the World, &c. He died at Paris, in 1682.

COTTON (Sir ROBERT) bart a very eminent antiquarian, born at Denton, near Connington, in Huntingdonſhire, on the 22d of January, 1570, and educated at Trinity college, in Cambridge. Afterwards coming to London, he was admitted into a ſociety of antiquaries. Here he proſecuted the ſtudy of antiquities with uncommon ſucceſs, and improving the favourable circumſtances that offered, began in the eighteenth year of his age to gather together ancient records, charters, and other manuſcripts, and left at his death the choiceſt collection of this kind that was ever ſeen in any age or nation. Having, in queen Elizabeth's reign, rendered himſelf eminent for his merit and learning, he was at the acceſſion of king James I. created a knight, and during that whole reign was conſulted as an oracle, by the privy-counſellors, and the reſt of the miniſters, upon every difficult point relating to our conſtitution. In 1608 he was appointed one of the commiſſioners to enquire into the ſtate of the navy; and on the creation of the new order of knights, called baronets, he was the twenty-ninth baronet that was created. Being a member in the firſt parliament of king Charles I. he joined in the complaints of the grievances which the nation then groaned under, and at the ſame time ſhewed his loyalty by the wiſe advice he gave to that prince. He wrote, 1. A brief Abſtract of the Queſtion of Precedencie between England and Spain. 2. A Diſcourſe of the Lawfulneſs of Combats to be performed in the Preſence of the King, or the Conſtable and Marſhal of England. 3. A number of collections that were printed together after his deceaſe, under the title of *Cottoni Poſthuma*; and books upon ſeveral ſubjects that ſtill remain in manuſcript. He alſo aſſiſted Camden, Speed, ſir Henry Spelman, ſir William Dugdale, &c. by communicating to them many valuable pieces of antiquity, and died at his houſe in Weſtminſter, on the 6th of May, 1631, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age.

COTTON BRUCE (JOHN) the only ſon of ſir Thomas Cotton, bart. and grandſon to the above ſir Robert Cotton. This gentleman, who died in 1702. made conſiderable additions to the valuable library collected by his grandfather. It conſiſted of manuſcripts, which, bound up, made about a thouſand volumes. They, for the moſt part, relate to Engliſh hiſtory and antiquities; the improvement of which was what ſir Robert chiefly aimed at in his collections. They were methodically ranged, and placed in fourteen ſets of ſhelves, over which were the heads of the twelve Cæſars, Cleopatra, and Fauſtina. They were purchaſed of ſir John by queen Anne, and were preſented by his late majeſty to the Britiſh Muſeum.

COTTON, (CHARLES) Eſq. particularly famous for his burleſque verſe, was a gentleman of Staffordſhire, who lived in the reigns of Charles and James II. He was educated at Cambridge, where he was eſteemed one of the ornaments of that univerſity, and was a great maſter of the modern languages. He wrote, 1. The Wonders of the Peak, in Derby-

Derbyſhire; 2. Scarronides, or Virgil traveſtie; 3. Lucian burleſqued; 4. A Volume of Poems on ſeveral Occaſions; and tranſlated Montaigne's Eſſays; a tragedy from Corneille, and ſome Poems from Horace, Catallus, &c. He died about the year 1688.

COTYS, the name of four kings of Thrace. The firſt was cotemporary with Philip, Alexander's father, and lived three hundred and fifty years before the Chriſtian Æra. He gave himſelf up to a voluptuous life, and at laſt became ſo cruel, that he cut his own wife in two, beginning at her private parts: but after a reign of twenty-four years, he was killed by one Python, who afterwards retired to Athens, where that action was nobly rewarded.

The ſecond ſent his ſon to the aſſiſtance of Pompey. The third lived at the time of Auguſtus, and was killed by Rheſcuporis, his uncle, a very cruel prince. To this Cotys Ovid addreſſes ſome of his elogies.

The fourth was the ſon of the former; and by order of Caligula, yielded Thrace to his couſin Rhœmetalces, and had in exchange the Leſſer Armenia, and a part of Arabia.

COTYTTIA, Κοτυττία, in Grecian antiquity, a nocturnal feſtival in honour of Cotys, or Cotytto, the goddeſs of wantonneſs. It was obſerved by the Athenians, Corinthians, Chians, Thracians, &c. and celebrated with ſuch rites as were moſt acceptable to the goddeſs, who was thought to be delighted with nothing ſo much as lewdneſs and debauchery.

Another feſtival of this name was celebrated in Sicily, where the worſhippers carried boughs hung with cakes and fruit, which any perſon might pluck off. This laſt, according to Gyraldus, was in memory of the rape of Proſerpine, who is by ſome thought to be the ſame with Cotytto.

COVARRUVIAS, (Diego) a celebrated civilian, and one of the moſt learned men of his time, was born at Toledo, on the 25th of July, 1512. He ſtudied at Salamanca, where he afterwards taught the canon law with ſuch reputation, that he was called the *Spaniſh Bartholus*. He was alſo well ſkilled in polite literature, the languages, and divinity, and was ſucceſſively promoted to ſeveral biſhopricks. He died at Madrid on the 27th of September, 1577, aged ſixty-ſix. His works, which are greatly eſteemed, are printed in two volumes folio.

COUCO, a country of Barbary, in Africa, ſituated between Algiers and Bugia. It was formerly a kingdom, but at preſent it is inhabited by Arabs, Bereberies, and Azagues, who live among the mountains, and are reduced to a low miſerable condition. They carry on no trade with their neighbours, for fear of being brought into ſlavery by the Algerines, like the reſt of the Arabs and Moors of Barbary. The dey of Algiers has attempted to bring them under contribution, but could not ſucceed, on account of the difficulty of acceſs to the mountains; for the troops would either be expoſed to ambuſcades, or the people would roll vaſt ſtones on their heads, and deſtroy them.

There was a city of the ſame name, but it is now in ruins. This was ſurrounded with rocks at the foot of a mountain; the country about it was full of villages and hamlets, and it was here their king reſided in a ſtately palace. It had likewiſe a port, called Tamagus, where they carried on a trade in honey, wax, and hides, with the people of Marſeilles. This mountain is their principal place of retreat from the Turks, to whom they are irreconcilable enemies. They attempted to aſſiſt the emperor Charles V. when he arrived before Algiers; but he having bad ſucceſs, the deſign failed. Afterwards they put the port of the Tamagus into the hands of the Spaniards, to revenge which, the Algerines ſeized on the city of Couco, and all the flat country, and obliged the king to retire into the mountains with his ſubjects. The mountains of Couco are fruitful in corn, fruits, and cattle; for there are fine valleys, agreeable plains, and plenty of ſprings of excellent water. Here the dey of Algiers retires when he is afraid of being puniſhed, if he can poſſibly eſcape, where he paſſes the remainder of his days in tranquility and plenty.

COVENANT, (Solemn League and) a kind of bond, by which the Scots have, upon ſeveral occaſions, united together when alarmed by any public danger. The noiſe this made in the laſt century in England, and the leagues that have been formed in France, and other nations, for the purpoſes of preſerving the eſtabliſhed religion, or for mutual defence, renders it neceſſary to give the origin of this ſolemn compact, which we ſhall here do from that admirable hiſtorian Dr. Robertſon. Philip II. king of Spain, allured by views of ambition, and animated by a ſuperſtitious zeal for propagating the Romiſh religion, courted James VI. afterwards king of Great Britain, with the utmoſt aſſiduity; excited him to revenge his mother's wrongs; flattered him with the hopes of ſharing his conqueſts, and offered him in marriage his daughter, the infanta Iſabella. At the ſame time Scotland ſwarmed with prieſts, his emiſſaries, who ſeduced ſome of the nobles to popery, and corrupted others with bribes and promiſes. James underſtood his own intereſt in the preſent conjuncture, and purſued it with much ſteadineſs. He rejected an alliance with Spain; he refuſed to admit into his preſence an ambaſſador from the pope; drove many of the trafficking prieſts out of the kingdom; determined to act in concert with queen Elizabeth, and levied troops to obſtruct the landing of the Spaniards.

The zeal of the people on this occaſion was not inferior to that of the king, and the extraordinary danger with which they were threatened, ſuggeſted to them an extraordinary expedient for their ſecurity. A bond was framed for the maintenance of true religion, and the defence of the king's perſon and government, in oppoſition to all enemies, foreign and domeſtic. This contained a confeſſion of the proteſtant faith, a particular renunciation of the errors of popery, and the moſt ſolemn promiſes, in the name, and through the ſtrength of God, of adhering to each other, in ſupport of the former, and in contending againſt the latter to the utmoſt of their power. The king, the nobles, the clergy, and the people ſubſcribed it with equal alacrity. Strange and uncommon as ſuch a combination may now appear, many circumſtances contributed, at that time, to recommend it, and to render the idea familiar to the Scots. When rouſed by any extraordinary event, or alarmed by any public danger, the people of Iſrael were accuſtomed to bind themſelves, by a ſolemn covenant, to adhere to that religion, which the Almighty had eſtabliſhed among them; this the Scots conſidered as a ſacred precedent, which it became them to imitate. In that age no conſiderable enterprize was undertaken in Scotland, without a bond of mutual defence, which all concerned reckoned neceſſary for their ſecurity. The form of this religious confederacy is plainly borrowed from thoſe political ones, of which ſo many inſtances have occurred; the articles, ſtipulations, and peculiar modes of expreſſion, are exactly the ſame in both. Almoſt all the conſiderable popiſh princes were then joined in a league for extirpating the reformed religion; and nothing could be more natural, or ſeemed more efficacious, than to enter into a counter-aſſociation, in order to oppoſe the progreſs of that formidable conſpiracy. To theſe cauſes did the *Covenant*, which has become ſo famous in hiſtory, owe its origin. It was renewed at different times during the reign of James. It was revived with great ſolemnity in the year 1638. It was adopted by the Engliſh in 1643, and enforced by the civil and eccleſiaſtical authority of both kingdoms. The political purpoſes to which it was then made ſubſervient, and the violent and unconſtitutional meaſures which it was then employed to promote, it is not our province to explain. But at the juncture, in which it was firſt introduced, we may pronounce it to have been a prudent and and laudable device for the defence of the religion and liberties of the nation; nor were the terms in which it was conceived, other than might have been expected from men alarmed with the impending danger of popery, and threatened with an invaſion by the moſt bigotted, and moſt powerful prince in Europe.

COVEL, (John) D. D. a learned divine, born at Horningſhearth, in Suffolk, in the year 1638, and educated at Chriſt's college in Cambridge. In 1670 he was made chaplain to Sir Daniel Harvey, ambaſſador to the Ottoman Porte, where he ſerved both him and Sir John Finch, his ſucceſſor, in that quality for ſeven years; and at his return to England, was promoted to ſeveral livings; he was alſo elected maſter of Chriſt's college; and in 1708, ſerved the office of vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge. He wrote an Account of the Greek Church, with Reflections on their preſent Doctrine and Diſcipline, and died on the 19th of December, 1722, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

COVENTRY, a city of Warwickſhire, and a county of itſelf. It was walled round, and was three miles in compaſs; but there are now only the twelve gates, king Charles II. having cauſed the walls and towers to be demoliſhed ſoon after the Reſtoration. The buildings are generally old, but the market-place is ſpacious, and contains a ſtately croſs, which was adorned with the ſtatues of moſt of our kings ſince William the Conqueror. It is ſixty-ſix feet high, and was built by a legacy of Sir William Hollis, lord mayor of London. The town carries on a great trade in tammies, and is pretty populous.

There are only three churches, two of which are of curious workmanſhip, and a ſpire belonging to the Grey-Friars; but there are two or three meeting houſes for the proteſtant diſſenters. In the windows of Trinity-church were ſet up the pictures of Leofric, who died in the thir-

teenth

teenth year of the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and Godina his wife, with this inſcription;

I, Lurick, for love of thee,
Do ſet Coventry toll-free.

This Leofric was earl of Mercia, and ſaid to be the firſt lord of this city, whom the inhabitants having offended, he oppreſſed them with heavy impoſitions. Now, the lady Godina, as tradition informs us, being very deſirous to have them taken off, was ever with her lord on that account; and he, to get rid of her importunities, told her, if ſhe would ride naked on horſe-back through the city, he would grant her requeſt, and not otherwiſe. She, contrary to his expectation, performed the condition, after having ſent an injunction to the inhabitants to keep within doors. But this ſtory is ſo well known, it need not be farther inſiſted on. However, they have a proceſſion or cavalcade once a-year, in commemoration of this event, at which time, a naked figure is ſet on horſe-back, and conducted through the principal ſtreets.

Coventry is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, two ſheriffs, a recorder, ten aldermen, a coroner, a ſteward, two chamberlains, two wardens, &c. It is ſeated on the river Sherborn, and is divided into ten wards, and the citizens into eighteen companies. It has a grammar-ſchool well endowed, with three maſters, and exhibitions in both univerſities. There is likewiſe another free-ſchool for poor-boys, and a free muſic-ſchool: as alſo ſeveral hoſpitals, viz. one for ten old men; another for twenty blue-coat boys, a third for eight married couples, and a fourth in Weſt Orchard-ſtreet. It ſends two members to parliament, and has three market-days, one on Fridays, for cattle, corn, &c. and on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, for proviſions. The fairs are May 2, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on the Friday in Trinity-week, for flannels, linen, and woollen. On this day, lady Godina's proceſſion is performed. November 1, for linen, woollen, and horſes. It is fifty-one miles north of Oxford, thirty-ſeven ſouth of Derby, thirty-ſix north-eaſt of Worceſter, twenty-two ſouth-weſt of Leiceſter, ſixty-three north-eaſt of Hereford, fifty-eight north-eaſt of Glouceſter, eighty-one eaſt-by-north of Cambridge, twenty-ſix north-eaſt of Litchfield, ninety-two ſouth-eaſt of Cheſter, and ninety-two north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 26. W. Lat. 52. 26. N.

COVERDALE (Miles) biſhop of Exeter in the reign of Edward VI. was born in Yorkſhire, in the reign of Henry VIII. and being educated in the Romiſh religion, became an Auguſtine monk; however, afterwards embracing the Reformation, he entered into holy orders, and aſſiſted William Tindal, in the Engliſh verſion of the Bible, publiſhed in 1537. In 1551, he was promoted to the ſee of Exeter; but, in queen Mary's reign, was ejected from his ſee, and thrown into priſon; but, at the interceſſion of the king of Denmark, was releaſed, and ſuffered to go into baniſhment. However, ſoon after queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne, he returned from his exile, but refuſed to be reſtored to his biſhoprick. He wrote ſeveral tracts, among which are, 1. The Chriſten Rule, or State of all the World from the higheſt to the loweſt. 2. The Chriſten State of Matrymonye, wherein Huſbandes and Wyfes maye lerne to keepe Houſe together with Loue, &c.

COULAN, Coulang, or Quilon, a petty kingdom or principality of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the Malabar coaſt. It is a low country, full of rivers; but it is pleaſant and fruitful, and the air is wholeſome. It is has a town of the ſame name, which is ſurrounded with a ſtone wall, and well fortified by the Dutch, who took it from the Portugueſe in 1661. It is as pleaſantly ſituated as any in the Indies, moſt of the houſes having gardens with Indian fruits, and fine tanks cut out of the rocks. The inhabitants are treacherous and cruel, though ſome of them pretend to be Chriſtians. It has very little trade. Long. 75. 30. E. Lat. 8. 30. N.

COUPER, or Coupen, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Angus, twelve miles north-eaſt of Perth. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 56. 33. N.

COURCELLES (Stephen de) a learned proteſtant divine, of the ſect of the Arminians, was born at Geneva, in 1586. After having been miniſter in France, he retired to Amſterdam, where he taught divinity with reputation, and died there in 1658. Several of his works were printed in 1675, in which he follows the ſentiments of Epiſcopus, whom he ſucceeded. He publiſhed a new edition of the New Teſtament in Greek, which is eſteemed.

COURLAND (duchy of), is bounded on the eaſt by Lithuania, on the weſt by the Baltick Sea, on the ſouth by Samogitia, and on the north by Livonia. It is two hundred and fifty miles in length, and one hundred in breadth along the coaſts. The eaſtern extremity terminates almoſt in a point. Courland is divided into two parts; Courland, properly ſo called, and Semigalia. The greateſt number of the inhabitants are of the proteſtant religion. The moſt remarkable places are Mittaw the capital, Goldingen, and Alſvangen; the reſt are but ſmall towns.

COURTENAI, a town of France, ſeated in the Iſle of France, in Gatinois, on the rivulet Clairi. It is ſixteen miles ſouth-weſt of Sens, fifteen north-eaſt of Montargies, and ſixty ſouth of Paris. Long. 3. 9. E. Lat. 48. 1. N.

COURTENAY, an illuſtrious family in France, of which there have been ſeveral emperors of Conſtantinople, and a great number of perſons diſtinguiſhed by their virtue and bravery. The lords of Courtenay have frequently applied to the court, to be acknowledged princes of the blood, as being the legitimate male iſſue of king Lewis the Fat, but have never been able to obtain that privilege

COURTILZ (Gatien de) ſieur de Sandras, a French writer, born at Paris, in 1644. He was captain of a regiment; but quitting the ſervice, compoſed ſeveral works, which he publiſhed in Holland and France, and was at length confined in the Baſtille, from whence he was not delivered till 1711. He died at Paris, on the 6th of May, 1712, aged ſixty-eight. His principal works are, 1. The Conduct of France after the Peace of Nimeguen, in which he treats the French government with great freedom. 2. Memoirs containing ſeveral Events under the Reign of Lewis XIV. 3. The Life of Viſcount Turenne, under the borrowed name of Buiſſon. 4. The Life of Admiral de Coligny. 5. The Political Teſtament of M. Colbert, &c.

COURTIN (Anthony de) ſecretary of ſtate to queen Chriſtina of Sweden, was born at Riom, in 1622. After he had completed his ſtudies in France, he, in 1645, went to Sweden, where he at length obtained the above poſt; and, on queen Chriſtina's abdicating the crown, was nominated, by Charles Guſtavus, her ſucceſſor, envoy extraordinary to the court of France. After that prince's death, M. Colbert made him reſident-general for France to the princes and ſtates of the North. He wrote, 1. Treatiſes on Civility; 2. on the Point of Honour; 3. on Indolence; and, 4. on Jealouſy; and tranſlated into French Grotius's Treatiſe on War and Peace. He died at Paris, in 1685.

COURTNEY (William) archbiſhop of Canterbury, the fourth ſon of Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonſhire, was born in the year 1341, and educated at Oxford, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the civil and canon law; but afterwards entering into holy orders, obtained three prebends in three cathedral churches, viz. thoſe of York, Exeter, and Bath. In 1369, he was promoted to the ſee of Hereford; and, in 1375, was tranſlated to the ſee of London. In 1377, he, in obedience to the king's mandate, cited Wickliff to appear before his tribunal in St. Paul's church; but that reformer being accompanied by ſeveral nobles who ſecretly favoured his opinions, the biſhop proceeded no farther than to enjoin him and his followers ſilence. In 1381, he was appointed lord high chancellor of England, and the ſame year, was tranſlated to the ſee of Canterbury. He then reſtrained, by eccleſiaſtical cenſures, the bailiffs and other officers of that ſee, taking cognizance of adultery and the like crimes, and held a ſynod in London, in which ſeveral of Wickliffe's tenets were condemned as heretical. Archbiſhop Courtney died at Maidſtone, in Kent, on the 31ſt of July, 1396, and was buried in the cathedral church of Canterbury, under a monument of alabaſter.

COURTRAI, a town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſeated on the river Lys. It carries on a good trade in fine linen and damaſk table-cloths and napkins, which are diſperſed all over Europe. It has a collegiate church, a pariſh church, and ſeveral convents. It was taken by the French in 1683, and diſmantled; but it was reſtored to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Ryſwick. It is ten miles from Liſle, thirteen from Tournai and Ypres, and one hundred and forty north of Paris. Long. 3. 13. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

COUSIN (John) a celebrated French painter, who excelled in painting on glaſs. His picture of the laſt judgment, in the veſtry of the Minims of the Wood of Vincennes, is much admired. He was alſo a good ſculptor. He wrote ſeveral works on geometry and perſpective, and died after the year 1689.

Cousin (Lewis) one of the forty of the French academy, and a famous French writer, was born at Paris, in 1627. He was at firſt deſigned for the church, but afterwards ſtudied the law, and frequented the bar till the year 1657, when he was made preſident of the mint. He wrote in the *Journal des Sçavans*, from 1687 to 1702, was well ſkilled in eccleſiaſtical antiquities, and learned Hebrew at ſeventy years of age, that he might be able to ſpend his laſt years in reading the Scriptures in their original tongues. He made a French Tranſlation of the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Euſebius, Socrates, Sozomenus, and Theodoret; a Tranſlation of the Byſantine Hiſtorians, in nine volumes, quarto; and ſome other works. He died at Paris, on the 26th of February, 1707, aged eighty.

COUSIN (GILBERT) in Latin *Cognatus*, was born at Nozeret, in Franche Comté, in the year 1505, and afterwards was ſervant to Eraſmus, who procured him a canonry at Nozeret. He was a man of learning, and wrote a great many books.

COUTANCES, a town of France, in Normandy, and capital of the Cotentin, with a biſhop's ſee. It is large and well-built, but is without walls. The churches, eſpecially the cathedral, are very magnificent. It is ſeated near the ſea, twenty-three miles north of Avranches, forty-five weſt of Caen, thirty-eight north-eaſt of St. Malo's, and one hundred and ſeventy-two weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 23. W. Lat. 49. 2. N.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in Perigord, remarkable for the victory obtained near it by Henry IV. It is ſeated on the river Dordogne. It is two hundred and eighty miles ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 3. W. Lat. 45. 15. N.

COUTURES (JAMES PARRAIN baron DES) a French writer, born at Avranches, of a noble family. He bore arms in his youth; but quitting the ſervice, compoſed ſeveral works in French, among which are, 1. The Spirit of the Holy Scriptures, duodecimo. 2. The Book of Geneſis, in Latin and French, with notes on the moſt difficult paſſages, four volumes, duodecimo. 3. The Morals of Epicurus, duodecimo. 4. A French Tranſlation of Lucretius, with remarks, in two volumes, duodecimo. He wrote ſeveral other works, but the laſt we have mentioned is the moſt known, and has had many editions. He died in 1702.

COWBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganſhire, in North Wales, with a market on Tueſdays, for corn, cattle, &c. It is a good place, and is called Pontvan by the Welſh, from its ſtone bridges. It is governed by a bailiff; and the eaſtern ſeſſions for the peace are kept here. It is about half a mile long, and is ſeated on the river Thaw. The fairs are April 23, Auguſt 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is twelve miles weſt of Cardiff, ninety-four eaſt of St. David's, and one hundred ſeventy-ſeven weſt-by north of London. Long. 3. 32. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

COWELL (JOHN) a learned civilian in the latter end of the ſixteenth, and beginning of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Ernſborough, in the pariſh of Swimbridge, in Devonſhire, and educated at Eton ſchool, from whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge. He was at length made the king's profeſſor of civil law in that univerſity, and maſter of Trinity-hall. In 1603 and 1604, he executed the office of vice-chancellor of Cambridge, ſoon after which he wrote a Law Dictionary, intitled The Interpreter; and, in 1608, was made vicar-general to the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Dr. Cowell was employed by archbiſhop Bancroft, to draw up reaſons and exceptions againſt the too frequent grants of prohibitions, which were delivered to king James I. under the title of *Articuli Cleri*, or the Clergy's Articles. Theſe works exaſperated ſir Edward Coke againſt him, who not only took all opportunities to affront him by calling him, in deriſion, Dr. Cowheel, but attempted to ruin him; and at length his Interpreter was ordered to be publicly burnt. Beſides the above, Dr. Cowell wrote, in Latin, Inſtitutes of the Laws of England, and a Tract *De Regulis Juris*. He died on the 11th of October, 1611.

COWES, a town and harbour on the north-eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, in Hampſhire. It has no market but is the beſt place for trade in the whole iſland; but as it lies low, the air is accounted unhealthy. It is eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Portſmouth. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

COWLEY (ABRAHAM) one of the greateſt Engliſh poets of the ſeventeenth century, was born in London, in the year 1618, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool. His firſt inclination to poetry aroſe from his accidentally lighting on Spenſer's Fairy Queen, when he was but juſt able to read; and this inclination ſo far improved in him, that, at thirteen, he began to write poems, a collection of which was publiſhed in 1633, when he was but fifteen years of age, under the title of Poetical Bloſſoms, which were generally regarded as an earneſt of the fame to which he afterwards aroſe. While he was at ſchool, his teachers could never make him remember the rules of grammar; but he ſupplied that want by converſing with the books whence thoſe rules had been drawn, and found this advantage by it, that having got the Greek and Latin languages as he did his own, not by precept, but by uſe, he practiſed them not as a ſcholar, but as a native. In 1636, he was elected a ſcholar in Trinity college, Cambridge, where he laid the plan of moſt of thoſe deſigns which he afterwards finiſhed, and wrote a Latin comedy, intitled *Naufragium Joculare*, or the Merry Shipwreck, which was acted before the univerſity by the members of Trinity college; but in 1643, being then maſter of arts, he was, among many others, ejected his college, upon which, he ſettled in St. John's college, Oxford. During the heat of the civil war, he was in the earl of St. Albans's family; and accompanied the queen mother, when ſhe was obliged to retire into France. He was then abſent from his country about ten or twelve years, which were wholly ſpent, either in bearing a ſhare in the diſtreſſes of the royal family, or labouring for their intereſt. In 1656, he came over to England, in order to obſerve the poſture of affairs in the nation; but being ſoon after ſeized, he was for ſome time confined; but afterwards complying with thoſe in power, he obtained an order to be created doctor of phyſic, which being done, he went to France again, having made a copy of verſes on Oliver's death. At the Reſtoration, not finding the preferment he expected, he retired into Surry, where he ſpent the remainder of his life at Chertſey. He wrote, in Latin, 1. Six Books of Plants. 2. Miſcellanies. 3. The Miſtreſs, or Love Verſes. 4. Pindaric Odes. 5. A comedy called the Guardian, afterwards publiſhed under the title of Cutler of Coleman-ſtreet. 6. The Davideis, a ſacred poem; and other works. This great poet died on the 28th of July, 1667, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey, near the aſhes of Chaucer and Spencer, where a plain neat monument was afterwards erected to his memory by George, duke of Buckingham, with a Latin inſcription written by his friend, Dr. Thomas Sprat, afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter.

The Rev. Mr. Granger obſerves, that Cowley who helped to corrupt the taſte of the age in which he lived, and had himſelf been corrupted by it, was a remarkable inſtance of true genius ſeduced and perverted by falſe wit; but that this wit, falſe as it was, raiſed his reputation to the higheſt pitch. "There is a want of elegance in his words," ſays he, "and of harmony in his verſification; but this was "more than atoned for by his greateſt fault, the redun-"dancy of his fancy. His Latin poems, which are eſ-"teemed the beſt of his works, are written in the various "meaſures of the ancients, and have much of their unaf-"fected beauty. He was more ſucceſsful in imitating "the eaſe and gaiety of Anacreon, than the bold and lofty "flights of Pindar."

COWPAR, a parliament town in Scotland, in the county of Fiſe, ten miles weſt of St. Andrew's. Long. 3. 15. W. Lat. 56. 20. N.

COX (RICHARD) biſhop of Ely in the ſixteenth century, was born at Whaddon, in Buckinghamſhire, in the year 1499. He was elected into a ſcholarſhip at King's college, in Cambridge, and was one of thoſe invited to Oxford by cardinal Wolſey to fill up his new foundation; but ſhewing himſelf averſe to many of the popiſh ſuperſtitions, and declaring freely for ſome of Luther's opinions, he was thrown into priſon, on ſuſpicion of hereſy. On his being releaſed, he was choſen maſter of Eton ſchool, and raiſed to very conſiderable preferments in the church, of which he was ſtripped on queen Mary's acceſſion to the crown, and, in 1553, was committed to the Marſhalſea, but being ſoon after releaſed, retired into Germany. On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he returned to England, and was one of thoſe divines, who were appointed to reviſe the Liturgy: and, in the diſputation held at Weſtminſter, between eight papiſts and eight of the reformed clergy, he was one of the principal champions on the proteſtant ſide. In 1559, he was preferred to the ſee of Ely, when he vigorouſly oppoſed the diſſenters, and ſtrenuouſly exerted himſelf againſt the miniſtry, in relation to the alienation of church-lands. He died on the 22d of July, 1582, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age. He wrote ſeveral ſmall pieces, which were not publiſhed till after his deceaſe; and when a new tranſlation of the Bible was made in the reign of queen Elizabeth, now commonly known by the name of the Biſhops' Bible, the four Goſpels, the Acts of the Apoſtles, and the Epiſtle to the Romans, were allotted to him.

COXIS (MICHAEL) an excellent Flemiſh painter, a native of Malines, was the diſciple of Raphael, and died at Antwerp, in 1592. aged ninety-five.

COXWOLD, a town in the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, which has a fair, on Auguſt 25, for horned cattle, ſheep, linen and woollen cloth, pewter, and hard-ware, with a free-ſchool and an alms-houſe. It is fourteen miles north of York. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 54. 16. N.

COYPEL (ANTHONY) an excellent French painter, born at Paris, in 1661. Noel Coypel, his father, being choſen by M. Colbert to be director of the academy at Rome, he took his ſon with him into Italy, where Anthony Coypel formed himſelf on the works of the greateſt maſters, and on his return to France, was made firſt painter to the duke of Orleans. That prince employed him in painting the grand gallery of the royal palace, and allowed him a penſion. In 1714, he was director of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. In 1715, he was made firſt painter to the French king, and was ennobled on account of his merit. He died on the 7th of January, 1722, aged ſixty-one.

M. Coypel, his ſon, alſo excelled in the ſame art.

COYSEVOX (ANTHONY) ſculptor to the French king, was born at Lyons, in 1640. He was profeſſor, rector, and

and chancellor of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, at Paris, where he died in 1720.

CRACOW (palatinate of) is one of the three provinces of Leſſer Poland, and has the palatinate of Sendomir on the eaſt, that of Sirad on the north, Sileſia on the weſt, and Upper Hungary on the South. It contains the duchies of Ozwieczin, Zator, and Severia, and the northern part of the territory of Ceputz. This country has plenty of mines. Thoſe of lead are at Slankow, and contain a little ſilver; thoſe of copper are at Sandecz; thoſe of vitriol at Biecz; and thoſe of ſalt at Wielicza and Bochnia. It is very fruitful, being watered by ſeveral rivers beſides the Viſtula, which is the principal, and runs through the middle of it. The chief towns are Cracow the capital, Slancow, Sandecz, Biecz, Wielicza, Bochnia, Lelow, Czenſtochow, and Lubowla.

Cracow, or **Cracovia**, the capital city of Poland, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Viſtula, in a vaſt plain, and is the largeſt and moſt important city in that kingdom. The ſtreets are broad and ſtrait, but very naſty. The houſes are five ſtories high, and built with free-ſtone, but covered with ſhingles. The royal palace was a magnificent ſtructure, and ſtood upon a rock; the rooms were handſomely painted; and perhaps there is no place in Europe, from whence there was a finer proſpect. The city has two large ſuburbs; it is ſurrounded with deep ditches, encompaſſed with thick walls, defended by ſtrong towers. Auguſtus III. king of Poland, was crowned here, with his conſort, January 17, 1734. The largeſt and principal church is dedicated to St. Staniſlaus, whom king Boleſlaus II. maſſacred at the altar, in 1079, as he was ſaying maſs. The riches of this church are immenſe, and the offices are read in it day and night, without interruption. The Jeſuits have a fine church here, as well as the Dominicans. The biſhop is in poſſeſſion of the duchy of Severia and thirteen towns. In 1401, there was an univerſity founded here, which is the moſt celebrated of any in Poland; it has twelve colleges, and the ſtudents have great privileges; all employments, as well eccleſiaſtical as ſecular, are generally given to Polanders who have been educated here. This city ſuffered greatly during the civil diſſenſions; for the plague, famine, and war, made a great havock in it at the ſame time, and deſtroyed one half of the inhabitants; beſides, there was a great fire, which reduced part of the city to aſhes. In 1702, the Swedes became maſters of Cracow, and burnt the caſtle, or palace, down to the ground, which has not been ſince rebuilt. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman Catholick; and yet they tolerate the Jews, who are ſaid to amount here to twenty thouſand. It is one hundred and fifty miles ſouth of Buda, one hundred and thirteen ſouth weſt of Warſaw, one hundred and eighty north-eaſt of Vienna, ſeven hundred and twenty miles from Conſtantinople, ſix hundred and ſeventy-five from Moſcow, and ſeven hundred and fifty from Paris. Long. 19. 30. E. Lat. 50. 8. N.

CRAGIUS (Nicholas) a learned profeſſor in Greek and hiſtory in the univerſity of Copenhagen, was born at Rippen, about the year 1549. He was employed by the kings of Denmark in ſeveral important negotiations, and died on the 14th of May, 1602. He was the author of an excellent treatiſe *De Republica Lacedæmoniorum*; the Annals of Denmark, in Latin; and other works.

CRAIL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of St. Andrew's. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 56. 17. N.

CRANGANOR, a ſmall kingdom, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It is under the ſamorin of Calicut; and the king lives at a town of the ſame name. Here the Dutch have a factory and a fort, they having taken it from the Portugueſe, in 1662. Long. 75. 15. E. Lat. 10. 25. N.

CRANBOURN, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, but no fairs. It had formely a monaſtery, and is pleaſantly ſituated on the London road to Dorcheſter, from which it is twenty-eight miles eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, and ninety-five weſt-north-weſt from London. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 50. 54. N.

CRANBROOK, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on May 30, and September 29, for cattle and horſes. It is a large place, well inhabited, and the market is the beſt in this part of the country. It is eighteen miles ſouth of Maidſtone, thirty-ſeven ſouth-weſt of Canterbury, and forty-eight ſouth-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 37. W. Lat. 51. 5. N.

CRAMER (Gabriel) an able philoſopher, and one of the moſt learned men of the eighteenth century, was born at Geneva in 1704, and made ſuch a rapid progreſs in the ſciences, that at nineteen years of age he was made profeſſor of mathematics. To him we owe the edition of the works of James and John Bernouilli, which appeared at Geneva in ſix volumes, quarto. In 1746 he completed his Introduction to the Theory of curved Lines; and of his taking poſſeſſion of the chair of philoſophy, in 1749, he pronounced a ſpeech on the utility of the ſtudy of philoſophy in forming great magiſtrates, which was printed in 1750. Mr. Cramer was a member of the Royal Society of London, Berlin, Montpelier, and Lyons. He was diſtinguiſhed by his ſenſe of religion, and the regularity of his manners; and was eſteemed a living library. He died in 1752, at Bagnols, in Languedoc, where he went for the recovery of his health.

Cramer (John James) a learned profeſſor of the oriental languages, was born at Elgg, in the canton of Zurich, on the 24th of January 1673, and became well ſkilled in the oriental tongues, of which he was profeſſor at Zurich and Herborn. His principal works are, 1. *Exercitationes de Ara exteriori Templi ſecundi.* 2. *Theologia Iſraelis.* He died at Zurich on the ninth of February, 1742.

CRANMER (Thomas) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Aſlaton in Nottinghamſhire; educated at Cambridge, and commenced doctor of divinity in 1523. Pleading for king Henry's divorce from Catharine of Spain, his way of arguing ſo pleaſed the king, that he was made archdeacon of Taunton, and afterwards ſent ambaſſador into France, Italy, and Germany, and in 1533 he was made archbiſhop of Canterbury. He all along ſhewed himſelf a zealous promoter of the reformation, and, as the firſt ſtep towards it, procured the convocation to petition the king that the Bible might be tranſlated into Engliſh; and when that was done, encouraged the printing and publication of it; cauſed it to be recommended by the royal authority, and to be diſperſed as much as poſſible. He next forwarded the diſſolution of monaſteries, which were one of the greateſt obſtacles to a reformation. But though he had before pronounced the ſentence of divorce between king Henry and queen Catharine, and had married that king to Anne Boleyn, yet, three years after, viz. in 1536, he alſo divorced Henry from his laſt queen. He oppoſed the pope's ſupremacy; endeavoured to aboliſh the ſuperſtitious obſervance of holidays; and yet in 1538, with ſome other of the biſhops, fell under the king's diſpleaſure for not being willing that the monaſteries ſhould be ſuppreſſed for the king's own uſe. In 1540 he was one of the commiſſioners for inſpecting into matters of religion; he alſo gave orders for the taking away of ſuperſtitious ſhrines; and in 1540 procured the act for the advancement of true religion. But the following year ſome of his enemies preferring accuſations againſt him, he was complained of both in the houſe of commons and the privy-council, and was very near being ſent to the Tower, when the king protected him, and gave him his ring, as a token that he took the affair into his own hands.

Upon king Henry's deceaſe he was one of the executors of his will, and one of the regents of the kingdom: and on the 20th of February, 1545-6, he crowned king Edward VI. to whom he had been godfather, as he was alſo to the lady Elizabeth. He ſtill continued labouring for the reformation of religion; and for that purpoſe procured the eſtabliſhment of that communion in both kinds, and a new office for the ſacrament. He alſo ſhewed himſelf a patron to the univerſities by defending their rights, ſecuring their revenues, and encouraging the learning there profeſſed and taught. In 1550 a review was made of the Book of Common Prayer, which by his care had been drawn up, and ſeveral things were amended that were thought to favour too much of ſuperſtition; and in 1552 he had a ſhare in compiling the articles of religion. He confined not his care to the church of England, but extended it to thoſe foreign proteſtants who fled hither for ſhelter; and as he had about twelve years before endeavoured to ſave the lives of biſhop Fiſher and Sir Thomas More, ſo he now exerted himſelf in favour of biſhop Tunſtal, though they were of different perſuaſions. In 1553 he oppoſed the new ſettlement of the crown upon the lady Jane Grey; but upon king Edward VI's deceaſe, appeared for that lady.

Queen Mary's acceſſion to the throne put a period to his happineſs; he was ſoon committed to the Tower, and condemned for high-treaſon, of which he was however pardoned. In 1554 he, with Ridley and Latimer, were removed to Oxford, in order for a public diſputation with the papiſts, which was held with great noiſe and triumph on the ſide of the latter, and with as much gravity, learning, and modeſty on the ſide of the proteſtant biſhops: two days after Cranmer and the two others were condemned as heretics; but this ſentence being void in law, becauſe the pope's authority was not yet re-eſtabliſhed in England, a new commiſſion was ſent from Rome for his trial and conviction. Accordingly on the 12th of September 1555, he appeared before the commiſſioners at St. Mary's church, Oxon, where he was accuſed of blaſphemy, perjury, incontinency, and hereſy, againſt all which he vindicated himſelf; and at laſt was cited to appear at Rome within

eighty days to anſwer in perſon; but being cloſely confined, the pope ſent his letters, in which he delared him contumacious, for not appearing at Rome within the limited time, with orders that he ſhould be degraded and deprived, which was accordingly done in the moſt ignominious manner. At laſt, however, Cranmer's courage, wiſdom, and fortitude forſook him; he had the weakneſs to recant, and renounce the proteſtant religion; but notwithſtanding this, the mercileſs queen reſolved to glut her revenge by committing him to the flames; which cruel ſentence was accordingly executed on the 21ſt day of March 1556, when repenting of his cowardice and inſincerity, he ſtretched out his right hand into the flame, and held it there unmoved (except that once he wiped his face with it) till it was conſumed, crying with a loud voice, "This is the hand that "wrote it. This hand hath offended," and often repeating, "This unworthy right hand." At laſt the fire blazing up, he ſoon expired, never ſtirring or crying out all the while, only keeping his eyes fixed towards heaven, and repeating more than once, "Lord Jeſus, receive my ſpirit." Thus died this gentle, mild, and benevolent reformer, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age. A perſon remarkable for his charity and munificence to the indigent; for his humility and affability, his wiſdom, and love of truth. Many of his works he himſelf publiſhed, and others of them ſtill remain in manuſcript.

CRANTOR, a Greek philoſopher and poet, was born at Solos in Cilicia, but leaving his native country, where he was admired for the ſublimity of his genius, he went to Athens, and there ſtudied with Polemon and Crates, under Xenocrates. Polemon ſucceeding Xenocrates about the three hundred and ſixteenth year before the Chriſtian æra, had the honour of having Crantor for his diſciple. Crantor was conſidered as the principal defender of the Platonic ſect, and was the firſt who wrote Commentaries on Plato. He alſo wrote many other works, which are loſt. His book of Conſolation was particularly eſteemed.

CRASSO (JULIUS PAUL) a learned phyſician in the ſixteenth century, born at Padua, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his erudition and ſkill in polite literature. He wrote a Latin tranſlation of Aretæus, and ſome other of the ancient Greek phyſicians, and died in 1574.

CRASSUS PUBLIUS LICINIUS) a Roman high-prieſt, and learned civilian, was made conſul in the one hundred and thirty-firſt year before the birth of Chriſt. He went into Aſia, at the head of the Roman army ſent againſt Ariſtonicus, but was defeated and taken priſoner by the Thracians in Ariſtonicus's pay; but ſtriking a ſoldier who conducted him, was ſtabbed with a poinard, and buried at Smyrna.

CRASSUS (MARCUS LICINIUS) a Roman conſul, who enriched himſelf by trading in ſlaves, and was ſo wealthy, that he treated all Rome, and gave each citizen a ſtock of corn ſufficient to ſerve him for three months. In the eighty-eighth year before the Chriſtian æra he retired from the tyranny of Cinna and Marius to Spain, where his friend Vibicius hid him three months in a cave; after which he went to Africa, and behaved with great courage againſt the ſlaves under Spartacus, whom he defeated in the ſeventy-firſt year before the birth of Chriſt. He was afterwards prætor, conſul, and triumvir, with Cæſar and Pompey. Shortly after joining Pompey, he entered Syria, plundered the temple of Jeruſalem, and carried immenſe riches out of Judea. He at length marched againſt the Parthians; but his army, which was compoſed of about one hundred thouſand men, was defeated, and himſelf killed, near Sinnaca, a city of Meſopotamia, in the fifty-third year before the Chriſtian æra. It is ſaid that his head being carried to Orodes king of the Parthians, that prince cauſed melted gold to be poured into his mouth, ſaying, that "he ſhould be conſumed "by the ſame metal, the inſatiable deſire of which had "made him commit ſo many crimes."

CRASSUS PADUANUS, or CRASSO, a learned Franciſcan monk, born at Barletta, was eſteemed in the ſixteenth century for his eloquence and his writings. He wrote, 1. *De Republica Eccleſiaſtica.* 2. *Enchiridion Eccleſiaſticum*, and other works.

CRATERUS, a favourite of Alexander the Great, and rival to Antipater, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his intrepidity amidſt the greateſt dangers, and after the death of Alexander was killed fighting againſt Eumenes. Craterus compoſed a work, the loſs of which has been much regretted by the learned.

CRATES, a famous philoſopher, born at Thebes in Bœotia, was the diſciple of Diogenes the Cynic. It is ſaid that he threw all his money into the ſea, that he might the more freely apply himſelf to the ſtudy of philoſophy; others aſſert that he placed it in another perſon's hands, with orders to give it to his children if they ſhould happen to be fools; for, ſaid Crates, if they ſhould be philoſophers they will have no need of it. He lived about three hundred and twenty-eight years before the Chriſtian æra. He ought not to be confounded with Crates, a famous academic philoſopher, the diſciple and friend of Polemon, about three hundred years before the Chriſtian æra. This laſt Crates had Arceſilaus, and other celebrated philoſophers, for his diſciples.

CRATINUS, a famous comic poet, of whoſe works there are only ſome fragments now remaining. Quintilian greatly praiſes his comedies. He was born at Athens, and died about the four hundred and thirty-ſecond year before the Chriſtian æra, at above ninety-five years of age.

CRATIPPUS, a celebrated peripatetic philoſopher, was a native of Mitylene, where he taught philoſophy; but at length went to Athens, where the ſon of Cicero, and Brutus were his diſciples. Pompey went to ſee him after the battle of Pharſalia, and propoſed to him his difficulties in relation to the belief of a providence. When Cratippus comforted him, and by forcible arguments anſwered his objections.

CRATO, a ſmall town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with a rich priory. It is the chief commandery which the knights of Malta have in Portugal. It is ſeated ſeven miles weſt of Port Allegro. Long. 8. 12. W. Lat. 38. 50. N.

CRATON, or DE CRAFFTHEIM (JOHN) a learned phyſician, born at Breſlaw, in 1519, was phyſician to the emperors Ferdinand I. Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. He wrote *Iſagoge Medicinæ*, and ſeveral other works which are eſteemed, and died on the 9th of November, 1585, aged ſixty-ſix.

CRAVAN, a town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its good wine, and for a battle fought there between the Engliſh and French. It is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Cure and Yonne, ten miles ſouth of Auxerre, thirteen north-weſt of Avalon, and eighty-eight ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 30. E. Lat. 47. 42. N.

CRAVEN (WILLIAM, lord) the ſon of ſir William Craven, lord mayor of London, gained great reputation as a ſoldier under Henry, prince of Orange, and Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He took, by ſtorm, the ſtrong fortreſs of Crutzenack, in Germany, which is one of the moſt extraordinary actions recorded in the hiſtory of the great Guſtavus. During the Rebellion and the Interregnum, he was in the ſervice of the ſtates of Holland, whence he ſent conſiderable ſupplies to Charles I. and II. This nobleman is ſaid to have been ſecretly married to the queen of Bohemia, the king's aunt; it is at leaſt certain that he was much in her favour and confidence. The duke of Albemarle and this lord continued in London during the peſtilence. He died on the 19th of April, 1687, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

CREDI (LAURENZO DI) a famous painter of Florence, who was a great imitator of Leonardo da Vinci, and died in 1530, aged ſeventy-eight.

CREDITON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and a conſiderable woollen manufacture. It was deſtroyed by fire in 1743. The loſs was computed at fifty-three thouſand pounds, for which collections were made all over England. The fairs are May 11, Auguſt 21, and September 21, for cattle. It is ſeated between two hills, on a rich ſoil, and is compoſed of two towns, the one being called Eaſt town, and the other Weſt. The church is very handſome, and is built in the form of a cathedral; and to it belongs a free-ſchool, over which there are twelve governors, incorporated by queen Elizabeth, who have the diſpoſal of the tithes. The market is very large. Crediton is eight miles north-weſt of Exeter, thirty ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Barnſtable, and one hundred and ſeventy-nine weſt-by-north of London. Long. 3. 50. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

CREECH (THOMAS) an eminent poet, was born at Blandford, in Dorſetſhire, in the year 1659, and educated at Oxford. He ſoon began to diſtinguiſh himſelf in the republic of letters by the works he publiſhed, which were, 1. A Tranſlation of Lucretius into Engliſh verſe. 2. An Engliſh Tranſlation of Horace. 3. A Collection of Miſcellany Poems, and other works. His circumſtances were however always very indifferent, and his death very unhappy; for he hanged himſelf in his own ſtudy, about the end of June, 1701; juſt after he had taken holy orders, and was preſented to the living of Welling in Hertfordſhire; but before he had taken poſſeſſion of it. He had the character of being a man of excellent parts, and ſound judgment; a perfect maſter of the Greek and Latin languages; but naturally of a moroſe temper, and too apt to deſpiſe the underſtandings and performances of others.

CREEKLADE, a town in Wiltſhire, ſeated on the river Iſis, where it begins to be navigable, with a market on Saturdays. It is governed by a bailiff, has a free-ſchool, and ſends two members to parliament. The fairs are on the ſecond Thurſday in April, for ſheep, cows, and calves; and September 21, for chapmen's goods and hiring ſervants. It is fourteen miles north-by-weſt of Marlborough, and eighty-three weſt of London. Long. 1. 50. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

CREL-

CRELLIUS (John) a famous Socinian, born in 1590, in a village near Nuremberg. In 1612 he went into Poland, where the Unitarians had a ſchool, in which he became profeſſor of divinity, and miniſter at Cracow, where he died, in 1632, aged forty-two. He was the author, 1. of a famous Treatiſe againſt the Myſtery of the Trinity. 2. Commentaries on a Part of the New Teſtament. 3. Moral works, in which he is charged with maintaining that a huſband may lawfully beat his wife. All his works are ſcarce.

He ought not to be confounded with Paul Crellius, a Lutheran miniſter, who was born at Iſlebe, and died in 1579. He wrote ſeveral treatiſes againſt the Calviniſts and Papiſts.

CREMA, a town of Italy, in the Cremaſco, in the territory of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee. It is well fortified, has a ſtrong citadel, and may paſs for a good frontier town. It is ſeated on the river Serio, twenty miles north of Placentia, twenty weſt of Cremona, twenty-five ſouth-weſt of Breſcia, and twenty-three ſouth-eaſt of Milan. Long. 9. 50. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

CREMASCO, a territory in the Venetian dominions, and in the duchy of Milan, on which it formerly depended. It is of ſmall extent, but fertile in corn, wine, and hemp. Crema is the capital town, beſides which there are none of any note.

CREMIEN, a town of France, in Dauphiny, ſeated on the river Rhone, twenty miles eaſt of Lyons. Long. 5. 21. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

CREMONA, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Cremoneſe, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Po and the Adda. It is a large place, it being five miles in circumference; is well fortified, and has a good caſtle. The ſtreets are large and ſtrait, and the houſes well built. It has handſome churches, and large ſquares, and the portico of the cathedral, which is ſupported by marble columns, is very magnificent, as is alſo the principal altar. The town-houſe, the palace of the biſhop, and that of the podeſta are worth notice. In the collegiate church of St. Peter they preſerve the body of St. Mary the Egyptian. There are likewiſe ſeveral good convents; beſides an univerſity which is almoſt neglected.

It was built in the year of Rome 445, or thereabouts, and has undergone great revolutions. It was greatly damaged by Hannibal, when he paſſed into Italy, after which the Goths committed ſtrange diſorders there; and in 630 it was entirely ruined by the Sclavonians and Lombards. It was rebuilt in 1284, by Frederick Barbaroſſa, who erected a prodigious high tower, now gone to decay. It has been ſubject to the French, the Venetians, the dukes of Milan, and the Spaniards. It has been taken twice by ſurprize, through ſubterranean paſſages; and a third time the Imperialiſts entered by night, in 1702, through an aquæduct, and took marſhal Villeroy and ſeveral officers priſoners, but they were ſoon forced to abandon it. It ſtands in a delightful plain, thirty miles north-weſt of Parma, fifteen north-eaſt of Placentia, twenty-eight ſouth of Breſcia, thirty-eight weſt of Mantua, and forty eaſt of Milan. Long. 9. 55. E. Lat. 45. 8. N.

CREMONESE, a territory in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the eaſt by the duchy of Mantua, on the north by Breſciano, on the weſt by Lodezan and Cremaſco, and on the ſouth by the Parmeſan. It is fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona is the capital; beſides which there are Caſal Maggiore, and Pitzighitone, famous for being the priſon of Francis I. king of France.

CREMONINI (Cæsar) profeſſor of philoſophy at Ferrara, for ſeventeen years, and for forty years at Padua, was born at Cento, in the Modeneſe, in the year 1550. He gained ſuch reputation that kings and princes would have his picture. His lectures were greatly admired; but his printed works did not ſell very well. He died at Padua, during the peſtilence in 1630, aged eighty.

CRENIUS (Thomas) a laborious compiler, born in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, publiſhed a great number of collections, the moſt eſteemed of which are three volumes in quarto, the firſt of which is intitled, *Conſilia & Methodi aureæ ſtudiorum optime Inſtituendorum:* the ſecond, *De Philologia, ſtudiis Liberalis doctrinæ*; and the third, *De Euriditione comparanda.*

CREON, king of Thebes, was the ſon of Menœius, and the brother of Jocaſta. He obtained the crown after the death of Laius, the huſband of Jocaſta; but at length reſigned it to Œdipus, who, after he had put out his eyes, retired to Athens, leaving his kingdom to his ſons Eteocles and Polynices; but theſe two princes being both killed in ſingle combat, about the one thouſand two hundred and fifty-firſt year before the Chriſtian æra, Creon reſumed the government, cauſed Antigone and Agria to be put to death, and behaved with extreme cruelty: but at length Theſeus, at the deſire of the Theban ladies, declared war againſt him, and deprived him both of his crown and life.

CREQUI (Charles de) prince of Poix, duke of Leſdiguieres, a peer and marſhal of France, and one of the moſt famous French generals of his age, ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral ſieges and battles. In 1599 he killed Don Philippin, the baſtard of Savoy, in a duel. In 1630 he defeated the Spaniards at the battle of Teſſin, and was killed by a cannon-ball at the ſiege of Bremen, on the 17th of March, 1638.

Crequi (Francis de) marſhal of France, in the ſeventeenth century, after having ſignalized himſelf by his valour and conduct on ſeveral important occaſions, he was, in 1661, made general of the gallies; and in 1668 marſhal of France; but in 1675 was defeated near the bridge of Conſabrick, at the confluence of the Sarre and the Moſelle, and retired into Treves. The following year he was at the ſiege of Conde, and at length, being made governor of Metz, he, in 1678, obliged prince Charles of Lorrain to retire with loſs. He afterwards took Friburg, and in 1684 rendered himſelf maſter of Luxemburg. He died at Paris, on the 4th of February, 1687.

CRESCENS, a Cynic philoſopher, about the year 150, rendered himſelf infamous by his debaucheries, and by the calumnies he publiſhed againſt the Chriſtians. Againſt him St. Juſtin wrote his ſecond Apology.

CRESCENTINO, a city of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated by the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and retaken by the Germans in 1706. It is twenty miles north-eaſt of Turin, and eighteen ſouth-weſt of Caſal. Long. 8. 5 E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

CRESIBIUS, an excellent mathematician, who brought hydraulics to perfection. There is a pump which retains his name.

CRESPET (Peter) a Celeſtin monk, and prior of the convent of that order at Soiſſons, publiſhed a work in French, intitled The Garden of ſpiritual Pleaſure and Recreations; ſome diſcourſes upon the hatred of Satan; and, in Latin, An Abridgment of the Church Diſcipline, and of the whole Canon Law. He died in 1595.

CRESPI, a town of France, capital of the Valois, in the Iſle of France. It is eighteen miles north of Meaux, thirteen ſouth of Compeigne, and thirty-three north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 2. 43. E. Lat. 49. 12. N.

CRESPIN (John) in Latin *Creſpinus*, a famous printer at Geneva, whither he retired for the ſake of his religion, in the year 1548, was of the province of Artois. He applied himſelf with great ſkill and diligence to the printing of ſeveral books, and eſpecially of a Greek and Latin Lexicon, and of a Martyrology of the Proteſtants. He died of the plague, at Geneva, in the year 1572.

CRESSEY, or Cressy, (Hugh Paulin or Serenus) an eminent writer, in behalf of the papiſts, was born at Wakefield, in York, in the year 1605, ſtudied at Oxford, and at length was made canon of Windſor, and dean of Laughlin, in Ireland; but, through the confuſion of the times, never obtained the actual poſſeſſion of either of thoſe preferments. In 1644, he quitted England, and two years after embraced the popiſh religion, after which he became a Benedictine monk; but at the Reſtoration, and the marriage of king Charles II. queen Catharine made him her chaplain, and thenceforward he reſided at Somerſet-houſe, in the Strand, where the great regularity of his life, his ſincere and unaffected piety, and his modeſt and mild behaviour preſerved him in quiet and ſafety. He wrote many pieces in defence of the doctrines of the church of Rome; and a large and copious Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. He died at Eaſt Grinſtead, in the county of Suſſex, on the 10th of Auguſt, 1674.

CRESSY, a town of France, in the province of Picardy. It is famous for a bloody battle fought there, between Edward III. king of England, and Philip de Valois, king of France, wherein the French loſt thirty thouſand common ſoldiers, twelve hundred knights, eighty bannerets, and eleven princes. It is twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Laon, eight north-weſt of Soiſſons, and fifty-five north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 2. 0. E. Lat. 49. 45. N.

CREST, a town of France, in Dauphiny, ſeated on the river Drome, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Orange, forty ſouth-by-weſt of Grenoble, and three hundred and thirty-five ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 4. 9. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

CRETHEIS, in fabulous hiſtory, the wife of Acaſtus, king of Theſſaly, was in love with young Peleus, who was newly married to Erigone; but not being able to gain him to her embraces, ſhe perſuaded Erigone that he courted another woman, on which that lady killed herſelf. She then complained to Acaſtus, that Peleus would have debauched her, on which he was expoſed to the centaur; but returning victorious, he firſt killed Cretheis, and then Acaſtus.

CRETIN (William) a French poet, who lived under the reigns of Charles VIII. Lewis XII. and Francis I. and died in 1525. The beſt edition of his works is that of Paris, in 1724, in duodecimo. This poet Rabelais repreſents under the name of Rominagrobis.

CREVECOEUR (James de) chamberlain and counſellor to the French king and the duke of Burgundy. He was ſent ambaſſador into England for that duke, and ſignalized himſelf, by his valour and conduct, in ſeveral engagements againſt the Engliſh.

Crevecoeur, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Cambray, ſeated on the river Scheld, five miles ſouth of the city of Cambray Long. 3. 5. E. Lat. 50. 0. N.

CREUSA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, was married to Jaſon, which ſo enraged Medea, his caſt-off wife, that, in revenge, ſhe deſtroyed ſeveral of the royal family by her incantations.

Creusa, in fabulous hiſtory, daughter to Priam, king of Troy, was wife to Æneas, with whom ſhe eſcaped at the burning of that city; however, he loſt her as they were making their way to embark, when ſhe was carried away by the goddeſs Cybele.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine, ſeated on the Rhine, with a caſtle on an eminence. It is twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Mentz. Long. 7. 31. E. Lat. 49. 54. N.

CREW (Nathaniel) biſhop of Durham, was the ſon of John, lord Crew, and was born at Stene, in Northamptonſhire, on the 31ſt of Jan. 1633. In 1652, he was admitted commoner, in Lincoln-college, Oxford, and after ſeveral preferments in the church, was, in 1671, elected biſhop of Oxford, and, in 1674, was tranſlated to the ſee of Durham. In king James II.'s reign, he was appointed dean of the royal chapel and one of the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion erected by that king, when he concurred in all the arbitrary meaſures taken to bring in popery, and even offered to attend the pope's nuncio, at his public entry into London; but his coachman refuſed to drive him that way. Thus he complied with the king's deſigns, till he found that the prince of Orange's party was likely to prevail, when he changed ſides, and was one of the firſt who voted that king James II had abdicated the throne. By the death of his two elder brothers, he became, in 1691, baron Crew of Stene. He died on the 18th of September, 1722, aged eighty-eight, after having been fifty years a biſhop; but leaving no iſſue, the title of baron Crew of Stene became extinct.

CRICKHOWELL, a town of Brecknockſhire, in Wales, with a market on Mondays. It is governed by a bailiff and two burgeſſes, and has a fair, on May 12, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and goats. It is fourteen miles eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of Brecknock, and one hundred and fifty-one weſt-by-north of London. Long 2. 50. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

CRICKLADE. See Creeklade.

CRILLON (Lewis de Berton de) knight of Malta, and one of the greateſt captains of his age, was born in Provence, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour under the reigns of Henry II. Francis II. Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV. He particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battles of Dreux, Jarnac, Montcontour, and Lepanto. Henry IV. always called him the Brave Crillon. He died on the 2d of December, 1615, aged ſeventy-four.

CRIM Tartary, or the Crimea, a peninſula in the Black Sea, formerly called Taurica Cherſoneſus. It is one hundred and fifty miles in length, and one hundred in breadth, and is joined to the continent by a neck of land not above two or three miles in breadth. The inhabitants are called Crim Tartars, and they have not only villages, but towns and cities, and profeſs the Mohammedan religion. Theſe have given the name of Crim Tartars to the inhabitants of Leſſer Tartary, who live in a quite different manner.

Little Tartary lies near the Black Sea, and comprehends all the country lying between the mouth of the Danube and that of the Don, and is about four hundred and fifty miles in length, and two hundred and twenty-five in breadth. They are both governed by the ſame khan, or han, who has been tributary to the Turks ever ſince the year 1584. When the grand ſeignior commands the army in perſon, he is to ſupply him with an hundred thouſand men; but when the grand vizier only takes the field, with fifty thouſand. The air is cold, and generally foggy; and there is in many places a great want of wood, as well as of good water.

The ſtature of the Crim Tartars is rather low than otherwiſe, but ſtrong and bony, with broad ſhoulders, ſhort necks, round faces, large heads, flat noſes, ſallow complexions, and black hair, coarſe, like a horſe's mane. Their eyes are black, narrow, and long; in ſhort, they have a quite different aſpect and phyſiognomy from other Europeans. They are good, hardy ſoldiers, and will endure all ſorts of weather. At the age of ſeven, they leave their houſes, which are no other than huts drawn about on wheels, and are allowed no other nouriſhment but what they kill with their bows and arrows. At twelve, they commence ſoldiers; and, if there be occaſion, are ſent to the wars. Their habit is a ſhort cotton ſhirt, drawers, and cloſe breeches. The rich wear a pinked cotton caffetan, and a cloth gown over it, lined with furs, and a cap of the ſame. Inſtead of ſtockings, they have boots of red Turky leather, but no ſpurs. The common ſort wear only a caſſock of ſheep-ſkins, in hot weather with the wool outwards, which makes them look like bears on horſeback; but in winter, they turn the wool inwards, and have caps of the ſame

Their weapons are a ſcimeter, with a bow and quiver, holding about twenty arrows. They have a knife at their girdles, with a flint to ſtrike fire, and leathern thongs to bind the priſoners. Only the rich wear coats of mail; but they have all ſun-dials in their pockets. They are good horſemen, and govern their horſes with the greateſt dexterity, leaping from one to another while they are on full trot. Theſe animals are ugly, with long manes and tails, but they will run ſixty or ſeventy miles together without baiting.

Theſe Tartars eat no bread, but look upon horſe-fleſh as the greateſt delicacy, and always kill their horſes, when they are like to die or unable travel; they make no ſcruple of eating thoſe that die a natural death. They cut thin ſlices, and put it under their ſaddles till they think it is fit to eat, which is their manner of cooking it, except thoſe parts which cannot be ſliced; for this they boil with ſalt. Their drink is water, melted ſnow, and mares and aſſes milk. Thoſe that ſtay at home without going to the wars eat ewe kids, rams, and fowls, but no ſwine's fleſh, and ſome eat cakes made with any ſort of meal. They are great lovers of honey; and ſome make a drink of it. Thoſe that live in towns have bread, and a drink made of boiled millet; they are likewiſe fond of butter-milk, which they make freſh every day. They formerly uſed to take a vaſt number of Ruſſians to make ſlaves of them, making concubines of their wives and daughters, and circumciſing the children. When any of their daughters become marriageable, they cover her hut, or tent, with white linen, wherein ſhe is kept very cloſe; they ſometimes put a painted cloth on the top, which is tied with red ſtrings. They have alſo a painted waggon on the ſide of the tent, and this is to be her marriage portion. Thoſe who have a deſign to marry, obſerve this ſignal, and the girl is generally given to him who offers the father the moſt valuable preſent.

The khan chooſes a fertile plain to reſide in, and his court looks like a great city of houſes, and tents drawn on carts, and his houſe or hut is always in the middle. The houſes of the princes are of wicker, aſcending to the top like a dove-cote, and covered with white powdered bones to make them ſhine. Sometimes they are covered with felt, painted of various figures. The breadth of the carts are eighteen or twenty feet, and drawn with ten or twelve camels or oxen. The carts are placed at forty or fifty feet diſtance, with the doors always to the ſouth. It is no wonder this country is ſo populous, ſince they take or buy ſo many concubines, and the women in thoſe parts are generally fruitful. Their chief trade is in men, women, and children, which they make their buſineſs to take out of the neighbouring countries, and then ſell them to the Turks. The chief place of Crim-Tartary is Crim, which beſtows a name on half the Peninſula; but it is now a poor wretched place, and of very little importance.

CRINESIUS, (Christopher) a learned proteſtant divine; was born in Bohemia, in 1584, and was profeſſor of Altorf, where he died, in 1626. He wrote, 1. A Diſpute on the Confuſion of Languages; 2. *Concordantiæ Hebraicæ*; 3. *Gymnaſium & Lexicon Syriacum*, &c.

CRINITUS, (Peter) profeſſor of polite literature at Florence, the place of his birth; was the diſciple and ſucceſſor of Angelo Politian, and died about the year 1505, aged forty. He was the author of ſome Latin poems; of a Treatiſe *de honeſta Diſciplina*; and the Lives of the Latin Poets.

CRISPE, (Sir Nicolas) bart. an eminent merchant of London, diſtinguiſhed by his extraordinary knowledge in trade, and his loyalty to king Charles I. and II. He began the world with a large fortune, which he encreaſed by marriage; and being ſoon taken notice of at court, was knighted, and made one of the farmers of the king's revenues. He formed a project for reviving the trade to Guinea, and having engaged ſeveral wealthy merchants to ſecond him, carried that trade to its greateſt height; and, in the proſecution of this deſign, he cauſed the caſtle of Cormantyn, upon the Gold coaſt, to be erected at his own expence. When king Charles I. was in great diſtreſs for money, he, with the other farmers, advanced him 100,000l. at a very ſhort notice. After the war broke out, he continued to carry on a trade to Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Norway, Muſcovy, and Turkey, which produced to the king near 100,000 l. a-year, beſides keeping moſt of the ports open, and ſhips in them conſtantly ready for his ſervice. All the ſupplies of arms purchaſed in Holland and Denmark were conſigned to his care, and by his vigilance ſafely landed in the north. He had ſurpriſing addreſs in the management of the king's affairs, in which he made uſe of all kinds of diſguiſes, ſeldom truſting to others. Letters of conſequence he carried in the dreſs of a porter; when he wanted intelligence, he would appear

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at the water-ſide with a baſket of flounders upon his head, and often paſſed between London and Oxford in the dreſs of a butter-woman on horſe-back between a pair of panniers. But being at length betrayed by Mr. Waller, by which means he was rendered incapable of continuing his private ſervice, he raiſed a regiment of horſe for the king's ſervice, put himſelf at the head of it, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as remarkably in his military, as he had done in his civil capacity. Till at laſt, the king's affairs growing deſperate, he went to France, where he ſtayed till he was permitted to return, and live quietly at home. After the death of Oliver Cromwell, he exerted himſelf in favour of the Reſtoration; and on king Charles the Second's return, was reinſtated in the poſt of farmer of the cuſtoms. In 1665, he was created a baronet; but died the ſame year, on the 16th of February, 1665, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age.

CRISPUS, the ſon of Conſtantine the Great and Minervina, his firſt wife; was made Cæſar in 317. He defeated the Germans, and diſcovered an extraordinary capacity in the military art, both by ſea and land: but Fauſta, his mother-in-law, conceiving a criminal paſſion for him, and being unable to corrupt him, accuſed him to the emperor, who, too eaſily believing her, put him to death. But the innocence of this young and virtuous prince was ſoon after made known.

CRISPUS, (JOHN BAPTIST) a good divine, and a good poet, was born a Gallipoli, in the kingdom of Naples, and lived at the end of the ſixteenth, and beginning of the ſeventeenth century. His chief work, which is a ſcarce and valuable performance, is, *De Ethnicis Philoſophis cautè legendis*, in folio.

CRITIAS, the diſciple of Socrates, and one of the thirty tyrants who governed the city of Athens, after its being taken by Lyſander, the Spartan general. He was a man of wit, and was poſſeſſed of very extraordinary talents; but theſe he employed in oppreſſing his country. He filled Athens with murders; occaſioned the death of Alcibiades and Theramines, and behaved with ſuch cruelty to thoſe who had been expelled Athens, that they united againſt him, entered Attica under the conduct of Thraſybulus, attacked Critias, who fought valiantly, and killed him, in the four hundredth year before the Chriſtian æra. Critias wrote ſome elogies, and other works, of which only a few fragments are now remaining.

CRITO, an Athenian philoſopher, and one of the moſt zealous of Socrates's diſciples, about four hundred and four years before the Chriſtian æra. He ſupplied Socrates with whatever he wanted, converſed with him as long as he lived; and compoſed ſome dialogues, which are loſt.

CRITOPYLUS, (METROPHANES) a native of Greece, came to England in the reign of king James I. in order to be inſtructed in the doctrine and diſcipline of our church. Upon his arrival, he addreſſed himſelf to archbiſhop Abbot, who placed him in Baliol college, Oxford, where he ſtudied the Latin and Engliſh tongues. In 1622, he returned into his own country; and, upon Cyrill's advancement to the patriarchate of Conſtantinople, he ſucceeded him in that of Alexandria. He died in 1628, and is ſaid to have been the author of a Confeſſion of Faith, publiſhed in Greek, in 1629, under the name of Cyrill.

CROATIA, a province of the kingdom of Hungary, bounded on the weſt by Carniola; on the north by the river Lava, which ſeparates it from Scalvonia; on the weſt by Boſnia, and on the north by the territory of Zara and the gulph of Carnero. It is divided into two parts, Morlaquia, and Carbaira. The inhabitants are called Croats, and have the reputation of being good ſoldiers, hardy and enterpriſing. The garment they wear cover them from head to foot, their waiſtcoat, breeches, and ſtockings being all of a-piece.

CRŒSUS, the fifth and laſt king of Lydia, of the family of the Mermnades, ſucceeded Alyattes, his father, in the five hundred and fifty-ſeventh year before the Chriſtian æra. He made the Greeks of Aſia tributary; ſubdued the Phrygians, Myſians, Paphlagonians, Thracians, and Carians; amaſſed together immenſe riches, and became one of the moſt powerful and magnificent princes in the world. He drew the learned to his court, and took a pleaſure in converſing with them. One day as he was enumerating his riches, and magnifying the felicity of his reign, Solon gave a check to his vanity, by ſaying, that *we ought to conſider no man happy before his death*. Crœſus ridiculed this reflection, but ſoon he himſelf experienced its truth: for, being defeated by Cyrus, he ſhut himſelf up in Sardes, the capital of his empire. That city was taken by aſſault, and, as a Perſian ſoldier was going to kill Crœſus, that prince's only ſurviving ſon, who had hitherto been dumb, terrified at his danger, he cried, *Stop, ſoldier, and lay not thy hand on Crœſus*. Crœſus was then conducted to Cyrus, who cauſed him to be laid on a funeral pile, in order to be burnt alive, when reflecting on Solon's words, he cried, *O Solon, Solon!* This raiſed the curioſity of Cyrus, who deſired to know what he meant, and being told the reaſon of this exclamation, he was ſo moved, that he recalled his ſentence, and ever after treated him with great reſpect.

CROFT, (HERBERT) biſhop of Hereford, was the third ſon of Sir Herbert Croft, and was born at Great Milton, in Oxfordſhire, on the 18th of October, 1603. He began his academical ſtudies at Oxford; but had not been long there before his father joined himſelf to the church of Rome, became a lay-brother in the Benedictine monaſtery at Douay, and a zealous advocate for popery. Upon his father's command he went over to him, and after a ſhort ſtay at Douay, was ſent to the Engliſh college of Jeſuits at St. Omer's, where, by the perſuaſion of father Lloyd, he became reconciled to the church of Rome, and entered into that order; but, ſome time before his father's death, which happened about five years after his going abroad, he was ſent back, to manage ſome family-affairs in England; when happily becoming acquainted with Dr. Morton, biſhop of Durham, he was brought back to the church of England, when returning a ſecond time to ſtudy at Oxford, he at length entered into holy orders, and, after ſeveral preferments in the church, was, in 1661, promoted to the ſee of Hereford, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his conſtant preaching, his hoſpitable manner of living, and his extenſive charity. He publiſhed an excellent pamphlet, intitled, The Naked Truth, or, the True State of the Primitive Church, which made a prodigious noiſe in the world, and was read by all people of ſenſe and learning in the kingdom. He alſo publiſhed a few other works, and after having ſat almoſt thirty years in the ſee of Hereford, died on the 18th of May, 1691.

CROI, (JOHN DE) in Latin *Croius*, one of the moſt learned miniſters in France, was born at Uſez, and performed his paſtoral functions in the church of Beziers, and afterwards in that of Uſez. He publiſhed ſeveral controverſical works in French, but his Latin works gained him a much greater reputation; theſe are Obſervations on ſome paſſages in Origen, Irenæus, and Tertullian; and Sacred and Hiſtorical Obſervations upon the New Teſtament. He died Auguſt 31, 1659.

CROIA, formerly a ſtrong town of Albany, in Turky in Europe, with a fort, and a biſhop's ſee; but it has been demoliſhed by the Turks. It is ſituated near the gulph of Venice, eighteen Miles north-eaſt of Durazzo, and twenty-eight ſouth of Scutari. Long. 19. 33. W. Lat. 41. 46. N.

CROKEHORN, CREWKERN, or CROOKHORN, a town of Somerſetſhire, ſituated on the river Parret, with a market on Saturdays. The fair is on September 4, for horſes, bullocks, drapery, cheeſe, and toys. It is one hundred and thirty-three miles from London. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

CROKE, (Sir GEORGE) an eminent lawyer in the reign of Charles I. was the ſon of Sir John Croke of Chiltam, in Buckinghamſhire, and was promoted to the common pleas on the 11th of February, 1623, and to the king's bench on the 9th of October, 1628. He joined to a very uncommon capacity, all the induſtry requiſite to make a figure in his profeſſion; and what was more to his honour than both, an invincible integrity. He pleaded with his uſual ability againſt ſhip-money, and his arguments in that caſe are publiſhed with Sir Richard Hutton's. He died on the 15th of February, 1641. His Reports, in three volumes folio, were publiſhed after his deceaſe, by Sir Harbottle Grimſton, his ſon-in-law.

CROMARTIE, the capital of the ſhire of Cromartie, in Scotland, ſituated on the German ſea, at the mouth of the river Cromartie. Long. 3. 41. W. Lat. 57. 40. N.

CROMER, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It was formerly much larger than it is at preſent, having two pariſh-churches, one of which was ſwallowed up, with ſeveral houſes, by an innundation of the ſea, it ſtanding on the ſea-coaſt, and is now chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen. Here is a fair on Whit-Monday, for petty chapmen. It is forty-four miles from Norwich, ſixty-ſix from Ipſwich, one hundred and twenty ſeven from London, and lies north of them all. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

CROMER, (MARTIN) a learned biſhop of Warmia, in the ſixteenth century; wrote a hiſtory of Poland, and ſome controverſial pieces againſt the proteſtants. He died on the 23d of March, 1589.

CROMWELL, (THOMAS) earl of Eſſex, and one of the moſt eminent ſtateſmen in the ſixteen century, was the ſon of a blackſmith at Putney, near London, in his latter days a brewer. He was educated in a private ſchool, where he learned reading, writing, and a little Latin; but afterwards travelling, he ſeized the opportunity of

learning ſeveral languages. Coming to Antwerp, where was then a conſiderable Engliſh factory, he was retained to be their clerk, or ſecretary; and afterwards he embraced an opportunity that offered in 1510, of taking a journey to Rome. While he remained in Italy, he ſerved for ſome time as a ſoldier under the duke of Bourbon: and at Bologna he aſſiſted John Ruſſel, eſq. afterwards earl of Bedford, in making his eſcape, when he was in danger of being taken by the French. It is remarkable, that Cromwell, in his journey to and from Rome, learned by heart the New Teſtament of Eraſmus's tranſlation. After his return from his travels, he was taken into the family and ſervice of cardinal Wolſey; who, obſerving his great parts and diligence, made him his ſolicitor, and often employed him in affairs of great importance. In return for theſe favours, Cromwell defended his maſter in the houſe of commons, of which he was then a member, with great wit and eloquence. After the cardinal's death, he was taken into the king's ſervice, as the fitteſt perſon to manage the diſputes the king then had with the pope. In 1531, he was knighted, made maſter of the king's jewel-houſe, and conſtituted a privy counſellor. The next year he was made clerk of the hanaper, and the ſame year chancellor of the exchequer. In 1534, he was made principal ſecretary of ſtate, and maſter of the rolls; and the next year appointed viſitor-general of the monaſteries throughout England, in order for their ſuppreſſion. In 1536, he was made lord-keeper of the privy-ſeal, when he reſigned his maſterſhip of the rolls. The ſame year he was advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of Cromwell, lord Oakham, in Rutlandſhire; and alſo made vicar-general and vicegerent over all the ſpiritualities under the king, who was declared ſupreme head of the church; upon which he ſent inſtructions to all deans, parſons, vicars, and curates, ordering them to preach up the king's ſupremacy; and, inſtead of diſplaying their rhetoric on images, relics, and pilgrimages, to exhort the people to ſerve God, and make proviſion for their families, to put parents, and other directors of youth, in mind to teach their children the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and Ten Commandments, in their mother tongue; and to provide a Bible in Latin and Engliſh, to be laid in the churches, for every one to read at their pleaſure, &c. In ſhort, having been highly inſtrumental in promoting a reformation, and pulling down the monaſteries, he was, in 1539, rewarded with many noble manors belonging to thoſe diſſolved houſes; and, on the 17th of April, the ſame year, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Eſſex. At length, uſing his utmoſt endeavours to procure a marriage between king Henry and Anne of Cleves, whoſe friends were Lutherans, as the moſt effectual method to ſecure both himſelf and the proteſtant religion, this very ſtep produced his deſtruction; for the king, not liking the queen, took an invincible averſion to Cromwell, and ſeveral articles being brought againſt him, reſolved to give him up; and having cauſed him to be arreſted at the council-table, ſent him to the Tower: when a bill of attainder having paſſed both houſes, he was brought to a ſcaffold erected on Tower-hill, where, after having made a ſpeech, and prayed, he was beheaded, on the 28th of July, 1540. Thus fell Thomas lord Cromwell, though it is ſaid, that for piety towards God, fidelity to his king, prudence in the management of affairs, gratitude to his benefactors, duty to his parents, charity, and benevolence, there was not then any one ſuperior to him in the kingdom.

CROMWELL (OLIVER) ſtyled lord protector of England, one of the greateſt generals and moſt artful politicians that this or any other country has produced, was the ſon of Robert Cromwell, the ſecond ſon of Sir Henry Cromwell of Hinchinbrooke, in the county of Huntingdon, knight, and was born at Huntingdon, on the 24th or 25th of April 1599. He ſtudied ſome time at Sydney college in Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Lincoln's Inn, London, after which he married, and ſettled at Huntingdon till the death of his uncle ſir Thomas Stuart, who left him an eſtate of between four and five hundred pounds a-year, which induced him to remove to the iſle of Ely, about which time he began to leave the church and converſe with the puritans. He was elected a member of the third parliament of king Charles I. which met January 20, 1628; and having ſpent part of his eſtate in returning the ſums of money he had formerly won at play, and in aſſiſting the ſilenced miniſters, reſolved in 1637 to go over to America, and ſettle with his wife and family in New England, but was ſtopped by a proclamation for reſtraining ſuch embarkations, when, it is ſaid, he and others were ſailing down the river in a boat, in order to embark on board the ſhip that was to carry them. He was afterwards choſen member for Cambridge in the long parliament, when he was very free in cenſuring grievances both in church and ſtate, and very zealous in promoting the remonſtrance which was carried on the 14th of November 1641, which laid the baſis of the civil war. As ſoon as the parliament formed ſchemes of raiſing forces for their ſervice, which was at the beginning of the year 1642, he immediately went to Cambridge, where he raiſed a very good troop of horſe; and having ſoon taken a large quantity of arms and ammunition from the royaliſts, he encreaſed his forces, and was in a ſhort time at the head of a thouſand horſe, with the title of colonel Cromwell: and it is very ſurpriſing, that being in his forty-third year before he had thoughts of appearing in a military character, he ſhould notwithſtanding in the ſpace of a few months become a ſkilful officer, and render his new-raiſed men excellent ſoldiers, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves as often as they fought. Cromwell being very active in the parliament's ſervice, was ſoon after appointed lieutenant-general of the horſe under the earl of Mancheſter, who joining the Scots, enabled them to reduce York: and in the battle of Marſton-Moor it is unanimouſly agreed that Cromwell's cavalry, who were commonly ſtyled Ironſides, changed the fortune of the day. Cromwell's reputation ſtill encreaſing, he was made lieutenant general of the army, when after ſeveral victories he gained the battle of Naſeby; and this, with his other ſucceſſes, ſoon put an end to the war. In ſhort, the unhappy king was delivered up by the Scots. Cromwell and the parliament entered into a treaty with him; but that prince's ſecret deſigns being diſcovered by Cromwell's vigilance, and that of his ſpies, he found that his own ſafety made it neceſſary to change his conduct. After various turns the king was brought to his trial, Cromwell himſelf being one of the high court of juſtice, and being principally concerned in his death.

The houſe of lords was now declared uſeleſs, and a council of ſtate appointed to govern the nation. Cromwell, after quelling ſeveral mutinies in his army, was, in 1649, ſent general into Ireland, when in about nine months he ſubdued almoſt that whole kingdom, and leaving his ſon Ireton to complete the conqueſt, returned to England, where he was made general in the room of lord Fairfax. He then went to Scotland, routed the Scots army at Dunbar, took Edinburgh, Leith, and other places, purſued king Charles II's army to England, defeated it at Worceſter, September 3, 1651, and returned to London, where the parliament ſettled four thouſand pounds a-year upon him. He began now with his officers to complain of the long parliament, which on the 20th of April, 1653, he diſſolved by force, and two days after publiſhed a declaration of his reaſons, ſigned by himſelf and his council of officers. July 4, he called a parliament, and by an inſtrument conſtituted them the ſupreme authority; and on the 13th of December following, they reſigned their powers to him, and an inſtrument of government was drawn up, by which he was declared lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and upon December 16 he was inſtalled. He now applied himſelf to the management of the ſeveral parties; he ſupplied the benches of the courts of Weſtminſter with the ableſt lawyers, but at the ſame time acted in the moſt unjuſtifiable, arbitrary, and oppreſſive manner, where his own intereſt was concerned. He however made himſelf feared and courted by all the powers of Europe; and having raiſed the glory of England to its higheſt pitch, died on the third of September 1658, in the ſixtieth year of his age, and his funeral was magnificently ſolemnized on the 23d of November following.

CROMWELL (RICHARD) the eldeſt ſon of the former, and named by him for his ſucceſſor before his death, was, by order of the privy-council proclaimed lord protector with great ſtate. Addreſſes were preſented to him from all parts of the nation, promiſing that they would ſtand by him; and a parliament being ſummoned and met, paſſed a bill to recognize him as protector, and for reſtoring the houſe of lords; but debates ariſing about ſetting bounds to his power, and to that of the upper houſe, and Richard not being able to conceal the meaſures he took to bind the fleet and militia to his intereſt, great jealouſies aroſe between him and the army. Fleetwood and Deſborough, the firſt his brother-in-law, and the latter his uncle, gained over the officers of the army, and took the government into their own hands; but finding the people diſſatisfied with their proceedings, they called together ſuch members of the long parliament as were then in town, but ſuffered none of their fellow-members to ſit who did not ſubſcribe the engagement, nor ſat with them ſince 1648. They next choſe a council of ſtate of twenty-one perſons, and ſet about ſettling the king's and other public lands. They then ſent to deſire Richard to reſign the government, to which he readily conſented. He then travelled, and at his return to England lived like a private gentleman in the country, and died on the 24th of July 1702, aged eighty.

CRONACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, has a good citadel ſeated on an eminence. It is ſubject to the

the biſhop of Bamberg, and is ſituated on a river of the ſame name, thirteen miles eaſt of Coburg, and twenty-five north-eaſt of Bamberg. Long. 11. 20. E. Lat. 50 25. N.

CRONEGK, (JOHN FREDERICK DE) an eminent German poet, was the ſon of Frederick John Charles de Cronegk, lieutenant field-marſhal of the circle of Franconia, and was born at Anſpach on the ſecond of September 1731. He became early acquainted with the Latin, Engliſh, French, Italian, and Spaniſh tongues. He ſpoke theſe languages, and being paſſionately fond of polite literature, not only read all the good Roman authors, but many of thoſe of the other nations of Europe, from which he accuſtomed himſelf to make extracts and notes, that ſerved greatly to perfect his taſte, and extend his knowledge. In 1749 he went to the univerſity of Hall, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law. In 1753, after being made gentleman of the chamber, and counſellor of juſtice to the margrave of Brandenburg Anſpach, he travelled through Italy and France, and contracted a friendſhip with the moſt ingenious men wherever he came. He wrote in German, 1. A Poem on Solitude, in ſix books. 2. Codrus, a Tragedy. 3. Several Comedies. 4. Satires, moral Poems, Odes, and Songs; with ſeveral pieces which he left unfiniſhed. In 1758, going to ſee his father, who, in quality of general of the troops in the circle of Franconia, had his quarters at Nuremberg, he was there ſeized with the ſmall-pox, of which he died on the laſt day of that year, at only twenty-ſix years of age.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Wetteravia, has been ſubject to the elector of Mentz ever ſince the year 1704. The town and caſtle are pretty well built, and ſtand at the foot of a mountain, in a fertile ſoil. The town is ſurrounded with a double wall, and is ten miles north of Francfort on the Maine. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

CRONENBURG, a ſtrong and important fortreſs of Denmark, ſeated in Zealand, where the ſtrait called the Sound is but half a league over. Frederick II. laid the foundation in 1580, and it was finiſhed in five years time. It is built upon piles, and was magnificently furniſhed at his expence. In the middle of this fort is a fountain, which ſupplies the whole garriſon with plenty of water. In 1658 it was pillaged by the Swedes, who took away the rich furniture and ſilver ſtatues. However ſince that time it has been pretty well reſtored to its former condition. This and Elſeneur are the keys of the Sound, where the Danes take toll of all ſhips that come into the Baltic. Long. 12. 50. E. Lat. 56. 0. N.

CRONSLOT, an iſland in the mouth of the river Neva, at the entrance of the gulph of Finland, remarkable for a fort of that name built therein, or rather in the ſea, for it is ſurrounded on all ſides by that element. It was conſtructed of ſtone in 1704, and guards the entrance of the Neva. There is likewiſe a harbour for the Ruſſian men of war, with magazines of naval ſtores, docks, and yards for building ſhips. This place was only inhabited by a few fiſhermen, but the czar cauſed a pretty large town to be built of the ſame name. The fort or caſtle is about a cannon ſhot from the iſland, a mile from the coaſt of Ingria, and thirteen miles weſt of Peterſburg. The foundations were laid in winter, with boxes made of timber filled with ſtones. It is in the form of round tower, with three galleries about it, one above another, well furniſhed with cannon from top to bottom. Over-againſt it on the iſland are two batteries of ten or twelve guns. The houſes of the town are of wood, and diſperſed without ſo much as a ditch or hedge about them. There is one large ſtone building, with two wings, adapted for trade and merchandize, and the two remaining ſtories for a palace. There are four others for warehouſes. Long. 30. 0. E. Lat. 60. 0. N.

CRONSTADT, a town of Ingria or Ingermania, in Muſcovy, is ſeated in the iſle of Retuſary, in the gulph of Finland, and was in the beginning but a ſmall fort; but in 1721 a town was built here, with large ſtreets, and ſeveral good houſes for the better ſort of people. Here the officers of the cuſtoms live, and a great number of ſeamen. In 1736 a dock was cut for the refitting of ſhips. It is about thirty-five miles weſt of Cronſlot. Long. 29. 25. E. Lat. 60. 0. N.

CRONSTAT, a town of Hungary in Tranſylvania, ſeated near the frontiers of Moldavia. It is the moſt populous place in all Tranſylvania; for the Hungarians and Walachians are permitted to live in the ſuburbs; and the Germans, who inhabit the town, have a proteſtant college, with a fine library. They have a pretty good trade, and cultivate a great deal of flax in the adjacent country. It is well fortified, and has a good caſtle ſtanding on a hill. They have here a well frequented annual fair. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and is fifty miles north-eaſt of Hermanſtat. Long. 25. 0. E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

CROSS, an Engliſh artiſt, and an admirable copyer of paintings, who flouriſhed in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. A ſtory is told of him that gives us a much better idea of his ſkill than of his honeſty. Being employed by the firſt of thoſe kings to copy ſeveral eminent pieces in Italy, and having leave of the ſtate of Venice to copy the celebrated Madona of Raphael in St. Mark's church, he performed the taſk ſo admirably, that they did not immediately perceive that he had changed the pictures, and, leaving his copy, had taken away the original. It was not long, however, before the fraud was diſcovered, and ſeveral meſſengers ſent after him, but he is ſaid to have got the ſtart of them ſo far as to carry it clear off. This picture, when the king's goods were expoſed to ſale, was ſold to the Spaniſh ambaſſador. Mr. Croſs likewiſe made excellent copies of Titian's Europa, and other celebrated pieces.

CROSSEN, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name. It is ſurrounded with walls, has a good caſtle, and the houſes are built of ſtone. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Bober and Oder, in a fertile ſoil, which abounds with vineyards and fruit-trees. It is thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Frankfort on the Oder. Long. 15. 36. E. Lat. 52. 5. N.

CROTOY, a ſmall town of France in Picardy, ſeated at the mouth of the river Somme. It had fortifications, but they are demoliſhed. It is thirteen miles north-weſt of Abbeville. Long. 1. 45. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

CROUZAS (JOHN PETER DE) a learned philoſopher and mathematician, born at Lauſanne on the 13th of April, 1663. His father, who deſigned him for the profeſſion of arms, had him taught the military art; but the young Crouzas having no inclination to it, and ſighing after literary ſtudies, his friends were obliged to allow him the liberty of purſuing his inclinations; he had therefore the ableſt maſters, and having made great progreſs in the mathematics and the philoſophy of Des Cartes, travelled to Geneva, Holland, and France; was ſucceſſively profeſſor in ſeveral univerſities; and at length was choſen governor to prince Frederic of Heſſe-Caſſel, nephew to the king of Sweden. He wrote many works, the moſt eſteemed of which are, 1. His Logic, the beſt edition of which is that of 1741, in ſix volumes octavo. 2. A Treatiſe on Beauty. 3. A Treatiſe on the Education of Children, two volumes, duodecimo. 4. Several Treatiſes on philoſophical and mathematical Subjects, &c. He died at Lauſanne in 1748.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays. This place was formerly famous for its abbey, founded by Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, in 716. The town is ſeated very low, in deep ſens, almoſt in the manner of Venice. It conſiſts of three ſtreets, ſeparated from each other by water courſes, and planted with willows, and the banks are ſecured by piles. They communicate with each other by a triangular bridge. The lowneſs of its ſituation admits of no carriages, and yet it is well inhabited on account of the great quantity of fiſh and wild ducks, taken in the adjacent pools and marſhes. The diſtance from Peterborough is eleven miles, and it is ninety-three north of London. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

CROWNE (JOHN) a dramatic writer of the laſt century, was the ſon of an independent miniſter of Nova Scotia, but diſliking the education he received there, he came to England, where employing himſelf in writing he made himſelf known to the court and city, and by the recommendation of the earl of Rocheſter, who was willing to mortify Mr. Dryden, he was nominated by king Charles II. to write the Maſque of Calypſo. Some time after he wrote a comedy called the City Politics, in order to ridicule and expoſe the whigs; but party intrigues prevented its appearing on the ſtage, till the king himſelf laid his abſolute commands on the lord chancellor to have it acted immediately. About the latter end of this reign, tired out with writing, and deſiring to ſcreen himſelf from the reſentment of the many enemies he had made by his City Politics, he addreſſed the king for an eſtabliſhment in ſome office. His majeſty promiſed that he ſhould be provided for, but added, that he muſt ſee another of his comedies, when Crowne, objecting the ſlowneſs of his genius in forming a plot, the king replied, that he would help him to one, and gave him the Spaniſh comedy called *Non Poder eſſer*, from which he took his comedy of Sir Courtly Nice; but juſt as it was ready to appear, and Mr. Crowne was flattering himſelf with the hopes of being happy during the remaining part of his life, the death of the king blaſted all his proſpects. He wrote in all ſeventeen plays, ſome of which were acted with great ſucceſs, and died about the year 1703.

CROXAL, (SAMUEL) D. D. an eminent poet and divine, was born at Walton upon Thames, and was educated at Eton-ſchool, from whence he was ſent to St. John's college in Cambridge. While he was at the univerſity, it is ſaid that he was firſt inſpired with love by Mrs. Anna Maria Mordaunt, to whom he dedicates his tender poem of the Fair Circaſſian. Soon after his leaving the univerſity, he

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was inſtituted to the living of Hampton, in Middleſex, and afterwards to the united pariſhes of St. Mary Somerſet, and St. Mary Mounthaw, in London. He was likewiſe chancellor, prebendary, and canon-reſidentiary of Hereford, and at length was made archdeacon of Salop, and chaplain in ordinary to his late majeſty. Beſides the above poem, he wrote two cantos in imitation of Spencer's Fairy Queen; the Viſion, a poem addreſſed to the earl of Hallifax; an entire Tranſlation of Æſop's Fables; with many other poems and tranſlations, and died in 1751.

CROYDON, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the edge of Banſted Downs, in a very pleaſant place. The church is large and handſome, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury has a palace here. There is alſo an hoſpital and a free-ſchool. The fairs are July 5, and October 2, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, and toys. It is ten miles ſouth of London. Long. 0. 5. W. Lat. 51. 22. N.

CROZE (Mathurin Veyssiere la) librarian to the king of Pruſſia, and a learned profeſſor of philoſophy at Berlin, was born at Nantes, on the 4th of December, 1662. He took a voyage to America, learned the ancient and modern languages, and, in 1678, became a Benedictine monk. However, he left that order in 1696, and abjured the popiſh religion at Baſil, from whence he went to Berlin, where he employed himſelf in inſtructing youth, and the following year obtained the poſt of librarian to the king of Pruſſia. In ſhort, he was, in 1724, profeſſor of philoſophy at Berlin, and died there on the 21ſt of May, 1739, aged ſeventy-eight. He was the author of many works, the principal of which are, 1. Hiſtorical Diſſertations on ſeveral Subjects. 2. Converſations on ſeveral hiſtorical Subjects. 3. An Armenian Dictionary, two volumes, quarto. 4. The Hiſtory of Chriſtianity in Ethiopia and Armenia.

CRUSADES, or expeditions in order to reſcue the Holy Land out of the hands of infidels. As theſe expeditions conſtitute a remarkable object in the hiſtory of Europe, it will be proper here both to take ſome notice of the ſpirit which gave riſe to them, and a general view of theſe expeditions. It is natural to the human mind, to view thoſe places that have been diſtinguiſhed by being the reſidence of any illuſtrious perſonage, or the ſcene of any great tranſaction, with ſome degree of delight and veneration. From this principle flowed the ſuperſtitious devotion, with which Chriſtians, from the earlieſt ages of the church, were accuſtomed to viſit that country which the Almighty had ſelected as the inheritance of his favourite people, and in which the Son of God had accompliſhed the redemption of mankind. As this diſtant pilgrimage could not be performed without conſiderable expence, fatigue, and danger, it appeared the more meritorious, and came to be conſidered as an expiation for almoſt every crime; an opinion which ſpread with rapidity over Europe, about the cloſe of the tenth and beginning of the eleventh century. The thouſand years, mentioned by St. John in Revel. xx. were then ſuppoſed to be accompliſhed, and the end of the world to be at hand. A general conſternation ſeized mankind; many relinquiſhed their poſſeſſions, and abandoning their friends and families, hurried with precipitation to the Holy Land, where they imagined that Chriſt would quickly appear to judge the world. While Paleſtine continued ſubject to the caliphs, they had encouraged the reſort of pilgrims to Jeruſalem, and conſidered this as a beneficial ſpecies of commerce, which brought into their dominions gold and ſilver, and carried nothing out of them but relics. But the Turks having conquered Syria about the middle of the eleventh century, pilgrims were expoſed to outrages of every kind from theſe fierce barbarians. This change happening preciſely at the time, when the above panic terror juſt mentioned rendered pilgrimages moſt frequent, filled Europe with alarm and indignation. Every perſon who returned from Paleſtine related the dangers he had encountered, and deſcribed with exaggeration the cruelty and vexations they had ſuffered from the Turks.

When the minds of the people were thus prepared, the zeal of a fanatic monk, who conceived the idea of leading all the forces of Chriſtendom againſt the infidels, and of driving them out of the Holy Land by violence, was ſufficient to give a beginning to that wild enterprize. Peter the Hermit ran from province to province, with a crucifix in his hand, exciting princes and people to this holy war, and wherever he came kindled the ſame enthuſiaſtic ardour for it, with which he himſelf was animated. The council of Placentia, where upwards of thirty thouſand perſons were aſſembled, pronounced the ſcheme to have been ſuggeſted by the immediate inſpiration of heaven. In the council of Clermont, ſtill more numerous, as ſoon as the meaſure was propoſed, all cried out, with one voice, "It is the will of "God." Perſons of all ranks were ſmitten with the contagion; not only the nobles of that age, with their martial followers, whom the boldneſs of a romantic enterprize might have been apt to allure, but men in the more humble and pacific ſtations of life, eccleſiaſtics of every order, and even women and children, engaged with emulation in an undertaking which was deemed ſacred and meritorious. If we may believe the concurring teſtimony of cotemporary authors, ſix millions of perſons aſſumed the croſs, which was the badge that diſtinguiſhed ſuch as devoted themſelves to this holy warfare. All Europe, ſays the princeſs Anna Comnena, torn from its foundations, ſeemed ready to precipitate itſelf in one united body upon Aſia; nor did the fumes of this enthuſiaſtic zeal evaporate at once; the phrenzy was as laſting as it was extravagant. During two centuries, Europe ſeems to have had no other object but to cover or keep poſſeſſion of the Holy Land; and through that period, vaſt armies continued to march thither. The diſorders committed by theſe cruſaders, in their paſſage to the Holy Land, were exceeding great; many thouſand Jews were murdered, and their treaſures ſeized, and innumerable rapes and robberies were committed in the countries through which they paſſed. On the other hand, many hundred thouſand Chriſtians died of famine, and fatigue. However, the efforts of their valour, animated by enthuſiaſm, were irreſiſtible; part of the Leſſer Aſia, all Syria, and Paleſtine, were wreſted from the infidels; the banner of a croſs was diſplayed on Mount Sion; Conſtantinople, the capital of the Chriſtian empire in the Eaſt, the fineſt city in the world, was ſeized by a body of theſe adventurers, who had taken arms againſt the Mahometans, and an earl of Flanders, and his deſcendants, kept poſſeſſion of the imperial throne during half a century; but eſtabliſhments ſo diſtant from Europe, ſurrounded by warlike nations, were perpetually in danger of being overturned. Before the expiration of the thirteenth century, the Chriſtians were driven out of their Aſiatic poſſeſſions, in acquiring of which incredible numbers of men had periſhed, and immenſe ſums of money had been waſted. This, the only common enterprize in which all the European nations ever engaged, and which all undertook with equal ardour, remains a ſingular monument of human folly; yet from theſe extravagant expeditions the moſt beneficial conſequences flowed, with reſpect to the liberty, the commerce, and the happineſs of Europe, which had neither been foreſeen nor expected. Robertſon's Hiſtory of the Emperor Charles V. See the article Feudal System.

CRUSER (Herman) a learned writer of the ſixteenth century, was born at Campen, and was ſkilled in the languages, in philoſophy, phyſic, and civil law. He was counſellor to Charles, duke of Guelderland, and afterwards to William, duke of Cleves. He died at Koningſberg, in 1574. He tranſlated into Latin ſixteen books of Galen, Plutarch's Lives and Morals, and compoſed ſeveral works.

CRUSIUS (Martin) an able writer in the ſixteenth century, was born at Grebern, in the biſhoprick of Bamberg, on the 19th of September, 1526, and died at Eſlingen, on the 25th of February, 1607, after he had taught polite literature at Tubingen and elſewhere. He wrote, 1. An excellent collection, in Greek and Latin, intitled *Turco-Græcia*, a work of great uſe in order to underſtand the hiſtory and language of the modern Greeks. 2. *Annales Suevici*, a ſcarce and valuable work, &c.

CTESIAS, a famous Greek hiſtorian and phyſician, born at Gnidos, was at the battle fought by Cyrus the Younger againſt his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, the four hundred and firſt year before the birth of Chriſt, when, being taken priſoner, he cured a wound Artaxerxes had received in the engagement, ſtaid with that prince, and practiſed phyſic in Perſia during ſeventeen years. He compoſed the Hiſtory of the Aſſyrians and Perſians in twenty-three books, fragments of which are to be found in Photius and Euſebius. The greateſt number of critics give no credit to the authority of Cteſias, while others prefer his chronology to that of Herodotus.

CTESIBIUS, of Alexandria, a famous mathematician, in the time of Ptolemy Phyſcon, about one hundred and twenty years before the Chriſtian æra. He was the firſt who invented hydraulic organs.

CTESIPHON, a celebrated Greek architect, who gave the deſigns for the famous temple of Epheſus, and invented a machine for bringing thither the columns to be uſed in that noble ſtructure.

CUBA, an iſland of North America, at the entrance of the gulph of Mexico. It is about three hundred and ſixty miles long, and ninety broad. Chriſtopher Columbus diſcovered it the ſecond voyage he made to America. The air is not exceeding hot, and is pretty wholeſome. The country is full of mountains, foreſts, and lakes, and yet is tolerably fruitful in ſeveral places, eſpecially near the ſhore; for there are a great many rivulets running from the hills, though they have but a ſhort courſe. They have a particular ſort of tree, called caninga, whoſe bark hath the taſte of cinnamon and cloves, which ſerves the inhabitants for ſpice. Some of the cedars are ſo large, that they ſerve to make canoes,

canoes, which will hold fifty men. They have a ſort of wild vines; but the grapes are not fit to make wine. They have mines of copper, and, ſome ſay, of gold. The tortoiſes, or ſea-turtles, are ſo large and numerous, that the Spaniards make uſe of them to victual their fleet, when they are homeward bound. The trees and fruits which grow here are moſt of them common to the Weſt Indies; but they are remakable for a particular ſort of tobacco, of which they make Havanna ſnuff. They have large walks of cocoa-trees and ſugar-canes, by which means they make excellent ſugars; they have likewiſe horſe-mills, water-mills, and plenty of mules. The black cattle have increaſed ſo faſt ſince they were brought here, that they are in very great plenty, inſomuch that they run wild in the woods; beſides which, they have horſes, wild boars, hogs, and ſheep, which were brought originally from Europe. The ſhores abound with ſea-fowl, particularly a ſort of cranes, which are white when young, and of ſeveral colours when old. They have a great number of alligators, which much infeſt the rivers. Great numbers of cattle are killed only for their ſkins, and their fleſh is left to rot on the ground; though ſome of it is dried in the ſun, and is uſed in victualling ſhips. Upon the whole, it is a pleaſant iſland, and greatly improved by the Spaniards, and might be much more ſo in diligent hands.

There are abundance of commodious harbours about the iſland; and one in particular, on the ſouth ſide, where an Engliſh admiral and general landed ſeveral thouſand men in 1741; but they going at an improper time, the rainy ſeaſon came on, which cauſed a mortality among the men, and forced the remainder to return to Jamaica without attempting any thing. It was, however, taken by the Engliſh, in July, 1761, but was reſtored to the Spaniards by the peace of 1763. St. Jago is called the capital of the iſland; but the Havannah is much more conſiderable, on account of its trade, and the annual rendezvous of the galleons on their return to Spain. Cuba is about one hundred and twenty miles ſouth of Florida, fifty weſt of Hiſpaniola, and ſeventy north of Jamaica.

CUCKFIELD, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on May 25, for cattle and pedlar's ware; on Whitſunday and Sept. 19, for cattle and ſheep; and on November 18, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is twelve miles north-weſt of Lewes, thirty eaſt-north-eaſt of Chicheſter, and forty-two ſouth of London. Long. 17. 23. W. Lat. 51. 5. N.

CUDWORTH (Ralph) a very learned divine of the church of England, was born at Aller, in Somerſetſhire, in the year 1617, and educated at Cambridge. He was afterwards preſented to the rectory of North Cadbury, in Somerſetſhire. In 1644, he was choſen maſter of Clare hall, Cambridge; the next year he was made regius profeſſor of the Hebrew language; and, in 1654, he was choſen maſter of Chriſt college. He was one of the perſons nominated by a committee of the parliament to be conſulted about the Engliſh tranſlation of the Bible; for he underſtood the oriental languages, and was an exact critic in the Greek and Latin. He was a good antiquary, mathematician, and philoſopher, and was ſuperior to all his cotemporaries in metaphyſics. He publiſhed, 1. A Diſcourſe on the true Notion of the Lord's Supper. 2. A Treatiſe entitled Chriſt and his Church in a Shadow. 3. His True Intellectual Syſtem of the Univerſe; and, 4. The Divine Goodneſs vindicated againſt the Aſſertions of abſolute inconditionate Reprobation. He died June 26, 1688, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age, and left ſeveral poſthumous work, as a Treatiſe on Moral Good and Evil, a Treatiſe of Liberty and Neceſſity, and ſeveral others.

CUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on a hill, among the high mountains, near the confluence of the rivers Xucar and Gueſcar, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the lord Peterborough, in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it after a vigorous reſiſtance. It is ſeventy-eight miles eaſt-by-north of Toledo, and ſeventy-four eaſt-by-ſouth of Madrid. Long. 1. 45. W. Lat. 40. 10. N.

CUEVA (John de la) a famous Spaniſh poet, whoſe tragedies are admired by the Spaniards.

Cueva (Alphonso de la) more known by the name of the Marquis of Bedmar, was a famous Spaniard, of an illuſtrious and ancient family, who being ſent ambaſſador to Venice, in the year 1618, formed, in conjunction with the duke d' Oſſona, governor of Naples, a conſpiracy that would have ruined Venice, had it not been diſcovered by two Frenchmen. The marquis de Bedmar fled, and was created cardinal by Gregory XV. in 1622: and afterwards the king of Spain made him governor of the Netherlands; but the ſeverity of his behaviour in that poſt occaſioned his being diſgraced; on which he retired to Rome, where he obtained the biſhoprick of Paleſtrina, and afterwards that of Malaga. He died on the 10th of Auguſt, 1665, aged eighty-three. There is attributed to him a treatiſe in Italian againſt the republic of Venice.

CUFF (Henry) a famous ſcholar, and celebrated wit, was born in 1560, and at the age of ſixteen was admitted a ſtudent of Trinity college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow; but was ſome time after deprived of his fellowſhip, and even expelled the college, on account of a reflection, which, in one of his merry moods, he had thrown upon the character of ſir Thomas Pope, the founder of the college. He was however, notwithſtanding this circumſtance, received into Merton college, of which he likewiſe became a fellow; and was alſo promoted to the profeſſorſhip of Greek, and choſen proctor of the univerſity. His excellent parts recommended him to the notice of Robert, earl of Eſſex, who appointed him his ſecretary, and always repoſed in him the greateſt degree of confidence. But having been concerned in the dangerous deſigns and unwarrantable attempts of that miſguided nobleman, he was convicted of high treaſon, and executed at Tyburn, March the 30th, 1601. He wrote two books; the one intitled The Differences of the Ages of Man's Life; the other *De Rebus Geſtis in Sanctio Corvilio Nitæro*. The firſt was publiſhed after his death; the ſecond is ſtill in manuſcript.

CUJAS (James) in Latin, *Cujacius*, the moſt famous civilian in the ſixteenth century, was born at Toulouſe, of obſcure parents, in 1520. He learned polite literature and hiſtory, and acquired great knowledge in the ancient laws, which he taught with extraordinary reputation at Toulouſe, Cahors, Bourges, and Valence, in Dauphiné. Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, invited him to Turin, and gave him ſingular marks of his eſteem. Cujas afterwards refuſed very advantageous offers from pope Gregory XIII. who was deſirous of having him teach at Bologna; but he choſe rather to fix at Bourges, where he had a prodigious number of ſcholars; to whom he with pleaſure communicated all his diſcoveries, and aſſiſted them with his ſubſtance, which occaſioned his being called the Father of his Scholars. He died at Bourges, on the 4th of October, 1590, aged ſeventy. The beſt edition of the works of this great civilian is that of Fabrot, in ten volumes, folio.

CUJAVIA, a territory of Great Poland, having on the north the duchy of Pruſſia, on the weſt the palatinate of Kaliſk, on the ſouth thoſe of Licici and Rava, and on the weſt that of Ploczko. It contains two palatinates, the chief towns of which are Inowloez and Breſt; as alſo Uladiſlaw, the capital of the diſtrict.

CULEMBACH, a diſtrict or marquiſate of the circle of Franconia, in Germany. It is bounded on the weſt by the biſhoprick of Bamberg; on the ſouth by the territory of Nuremberg; on the eaſt by the palatinate of Bavaria and Bohemia, and on the north by Voightland and part of the circle of Upper Saxony. It is about fifty miles in length from north to ſouth, and thirty in breadth from eaſt to weſt. It is quite full of foreſts and high mountains, the moſt conſiderable of which is Frichtelberg, all of them covered with pine-trees, and here are the ſources of four large rivers, the Maine, the Sala, the Eger, and the Nab. The principal towns are Culembach, Barrheiſt, Hoff, and Erlang. This marquiſate is the upper part of the burgraviate of Nuremberg.

Culembach, a town of Germany, in Franconia, the capital of the marquiſate of the ſame name. It has good fortifications, and is ſeated at the confluence of two branches of the river Maine. It was pillaged and burnt by the Huſſites in 1430, and by the inhabitants of Nuremberg in 1573. It is near the caſtle of Baſtemburg, twenty-three miles ſouth-eaſt of Coburg, and twenty-five north eaſt of Bamberg. Long. 11. 28. E. Lat. 50. 12. N.

CULIACAN, a province of North America, in the audience of Gudalajara. It is bounded on the north by New Mexico, on the eaſt by New Biſcay and the Zacatecas, on the ſouth by Chiametlan, and on the weſt by the ſea. It is a fruitful country, and has rich mines. The principal towns are St. Miguel and Culiacan, this laſt is ſeated on a river of the ſame name near the ſea. Long. 114. 5. W. Lat. 24. 20. N.

CULLEMBURG, a town of the Low Countries, in Guelderland, ſeated on the river Leck, in the Betau, ten miles north of Bommel, and thirteen ſouth-eaſt of Utrecht. Long. 5. 8. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

CULLEN, a parliament town, in Scotland, ſeated on the coaſt of the county of Bamf, forty miles north-weſt of Aberdeen. Long. 2. 12. W. Lat. 57. 38. N.

CULLITON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. The fairs are May 4, and November 30, for cattle. It is ſeated on a river not far from the ſea, and is a pretty good town, with a conſiderable market. It is ten miles eaſt-by-ſouth of Exeter, thirty weſt-by-north of Dorcheſter, and one hundred and fifty-four weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

CULLODEN HOUSE, ſeated three miles eaſt of Inverneſs, near which the king's forces, commanded by his royal highneſs William duke of Cumberland, gained a compleat victory over the Rebels, and thereby put an end to the rebellion, April 16, 1746.

CULM, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in Poliſh Pruſſia, with a biſhop's ſee. The town is pretty large, but the biſhop does not reſide there. It is ſeated near the river Viſtula, eighty-five miles ſouth of Dantzick, and thirty north-weſt of Uladiſlaw. Long. 8. 10. E. Lat. 53. 4. N.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulſter, ſeated on the coaſt of Loughſoyle, five miles north of Londonderry. Long 7. 40. W. Lat. 55. 0. N.

CULPEPER (NICHOLAS) a practitioner in phyſic, in the reign of Charles I. was the ſon of Nicholas Culpeper, a clergyman, and the grandſon of ſir Thomas Culpeper, bart. He was for ſome time a ſtudent in the univerſity of Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree, and was ſoon after bound apprentice to an apothecary, and employed all his leiſure hours in the ſtudy of phyſic and aſtrology, which he aftewards profeſſed, and was much reſorted to for his advice, which he gave to the poor gratis. He wrote and tranſlated many books into Engliſh; but the moſt noted of his works is his herbal, in octavo, intitled The Engliſh Phyſician, which has had many editions. He died in 1654, at his houſe in Spital-fields.

CULROSS, a parliament town in Scotland, ſeated on the river Forth, in the county of Monteith, twenty-three miles north-weſt of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 34. W. Lat 56. 8. N.

CUMBERLAND, the fartheſt north-weſt county in England, is bounded on the north by Scotland, on the weſt by the Iriſh ſea; on the ſouth, partly by Lancaſhire, and partly by the ſea; and on the eaſt by Weſtmoreland, and part of Durham. It is fifty-five miles in length, thirty-eight in breadth, and one hundred and ſixty-eight in circumference, in which are one city, fourteen market towns, fifty-eight pariſhes, fourteen thouſand eight hundred and twenty five houſes, and eighty-eight thouſand nine hundred and twenty inhabitants, according to a former computation. It ſends ſix members to parliament, two for the county, two for Carliſle, and two for Cockermouth. It was part of a country called Brigantes, when inhabited by Britons, and there are ſeveral names of towns ſtill retained, that were given them by thoſe ancient people.

The Roman legions were often in this county, as well to repreſs the Picts and Scots, as to guard the walls of Adrian and Severus. In the time of the Saxons it was part of the kingdom of Weſtmoreland. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Scots, till the Saxons vanquiſhed the Danes, who then got it again into their own poſſeſſion. Hence we ſee the reaſon why Cumberland is full of Roman antiquities; for it is plain theſe were the altars and monumental inſcriptions erected by the Romans who continued ſo long in theſe parts.

The air of this county is ſharp and piercing, which is no wonder, as it lies ſo far north, and is over-run with mountains; however, the plains are fruitful in corn and graſs, and the mountains are well ſtocked with ſheep. Some of theſe are very remarkable for height, as that called Wry-Noſe, on the top of which are the three ſhire ſtones of Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, and Lancaſhire. That called Skiddaw riſes with two heads like Parnaſſus, and may be ſeen from Scruffle hill, in Annandale, in Scotland. This, with Lawellin and Caſtinand, the inhabitants believe to be the higheſt hills in England; they terminate in craggy precipices at the tops, that have the appearance of huge fragments of rocks, irregularly heaped one upon another.

There are ſeveral copper mines in this county, but it is moſt remarkable for black lead, called wad by the natives, becauſe it may be doubted whether there are any other mines exactly of the ſame kind in the world or not. They lie near nine miles to the ſouth of Keſwic, out of which the black lead is got in lumps, ſeldom or never exceeding ſix or ſeven pounds. They have likewiſe mines of lapis caliminaris and coal.

They have a great many large lakes in this county, of which the principal are Keſwick water, and the Cromac lake. Theſe are frequented by ſeveral ſorts of wild fowl, and are well ſtored with fiſh. The chief rivers are the Derwent, famous for ſalmon fiſhing; the Eln, the Eden, the Eſk, the Leven, the Itching, the South Tine, the Eimot, the Petterel, and the Cauda; beſides ſeveral leſſer ſtreams, which ſerve to water the country, and render it fruitful. Not far from Lanecroft there is a medicinal ſpring, which riſes out of a rock; and is ſaid to be good for moſt diſeaſes of the ſkin. The eaſtern parts of this county are the moſt barren and deſolate.

The Picts wall, of which there are ſtill ſome remains in this county, was firſt built by the emperor Adrian, and was eighty miles in length. It was only a mural hedge, made with large ſtakes driven into the ground, wreathed with wattles, ſtrengthened with huge heaps of earth and turf, and defended by a deep ditch. This, when gone to decay, was repaired by Severus, who built a wall, and added ſtone forteſſes and turrets, at ſuch diſtances that the ſound of a trumpet might be heard from the one to the other.

The market towns in this county are Carliſle the capital, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, Keſwick, Penrith, Brampton, Holm, Egremont, Alſton-Moor, Ireby, Kirk Oſwald, Longtown, Ravenglas, and Wigton.

CUMBERLAND (RICHARD) a very learned Engliſh divine, was born at London, on the 15th of July, 1632. He was educated in grammar and claſſical learning at St. Paul's ſchool, and removed from thence to Magdalen college, Cambridge. His firſt preferment was to the rectory of Brampton, in Northamptonſhire; from whence he was promoted to the living of All hallows, in Stamford, and after the Revolution was nominated by king William III. to the biſhoprick of Peterborough, without the leaſt ſolicitation on his part. He wrote an excellent Treatiſe of the Laws of Nature; and an Eſſay towards the Jewiſh Weights and Meaſures. The world is obliged to him for clearing up ſeveral difficulties in philoſophy, hiſtory, and chronology; and it is remarkable that, after the age of eighty-three, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Coptic language, which he made himſelf maſter of. He died October 9, 1718, in the eighty-ſeventh year of his age. He left ſeveral works behind him, two of which have been publiſhed, viz Sanchoniatho's Phœnician Hiſtory, and *Origines Gentium Antiquiſſimæ*; or Attempts for diſcovering the Times of the firſt planting of Nations.

CUNÆUS (PETER) born in Zeland, in 1586, was diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge in the learned languages, and his ſkill in the Jewiſh antiquities. He alſo ſtudied law, which he taught at Leyden, in 1615; and read politics there till his death, in 1638. His principal work is a Treatiſe, in Latin, on the Republic of the Hebrews.

CUNITZ (MARY) a learned lady, born in Sileſia, in the ſixteenth century, was equal to the greateſt men Europe produced in that century. She learned languages with amazing facility, and underſtood Poliſh, German, French, Italian, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. She attained a knowledge of the ſciences with equal eaſe; ſhe was ſkilled in hiſtory, phyſic, poetry, painting, muſic, and playing upon inſtruments; and yet theſe were only an amuſement. She more particularly applied herſelf to the mathematics, and eſpecially to aſtronomy; which ſhe made her principal ſtudy; and was ranked in the number of the moſt able aſtronomers of her time. Her Aſtronomical Tables acquired her a prodigious reputation: She printed them in Latin and German, and dedicated them to the emperor Ferdinand III. She married Elias de Lewin, M. D. and died at Piſtehen, on the 22d of Auguſt, 1664.

CUPER (GISBERT) a learned profeſſor of hiſtory, and burgomaſter of Deventer, in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Hammen, in 1644, and was the author of Critical and chronological Obſervations; and other works. He died in 1716.

CUPID, in pagan mythology, the god of love. The ancients give very different accounts of the origin of this little deity: ſome make him the ſon of Porus, the god of counſel; others the ſon of Cœlus and Terra; and others of Zephyrus and Flora; other again ſay, that Nox or Night, produced an egg, which having hatched under her ſable wings, brought forth Cupid or Love, who with golden pinions immediately flew through the world. The common opinion however ſeems to have been that there were two Cupids, the one the ſon of Jupiter and Venus, whoſe delight it was to raiſe ſentiments of love and virtue; and the other the ſon of Mars and the ſame goddeſs, who inſpired baſe and impure deſires. The firſt of theſe, called Eros, or True Love, bore golden arrows, which cauſed real joy, and a virtuous affection; the other, called Anteros, had leaden arrows, that raiſed a paſſion founded only on deſire, which ended in ſatiety and diſguſt.

Cupid was always drawn with wings, to repreſent his inconſtancy; and naked, to ſhew that he has nothing of his own. He was painted blind, to denote that love ſees no fault in the object beloved; and with a bow and quiver of arrows, to ſhew his power over the mind. Sometimes he is crowned with roſes, and at others, is ſeen with a roſe in one hand, and a dolphin in the other; ſometimes he is placed between Hercules and Mercury, to ſhew the prevalence of eloquence and valour in love; and at others is placed near Fortune, to ſignify that the ſucceſs of lovers depends on that inconſtant goddeſs.

The abbé la Pluche traces the origin of this little god, from the Egyptian Horus, which attended the Venus Popularis, who

who was at different times repreſented with different attributes; ſometimes with the wings of the Eteſian wind, and the arrows of Apollo; and at others riding on a lion, driving a bull, tying a ram, or having a large fiſh in his nets. Theſe attributes which pointed out the different ſeaſons of the year, by the ſun's entrance into theſe ſigns, gave riſe to ſo many fables, and the empire of love was hence made to extend to heaven and earth, and even to the depth of the ocean.

CUR, the ancient Cyrus, a river of Aſia, which riſes in mount Taurus, and running through Georgia, and the province of Shirvan, in Perſia, unites with Arras, formerly the Araxes, and continues its courſe to the Caſpian ſea.

CURASSOW, an iſland of the Leſſer Antilles, in the Weſt Indies, belonging to the Dutch, from whence they carry on a clandeſtine trade with the Spaniſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Terra Firma, from which it is not far diſtant. It is not above twenty-five miles in length, and thirteen in breadth.

CURCELLÆUS (Stephen) a very learned divine, born at Geneva, in 1586. He was for many years a miniſter in France, and afterwards retired to Amſterdam, where he ſucceeded the famous Epiſcopius in the profeſſorſhip of divinity, and acquired great reputation among the followers of Arminius. He tranſlated Comenius's celebrated book, intitled *Janua Linguarum*, into Greek, and applied himſelf to a critical examination of the Greek copies of the New Teſtament, of which he gave a new edition, with many various readings, drawn from different manuſcripts. He died at Amſterdam, in the year 1658.

CURCHUS, in pagan worſhip, one of the falſe gods of the ancient inhabitants of Pruſſia. He was ſuppoſed to preſide over eating and drinking, on which account they offered him their firſt fruits. In honour of this god, it is ſaid, they kept a continual fire, and every year breaking his old ſtatue, erected him a new one.

CURDISTAN, or the Land of the Curds, a country of Aſia, lying between the Turkiſh empire and the kingdom of Perſia. It extends along the eaſtern banks of the river Tigris, from the ſources of the Euphrates to Chuſiſtan, comprehending the greateſt part of the ancient Aſſyria, and part of Great Armenia, now called Turcomania. The language of the Curds partakes of the Perſian, and their religion, if they may be ſaid to have any, is partly Chriſtian and partly Mahommedan. Some live in towns, and are a little civilized, and others wander about the country like the wild Arabs, and have no fixed abode, but move in ſearch of paſture for their cattle. Some of them alſo make it their buſineſs to rob caravans that paſs through Diarbeker and Turcomania. Their tents are large, and of a ſort of coarſe brown cloth, which ſerves for a covering for their portable houſes, which are of a ſquare figure, made of hurdles, with mats laid on the ground, that ſerve them for bed and board. When they diſlodge they take them to pieces, and load their oxen and cows with them, as alſo their children. Theſe commonly go naked in the coldeſt weather. The men are generally mounted on fleet horſes, and the women ride indifferently on horſes or oxen. Theſe as well as the men have ſmall eyes, wide mouths, dark complexions, and black hair. They have no fuel but cow-dung, with which they dreſs their victuals, and heat their milk. They have neither wine, beer, nor ſpirituous liquors. The only weapon of the men is a lance.

The towns of Curdiſtan are Betlis, Schereſul, Arbel, Moſul, and Van or Wan.

CUREUS (Joachim) a learned phyſician, born at Freyſtat, in Silecia, travelled into Italy to perfect himſelf in the knowledge of the ſciences, and at his return to his native country, practiſed phyſic with reputation, and died there on the 21ſt of January, 1573, aged forty-one. He compoſed the Annals of Sileſia and Breſlaw.

CURIA, in Roman antiquity, a certain diviſion of the people, anſwering in many reſpects to a pariſh in our cities: for Romulus divided the people into thirty curiæ, or wards; which were not only ſeparated by proper bounds and limits, but alſo diſtinguiſhed by different places ſet apart for the celebration of divine ſervice, which were performed by particular prieſts, one of which belonged to each curia, under the name of curio. See Comitia.

The Roman curia alſo ſignified a public edifice, of which there were two ſorts, religious and civil; in the former, the prieſts and religious orders met for the regulation of the rites and ceremonies belonging to the worſhip of the gods; and in the other, the ſenate aſſembled to conſult about the public concerns of the common-wealth. Theſe were not always diſtinct buildings, ſince they were ſometimes only a room, or hall, in ſome public place. The moſt celebrated of the curiæ were, the *Curia Hoſtilia*, built by Tullus Hoſtilius; and the *Curia Pompeii*, in which the ſenate aſſembled when Julius Cæſar was murdered.

CURIATII, the name of three brothers of the city of Alba who fought againſt the Horatii, about the ſix hundred and ſixty-ninth year before the Chriſtian æra.

CURIO, a Roman orator, in the year of Rome 700, was ſon to another orator of the ſame name, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence, and his ſagacious and inſtructive ſayings.

Curio (Coelius Secundus) a learned man of Piedmont, who, being perſecuted in Italy for being a proteſtant, retired to the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, where he was kindly received, and made maſter of the college of Lauſanne; afterwards he went to Baſil, where they gave him the chair of profeſſor of eloquence. He publiſhed ſeveral books, and one amongſt others in which he endeavours to prove that the number of the elect exceeds that of the reprobates. He died in the year 1569, aged ſixty-ſeven.

CURIOSUS, an officer of the Roman empire, during the middle age, one or two of whom were annually ſent into each province, to ſee that no frauds and abuſes were committed, and to bring intelligence to court of what paſſed in all the provinces.

Curius Dentatus (M. Annius) was a Roman citizen, and thrice conſul. He conquered the Samnites, Sabines, and Lucanians. He gave each citizen forty acres of land, allowing himſelf no more. The ambaſſadors of the Samnites making him a viſit, found him boiling turnips in a pipkin, upon which they offered him gold plate to come over to their intereſt; which he nobly refuſed, telling them that his deſign was not to grow rich, but to command thoſe that were ſo. He defeated Pyrrhus, near Tarentum, in the two hundred and ſeventy fifth year before the Chriſtian æra, and obtained the honour of a triumph.

CURLE (Walter) biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord almoner to king Charles I. was a prelate of eminent abilities, and of an exemplary character. In 1628 he was prolocutor of the convocation, he being at that time dean of Litchfield. He was ſucceſſively biſhop of Rocheſter, Bath and Wells, and Wincheſter. He expended large ſums in acts of charity and munificence; repaired ſeveral churches, promoted the expenſive work of the Polyglot Bible, and relieved many a ſtarving royaliſt out of the ſmall remains of his eſtate. He was a great ſufferer by the civil war, and died in narrow circumſtances, in the year 1647.

CURTIUS (Quintus) a famous Roman knight, who, it is ſaid, lived about the five hundred and ſixty-ſecond year before the Chriſtian æra, underſtanding by the oracle, that a certain gulph in the Forum, which boded misfortunes to the city, could not be ſtopped without throwing into it what was moſt precious to the Roman people, he devoted himſelf to the good of his country, and imagining that the Romans had nothing more excellent than their valour and their arms, precipitated himſelf into the abyſs, with his horſe and arms, on which it is ſaid that it ſuddenly cloſed up.

Curtius (Quintus) a celebrated Latin hiſtorian, who wrote the Hiſtory of Alexander the Great, in ten books, the two firſt of which are loſt, but have been excellently ſupplied by Freinſhemius. It is very extraordinary that it is neither known where he was born, nor at what time he lived; but ſome have imagined, from the ſtyle of his hiſtory, which is elegantly written, that he muſt have lived in or near the Auguſtan age; but of this there is no proof. Others place him in the reign of Veſpaſian, and others have brought him down ſo low as to Trajan's; yet it does not appear that any ancient author has mentioned his hiſtory before the fifteenth century.

Curtius (Matthew) a famous phyſician of Pavia, who died at Piſa, in 1544. He was the author of a treatiſe *De Curandis Febribus*, and other works.

CUSA (Nicholas de) in Latin *Cuſanus*, one of the greateſt men in the fifteenth century, was born in 1401, at Cuſa, a village ſituated on the Moſelle, in the dioceſe of Treves, was the ſon a fiſherman, or waterman, named John Crebs. The count de Mandercheidt took him into his ſervice in his infancy, and finding that he had a capacity for learning, ſent him to ſtudy at Daventer, where he was inſtructed by ſome regular canons in the neighbourhood of that city. He afterwards ſtudied at the moſt celebrated univerſities in Germany, and became not only ſkilled in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, but in philoſophy, the mathematics, civil law, hiſtory, and divinity. Nicholas de Cuſa at length became curate of St. Florentine at Coblentz, and then archdeacon of Liege, under which character he aſſiſted at the council of Baſil. He was afterwards taken notice of by pope Eugenius IV. who ſent him in quality of legate to Conſtantinople, and afterwards into Germany and France. On the death of that pope, Cuſa retired to his archdeaconry of Liege, but Nicolas V. the zealous protector of the learned, made him cardinal in 1448, and gave him the biſhoprick of Brixen, in the Tyrol, in which ſee he continued, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the canons, and even of Sigiſmund, the arch-

archduke of Auſtria, who had cauſed Leonard Corſmer, his chancellor, to be elected in an irregular manner. Cardinal de Cuſa was ſent legate à latere to the German princes, to engage them to be at peace among themſelves, and to turn their arms againſt Mahomet II. who threatened Chriſtendom. He was afterwards ſent, in quality of legate, by the popes Calixtus II. and Pius II. The laſt mentioned pope made uſe of his utmoſt endeavours to bring about a reconciliation between the archduke Sigiſmund and Cuſa, on a freſh quarrel occaſioned by the cardinal's endeavouring to introduce a reformation in a monaſtery. Sigiſmund made the faireſt promiſes; but cardinal de Cuſa had ſcarcely ſet his foot in his dioceſe, when the archduke cauſed him to be ſeized and thrown into priſon. From that moment public worſhip ceaſed through almoſt his whole dioceſe; the pope excommunicated Sigiſmund, who at laſt releaſed the cardinal on very ſevere conditions, who died ſome time after, at Todi, on the 11th of Auguſt, 1454, aged fifty-three. All his works were printed together at Baſil, in 1565, in three volumes folio. Among theſe, his Catholic Concordance is particularly eſteemed. All cardinal de Cuſa's works diſcover great learning and erudition, but too much ſubtilty and metaphyſical reaſoning. Father Gaſpard Hartzeim, a Jeſuit, has written his Life, which was printed at Treves, in Latin, in 1730.

CUSCO, a town of South America, in Peru, that was the capital of the whole country before the coming of the Spaniards. This city, as is pretended, was built by Mango Capax, the firſt prince of the family of the Incas, on a rough, unequal ſpot of ground ſurrounded by mountains on all ſides, near the rivers Yuſa and Aperina, and there are ſtill the remains of a fortreſs.

Cuſco is divided into two parts, Havan-Cuſco and Oran-Cuſco. On the mountain Caremga, near the town, are certain towers, where the Incas are ſaid to have obſerved the courſe of the ſun. In the middle of the town was a large ſquare, from whence four magnificent ſtreets proceeded, which repreſented the four parts of the Peruvian monarchy and ſubſiſt to this very day. This was their beſt conſtructed town, it had the fineſt buildings, and was the moſt rich and powerful. It was death for any perſon to tranſport any part of the riches from hence without the ſovereign's leave. The famous temple of the ſun was at this place, which contained prodigious riches, and all the idols of the people whom the Incas had brought under ſubjection, as ſo many trophies of victory. One part of the town was inhabited by Mitimacs, who had ſubmitted to the Incas, and were ſubject to rigid laws, agreeable to their former cuſtoms and ceremonies. The Incas had their palace in the fortreſs of Chachſa-Hama, which, in ſome ſenſe, conſiſted of three fortreſſes placed in a triangle; that in the middle was the reſidence of the Incas, the walls of which were plated with gold and ſilver, and adorned with all ſorts of figures. There was no entrance to this citadel but through ſubterranean paſſages, in which there was ſuch turnings and windings, that it was a hard matter to find out the way. The whole edifice was conſtructed with ſuch large ſquare ſtones, that ſeveral oxen could hardly ſtir one of them; inſomuch that this building might be looked upon as one of the maſterpieces of human induſtry. Now, as the Spaniards could not remove theſe enormous maſſes, they were forced to let the greateſt part of the walls ſtand, but have ſince made uſe of them in building ſeveral fine houſes in the city.

During the government of the Incas, none of the inhabitants of Cuſco were permitted to ſettle elſewhere, which, with the reſort of ſtrangers and the arts of the rulers, rendered it extremely populous; for many of the children of foreigners were kept as hoſtages; others were invited to learn the languages; others came to work at the public buildings; and others again to clean the ſtreets, and keep the public roads in repair. The gold and ſilver from the adjacent mines, which were very rich, were brought to Cuſco; but theſe have been neglected of late for thoſe of Potoſi.

The people of each province lived in a particular part of the city by themſelves, and were governed by their own laws and cuſtoms; but they were all obliged to worſhip the ſun. Under ſeveral parts of the city, there are ſubterranean vaults, where the Spaniards ſometimes find plenty of gold and ſilver. The vallies round Cuſco abound in grain and fruits; that of Yuca is full of gardens and country ſeats, where are many remaining monuments of the magnificence of the Incas. The air is ſo pure, that thoſe who are indiſpoſed or ſick are brought hither to recover their health; and the other vallies are very agreeable. In ſhort, there is nothing wanting at Cuſco, which can contribute to the comfort and pleaſure of human life, though the air is a little cold, on account of the proximity of the mountains called the Andes. There are now fifteen or ſixteen thouſand Spaniards in Cuſco, without reckoning thoſe who come here to trade. The churches and religious houſes are very rich, among which that of the Jeſuits is moſt brilliant.

The more we reflect upon it, the more wonderful it ſeems, that in all the vaſt continent of South America, there ſhould be only theſe people under the dominion of the Incas of Cuſco, or, as ſome call them, the Incas of Peru, who had any appearance of a regular government, and who, as we are told, managed all their affairs according to the rules of the moſt refined policy. However, when we hear of their human ſacrifices, their greedineſs in devouring their enemies, and other ſtories of the like kind, we are obliged to believe them to be at once the moſt wiſe and the moſt ſilly people in the world; for which reaſon, we muſt needs make abatement in all the Spaniſh relations, in order to reconcile them together, eſpecially ſince it is now greatly doubted whether there ever were ſuch people as cannibals, or man-eaters in the world, which doubt will be much ſtrengthened by comparing the firſt accounts of any of theſe people with thoſe of our modern travellers, who contradict almoſt every thing that has been ſaid by the earlieſt adventurers. One would almoſt be tempted to think, that theſe Peruvians were the offſpring of a colony from Aſia, if they had not the univerſal characteriſtic of all the Indian nations, that is, long black hair, the red copper colour of the ſkin, and the want of hair on the face and all other parts of the body. We know ſome have looked upon the colour to be entirely owing to the weather; but I can contradict this with the greateſt certainty, as I have had an opportunity of examining Indians who have been clothed from their infancy, and all the difference that I could perceive was, that their ſkin was of a brighter red than that of thoſe who expoſed it to the ſun and air, and daubed it with greaſe; beſides, every one may have obſerved, that weather will render the ſkin of a white perſon duſky, but never will turn it red.

The Indians of Peru are as ignorant, indolent, and improvident now, as in moſt other parts; and yet it cannot be denied but their anceſtors were a powerful and better regulated people. This is evident from the walls of the temple of the ſun, part of which are ſtill to be ſeen at Cuſco; for they are built with ſtones fifteen or ſixteen feet in diameter; and tho' they are unhewn and irregular, yet they join very exactly, without leaving any vacuity: beſides, there are the ruins of ſeveral ſtructures, which ſerved the Incas to lodge in when they travelled. The doors, indeed, are not wide, but they are very high, becauſe the ſovereign was always carried on the ſhoulders of ſome of the principal men. The walls are often of a kind of granite, and the ſtones, which are hewn, united ſo exactly that they ſeem to be worn by rubbing one againſt the other.

All theſe ſtructures, which are called the tamboes, are placed along the great road that runs over the Cordillieras from Cuſco to Quito, and even beyond it, ſo that it is a thouſand miles in length; beſides there are ſepulchres of an aſtoniſhing form and magnitude, in a place called Coſheſqui. Theſe are mounts of earth forty feet high, as many broad, and two hundred and eighty long; of theſe there are ſeven or eight, and about one hundred of another form. It is ſaid, there was a fine palace here, but there is not the leaſt trace of it remaining. This has been the fate of all the other ancient monuments and works of the Peruvians. Cuſco is ſeated three hundred and ſeventy-five miles eaſt of Lima. Long. 73. 35. W. Lat. 13. 30. S.

CUSSET, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, with a celebrated nunnery near the city. It is eighteen miles north of Roan, and one hundred and eighty-eight ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 3. 35. E. Lat. 46. 2. N.

CUSPINIAN (John) a learned writer of the ſixteenth century, born at Sweinfort, in Franconia, was employed by the emperor Maximilian I. in ſeveral negociations, and died at Vienna, in 1529. He wrote, 1. A Commentary on the Roman Conſuls, Cæſars, and Emperors. 2. An Hiſtory of Auſtria. 3. An Hiſtory of the Origin of the Turks; and other works. His Life has been written by Nicholas Gerbel.

CUSTRIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the New March of Brandenburgh. It is one of the moſt important fortreſſes of the whole empire, and is ſeated at the confluence of two great rivers, the Warte and the Oder, which there make a large moraſs, in the middle of which Cuſtrin is built. The entrance is over a cauſeway four or five miles long, on which there are thirty-two bridges. Almoſt all the electors have added ſome new work to the fortifications, or have made ſome advantageous change in the old. For this reaſon, it is looked upon as impregnable. There is alſo a palace, which may have been formerly the place of reſidence of the margraves. The houſes in the town are well built, and there is a large handſome church. The regency of the New March is eſtabliſhed here. It is eighteen miles north-eaſt of Frankfort.

fort, and fifty eaſt of Berlin. Long. 15. o. E. Lat. 52. 34. N.

CUTTS (John, lord) an officer diſtinguiſhed by his bravery in king William's wars, was the ſon of Richard Cutts, eſq. of Matching, in Eſſex, where the family was ſettled about the time of Henry VI. and had a great eſtate. His lordſhip diſtinguiſhed himſelf in an extraordinary manner at the taking of Buda by the imperialiſts, in 1686, which had been for near a century and a half in the hands of the Turks. He returned to England, with the prince of Orange, at the Revolution, and was made baron of Gowran, in Ireland, one of the lords juſtices general, of the forces in that kingdom, and governor of the Iſle of Wight. He wrote a volume of Poems entitled Poetical Exerciſes upon ſeveral Occaſions, dedicated to her royal highneſs Mary princeſs of Orange, which was printed in 1687. He died at Dublin, in 1706, and is buried there, in the cathedral of Chriſt-church.

CUYCK, (John Van) a learned counſellor, and conſul of Utrecht, the place of his birth, wrote ſome remarks on Tully's Offices, which are eſteemed, and an edition of Cornelius Nepos, printed at Utrecht in 1542, in octavo, which is a ſcarce and valuable work. He died in 1566.

CYANE, in fabulous hiſtory, a nymph of Sicily, who, endeavouring to prevent the rape of Proſerpine, Pluto metamorphoſed her into a fountain.

CYANIPPUS, of Syracuſe, in fabulous hiſtory, a perſon, who deſpiſing the feaſts of Bacchus, was puniſhed by that God with a fit of drunkenneſs, in which he raviſhed his own daughter Cyana. Some time after, the plague breaking out, and making an extreme havock in the country, and the oracle declaring, that the Gods would not be appeaſed till the inceſtuous were ſacrificed, Cyana prevailed on her father to offer himſelf for his country, and to die with her.

CYAXARES, king of the Medes, ſucceeded his father Phraortes, who was killed at the ſiege of Nineveh in the ſix hundred and thirty-fifth year before the birth of Chriſt. He immediately marched againſt the Aſſyrians, to revenge the death of his father, defeated them in a great battle, and laid ſiege to Nineveh; but was obliged to raiſe it in order to defend his own country, which was attacked by the Scythians; they at firſt defeated him, but he, in his turn, conquered them, and afterwards made war on Halyattes king of Lydia. This war was terminated by the marriage of Ariana, that prince's daughter, with Aſtyages the ſon of Cyaxares. Cyaxares died in the 595th year before the Chriſtian æra, after a reign of forty years.

Xenophon mentions another king of the Medes, named Cyaxares; who was the ſon of Aſtyages, and the grand-ſon of the preceding; but Herodotus takes no notice of this ſecond Cyaxares.

CYBELE, in Pagan Mythology, the daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and the wife of her brother Saturn, was alſo called Magna Mater, or, the Mother of the Gods, Ops, Rhea, Veſta, Dyndimina, Berecyntha, the Good Goddeſs, &c. under which different characters ſhe had different repreſentations, and different ſacrifices. Thus, under the character of the elder Veſta, ſhe was repreſented ſitting, to denote the ſtability of the earth; ſhe had a drum in her lap to ſignify the earth's cavity, and the winds impriſoned in it; her head was crowned with towers, and ſhe was ſurrounded with animals of various kinds ſporting about her, to expreſs her fruitfulneſs and bounty. But under the character of Cybele, ſhe made a more magnificent appearance, being crowned with towers, ſeated in a golden chariot drawn by lions, cloathed with a robe wrought with flowers, and holding a key in her hand. Some indeed imagine, that the Phrygian Cybele was a different perſon from that of Veſta, and ſay, that ſhe was the daughter of Mæones, an antient king of Phrygia, and Dyndima; but being expoſed on mount Cybelus, whence ſhe took her name, ſhe was there nouriſhed by lions. Her parents afterwards owned her, and ſhe fell in love with Atys, by whom conceiving, her father cauſed her lover to be ſlain, upon which Cybele ran mad, and filled the woods with her lamentations. Soon after a plague and famine laying waſte the country, the oracle was conſulted, who adviſed them to bury Atys with great pomp, and to worſhip Cybele as a goddeſs. On which they erected a temple to her honour, and placed lions at her feet, to denote her being educated by thoſe animals. See Atys. All the prieſts of Cybele were eunuchs. They carried her ſtatue through the ſtreets and public places, dancing about it to the ſound of cymbols, with extravagant cries and howlings, making ſtrange contorſions, and wounding their bodies, to extort alms from the people. They offered in their ſacrifices a bull, a goat, or a ſow.

It is probable that Cybele was originally no other than the Iſis or Rhea of the Egyptians, who, it is ſaid, was always repreſented with a crown of turrets, with a key in her hand, and a lion at her feet, to ſhew that the principal feſtival of Egypt was fixed at the time when the ſun entered *Leo*.

CYCLOPS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſons of Neptune and Amphitrite, the principal of which were Brontes, Steropes, and Pyracmon, but their whole number amounted to above an hundred. Jupiter threw them into Tartarus as ſoon as they were born, but they were delivered at the interceſſion of Tellus, and became the aſſiſtants of Vulcan. They were of prodigious ſtature, and had each only one eye, which was placed in the middle of their foreheads.

Some mythologiſts ſay, that the Cyclops ſignify the vapours raiſed in the air, which occaſion thunder and lightning, on which account they are repreſented as forging the thunder-bolts of Jupiter. Others repreſent them as the firſt inhabitants of Sicily, who were cruel, of a gigantic form, and dwelt round mount Etna.

CYGNE, (Martin du) a Jeſuit, one of the moſt famous rhetoricians of the ſeventeenth. He publiſhed an Analyſis of Cicero's Orations; and left a Treatiſe on the Art of Poetry, and another on Rhetoric. He died at Ypres in 1699.

CYGNUS, or Cycnus, in fabulous hiſtory, king of the Ligurians, whom Jupiter transformed into a ſwan, for lamenting the death of Phaëton, and his ſiſters.

CYLLABARUS, king of Argos ſucceeded Stenelus, his father, and ſucceſſively united the parts of that kingdom, which had been divided into three ſovereignities, about the 1312th year before the Chriſtian æra. He ſeduced Egiale the wife of Diomedes during the abſence of that prince who went to the ſiege of Troy. Cyllabarus dying without iſſue, his crown paſſed into the family of Pelops.

CYNETHÆUS, a Greek poet of the iſle of Chio, who firſt collected Homer's verſes at Syracuſe, and recited them in public.

CYNÆAS of Theſſaly, the ſcholar of Demoſthenes, flouriſhed in the one hundred and twenty-fifth olympiad, or two hundred and ſeventy-five years before the Chriſtian æra. Pyrrhus had ſo high an eſteem for him, that he ſent him to Rome to ſollicit a peace; and ſo vaſt was his memory, that the day after his arrival, he ſaluted all the ſenators and knights by name.

CYNÆGYRUS, an Athenian ſoldier, in the battle of Marathon againſt the Perſians, four hundred and ninety-one years before the chriſtian æra. In this battle, it is ſaid, he purſued the enemy to their very ſhips, and taking hold of one with his right hand, held it tell it was cut off; then he took hold of it with the other, and when that was cut off, held it with his teeth. Such ſtories as theſe recorded in hiſtory, ſhews, that the author's fondneſs for the marvelous, is greater than his love of truth.

CYPARISSUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a beautiful youth beloved by Apollo, who being exceſſively grieved for the death of a favourite deer, the god, in compaſſion, changed him into a cyprus-tree.

CYPRIA, one of the names of Venus. See Venus.

CYPRIAN, (St.) or Thasetus Cæcilius Cyprianus, a celebrated father of the Chriſtian Church, was born at Carthage in the third century; and before his converſion to Chriſtianity, taught rhetoric with great reputation. He took the name of *Cæcilius*, to ſhew his gratitude to a miniſter of that name by whom he was converted. Donatus biſhop of Carthage dying, St. Cyprian was choſen in the year two hundred and forty-eight to ſucceed him; but was obliged to quit that city about two years after, on account of the perſecution under Decius, when he wrote in the place of his retreat, Pious and Inſtructive Letters to thoſe who had been his Hearers, and alſo to the Libellatici, a name by which thoſe puſilanimous Chriſtians were called, who procured certificates of the heathen magiſtrates, to ſhew that they had complied with the emperor's orders in ſacrificing to idols. At his return to Carthage, he held ſeveral councils on the repentance of thoſe who had fallen during this perſecution, and other points of diſcipline; he oppoſed the ſchiſms of Novatus and Novatianus; and contended for the re-baptiſing of thoſe who had been baptiſed by heretics. In two hundred and fifty-ſeven, during the perſecution of Valerian, St. Cyprian was baniſhed to Curuba, twelve leagues from Carthage; however, the pro-conſul Galerus Maximus, permitted him, eleven months after, to live in the gardens near Carthage; but being ſoon after ſeized, he was carried before the pro-conſul, when having bravely confeſſed the faith, he was beheaded near Carthage on the 14th of September, 258. St. Criſpian wrote eighty-one letters, and ſeveral treatiſes: the beſt editions of his works, are thoſe of Pamelius in 1568, of Rigaltius in 1648, and of Oxford in 1682. His ſtyle is maſculine, eloquent, grave, elevated, and worthy of the majeſty of the Chriſtian religion.

Cyprian, (St.) who ought not to be confounded with the above St. Cyprian biſhop of Carthage, though he lived about the ſame time; was the author of a poem, *Ad Felicem*

cem de Reſurrectione Mortuorum. This poem is found at the end of Tertulian's works. Martenne and Durand have given an edition of it more conformable to the manuſcript in the ninth volume of their *Ampliſſima collectio.*

CYPRUS, an iſland of the Mediterranean ſea, near the coaſt of Syria, between 50. 30. and 52. 45. of Long. and 34. and 36. of Latitude, ſixty miles ſouth of the coaſt of Caramania, and thirty weſt of the coaſt of Syria. It is fifty miles long and ſeventy broad. It has no river, and not above one ſpring of freſh water, otherwiſe it would be one of the moſt delightful places in the world. The country produces corn, excellent wine, ſugar, cotton, and all kinds of fruits. There is great plenty of orange, citron, pomgranate, myrtle, and laurel trees, which produce a perpetual verdure; and the air is ſo temperate, that the gardens are full of flowers all the year. The Greeks called it Macaria, or the Fortunate Iſland, on account of the fertility of its ſoil; and the poets were ſo taken with its beauties, that they made it the abode of Venus.

One part of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, and the other Chriſtians, of the Greek Church, who carry on a trade in honey, ſalt, cotton, ſilk, vitriol, copper, cryſtal, agate, and red and white coral. They have plenty of fleſh, fiſh, and fowl, particularly a great number of ortolans. However, this iſland is not ſo flouriſhing as it was while in the hands of the Chriſtians, it being now but thinly peopled. The inhabitants were always addicted to luxury, and in this they have not degenerated from their anceſtors.

This iſland is divided into four diſtricts, 1. Paphia to the eaſt; 2. Salaminia to the weſt; 3. Amathuſia to the ſouth; and 4. Lapethia to the north. The moſt remarkable places are Nicoſia the capital, ſituated in Lapethia, in the centre of the country, Famagoſta in the province of Salaminia; Paphos in Paphia, a large but open town, where Venus was formerly worſhipped; Cernes in Lapethia, which has a good caſtle; Larneca, a trading place, where the Engliſh, French, and Dutch have a conſul.

CYPSELUS, the ſon Action a Corinthian. It is ſaid that his birth was foretold by the oracle of Delphos, which being conſulted by his father, replied, that the eagle ſhould produce a ſtone that would oppreſs the Corinthians; and indeed Cypſelus ſeized the ſovereign power of Corinth, about the ſix hundred and fifty-eighth year before the birth of Chriſt, and reigned for about thirty years. Periander, his ſon, who ſucceeded him, had two ſons Lycophon and Cypſelus. It was this laſt Cypſelus who reigned after Periander, about the five hundred and fifty-eighth year before the Chriſtian æra.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC, a gentleman of Perigord, thus called from the place of his birth. He went to Paris to perform his ſtudies; delivered himſelf up to debauchery; embraced the profeſſion of arms, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery at the ſiege of Mouzon, at that of Arras in 1640, and on ſeveral other occaſions, on which he obtained the name of Intrepid. At length quitting the ſervice on account of his wounds, he in 1653 entered into the family of the duke of Arpajon, and died in 1655, at the age of of thirty-five. He was the intimate friend of Rohault, and a great admirer of the philoſophy of Des Cartes. He wrote ſeveral theatrical pieces; the comical Hiſtory of the States and Empires of the Moon, and other works which abound with wit, but are too full of points and antitheſes.

CYRIACUS, patriarch of Conſtantinople in the ſixth century, ſucceeded John the Younger, who had taken the title of Oecumenic, or univerſal biſhop. He ſent a confeſſion of his faith to pope Gregory the Great, who returned him a friendly anſwer, but forbad his nuncio to aſſiſt at his maſs, &c. unleſs he renounced the title of univerſal biſhop, which the pope was afraid he would get confirmed. Cyriacus oppoſed the emperor Phocas, who encroached upon the liberties of the church; and in revenge that emperor made an edict forbidding the name of Oecumenic to be given to any biſhop but to him of Rome. Cyriacus died in 606.

CYRILL, deacon of the church of Heliopolis, near mount Libanus, in the beginning of the fourth century, under the reign of Conſtantine, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by demoliſhing ſeveral ſtatues worſhipped by the heathens, who remembered it when their religion got the upper hand under the reign of Julian, and revenged themſelves, not only by killing him, but by tearing out his bowels and eating his liver. However it is ſaid that all who ſhared in this crime were puniſhed in a moſt extraordinary manner, they firſt loſing all their teeth, afterwards their tongues, and at laſt their eyes.

CYRILL (St.) Patriarch of Jeruſalem, ſucceeded Maximus in 350, but having a diſpute with Acacius, biſhop of Cæſaria, in relation to the privileges belonging to their reſpective ſees, he was accuſed by that biſhop of having ſold the treaſures of the church, and was depoſed in a council held in 357, though he had ſold the ornaments and ſacred veſſels to aſſiſt the poor in a time of famine; but St. Cyril was reſtored to his ſee at the counil of Seleucia in 359, when Acacius was at the ſame time depoſed. He was however depoſed a ſecond time in 360 by the council of Conſtantinople. After death of the emperor Conſtantius, Julian his ſucceſſor, recalling the exiled biſhops, St Cyrill returned to Jeruſalem, but was driven from thence three years after, in the reign of the emperor Valens, and did not return till after the death of that prince in 378. He died on the 18th of March 386. There are ſtill extant of his eighteen *Catecheſes* addreſſed to the catechumens, and five to the newly baptized. We have alſo a letter he wrote to the emperor Conſtantius on the appearance of a luminous croſs ſeen over the city of Jeruſalem. The beſt edition of his works is that of father Touttée, in Greek and Latin.

CYRILL (St.) Patriarch of Alexandria, ſucceeded Theophilus, his uncle, on the ſixth of October 412. Scarce was he inſtalled, when he began to exert his authority with great vigour; he drove the Novatians and Jews from Alexandria, permitting their wealth and ſynagogues to be taken from them. This proceeding highly diſpleaſed Oreſtes, the governor of the city, who ſaw that if the biſhop's authority was not ſoon ſuppreſſed it might grow too ſtrong for that of the magiſtrate. Upon which a kind of civil war broke out between Oreſtes and the biſhop; many tumults were raiſed, and ſome battles fought in the very ſtreets of Alexandria. One day, when Oreſtes was abroad in an open chariot, he was ſurrounded by about five hundred monks, who had left their monaſteries to revenge the quarrel of their biſhop. They purſued him with fury, wounded him with ſtones, and would certainly have killed him, if the people had not reſtrained their fury till his guards came to his relief. Ammonius, one of theſe monks, being afterwards ſeized, was put to the rack, and died in torments, upon which Cyrill had him immediately canonized, and took every opportunity of commending his zeal and conſtancy. About the ſame time there was at Alexandria a female philoſopher named Hypathia, who was a heathen, and ſo celebrated, that people came from all parts to ſee and hear her. Oreſtes ſaw her often, and the people imagining that it was ſhe who inſpired him with ſuch an averſion to their biſhop, ſeized upon her, and tore her in pieces.

St. Cyrill alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal againſt Neſtorius biſhop of Conſtantinople, who, in ſome of his homilies, had aſſerted that the virgin Mary ought not to be called the mother of God; and theſe homilies coming to Egypt, raiſed no ſmall diſturbance among the monks there, and the affair being laid before Celeſtine, biſhop of Rome, Cyrill, ſupported by Celeſtine's authority, iſſued forth anathemas againſt Neſtorius and his doctrine, and the quarrel aroſe ſo high, that a general council was convened at Epheſus in order to put an end to it; but the biſhops of the Eaſt, who aſſembled on the part of Neſtorius, oppoſed Cyrill with ſuch warmth, that his opinion was not only condemned, but he was deprived of his biſhoprick, and thrown into priſon. But he was ſoon after releaſed, and gained a complete victory over Neſtorius, who, in 431, was depoſed from his ſee of Conſtantinople. Cyrill returned to his ſee at Conſtantinople, where he died in 444. St. Cyrill alſo wrote againſt Theodorus of Mopſueſta, Diodorus of Tarſus, and Julian the Apoſtate. He made Commentaries on St. John's Goſpel, and wrote ſeveral other books. His works were publiſhed in Greek and Latin in 1638, in ſix volumes folio. His ſtyle is diffuſe, and full of metaphyſical ſubtleties.

CYRILLUS LUCARIS, a famous patriarch of Alexandria, and afterwards of Conſtantinople, was born in the iſland of Candia, on the 12th of November, 1572. He performed his ſtudies at Venice and Padua, and had for his maſter the learned Margunius biſhop of Cythera. At length, travelling into Germany, he became acquainted with the proteſtants, and embraced their ſentiments. Returning into Greece, he at length was made patriarch of Alexandria, and, in 1621, was raiſed to the patriarchate of Conſtantinople, when, endeavouring to introduce the proteſtant religion, pope Urban VIII. and at length the Jeſuits, endeavoured to the utmoſt of their power to countermine him, and ſo far prevailed with the Turks as to get him depoſed and baniſhed to the iſle of Rhodes; but he was afterwards reſtored, at the ſolicitations of the Engliſh ambaſſador, when he publiſhed a confeſſion of faith agreeable to that of the proteſtants. However, in 1636, he was baniſhed to Tenedos, and recalled three months after; but he did not long enjoy this favour; for being ſtill perſecuted by his old enemies, he was carried from Conſtantinople, and ſtrangled near the Black Sea, in 1638.

CYRUS I. the founder of the Perſian empire, the ſecond of the four ancient monarchies that have been eſtabliſhed in the world, was the ſon of Cambyſes, king of Perſia, by Mandana, daughter of Aſtyages, king of Media. Cyaxares, who ſucceeded his father Aſtyages, being threatened with an in-

vaſion

vaſion by the king of Babylon, entered into an alliance with the king of Perſia, and ſeveral other princes bordering on his dominions, for their mutual defence. On this occaſion, Cambyſes ſent Cyrus, with thirty thouſand foot, to join the Medes. Cyrus entered the enemy's country, gained a complete victory over the Babylonians in the firſt engagement, in which their king fell in battle; he then marched up to the walls of Babylon; but finding that the garriſon conſiſted of a hundred thouſand men, he retired with Cyaxares into Media, to ſtrengthen their alliance and augment their forces. Cyaxares, ſenſible of the merit of his nephew Cyrus, gave him his daughter in marriage, and made him heir to his Median dominions, upon which Cyrus marched towards Babylon, leaving Cyaxares in Media. Cyrus ſurpriſed the Babylonians before they joined their forces, and marching with the utmoſt expedition, gave them battle, and was a ſecond time victorious. He took Sardis, and making Crœſus, king of Lydia, priſoner, poſſeſſed himſelf of all his treaſure and the wealth of that opulent city, but reſtored Crœſus to his throne.

After ſubduing the Leſſer Aſia, Syria, and part of Arabia, Cyrus marched a ſecond time to the walls of Babylon. He cauſed a number of canals to be made, and on the evening of a feaſt, cutting the banks of the Tigris, the water of that river being let into the canals, fell ſo low, that he marched ſeveral bodies of forces, on both ſides of the city, along the bed of the river. The Babylonians were then ſolemnizing a grand feſtival, ſo that he found an opportunity of entering the brazen gates, which the drunken Babylonians had left often; and taking Balthazar, the king, and his whole court priſoners, put them to the ſword, fulfilling the propheey of Daniel, that the cruelties which the Babylonians had exerciſed upon others, ſhould be returned upon themſelves.

Cyrus, after being twenty-ſix years general of the forces both of his father and uncle, at length recovered all the countries in Africa and Leſſer Aſia, which had been in ſubjection to the Aſſyrian empire. He then returned to Babylon, and both his father Cambyſes and his uncle Cyaxares dying, he became the ſole monarch of that vaſt empire of Perſia.

In the firſt year of the reign of Cyrus, expired the ſeventieth year of the Jewiſh captivity in Babylon, and by the advice of the prophet Daniel, he publiſhed an edict for rebuilding the temple of Jeruſalem, and re-peopling that city with its ancient inhabitants. He reſtored all the veſſels of the temple, which Nebuchadnezzar had taken from thence and placed in the temple of Baal, at Babylon. Upon this, the Jews returned to their own country, under the conduct of Zorobabel. In Cyrus's time, the Perſian empire extended from the gulph of Ormus, and the Red Sea, and from Ethiopia, on the ſouth, to the Euxine and Caſpian Seas on the north, and from the river Indus on the eaſt to the deſerts of Lybia, the Mediterranean and Ægean Seas, on the weſt. Cyrus made it the buſineſs of his reign to exerciſe juſtice, and to relieve the oppreſſed, governing the nations he had conquered with ſuch humanity and tenderneſs, that they became his faithful ſubjects. He reigned ſole monarch of Perſia only ſeven years, and died in Babylon, in the five hundred and twenty-ninth year before the Chriſtian æra, leaving his ſon Cambyſes his ſucceſſor. It is remarkable, that this wiſe and formidable prince was mentioned by name in the ſacred Scriptures two hundred years before his birth; for Iſaiah called him the Servant of God, and informed the Jews, that God would make uſe of this prince to deliver them from the captivity of the Chaldeans.

This is the account given of this great conqueror by Xenophon and the Holy Scriptures; but Herodotus and Juſtin repreſent his actions, and particularly his death, in a very different light, with ſeveral circumſtances that are highly improbable, and ſay, that he having conquered the Maſſagetes with their general Spargapiſus, the ſon of Tomyris, their queen, ſhe marched againſt him a ſhort time after, with a powerful army, defeated him, took him priſoner, cauſed his head to be cut off, and plunging it into a veſſel filled with blood, cried, "Quench the thirſt thou haſt had "for human blood."

Cyrus the Younger, the ſon of Darius Nothus, was made governor of the coaſt of Aſia, and ſuccoured the Spartans againſt the Athenians. Some years after he was accuſed of conſpiring againſt his elder brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, who had ſucceeded his father, but his life was ſaved by Pariſatis, his mother. At his return into Lydia he ſecretly raiſed troops; engaged the Ionians to riſe in his favour, and marched againſt his brother Artaxerxes, pretending that the crown belonged of right to him, on account of his being born when his father was king. The battle was fought near the Cunaxa, in the four hundredth year before the birth of Chriſt, when Cyrus loſt life, fighting with great bravery. This prince brought with him the famous Aſpaſia. Artaxerxes took her priſoner, and conceived as great a paſſion for her as Cyrus himſelf had done.

The ten thouſand Greeks who had fought for Cyrus, and had already conquered Tiſſaphernes, then performed under the conduct of Xenophon, that noble retreat ſo celebrated by hiſtorians.

Cyrus, a native of Panopolis in Egypt, lived in the fifth century, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the court of the emperor Theodoſius the Younger, by his wit and his great facility in making verſes. He commanded the Roman troops at the taking of Carthage. In 441 he was conſul, and preſect of Conſtantinople, which he repaired after its being almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake; but this procuring him the favour of the people, Theodoſius deprived him of all his poſts, and confiscated his goods, under the preſence that he was an idolater: however we are told that this diſgrace diſpoſed him to embrace Chriſtianity.

Cyrus, patriarch of Conſtantinople, was a monk of the iſle of Ameſtriads, in the eighth century, and was made patriarch through the intereſt of Juſtin the Younger. He went to meet pope Conſtantine, who came to Conſtantinople in 710, and was afterwards baniſhed, when Philippicus Bardanes uſurped the empire in 712.

CYTHEREA, in pagan mythology, a name given to Venus, on account of her being formed of the froth of the ſea, at the iſland of Cythera, and the ſumptuous temple erected to her in that iſland. See Venus.

CYZICUS, in fabulous hiſtory, king of the peninſula of the Propontis, treated the Argonauts ſumptuouſly, who landed there as they went for the golden fleece. Theſe heroes parting from thence, and being a day at ſea, were driven back upon the ſame coaſt at night by a ſtorm; when Cyzicus taking them for pirates or enemies, oppoſed their landing, but was killed in the engagement.

CZACKTHURN, a ſtrong place of Auſtria, and in the duchy of Stiria. It is ſeated between the rivers Drave and Muer. It is ſurrounded with water on all ſides, which makes it look like an iſland. It is forty miles ſouth eaſt of Gratz, and one hundred ſouth of Vienna. Long. 17. 19. E. Lat. 46 24. N.

CZASLAW, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the the ſame name, remarkable for being the burying place of of Ziſca, general of the Huſſites; as alſo for the battle gained by the Pruſſians over the Auſtrians in 1742. It is ſeated on the river Crudenka, forty three miles ſouth-eaſt of Prague. Long. 15. 33. E. Lat. 49. 50 N.

CZENSTOCHOW, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Cracovia, where there is a monaſtery large enough to hold a garriſon of four hundred men, and whoſe revenues are ſufficient to maintain them. They pretend to have the picture of the virgin Mary painted by St. Luke, which draws a vaſt number of pilgrims hither, for which reaſon this place is called the Loretto of Poland. It is ſeated on the river Wart, ſeventy-five miles ſouth weſt of Breſlaw, and fifty north-by-weſt of Cracovia. Long 19. 15. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.

CZEREMISSI, a people inhabiting the country near the river Volga. Thoſe who live to the north of it are called Sanagornia, and thoſe to the ſouth Lugowija. They are a ſavage pagan people, who live under tents, which they tranſport from place to place, and are under the government of Caſan. They have no idols of wood or ſtone, but direct their prayers to heaven in the open air, near great trees, to which they pay honour, and hold their aſſemblies about them. When they ſacrifice cattle they hang their hides and bones about theſe trees till they rot. They have no books nor writing among them, and if you aſk them the reaſon of it, they anſwer that they had ſuch things in ancient times, but the great cow has devoured them all.

CZERNICOW, a town of Ruſſia, capital of the duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeventy five miles north-eaſt of Kiow. Long. 32. 13. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

CZIRNIC, a town of Carniola, near a lake of the ſame name in the circle of Auſtria. This lake is three miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth. It is ſurrounded with mountains, and in it are three iſlands. The water of this lake generally runs out once a year through ſubterranean conduits, and it becomes dry land. After a certain time it returns again with great impetuoſity. When the water is going off they give notice to the neighbouring villages by the ſound of bells, and the people all haſten to the lake, and take a great quantity of fiſh. Some time after the waters are gone off they mow excellent hay. This done they plough the land, and ſow it with millet ſeed. It is ſeated twenty five miles ſouth-eaſt of Lauback. Long 15. 0. E. Lat. 46. 12. N.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland in Mazovia, ſeated on the river Viſtula, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Warſaw. Long. 21. 31. E. Lat. 52. 26. N.

CZONGROD, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the territory of the ſame name, is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Thieſſa and Keres. Long. 20. 57. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

D.

DABUL, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on its weſtern coaſt, ſeated on a navigable river. It was taken and plundered in 1509 by the Portugueſe, ſince which it never recovered its former condition. Moſt of the inhabitants are banians, who live in houſes made of reeds, and fare very hard, and yet they are moſt of them goldſmiths. Its principal trade is in pepper and ſalt. It is one hundred and ſixty miles north of Goa. Long. 73. 33. E. Lat. 17. 30. N.

DAC (JOHN) an able German painter, born at Cologne in 1556. After having perfected himſelf in Italy, he returned into Germany, where the emperor Rodolphus loaded him with wealth and honour, and engaged him to draw a great number of fine pictures.

DACA, or DACCA, a town of Aſia in the kingdom of Bengal, ſeated on the river Ganges, and in the dominions of the great mogul. It is the largeſt town in Bengal, but the houſes of the natives are built ſlightly with cane, covered with earth. Proviſions are at a very low rate, though the country is full of people. It is one hundred and twenty-five miles eaſt of Hughly. Long. 89. 10. E. Lat. 24. 0. N.

DACHAW, a town of Bavaria in Germany, ſeated on a mountain. It is large and well built, and the elector hath a caſtle or palace there built in a very ancient taſte. The air is very pure and healthy, which with the fine gardens, and agreeable proſpect from the caſtle, render it a very agreeable ſeat. Long. 11. 30. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

DACIER (ANDREW) a perſon of diſtinguiſhed merit in the republic of letters, was born at Caſtres in Upper Languedoc, on the ſixth of April 1651, and ſtudied at Saumur, under Tannegui Le Fevre, who was then engaged in the inſtruction of his daughter. M. Dacier no ſooner ſaw the riſing merit and fine endowments of that young woman, than he conceived an affection for her, and their inclination for ſtudy was the ſource of that mutual tenderneſs, which continued unabated during the forty years of their marriage. The duke of Montauſier hearing of his merit, put him in the liſt of the commentators for the uſe of the dauphin, and engaged him in an edition of Pompeius Feſtus; this with his edition of Horace, and his other works, raiſed him a very great reputation. In 1695 he was made a member of the Academy of Inſcriptions, and of the French Academy. Soon after Lewis XIV. ſettled upon him a penſion of two thouſand livres, and appointed him keeper of the books in the king's cloſet in the Louvre; and he was made perpetual ſecretary of the French Academy. In 1717 he obtained a reverſionary grant of ten thouſand crowns upon the place of keeper of the books in the king's cloſet; and when that poſt was united to that of library-keeper to the king, he was not only continued in the privileges of his place during life, but the ſurvivorſhip of it was granted to his wife, a favour of which there had been no inſtance before. Beſides the works already mentioned, he tranſlated into French, 1. Marcus Antoninus's Moral Reflections. 2. Ariſtotle's Poetics. 3. The Oedipus and Electra of Sophocles. 4. The Works of Hippocrates. 5. The Works of Plato. 6. The Life of Pythagoras. 7. Plutarch's Lives, &c. He died September 18, 1722.

DACIER (ANNE) a lady juſtly celebrated for her many learned works, was the daughter of Tanneguy Le Fevre, profeſſor of Greek at Saumur in France, and was born in that city in the year 1651. She gave an early proof of a fine genius, which her father cultivated with great care. After his death ſhe went to Paris, whither her fame had already reached; ſhe was then preparing an edition of Callimachus, and ſhewed ſome ſheets of that work to Mr. Huet, preceptor to the dauphin, and to ſeveral other learned men, and the work was ſo highly admired, that the duke of Montauſier made a propoſal to her of publiſhing ſeveral Latin authors for the uſe of the dauphin. She at firſt rejected this propoſal, as a taſk to which ſhe was not equal. But the duke having made her a viſit, and being charmed with her converſation, inſiſted upon it, upon which ſhe undertook an edition of Florus, which ſhe publiſhed in 1674. Her reputation being now ſpread all over Europe, the academy of Recovrati at Padua choſe her one of their body; and Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, ordered count Coningsmark to make her a compliment in her name, upon which mademoiſelle Le Fevre ſent the queen a Latin letter, with her edition of Florus. Her majeſty wrote a very obliging anſwer, and not long after ſent her another letter, to perſuade her to abandon the proteſtant religion, making her conſiderable offers to induce her to ſettle at her court. In 1683 ſhe married M. Dacier, after which, having employed ſome time in conſidering the proteſtant and popiſh religions, they embraced the latter, and made their public abjuration in 1685. Mad. Dacier publiſhed ſeveral valuable works, and, among the reſt, French tranſlations of Anacreon, Homer, Terence's and Plautus's comedies, &c. Several of the Latin claſſics, with notes, for the uſe of the dauphin, and ſome original pieces. This admirable lady was as remarkable for her firmneſs, generoſity, equality of temper, and piety, as for her extraordinary learning; and her modeſty was ſo great, that ſhe never ſpoke of ſubjects of literature, or her own performances, but always put herſelf upon a level with thoſe about her. She died Auguſt 17, 1720, at ſixty-nine years of age.

DACHSTEIN, a town of Lower Alſace, three miles from Molzhein, with a caſtle. It belongs to the biſhop of Straſburg. Long. 7. 45. E. Lat. 48. 35. N.

DACTYLI IDÆI, in Pagan worſhip, an order of prieſts, ſaid to be inſtituted on the following occaſion: Cybele having brought forth Jupiter and Juno at one birth, ſhe only ſhewed Juno to Saturn, and gave Jupiter to the Curetes or Corybantes, to be nurſed by ſtealth, leſt Saturn ſhould devour him: the prieſts, to prevent the infant being diſcovered by its crying, invented a kind of dance, in which they met one another, ſtriking upon little braſs ſhields, and thus prevented the father's diſcovering his ſon.

DÆDALUS, in fabulous hiſtory, an Athenian artiſt, who invented ſeveral mechanical inſtruments, as the ſaw, &c. and even made walking ſtatues. He threw his brother's ſon out of a window, and killed him, for fear he ſhould excel him in his art, becauſe he had invented the potter's wheel; upon which he fled into Crete, to king Minos, and took his ſon Icarus along with him. He there built the celebrated labyrinth, in which he and his ſon were ſhut up, on account of having ſerved the queen Paciphäe in her baſe amour: however, making wings for himſelf and Icarus, they flew away; but the youth not obſerving his directions, fell into the ſea, and was drowned. He then fled to Cocalus, king of Egypt who cauſed him to be ſuffocated in a hot bath, to prevent Minos's making war againſt him on his account.

DAGHESTAN, a country of Aſia, bounded by Circaſſia on the north; on the eaſt by the Caſpian ſea; on the ſouth by Perſia; and on the weſt by Georgia. The inhabitants are Tartars, of the Mahommedan religion, and had a prince of their own, under the government of whom they continued till the year 1722, when the Ruſſians brought them under ſubjection. But in 1734 they revolted at the ſolicitation of the Ottoman Port, and were ſeconded in their rebellion by the Crim Tartars, and thoſe called Leſkis. They ſeized on the fortreſs of Derbent, but the Ruſſians conquered them again, and brought them back to their duty. The inhabitants are ſtrong and well ſet, with a duſky complexion, and dreadful ugly faces. Their hair is black and long, falling over their ſhoulders. Their habit is a long cloſe coat, of a grey or black colour, of very coarſe cloth, over which they wear another as coarſe, or perhaps a ſheep's ſkin. On their heads they wear a patch-work ſquare cap, and on their feet a piece of the hide of a beaſt, clumſily ſowed on for ſhoes. They formerly uſed to leave the women to take care of the cattle, while they went robbing and plundering caravans, or kidnapping children, to ſell to the Perſians. Their defenſive arms are a coat of mail, a head-piece, and a buckler. The offenſive a ſcymeter, a bow and arrows, and a buckler.

DAGHO, an iſland of the Baltic ſea, near the coaſt of Livona, and to the north of the iſland of Oeſel, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow canal. It is about thirty-ſeven miles in length, and thirty in breadth. The ſoil is fruit-

ful, and there is plenty of game. Dagheort is the principal place, and Paden is a ſmall harbour. It is ſubject to Ruſſia. Long. 22. 30. E. Lat. 58. 48. N.

DAGOBERT I. king of France, the ſon of Clotaire II. was king of Auſtraſia, in 622, and after the death of his father, in 628, ſucceeded him in the poſſeſſion of the kingdoms of Neuſtria, Burgundy, and Aquitain. Dagobert ſubdued the Gaſcons; loaded his ſubjects with taxes, and was exceſſively fond of women. He died at Epinay, about the year 638, leaving Clovis II. by whom he was ſucceeded, and Sigibert, who was king of Auſtraſia.

DAGOBERT II. ſurnamed the Young, king of Auſtraſia, was the ſon of Sigibert III. and ought to have ſucceeded his father, who died in 656; but Grimoald, mayor of the palace, cauſed him to be confined in a monaſtery; from whence he afterwards took him and ſent him into Ireland, and then placed Childebert on the throne. Clovis II. king of France, put Grimoald to death; dethroned Childebert, and on a falſe rumour of the death of Dagobert, gave Auſtraſia to Clotaire III. and afterwards to Childeric. Dagobert married Matilda in Ireland, and had ſeveral children by her. After the death of Childeric he aſcended the throne of Auſtraſia, in 673, but notwithſtanding his being a pious and virtuous prince, he was aſſaſſinated in 678, by order of Ebroin, mayor of the palace.

He ought not to be confounded with Dagobert the Young, king of France, who was the ſon of Childebert. This laſt aſcended the throne in 711, and died on the 17th of January, 715.

DAGON, in pagan worſhip, the god of the Philiſtines, whoſe upper parts reſembled the human form; but from the belly downwards, except his legs, he had the reſemblance of a fiſh, being covered with ſcales, and having a tail turning upwards.

D'AGUESSEAU (HENRY FRANCIS) chancellor of France, was born at Limoges, on the 27th of November, 1668, and was the ſon of Henry D'Agueſſeau, counſellor of ſtate. He received his education almoſt entirely from his father, and was diſtinguiſhed by the ſweetneſs of his manners, his eloquence, and his amazing abilities. He became well ſkilled in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other oriental languages; and alſo in the Engliſh, Italian, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe tongues; and uſed to ſay that the learning of a language was only an amuſement. He was well acquainted with the works of the Roman civilians, the conſtitutions of the Greek and Roman emperors, and the laws and cuſtoms of France. He made the firſt eſſay of his abilities in the poſt of advocate to the king, at twenty-one years of age; and when he had only enjoyed that a few months, he was raiſed by the recommendation of his father, to the poſt of advocate-general to the parliament. The king giving him the preference to another, ſaid, that he knew his father well enough to be certain that he would not deceive him, even in the teſtimony he gave in favour of his ſon. He immediately ſhone in this poſt with the greateſt luſtre, and his ſpeeches were conſidered as maſterpieces of eloquence. Lewis XIV. afterwards raiſed him to the poſt of procurator-general, when but thirty-two years of age, and he filled this poſt with equal dignity. In 1717 he was raiſed to the poſt of chancellor, without having aſked or deſired it; but he now began to be expoſed to ſtorms. In January 1718 the regent ſent to him to demand the ſeals, and ordered him to retire to his eſtate of Freſnes; but in 1720 they were reſtored to him, without aſking. In 1722 they were taken from him a ſecond time, and he returned to Freſnes. He was not recalled till the year 1727, when he reſumed a great part of the functions, in which he had been before engaged; but the ſeals were not reſtored to him till the year 1737. In the year 1750 his infirmities made him reſolve to quit his poſt, and he wrote to the king for permiſſion to reſign, which was granted him in the eighty-ſecond year of his age, after having enjoyed the poſt of chancellor near thirty-four years; upon which the king granted him a penſion of one hundred thouſand livres. He died on the 9th of February, 1751. His works were printed in 1756, in two volumes, duodecimo.

DAHOME, a kingdom of Africa, which lies north of Whidaw, on the Guinea coaſt. The king of this country lately made a conqueſt of Widaw, and greatly diſturbed the ſlave-trade of the Europeans.

DAIDALA, Δαίδαλα, in Grecian antiquity, two feſtivals, one of which was obſerved by the Plateans, in the groves at Alalcomenos, in Bœotia; where expoſing to the open air pieces of ſodden fleſh, they carefully watched whither the crows that came to prey upon them directed their flight, and then hewed down all thoſe trees upon which any of them alighted, and formed them into ſtatues.

The other feſtival was obſerved by all the cities of Bœotia, once in fifty years, in the following manner. A ſtatue being dreſſed in woman's apparel, upon the banks of the Aſophus, a woman in the habit of a bride-maid was appointed to accompany it, being followed by a long train of Bœotians to the top of mount Cithæron; upon which an altar of ſquare pieces of timber, cemented together in the manner of ſtones, was erected. Upon this large quantities of combuſtible matter being laid, each of the cities, and ſuch men as were poſſeſſed of plentiful fortunes, offered a bull to Jupiter, and an ox or heifer to Juno, with plenty of wine and incenſe; the poorer ſort contributing ſmall ſheep, which being thrown into one common heap, were ſet on fire, and not extinguiſhed till the whole fabric, of which the altar was a part, was conſumed to aſhes. The firſt occaſion of this cuſtom was ſaid to be as follows: Jupiter and Juno quarrelling, the goddeſs was ſo exaſperated, that ſhe departed from him, and retired into Eubœa, when the god finding all his endeavours to prevail on her to return ineffectual, adviſed with Cithæron, king of the Platæans, who perſuaded him to dreſs a ſtatue in woman's apparel, and place it in a chariot, giving out that it was Platæa, the daughter of Aſophus, and that ſhe was contracted to him in marriage: the god approved his counſel, and put it in practice; when the report reaching Juno, ſhe haſted to meet the chariot, where, having diſcovered the cheat, ſhe was ſo pleaſed with the contrivance, that ſhe became reconciled to her huſband.

DAILLE (JOHN) in Latin, *Dallæus*, miniſter of the church of Paris, and one of the moſt learned proteſtant divines of his time, was born at Chatelleraut, January 6, 1594. In 1625 he was appointed miniſter of the church of Saumur, and in 1626 was removed to Paris. He ſpent all the reſt of his life in the ſervice of this laſt church, and from thence diffuſed great light over the proteſtant world, as well by his ſermons, which were printed in nineteen volumes, as by his books of controverſy. His firſt work, intitled *De Uſu Patrum*, is eſteemed his maſter-piece. He alſo wrote many other works, the principal of which are, 1. *De Confeſſione*. 2. *De Confirmatione & Extrema Unctione*. 3. *De Cultu Religioſo*, &c. He died at Paris, on the 15th of April, 1670, aged ſeventy-ſeven.

DAIN (OLIVER LE) a barber, and afterwards miniſter of ſtate to Lewis XI. was born at Thielt, in Flanders, and was the ſon of a peaſant. His family name was Le Diable, but he changed it into that of Le Dain, or Le Daim, and came to France, where he was made barber to Lewis XI. and having obtained the favour of that monarch, was made governor of ſeveral places, obtained conſiderable eſtates, and took the title of count de Meulan, a lordſhip which Lewis XI. had given him at the rent of a maille of gold, the ſmalleſt coin at that time in France. His conduct, his inſolence, and vanity, made him univerſally hated. In 1472 he endeavoured to reduce the city of Ghent, but in vain. He afterwards ſurpriſed Tournay. After the death of Lewis XI. and in the beginning of the reign of Charles VIII. he was proſecuted, for having abuſed a woman, on condition of ſaving the life of her huſband; and having the inhumanity to cauſe him to be ſtrangled. For this he was condemned, and hanged on a gibbet, in 1484. Thus ended the life of this inſolent miniſter of ſtate.

DAIN, a river of France, ariſes at Val de Miege, in the bailliage of Salins, paſſes to Nozeray and to Siroſs, croſſes Bugey, and at length falls into the Rhone.

DALACA, or DALHAKA, an iſland of the Red Sea, over againſt the coaſt of Abex, about ſixty miles in length, and thirty in breadth, remarkable for a pearl fiſhery. The religion of the inhabitants is the ſame as that of Abyſſinia, which can hardly be called the Chriſtian. However, they are ſworn enemies to the Mahommedans. The capital town is ſeated on the weſt point of the iſland. Long. from 40. 55. to 51. 26. E. and from 14. 20. to 16. 15. N. lat.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, bounded by Norway on the north and weſt; by Helſtringia and Geſtricia on the eaſt; and by Dalia, Wermeland, and Weſtmania on the ſouth. It is about one hundred and ſeventy-five miles long, and one hundred broad. The ſoil is not only fertile in grain, but this country is remarkable for iron and copper mines. The Dalecarlians are dexterous miners, and excellent ſoldiers; for which reaſon, whatever ſide they take in the time of civil wars, they render that party formidable. The moſt remarkable places are Idra, an open town; Hedemora, the capital; and Fahlun, or in the language of the country, Kupferberg, that is Copper Hill, which is one of the largeſt towns in Sweden. See FAHLUN SAETHER, a town where they coin copper money.

DALECARLIA, a river of Sweden, riſes in the Dofrine mountains, which divide Norway from Sweden, and running from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-eaſt, through the whole province of Dalecarlia, falls into the Bothnic gulph, between the provinces of Upland and Geſtricia.

DALECHAMPS (JAMES) a learned phyſician, well ſkilled in polite learning, was born of a gentleman's family at Caen, in Normandy, in the year 1513, and practiſed phyſic,

ſic at Lyons, from the year 1552 to the year 1588. He was well ſkilled in polite literature, and was the author of ſome works which ſhewed his learning to be very univerſal. He wrote, 1. A general Hiſtory of Plants. 2. *De Peſte*. 3. *Scholia in Pauli Æginetæ*. 4. A Tranſlation into Latin of Athenæus, in which he is ſaid to have ſpent thirty years; and, 5. publiſhed an edition of Pliny's Natural Hiſtory, with notes. He died in 1588, at ſeventy-five years of age.

DALEM, a town of the United Provinces, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a caſtle. The French took it in 1672, and demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Bervine, five miles north-eaſt of Liege, and fifteen north-weſt of Limburg. Long. 5. 59. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, between the lake Wener and the province of Bahus. It is about one hundred miles in length, and fifty in breadth. It is full of mountains and foreſts, and yet there are ſome very good meadow-land. Here they get maſts for ſhips, which they ſend to Gottenburg.

DALKEITH, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Mid-Lothian, is the ſeat of a preſbyterry, containing ten pariſhes. The ducheſs of Buccleugh has built a very handſome palace here, in the place where the old caſtle formerly ſtood, which is adorned with very fine portrait paintings. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

DALMATIA, a country of Europe, extending along the gulph of Venice. It is bounded on the weſt by Iſtria; on the north by Croatia; on the eaſt by Albania; and on the ſouth by the Adriatic Sea. It is about two hundred and eighty miles in length, and fifty-eight in breadth; and the ſoil is fruitful, producing corn, wine, and oil; but the air is unhealthy. This country had formerly its own kings, but now it partly belongs to the queen of Hungary, partly to the Venetians, and partly to the Turks.

The upper part of Dalmatia belongs to the queen of Hungary, and borders on Croatia. The inhabitants of this country are commonly called Uſcocks. They are very much addicted to theft, and live upon rapine and plunder. However, they profeſs the Roman Catholic religion, and are ſtrongly attached to the houſe of Auſtria. They are the deſcendants of certain Hungarians, whom the Turks drove from their country about two centuries ago. They are utter enemies to the Turks, and never fail to kill them when they have an opportunity. The inhabitants conſiſt of about ſeven thouſand men, and are divided into three claſſes. The Caſalins, who inhabit a town called Zeng. The Stipendarii, who form four companies. The reſt are called Avanturieri, and are the moſt wicked and dangerous of all. They are fugitive vagabonds, from Turky and other parts of Dalmatia. They have no remarkable town but Segnia, which is a ſtrong fortreſs, and has an harbour and a biſhop's ſee. The Uſcocks are the greateſt pirates in all the gulph of Venice.

DALMATIN (George) a Lutheran miniſter, at Laubech, in Carniola, in the ſixteenth century, who tranſlated the whole Bible into the Sclavonian tongue, and publiſhed it at Wittemberg.

DALMATIUS, ſon of Conſtantius Chlorus, brother of Conſtantine the Great, lived about the year 300, he wore the purple, and had the title of Nobiliſſimus.

Dalmatius (St.) a famous archimandrite, of the monaſteries of Conſtantinople. He ſhewed great zeal againſt the Neſtorians, and was nominated by the fathers of the council of Epheſus, to act in their name at Conſtantinople, and died ſome time after, at above eighty years of age.

DALTON, a town of Lancaſhire, ſeated in a champaign country, at the ſpring-head of a river not far from the ſea. There is an ancient caſtle, in which are kept the records, and the priſoners for debt, in the liberty of Funes. The market, which is on Saturdays, is well ſupplied with corn, cattle, fiſh, and fowl; and there are two fairs, which are held on June 6, for horned cattle; and on October 23, for horned cattle, horſes, and pedlar's ware. Dalton is twenty-four miles weſt-north-weſt of Lancaſter, and two hundred and ſeventy-one north-north-weſt of London. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 54. 15. N.

Dalton (John) D. D. an eminent divine and poet, was the ſon of the rev. Mr. John Dalton, rector of Deane, near Whitehaven, in Cumberland, where he was born, in 1709. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and became tutor or governor to the lord Beauchamp, only ſon of the earl of Hertford, late duke of Somerſet, during which time he adapted Milton's admirable Maſque of Comus to the ſtage. He afterwards became aſſiſtant to Dr. Secker, late archbiſhop of Canterbury, at St. James's, and was preſented to the rectory of St. Mary, at Hill, by the late duke of Somerſet, and afterwards promoted by the king to a prebend of Worceſter, where he died, on the 22d of July, 1763, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Beſides the above, he wrote a deſcriptive poem, addreſſed to two ladies at their return from viewing the coal-mines near Whitehaven; and Remarks on Twelve hiſtorical Deſigns of Raphael, and the *Muſeum Græcum & Egyptiacum*.

DALZIEL (Thomas) general of the forces in Scotland, in the reign of king Charles II. He was an excellent ſoldier, but a ſingular man. He was taken priſoner fighting for Charles II. at the battle of Worceſter, and was ſome time confined in the Tower, whence he made his eſcape, and went to Muſcovy, where he was made general to the czar. After the Reſtoration, he had the command of the king's forces in Scotland; but refuſed to ſerve in that kingdom under the duke of Monmouth, by whom he was ſuperſeded only for a fortnight. After the battle of Bothwell-bridge, he, with the frankneſs which was natural to him, openly reproved the duke for his miſconduct upon that occaſion. As he never ſhaved his beard after the death of Charle', it grew ſo long, that it reached almoſt to his girdle; and though his head was bald, he never wore a peruke, but covered it with a beaver hat, the brim of which was about three inches in breadth. He never wore boots, nor above one coat, which had ſtraight ſleeves, and ſat cloſe to his body. He conſtantly came to London once a year, to kiſs the king's hand. His uncouth appearance attracted the notice of the populace; and wherever he went, he was followed by the rabble with huzzas.

DAM, a ſtrong town in Flanders, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough, in 1706. It is ſeated near the ſea, three miles from Bruges, and five weſt of Sluys. Long. 3. 15. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

Dam, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, ſeated on the river Damſter, three miles from the ſea, thirteen north-eaſt of Groningen, and fifteen ſouth-eaſt of Embden. Long. 6. 48. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

Dam, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with ſome fortifications, ſubject to the Swedes. It is ſeated on the Oder, three miles from Stetin. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 53. 4. N.

DAMAN, a maritime town of the Eaſt Indies, at the entrance into the gulph of Cambay. It is divided by the river Daman into two parts, one of which is called New Daman, and is a handſome town, well fortified, and defended by a good Portugueſe garriſon. The air is very healthy, and the gardens are delightful. The other is called Old Daman, and is very ill built. There is a harbour between the two towns, defended by a fort. It was taken by the Portugueſe, in 1535. The mogul has attempted to get poſſeſſion of it ſeveral times, but always without effect; it is ſtill ſubject to the Portugueſe, and is fifty miles from Surat, and two hundred from Goa. Long. 72. 35. E. Lat. 21. 5. N.

DAMASCENUS (St. John) a famous writer in favour of the worſhip of images, was born at Damaſcus, about the year 676, and became a monk, in a monaſtery near Jeruſalem. It is ridiculouſly pretended, that the caliph Hiocham having cauſed his right hand to be cut off, on account of a letter forged in his name by the emperor Leo, his hand was miraculouſly reſtored to him the following night, while he was aſleep. He died about the year 760, aged eighty-four. He wrote many works, which were printed in Greek and Latin, at Baſil, in 1559, and father Quien gave a new edition of them, in Greek and Latin, in 1721.

DAMASCIUS, a heathen philoſopher, ſaid by ſome to be of the Stoic ſchool, and by others of the Peripatetic, was born at Damaſcus, and flouriſhed in the middle of the ſixth century, when the Goths reigned in Italy. He wrote the Life of Iſidorus, his maſter in logic, and dedicated it to Theodora, a very learned and philoſophic lady. In this Life, he repeatedly attacked the Chriſtian religion, yet with ſome reſerve; but of this work there is nothing remaining, except ſome extracts preſerved by Photius. He wrote another work, which was of the philoſophic kind, in four books, which is alſo loſt. Damaſcius ſucceeded Theon in the rhetorical ſchool, over which he preſided nine years, and afterwards Iſidorus, in that of philoſophy, at Athens, in which ſituation he is ſuppoſed to have ſpent the latter part of his life.

DAMASCUS, the capital city of the ſouth part of Syria, is called Sham by the Turks. It is a very ancient place, and hath undergone various revolutions; yet it ſtill continues to be one of the moſt conſiderable cities of the Eaſt. It hath eight gates; and yet a man may walk round the walls in an hour and a quarter. The figure of it is ſquare, or rather oblong; but the ſuburbs are twice as large as the city, particularly that called Babullah is three or four miles in length. There are only part of the walls to be ſeen on the outſide, the reſt being hid with houſes. From the gate called Bab-Tciaour to Bab-Thoma, the walls are double, pretty high, and well built with large ſtones, furniſhed with handſome battlements, and flanked with good towers, which are generally round; there are ſome ſquare, but very few. The inward walls are about twenty-four feet high; and the outward, which are about four yards diſtant,

ſtant, are about twenty-one. The ſpace between is filled with earth four or five feet high. The towers of the inſide wall are about eighty feet diſtant from each other, and ſixteen feet in diameter; the towers of the outward wall are placed at the diſtance of one hundred and twenty feet, and are twenty feet in diameter. Before the walls is a ditch, thirty feet wide, and fifteen deep; but all theſe works are continually going to decay.

The firſt thing that ſtrangers generally go to ſee is the houſe of Ananias, which may be ſeen for a few aſpres. After having paſſed through the door, you turn to the right hand, and deſcend fourteen ſteps into a vault, which was formerly a church, whoſe floor and pavement was of moſaic work, of which there is ſome remains; at preſent it is a moſque, which is pretty light, conſidering it is under ground. This room, as is pretended, is that where Ananias lodged, when he was commanded by the Lord to go to Saul. After this, they go to viſit the gate called Bab-Sharki, the gate of the eaſt, near which, as they ſay, he was let down in a baſket. At this gate begins the ſtreet called Strait, which runs directly to the gate Jabiez, through which you go into the fields, to the burying-ground of the Jews and Chriſtians, each having a place apart.

Thoſe who travel on a religious account viſit the tomb of St. George the Porter, or Gate-keeper, who was ſtoned by the Jews for having aſſiſted the eſcape of St. Paul. The tomb is in the middle of a court; it is erected of free-ſtone, and covered with a pavilion in the form of a pyramid. You need not doubt but there are a great many miracles wrought at this holy ſepulchre. Out of the Vicus Rectus, or Strait Street, you may paſs into the bazar, which is covered with wood-work over head, and well furniſhed with ſhops, wherein they ſell nothing but linen cloth, and the like. Out of this, you go to viſit the tomb of Ananias, and then the fountain, where St. Paul baptiſed him. There is another covered bazar, where they ſell nothing but cloth; and a third, whoſe roof is ſupported by ſtone arches. Near this, without the gate, you may have a ſight of the green moſque, the outſide of whoſe tower is caſed with green ſhining bricks, except the point at the top, which is covered with lead. It ſtands in a large court, paved with curious ſtones, and at the end of the court is a portico, ſupported with eight marble columns of the Corinthian order, of which the ſix middle ones are fluted. Through this there is an entrance into the moſque, which has a large dome, covered with lead; and on the weſt ſide is the tower or minaret, from whence they call the people to prayers.

It would be endleſs to deſcribe the other moſques. The number of which is ſaid to be two hundred, two of which had formerly been Chriſtian churches. However, it may be obſerved, that no Chriſtian is permitted to ſee the inſide of a moſque, otherwiſe than by peeping through grates of of poliſhed ſteel. By theſe means, may be diſcovered, in two of them, ſeveral handſome well-wrought tombs, which are ſaid to be the ſepulchres of ſome of the kings of Damaſcus. There is, indeed, an opportunity ſometimes of ſeeing the great moſque, when the brazen gates are thrown open; for then the whole inſide appears to the eye, which is charmed with the order of the columns which ſupport the roof, the beauty of their capitals the rich cornice which runs through the whole length of the nave, and the gildings wherewith they are embelliſhed.

The caſtle is like a little town, having its own ſtreets and houſes. It is defended by five towers, the ſtones of which are cut in the ſhape of diamonds. The houſes of the city are built partly of wood, and their fronts are backward, facing inward courts. Towards the ſtreets nothing is to be ſeen but great walls without windows; and yet within they are adorned with marble pillars, ſculptures, rich paintings, and gildings. Every houſe has its divan, or place where all viſitants are received, and they have, for the moſt part, gardens planted with fruit-trees.

The caravanſera, or inn, has much the air of a monaſtery; its firſt ſtory conſiſts of a long gallery, ſupported by marble pillars, ſurrounding a great ſquare court. The chambers are placed, as in a dormitory, one after another, the doors of which are adorned with ſeveral little ſtones of divers colours, and ranged in a Moſaic order. The court is paved with marble of different colours, and in the midſt is a baſon ſupplied with water from the river Barada: belonging to this is a moſque, with its dome, perfectly well built, and adorned with many columns of the faireſt marble. Among the reſt, there are four remarkable ones, which ſupport the portico entering into the moſque. Theſe pillars, though of a ſurpriſing height and thickneſs, are only of one piece of marble each.

The only river belonging to Damaſcus is the Barada, which, before its entrance into the city, is divided into three ſtreams, the greateſt of which runs to the city through an open plain, called the Field of Damaſcus. This ſupplies all the public and private fountains in the city, there being one belonging to every houſe. The other ſtreams go to the gardens, where they are divided and ſubdivided in ſuch a manner, that every garden receives it branch; hence ariſes the verdure and fertility of the plains and gardens, which ſurround this delightful place.

DAMASUS, biſhop of Rome, was a native of Guimarens, in Spain, and ſucceeded Liberius, in 366. Urbin, or Urſicinus, oppoſed his election, and was ordained biſhop of Rome, which cauſed a ſedition, wherein many perſons were maſſacred. Urſicinus was however baniſhed by the emperor, but returned into Italy, in 381, when he raiſed freſh diſturbances, and was the next year condemned by the Italian biſhops, in the council of Aquileia, when, at their requeſt, the emperor Gratianus ſentenced him to perpetual baniſhment; on which Damaſus remained in the peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſee of Rome. He held ſeveral councils, and condemned Urſacius, Valens, and Auxentius, took the part of Paulinus againſt Meletius, excommunicated Apollinarius, Vitalis, and Timotheus, and declared againſt the Luciferians. He enjoyed the biſhoprick of Rome eighteen years, and died in 384. There are ſtill extant ſome of his letters. It is ſaid, that Damaſus was the firſt who introduced the cuſtom of ſinging Hallelujah in the church.

DAMASUS II. was choſen pope after the death of Clement II. and died at Paleſtrina, twenty-three days after, in 1048, while the antipope Benedict IX. continued to poſſeſs the ſee of Rome.

DAMBEA, a province of Abyſſinia, in Africa, the capital of which, and of the whole province, is Gondar. It likewiſe contains the lake Dambea, through which the Nile paſſes. This is ſo large, that the natives call it Bahal Dambea, the Sea of Dambea. It is two hundred and fifty miles in length, and one hundred in breadth, the water of which is freſh. In the middle of it, there is an iſland, full of towns, villages, and groves, and is exceeding pleaſant.

DAMBROWKA, the daughter of Boleſlas, duke of Bohemia, was married, in 965, to Miceſlas I. duke of Poland, and afterwards prevailed on her huſband to embrace the Chriſtian religion, which ſhe profeſſed, and to eſtabliſh it in his dominions. Miceſlas being baptiſed, his example was followed by moſt of the Poles, who, till that time, were pagans.

DAMGARTEN, a town of Pomerania, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Recknilz, near a bay of the Baltick Sea, eighteen miles weſt of Stralſund. Long. 12. 50. E. Lat. 54. 34. N.

DAMIAN (PETER) cardinal and biſhop of Oſtia, flouriſhed in the eleventh century. He had been a Benedictine, and it is thought he would always have preferred ſolitude to the dignities of the church, if he had not been forced, as it were, to accept them. He publicly condemned the liberty which the popes took to oppoſe the enterpriſes of the emperors by temporal arms, and deſcribed, in very lively colours, the enormous vices of the age in ſeveral of his works, particularly in that intitled *Gomorrhæus*.

DAMIANUS, a captain of a troop of robbers, who being willing to ſignalize himſelf by ſome bold enterpriſe, reſolved to kill Solyman II. in his tent, in the midſt of his army, encamped on the bank of the Ionian ſea, near the city of Batranto, in Albania. He engaged the ſavage people of mount Chimera in his deſign, and coming from the mountains, got up in a tree, the better to diſcover the ſultan's tent; but a branch breaking, he was diſcovered, and being put upon the rack, revealed the whole plot, upon which Solyman cauſed him to be devoured by ſome wild beaſts which he had juſt taken, and detached ſome of his troops to cut off his accomplices.

DAMIEN, a celebrated artiſt of the order of the Dominicans, was a native of Bergamo, and excelled in the art of inlaying, which he performed in ſuch a manner, as ſcarcely to be inferior to the fineſt paintings, as may be ſeen by the beautiful inlaid work, in the choir of the church of the Dominicans at Bergamo, the figures being done with ſuch ſkill, that the eye is deceived, and one would imagine it performed by the pencil. In this kind of work, Damien excelled all other artiſts.

DAMIEN (ROBERT FRANCIS) famous for having wounded Lewis XV. the French king, was born of mean parents, in a hamlet, in the dioceſe of Arras. He was ſervant to an officer at the ſiege of Philipſburg, and at length entered a college of Jeſuits as a domeſtic, but left it, and afterwards entered himſelf there again; he left it again, and after having gone through many different ſtations of life, in which he ſhewed the bad diſpoſition of his mind, robbed the laſt maſter he ſerved of a conſiderable ſum, and made his eſcape into Flanders, where he ſtaid about five months, during which he held many extravagant diſcourſes on the diſputes which then agitated the church and ſtate, and ſeveral times attempted to deſtroy himſelf, diſcovering in all his actions a diſordered mind. At laſt he returned to Paris, and on the third of January,

1757,

1757, went to Verſailles; and on the 5th, between five and ſix in the evening, ſtuck the king with a kind of pen-knife, juſt as he was getting into his chariot, ſurrounded by all his courtiers. The unhappy wretch being laid hold of, immediately declared that he had ſome accomplices, but ſaid that they were a great way off, and that he could not find them; but being preſſed to name them, ſaid that he could not, and muſt not, and that he was proof againſt the moſt dreadful torments.

The king having referred the examination and trial to the grand chamber, Damien was removed to the priſon of the palace, on the 18th of January, and ſhut up in the tower of Montgomeri, where he was fixed on a bed of a ſingular make, and the utmoſt care taken to preſerve his life. He obſtinately perſiſted to the commiſſaries appointed to examine him, in declaring that he had no accomplices, which being communicated to the attorney-general, he gave it as his opinion, that Damien ſhould be condemned to ſuffer the ſame puniſhment as Ravaillac had done; but that firſt he ſhould be put to the torture. On the 26th of March, this unhappy wretch appeared on the ſallete (a ſeat for the criminal) before all his judges, and ſeemed undaunted at the preſence of that auguſt aſſembly, looked upon them with reſolution, and ſteadily preſerved an uncommon preſence of mind. On Monday, the 28th, he was brought up to the chamber, where he was to be put to the torture to make him confeſs. He there heard his ſentence read with the ſame intrepidity, and ſupported the dreadful pains of the queſtion, as it is termed, without ſhewing any ſign of concern. At length, on his being brought to the ſcaffold, he there denied, with great reſolution, that there was any one concerned with him They firſt burned his right hand, then tore of his fleſh with red-hot pincers, and poured oil, melted lead, and roſin into his wounds. At every part of this infernal puniſhment he ſcreamed out, and then looked quietly at his torn and burnt members. At laſt they proceeded to quarteri g him; four horſes were faſtened to his legs and arms; but they wanting ſtrength to break the muſcles, they were cut, and then his legs and one arm were torn off; yet, it is ſaid, that he did not expire till the other arm was ſeparated from his body. After which all the parts of his mangled body were burned to aſhes, and they diſperſed in the air. How amazing is it that ſuch horrid ſcenes of cruelty ſhould be exerciſed upon a fellow-creature in a Chriſtian country!

DAMIETTA, a port of Egypt, ſeated at the extremity of the Delta, oppoſite to Roſetta, on the oriental branch of the river Nile, and anſwers to the ancient Peluſium. It has a caſtle, which ſeems to be at leaſt eight hundred years old. It is ſurrounded on all ſides with marſhes, and is itſelf a very dirty place. The heat is very moderate here in ſummer, and it rains plentifully in the winter. It is ſurrounded with gardens, and the caſſia of this place is greatly eſteemed. It is a trading town, and there are a hundred ſhips loaded here every year chiefly with rice. It is one hundred miles north of Cairo, one hundred and twenty-five eaſt of Alexandria, and ſeventy-three eaſt of Roſetta. Long. 31. 50. E. Lat 31. 15. N.

DAMOCLES, a courtier of Dionyſius the Tyrant, lived three hundred and twenty years before the Chriſtian æra. He told that prince, that he greatly admired his happineſs, on which Dionyſius invited him to a ſumptuous feaſt, and had him placed on a magnificent couch Damocles was delighted with theſe honours; but looking up, he ſaw a naked ſword hanging over him by a ſingle thread; when, ſtruck with terror, he inſtantly begged to be reſtored to his former ſtate.

DAMON, a celebrated Pythagorean philoſopher, about the four hundredth year before the birth of Chriſt, was united by ſo ſtrict a friendſhip to Pythias, that Dionyſius the Tyrant, reſolving to put one of them to death, and having permitted Damon to go home to ſettle his domeſtic affairs, Pythias was ſurety for his return. He accordingly came back to the tyrant at the appointed hour, when Dionyſius admiring their mutual fidelity, pardoned them both, and deſired to be admitted to a ſhare in their friendſhip.

DAMPIER (William) a famous mariner, was born of a good family in Somerſetſhire, in 1652, but loſt his father when young; and at ſeventeen years of age, was put apprentice to the maſter of a ſhip at Weymouth; but having made a voyage to France, and another to Newfoundland, he ſuffered ſo ſeverely by the ſeverity of the climate, that, on his return, he went to his friends with the reſolution of going no more to ſea; but ſoon changing his mind, he entered on board an Eaſt India ſhip, and ſailed to Bantam. In 1673, he ſerved on board the Royal Prince, commanded by ſir Edward Spragg, in two engagements againſt the Dutch. Afterwards going into Somerſetſhire, he became acquainted with colonel Hallier, by whoſe advice he went to Jamaica, and ſettled there as a planter; but, in about a year, quitted that employment to go with captain Hodſel, to cut logwood in the bay of Campeachy. He, however, at length, left this profitable buſineſs, entered into a company of buccaniers, and made ſeveral voyages round the earth. At length, the earl of Pembroke, lord high admiral of England, ſent him, in the year 1699, in his majeſty's ſhip Roebuck, to make diſcoveries; but, after viſiting ſeveral parts of New Holland and New Guinea, he loſt his ſhip by her ſpringing a leak, and returned to England in an Eaſt-India veſſel, in 1701. He afterwards engaged in an expedition to the South Seas, concerted by the merchants of Briſtol, under the command of Woodes Rogers, which ſailed in Auguſt, 1708; and after again encompaſſing the earth, returned to England, in September, 1711; after which we have no farther account of him. His voyages are printed in four volumes, octavo.

DAMPIERRE (John) in Latin *Dampetrus*, acquired great reputation by his Latin poems, and paſſed for one of the moſt able advocates of his time. He died at Orleans, in 1550.

DAMVILLIERS, a town of France, in the duchy of Luxemburg. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrennees, and diſmantled in 1673. It is ſeated on a hill, in a marſhy country, thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Luxemburg, fifteen north-eaſt of Verdun, and twenty-eight weſt of Thionville. Long. 5. 33. E. Lat. 49. 22. N.

DAN, the ſon of Jacob and Bilhah, was born about the one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty fifth year before the Chriſtian æra, and was the chief of a very warlike people. He died at one hundred and twenty-ſeven years of age.

DANAE, in fabulous hiſtory, daughter to Acriſius, king of Argos, who being informed by an oracle, that he ſhould be killed by her ſon, ſhut her up in a caſtle of braſs to prevent it; but Jupiter transforming himſelf into a ſhower of gold, or in other words, corrupting her guards, he obtained acceſs to her, and Danaë becoming pregnant, brought forth Perſeus, who at length killed Acriſius.

DANAIDES, in fabulous hiſtory, the fifty daughters of Danaus, who having married their couſin germans, the fifty ſons of Ægiſthus, their father's brother, murdered them the firſt night, Hypermneſtra alone ſaving her huſband Linceus. The other ſiſters were condemned to ſuffer in Tartarus by filling a veſſel full of holes with water.

DANAUS, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Argos, was, according to ſome authors, an Egyptian, and the brother of Ramaſſes. After having reigned nine years in conjunction with his brother, he, it is ſaid, was forced to ſeek an aſylum in the country of Argos, which he erected into a kingdom, about the one thouſand four hundred and ſeventy-ſixth year before the Chriſtian æra. He gave his fifty daughters in marriage to his fifty nephews; but being informed by the oracle that he ſhould be dethroned by one of his ſons-in-law, he ordered each of his daughters to murder her huſband on the wedding-night; but Hypermneſtra ſaving the life of Linceus; that young prince fulfilled the prediction of the oracle, and ſucceeded Danaus.

DANCALA, or Dangola, a province of Abyſſinia, in Africa. It lies to the weſt of the ſtraits of Bab-elmander. It is a barren country, and but little known.

DANCHET, (Anthony) a French dramatic poet, born at Riom in 1671. He was received into the Academy of Inſcriptions in 1706, and into the French Academy in 1712, and died at Paris on the 21ſt of February, 1748. His works are printed in four volumes 12mo.

DANCOURT, (Florence Carton, ſieur) a famous comedian and comic-poet, born at Fontainebleau on the firſt of November, 1661. He was at firſt an advocate in the parliament of Paris, but his paſſion for a young actreſs, named Thereſa le Noir, whom he married in 1680, gave him a fondneſs for the theatre, and he not only became an actor, but wrote a great number of comedies. He died on the ſixth of December, 1726, aged ſixty-five. The moſt complete edition of his works is that of 1729, in nine volumes 12mo.

DANDINI, (Jerome) an Italian jeſuit, and the firſt of his order who taught philoſophy at Paris, was born at Ceſena, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and bore ſeveral honourable offices in the ſociety. He wrote a Commentary on the three books of Ariſtotle *de Anima*, in folio, and a work intitled, *Ethica ſacra*, in folio. He died November 29, 1634.

Dandini, (Hercules Francis) count, and a celebrated profeſſor of law at Padua, was born in 1691, and was the author of ſeveral works, the principal of which are, 1. *Otium Aricinum, S. de Urbanis Officiis Dialogi.* 2. *Erminii ac Merani Dialogus, in quo Erminius ad filium ſuum erudiendum inſtitutionem parat.* 3. *De Forenſi ſcribendi Ratione culta atque perſpicua.* 4. *De Servitutibus prædiorum Interpretationes per Epiſtolas*, &c. He died 1747.

DANDOLO, (Henry) a famous doge of Venice, admired for his prudence, courage, and capacity in the management of affairs. In 1201, he received, in a magnificent manner, the deputies of the princes engaged in a cruſade; and notwithſtanding his extreme old age, put himſelf at the

the head of the Venetian fleet, and, in 1203, contributed to the taking of Conſtantinople, when he refuſed to be emperor of that city, and cauſed count Baldwin to be elected.

There have been ſeveral other doges of this family.

DANDRIEU, (JOHN FRANCIS) a French muſician, diſtinguiſhed by his ſkill in touching the organ and the harpſicord; wrote three books of pieces for the harpſicord, a book of pieces for the organ, and a number of Chriſtmas carols, which are eſteemed. He died at Paris in 1740, at fifty-ſix years of age.

DANEAU, (LAMBERT) in Latin *Danæus*, a learned Calviniſt miniſter, born at Orleans, was the diſciple of the famous Anne du Bourg, and taught divinity at Leyden. He wrote a commentary on St. Matthew and St. Mark, and other works; and died at Caſtres in 1596.

DANES, (PETER) one of the moſt learned men of the ſixteenth century, was born at Paris. He was the diſciple of Budæus, and John Laſcaris, and was firſt profeſſor of the Royal College. Danes was at length curate of St. Joſſe at Paris, preceptor and confeſſor to king Francis II. and was ſent to the council of Trent, where, in 1546, he made a diſcourſe which was greatly admired. One day Nicholas Pſeaume, biſhop of Verdun, having ſpoken with great freedom on the abuſes committed by the court of Rome, the biſhop of Arvietto, looking at the French, replied with a ſmile of deriſion, *Gallus cantat*, (the cock, or the Frenchman crows); on which Danes, with great ſmartneſs, inſtantly replied, *Utinam ad iſtud Gallicinium Petrus reſipiſceret*, (I wiſh that Peter would repent at the crowing of the cock.) Peter Danes was made biſhop of Lavaur in 1556, and died on the 23d of April, 1577, aged eighty.

DANET, (PETER) abbot of St. Nicholas de Verdun, was one of the perſons choſen by the duke of Montauſier, to write on the claſſics for the uſe of the dauphin. He had a ſhare in Phædrus, which he publiſhed with an explication, and notes, in Latin. He alſo wrote among other works, a Dictionary in Latin and French, and another in French and Latin. He died at Paris in 1709.

DANGEAU, (LEWIS COURCILLON) a learned writer, and member of the French Academy, was born in January 1643, and became a maſter of the Greek, Latin, Spaniſh, and Italian languages; he alſo applied himſelf to the ſtudy of hiſtory, heraldry, geography, &c. He was the intimate friend of the abbé de Choiſy; had ſeveral benefices, and died at Paris on the firſt of January, 1723. He wrote, in conjunction with the abbé de Choiſy, four excellent Dialogues on the Immortality of the Soul; on the Exiſtence of God; on Providence, and on Religion. He alſo wrote, 1. Reflections on the ſeveral parts of Grammar; 2. A New Method of Geographical Hiſtory; 3. The Principles of Heraldry; and ſeveral other works.

DANGOLA, or DONGOLA, a town of Nubia, in Africa, through which the caravans paſs in their way from Cairo to Abyſſinia. It is ſeated on the eaſtern banks of the Nile, on the declivity of a ſandy hill. The houſes are ill built, and the ſtreets half deſerted, being filled with heaps of ſand, which the heavy rains have brought down from the mountains. There is a large ſpacious caſtle in the middle of the town, but it is but poorly fortified. However, it ſerves to keep the Arabs in awe, who are maſters of the open country, where they wander about, feeding their cattle. The walls of the houſes are made of a ſort of clay, and are covered with ſtraw. It contained 10,000 families of blacks, and is ſtill the reſidence of the king. But how far his dominions extend, is uncercertain, for he is often at war with his neighbours. The commodities are corn, ſandal-wood, civet, elephant's teeth, and ſlaves. A great number of the laſt are brought every year to be conducted to Cairo, in Egypt. It is one hundred and twenty miles north of Sennar, and nine hundred ſouth of Cairo. Long. 34. 35. E. Lat. 15. 6. N.

DANIEL, the fourth of the greater prophets, was born in Judea, of the tribe of Judah, about the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Joſiah. He was led captive to Babylon after the taking of Jeruſalem, in the ſix hundred and ſixth year before the birth of Chriſt, and with other young Hebrew lords, was taken into the ſervice of Nebuchadnezzar. That prince gave them maſters to inſtruct them in the languages and ſciences of the Chaldeans, and ordered them to be fed with the moſt delicate viands; but fearing that they ſhould eat meat forbidden by the law of Moſes, they deſired the king's officers to allow them only pulſe. The wiſdom and conduct of Daniel pleaſing Nebuchodonoſor, that prince gave him ſeveral poſts of honour. It is commonly believed, that this prophet, when but twelve years of age, made known the innocence of the chaſte Suſannah; but the learned are not agreed, that the young Daniel, who confounded the old men, was the ſame with this prophet. However, he explained Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the myſterious ſtatue, which foretold the duration of the four great monarchies, on which account he was made prefect of the province of Babylon. In the reign of Darius king of the Medes, he refuſed to adore the golden ſtatue of the king, and was caſt into the lions den, when thoſe beaſts, though pinched with hunger, did him no manner of hurt. He explained the characters written on the wall of the room where Belſhazzar was feaſting; and died in the reign of Cyrus, at about the eighty-eighth year of his age. His prophecies are partly in Hebrew, partly in Chaldee, and partly in Greek, and the moſt remarkable of theſe, is that of the ſeventy weeks, at the end of which, the Meſſiah was put to death.

DANIEL, (SAMUEL) an eminent poet and hiſtorian, in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I. was born near Taunton in Somerſetſhire, in the year 1562, and educated at Oxford; but leaving that univerſity without a degree, applied himſelf to Engliſh hiſtory and poetry, under the patronage of the earl of Pembroke's family. He was afterwards tutor to the lady Anne Clifford, and, upon the death of the celebrated Spencer, was appointed poet-laureat to queen Elizabeth. In king James's reign he was made gentleman extraordinary, and afterwards one of the grooms of the privy-chamber to the queen conſort, who took great delight in his converſation and writings. He wrote an Hiſtory of England, ſeveral poems and dramatic pieces; and died in the year 1619. His proſe in the above hiſtory, has much more ſimplicity and elegance, than is to be found in the generality of the writers of his age; but his poetry is too proſaic to gain many admirers in the preſent. However, his poems and plays have been printed ſeveral times. The laſt edition was in two volumes 8vo, 1718.

DANIEL, (GABRIEL) a celebrated Jeſuit, and one of the beſt of the French hiſtorians; was born at Rouen, on the eighth of February, 1649. He taught polite literature, philoſophy, and divinity amongſt the Jeſuits, and was ſuperior of their houſe at Paris, where he died on the 23d of June, 1728. There are a great number of his works in French, the principal of which are, 1. An Hiſtory of France, of which he alſo wrote an abridgment in nine volumes 12mo. 2. An Hiſtory of the French Militia, two volumes 4to. 3. An Anſwer to the Provincial Letters; 4. A Voyage to the World of Deſcartes; 5. Letters on the Doctrine of the Theoriſts, and on Probability; 6. New Difficulties relating to the Knowledge of Brutes; and, 7. A Theological Treatiſe on the Efficacy of Grace.

DANIEL, (PETER) advocate of Orleans, and one of the moſt learned men of the ſixteenth century; collected a noble library of manuſcripts, and publiſhed the *Aulularia* of Plautus; Servius's Commentaries on Virgil, &c. He died at Paris in 1603.

DANIELE, (RICCIARELLI) a famous Italian painter, ſurnamed da Volterra, from a town in Tuſcany, where he was born, in the year 1509. Being of a melancholy and heavy temper, he ſeemed to be but meanly qualified by nature for an artiſt, yet by the inſtructions of Balthazar da Siena, and his own continual application, he ſurmounted all difficulties, and at length became ſo excellent a painter, that his Deſcent from the Croſs, in the Church of the Trinity on the Mount, is ranked among the principal pieces in Rome. He was choſen by pope Paul IV. to cloathe ſome of the nudities in Michael Angelo's Laſt Judgment, which he performed with good ſucceſs. He was as eminent for chiſſel as his pencil, and wrought ſeveral conſiderable things in ſculpture. He died in 1566, in the fifty-ſeventh year of his age.

DANKERS, (HENRY) an eminent landſcape painter, was born at the Hague, and bred an engraver; but by the perſuaſion of his brother John, who was a painter of hiſtory, applied himſelf to landſcapes, and having ſtudied ſome time in Italy, came to England, where he was employed by Charles II. in drawing views of all the royal palaces and ſea-ports in England and Wales. He alſo worked for a great number of our nobility and gentry, and was eſteemed the neateſt and beſt painter in his way at that time. James II. had twenty-eight views and landſcapes done by him, one of which was a ſliding-piece before a picture of Nell Gwynn; and in a public dining-room at Windſor is the marriage of St. Catherine, by him. Being a Roman Catholic, he left England at the time of the popiſh plot, and died ſoon after at Amſterdam.

DANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is moderately large, and has a ſtrong caſtle where the princes uſed to reſide. The inhabitants have a manufacture of coarſe linen cloth here, of which they ſell large quantities to be carried into diſtant parts. It is ſituated on the river Tetze, near the Elbe, forty miles ſouth-eaſt of Lunenburg, and ſeventy-five north-by-eaſt of Brunſwick. Long. 11. 45. E. Lat. 53. 18. N.

DANTE ALIGHERI, one of the firſt and moſt celebrated poets of Italy, was born at Florence in 1265. He had an admirable genius for poetry, and might have been happy had he meddled with nothing elſe; but being made one of the governors of Florence, his ambition involved him in the ruin of the faction he embraced. Pope Boniface VIII. ſent Charles de Valois, in 1301, to reſtore the peace of Florence, which was then divided into two parties, called the Whites and Blacks, when baniſhing the Whites, of which number was Dante, his houſe was demoliſhed, and his lands plundered. In revenge, Dante made uſe of his utmoſt endeavours to kindle a bloody war, but died at Ravenna during his exile, in 1321, aged fifty-ſix. Moſt of his poems were written during his diſgrace, theſe abound with the keeneſt ſatire, and diſcover much wit and genius. They have been printed with the Explications of Chriſtopher Landini, and Alexander Vellutelli. The moſt conſiderable of them is intitled, the Comedy of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradiſe.

DANTE (PETER VINCENT) was of Perugia, and of the family of Rainaldi. He was a man of much wit; he underſtood polite literature, the mathematics, and architecture, and compoſed ſuch fine verſes in imitation of Dante, that it was thought the ſublimity of that great genius was in ſome ſort revived in him. On this account he even obtained the ſurname of Dante, which pleaſed the family ſo well, that his deſcendants quitted the name of Rainaldi, and ſubſtituted that of Dante in its room. He wrote a Commentary in Italian on the Sphere of John de Sacroboſco, and died very old, in the year 1512.

DANTE (JULIUS) ſon of the former, was well ſkilled in architecture and in mathematics. He wrote a book *De Alluvione Tyberis*, and Notes *in Ornamenta Architectura*. He died in the year 1575.

DANTE (IGNATIUS) ſon of the preceding, was born at Perugia. He became ſkilful in philoſophy and divinity, and yet more ſo in the mathematics. He publiſhed a Treatiſe on the the Conſtruction and Uſe of the Aſtrolabe. He alſo wrote Notes on the Sphere of Sacroboſco, on the Aſtrolabe, and on the univerſal Planiſphere; made a ſphere of the world in five tables, and died October 19, 1586.

DANTE (VINCENT) brother of the former, was a good mathematician, and an excellent ſtatuary and painter. He wrote the lives of the moſt celebrated ſculptors. The ſtatue of pope Julius III. which he performed at Perouſa, paſſes for a maſter-piece; and Philip II. king of Spain, offered him a conſiderable penſion to finiſh the paintings of the Eſcurial; but he refuſed to go thither on account of the ill ſtate of his health. He died at Perouſa in 1576, aged forty-eight.

DANTE (JOHN BAPTIST) an excellent mathematician in the ſixteenth century, was ſurnamed Dædalus, on account of his inventing an artificial pair of wings, which he ſo exactly proportioned to the weight of his body, that he made uſe of them to fly with. He made the experiment ſeveral times over the lake Traſimenus, and with ſuch ſucceſs, that it inſpired him with the boldneſs to divert the whole city of Perugia with the ſight. The time he pitched upon was the ſolemnization of the marriage of Bartholomew d'Alviano with the ſiſter of John Paul Baglioni. When the crowd of ſpectators was aſſembled in the great ſquare, behold our Dante at once ſhooting from the higheſt place in the city, appeared all covered with feathers, and moving two large wings in the midſt of the air. He directed his flight over the ſquare, and ſtruck the people with admiration; but unfortunately the iron with which he managed one of his wings broke, and then, not being able to balance the weight of his body, he fell on the church of our lady, and and broke his thigh. It was ſet by the ſurgeons, and he was afterwards invited to profeſs the mathematics at Venice, where he died of ſickneſs before he was forty years old.

DANTZICK, a city of Poland in Regal Pruſſia, of which it is the capital. It is ſeated on the weſtern bank of the Viſtula, and on the frontiers of Pomerania, at a ſmall diſtance from the Baltic Sea. It is a handſome, large, rich, well fortified town, and ſurrounded with a good wall. The knights of the Teutonic order made themſelves maſters of it in 1305, and built the walls; but Caſimir III. took it from them again in 1454, and granted them conſiderable privileges; ſince which time it has been encreaſing in grandeur and riches. The houſes are built of ſtone or brick, ſix or ſeven ſtories high, and the ſtreets are pretty large. At the end of every ſtreet there are wells for the uſe of the inhabitants; and the public buildings in general are very elegant. The Roman Catholics and Lutherans are eſtabliſhed by law, but the laſt are moſt numerous, for the chief magiſtrates, and the greateſt part of the burghers are proteſtants.

There are twenty churches in Dantzic, among which the great church is remarkable for its fine organ, pulpit, and front. There is likewiſe a great number of convents, a fine academy, and an excellent library. The ſtadt-houſe is a handſome building, with a high tower, and an excellent clock. The exchange and the arſenal are likewiſe worth notice. The former has a noble hall, adorned with ſome very good pictures. In the arſenal is a prodigious quantity of all manner of military implements, and the effigy of king Sigiſmond ſtretched dead on a tomb; and hard by the effigy of count Egmont, armed cap-à-pee, on horſeback. The fortifications conſiſt of very broad walls, deep ditches, and twenty baſtions. The gates are elegantly built, and have each three drawbridges. At the mouth of the Viſtula, are two ſtrong forts, with a high tower, and a lantern to direct the ſhips coming into the harbour.

The ſuburbs are very large, and the neighbourhood round about exceeding pleaſant, being ſtrewed with villages and public-houſes, whither the inhabitants repair on Sundays and feſtivals to divert themſelves. Not far from the mouth of the Viſtula ſtands the famous abbey of Oliva, of the Ciſtercian order, remarkable for the peace concluded there between the kings of Poland and Sweden in 1660. The inhabitants are very numerous, ſome ſay two hundred thouſand, which may very well be, for when thirty thouſand died of the plague in 1709, they were hardly miſſed. The magiſtacy conſiſts of thirty ſenators, who continue for life, four of whom are burgo-maſters; beſides whom there are thirteen conſuls, who elect the ſaid burgo-maſters out of their own body, and nominate the judges and all other officers of the city. From theſe lies an appeal, to the four burgo-maſters and thirteen conſuls, and from them to republic of Poland. Likewiſe when any affair of great conſequence happens, it muſt be referred to the grand chancellor of Poland, or a diet of the eſtates. The king nominates annually a burgo-maſter out of the conſuls to repreſent his perſon in the ſenate, by whom all ſentences of death muſt be ſigned in the king's name. One hundred burgeſſes are elected to repreſent the people's grievances, defend their privileges, and inſpect the meaſures of the government; and theſe, with the concurrence of the ſenate, have the power to preſent clergymen to vacant benefices.

The juriſdiction of the town extends four miles round, and the garriſon, which is kept in it, is maintained at the expence of the inhabitants, who have the power of coining money, with the king's head on one ſide, and the city arms on the reverſe. The inhabitants pay an annual tribute to Poland for its protection, and for having their liberties maintained. Before the year 1070 Dantzick was only inhabited by a few fiſhermen, but ſince that time it has been continually encreaſing in grandeur, trade, and riches; but moſt remarkably ſo within theſe two hundred years. The principal foreign trade is corn, in which reſpect it may be called the granary of Europe. This is brought in part from Pomerania, but chiefly from the inland parts of Poland, which abounds more than any other country with grain. The magazines for corn are very numerous, and ſeparated from the town by a canal formed by the river. Theſe, as well as thoſe for naval ſtores, are ſeven or eight ſtories high, to which the ſhipping can lie cloſe to take in their loading. The Dutch deal very much here, bartering pickled herrings, ſpices, ſugars, and brandy for corn, timber, and naval ſtores. They trade likewiſe with the commodities of Poland, ſuch as wax, honey, hair, thread, ſalt, furs, raw ſilk, and wool, of which they have a great quantity. All theſe are had by way of exchange for merchandize brought by the Dutch and Engliſh.

In 1734 the Ruſſians beſieged and bombarded this city, under the conduct of general Munich, becauſe it would not acknowledge Auguſtus III. for their ſovereign, but on the contrary received and acknowledged Staniſlaus I. for their king. This laſt, who was in it at that time, found means to eſcape out of it, upon which the inhabitants capitulated and ſubmitted, acknowledging Auguſtus, and agreeing to become his loyal ſubjects. It is one hundred and ſeventy miles north of Warſaw, two hundred and fifty north-weſt of Cracow, and ſeven hundred and fifty north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 19. 5. E. Lat. 54. 22. N.

DANUBE, the moſt celebrated river in Europe, except the Volga, running a courſe of near one thouſand eight hundred miles. It riſes near Eſchingen, a village in the principality of Furſtenberg, croſſes Suabia, Bavaria, Auſtria, Hungary, Servia, and Bulgaria, and falls into the Black Sea by two mouths. It had ſix formerly, but four of them have been choaked up with ſand. This river, which begins to be navigable at Ulm in Suabia, receives many leſſer ſtreams as it paſſes along, and waſhes a great number of conſiderable towns and cities.

DANVERS (HENRY) earl of Danby, was the ſecond ſon of ſir John Danvers, knight, and was born at Darteley in Wiltſhire, on the 28th of June 1573. He ſerved in the wars

wars of the Low Countries under Maurice count of Naſſau, and was made captain in the wars of France occaſioned by the league. He was afterwards employed in Ireland, where he was raiſed to the rank of lieutenant-general of the horſe, and ſerjeant-major of the whole army under Robert earl of Eſſex, and Charles baron of Mountjoy, and on the acceſſion of king James I was created baron of Danteſey. In 1620 he was made governor of the iſle of Guernſey for life, and in 1625-6 was created earl of Danby, made one of the privy-council, and knight of the garter. He gave the univerſity of Oxford a piece of ground walled round, and ſtocked with herbs and plants, in order to promote the ſtudy of botany. He founded an alms-houſe and free-ſchool at Malmſbury in Wiltſhire, and died on the 20th of January 1643-4, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age.

DANZ or DANTZ (JOHN ANDREW) a celebrated Lutheran divine, was born at Sandhuſen, a village near Gotha, on the firſt of February 1654. He ſtudied at the expence of duke Frederick, and made great progreſs in learning. After having received the degree of maſter of arts at Wittemberg in 1676, he went to Hamburg, to improve under the inſtructions of Eſdras Edzardi, and by the aſſiſtance of ſome Jews rendered himſelf ſkilled in the Rabinical writings. From Hamburgh he went to Leipſic, and at length to Jena, from whence he ſet out, in 1683, to viſit Holland and England. Danz every where made himſelf beloved and eſteemed by the learned, and at laſt ſettled at Jena, where he was at firſt profeſſor of the oriental languages, and then of theology. He acquired a great reputation by his lectures, formed a conſiderable number of excellent ſcholars, and died of the apoplexy on the 20th of December, 1727. He wrote many works, which are eſteemed, both on the language, the antiquities of the Hebrews, and ſacred criticiſm, in which he excelled. The principal are, 1. Excellent Hebrew and Chaldee Grammars. 2. *Sinceritas ſacræ Scripturæ Veteris Teſtamenti triumphans*, quarto. 3. Two Diſſertations againſt the Jews. 4. Three Diſſertations, viz. *De Functione Pontificis maximi in Adyto Anniverſaria ad Heb.* ix. 7. *Partus Virginis miraculoſus ad Eſa.* vii. 14. *Divina Elohim inter coæquales de primo Homine condendo Deliberatio.* 5. *In Auguratio Chriſti haud obſcurior Moſaica decem Diſſertationibus aſſerta pro Doctrinæ Evangelicæ* Θεοπνευστια. He alſo tranſlated ſeveral of the works of the Rabbins.

DAPHNE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of the river Peneus, who being beloved by Apollo, and flying from him to preſerve her chaſtity, was, on her intreaties to the god her father, changed into a laurel, whoſe leaves Apollo immediately conſecrated to bind his temples, and made that tree the reward of poetry.

DAPHNE, a celebrated Greek poeteſs in the time of the war of Troy. M. de Larrey in his Hiſtory of the ſeven wiſe Men of Greece, ſays, that Homer took from the poems of this learned woman the greateſt beauties of his Iliad and Odyſſey, and was ſo ungrateful as to ſuppreſs the work of his benefactreſs, but without being able to conceal his plagiary from poſterity.

DAPHNEPHORIA, Δαφνηφόρια, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival celebrated by the Bœotians in honour of Apollo, in which they adorned an olive branch with garlands of laurel, and various ſorts of flowers: upon the top of it was placed a globe of braſs, from which hung other leſſer globes; about the middle were fixed purple crowns, and a globe of a ſmaller ſize, and the bottom was covered with a garment of a ſaffron colour. Here the uppermoſt globe was an emblem of Apollo or the ſun; that placed directly under it ſignified the moon; the leſſer globes repreſented the ſtars; and the crowns, which were ſixty-five in number, were types of the ſun's annual revolution. The branch, thus adorned, was carried in a proceſſion, in which was a beautiful youth, of good parentage, whoſe father and mother were both living; he was dreſſed in a ſumptuous garment that reached down to his ancles; his hair hung looſe and diſhevelled; on his head was a crown of gold, and it was his duty to perform the office of prieſt. Before him went one of his neareſt relations, bearing a rod adorned with garlands, and he was followed by a choir of virgins, with boughs in their hands, and in this order they proceeded to the temple of Apollo, where they ſung ſupplicatory hymns.

The original of theſe ſolemnities was as follows: the Æolians, who inhabited Arne, being adviſed by an oracle, to relinquiſh their country, and ſeek their fortunes, invaded the Thebans, who were at the ſame time beſieged by the Pelaſgians; this happening to be near the time of Apollo's feſtival, which was religiouſly obſerved by both nations, a ceſſation of arms was agreed to on both ſides, and each party cut down laurel boughs and carried them in their hands in honour of Apollo. On the ſame day there appeared in a dream to Polematas, general of the Bœotian forces, a young man, who preſented him with a complete ſet of armour, and commanded that every ninth year the Bœotians ſhould make ſolemn prayers to Apollo with a laurel in their hands; about three days after this viſion he made a ſally on the beſiegers with ſuch ſucceſs, that they were forced to quit their enterprize, upon which he cauſed this ceremony to be inſtituted.

DAPPERS (OLIVER) a learned phyſician of Amſterdam, who rendered himſelf famous by his deſcriptions of Aſia, Africa, and America, written in Flemiſh, which are much eſteemed, though he never ſaw the countries he deſcribes.

DARDA, a fort in Lower Hungary, built by the Turks, in 1686, and taken by the Imperialiſts, in 1687. It is ſeated on the river Drave, on the famous bridge of Eſſeck, eight miles ſouth of Baraniwar. Long. 19. 10. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

DARDANELLS, two ancient and ſtrong caſtles in Turky, the one in Romania, the other in Natolia, ſituate on each ſide the canal, formerly called the Helleſpont, now the Streights of the Dardanelles, which forms a communication between the Archipelago, or White Sea, and the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora. They were built by Mahomet II. and may be called they keys of Conſtantinople. Mahomet cauſed two other caſtles to be built, in 1659, over-againſt each other, at the mouth of the ſtreights, to oppoſe the inſults of the Venetians. They are about three miles diſtant from each other, and one hundred and twenty ſouth-weſt of Conſtantinople. Formerly the caſtle of Seſtos ſtood on the European ſide, and Abydos on the Aſian.

DARDANUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Jupiter and Electra, and the founder of the kingdom of Troy, in Phrygia, about the one thouſand four hundred and eightieth year before the Chriſtian æra.

DARES, in fabulous hiſtory, a Trojan prieſt celebrated by Homer, who is ſaid to have written an Hiſtory of the Trojan War; but that which bears the name of Dares is a ſuppoſititious work. The beſt edition of it is that of madam Dacier.

DARIEN, or the Iſthmus of Panama, is a province between South and North America, being a narrow iſthmus, or neck of land, which joins them together. It is bounded on the north by the North Sea, on the ſouth by the South Sea, on the eaſt by the gulph or river of Darien, and on the weſt by another part of the South Sea and the province of Veragua. It lies in the form of a bow, or creſcent, about the great bay of Panama, in the South Sea, and is three hundred miles in length, and ſixty in breadth. This province is not the richeſt, but is of the greateſt importance to Spain, and has been the ſcene of more actions than any province in America. The wealth of Peru is brought hither, and from hence imported to Europe. This has induced many enterpriſing people to make attempts on Panama, Porto-Bello, and other towns of this province, in hopes of obtaining a rich booty.

The Scotch got poſſeſſion of part of it, in 1699, and had laid the foundations of a new town, deſigning to call it New Edinburgh; but, as the Engliſh were then in alliance with the Spaniards, king William would not permit them to go on. However, this country is not a very deſirable place to ſettle in, it being generally mountainous and barren, as well as exceſſive hot, and the lower grounds are liable to be ſuddenly overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon. Some of the mountains are ſo high, and of ſuch difficult acceſs, that it requires ſeveral days to paſs them. It was from theſe mountains the Spaniards firſt diſcovered the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean, in 1513.

The rainy ſeaſon begins in April or May, and is moſt violent in June, July, and Auguſt. Towards September the rainy ſeaſon begins to diminiſh, but it does not entirely ceaſe till December, and ſometimes not till January. At firſt there is only a ſhower once a day, then two or three in a day, and then one every hour. After this changeable weather is over, there are heavy rains, night and day, for five or ſix weeks together. However, there is now and then a fine day, though but ſeldom. The fineſt ſeaſon of the year is about Chriſtmas, when the rains begin to ceaſe, and the dry ſeaſon advances.

In this country there is a great number of trees entirely unknown in Europe. The cotton tree is the largeſt of all, and bears a fruit of the ſize of a nutmeg, which is full of ſhort wool when it is ripe, which, however, is not much valued by the natives. The principal uſe of the trunk of the tree is to make canoes. The cedars are very high and large, and the colour of the wood is red, with a fine ſmell. There are ſeveral ſorts of palm-trees, one of which is the maccaw; the trunk has rings about it, at certain diſtances, which are covered with prickles. Above half the diameter of the trunk is full of pith, and it is naked almoſt to the top. The leaves are twelve or fourteen feet long, and a foot and a half broad. When the tree is young, they bore a hole in the trunk and put in a leaf, from which the ſap runs in great plenty. This, in two days time, ferments, and becomes a ſort of wine, which the Indians are fond of.

There

A ſmall quantity of pith runs down the middle of the tree, and the wood is as black as jet.

The mammee tree is ſixty or ſeventy feet high, without knots or boughs, unleſs at the top. The fruit is as large as a quince, and yellow when ripe, with a tough rind, and has two rough ſtones; both the ſmell and taſte are very good. Beſides theſe, there are cocoas, bananas, plantains, pine-apples, calabaſhes, and mahoes. The bark of this laſt ſupplies the place of hemp, for nets and cords. They have likewiſe a very light wood, with which they make rafts to paſs over great rivers. Bamboos, or hollow canes, are in ſuch plenty, that they are a nuiſance. They have two ſorts of pepper, which grow on a ſhrub about a yard high; and they have a red wood, which they uſe for dying cotton. Their roots are yams, potatoes, and caſſavy, which laſt ſerves to make bread. They have likewiſe tobacco, but not like that of Virginia; however, they make uſe of it for ſmoaking, which they do by making it up in a roll, and lighting one end.

Among the quadrupedes, are the pecaree, a kind of hog; warree, another ſort of hog, with ſhort ears, long tuſks, and a ſkin thick ſet all over with long briſtles; the fleſh is very good eating. They have deer, not very much unlike ours; but the Indians never hunt them. The monkies are very numerous, of which ſome are white and ſome are black, ſome have beards, and ſome have none.

They have a bird called chicaly, which has a note like a cuckow, but more ſhrill, and loud; it is large, has a long tail, and the feathers are of various colours, as red, yellow, &c. it lives upon fruit; the fleſh is black and coarſe, but well taſted. The quam is another large bird, which lives upon fruit, and perches on trees; the wings are brown, and the tail ſhort and thick; it is better eating than the former. There is a reddiſh bird, not unlike a partridge, only it has a longer neck and legs, and almoſt always runs on the ground. The corroſou is heavy, black, and as large as a turkey hen, with a tuft of yellow feathers on its head, and wattles like a turkey-cock; but the hen has neither tuft nor wattles; the fleſh is tough, but well taſted. There are a great number of parrots and parrokeets, of various colours, whoſe fleſh reliſhes very well. The maccaws are like a parrot, but larger, and their plumage is diverſified with fine lively colours. What they call wood-peckers have long ſlender bills, with which they climb trees, and adhere very cloſe; their plumage is white and black. There are many other kinds of birds, the ſame as in other parts of the Weſt Indies; and the water-fowl are of the ſame kind. The bats are as large as pigeons, with hooks at their wings, by which they faſten themſelves to any place. They have a ſort of waſps, and bees which produce wax and honey; but they are not like ours; they hive in hollow trees, and have no ſting.

The number of the native Indians in theſe parts is not very conſiderable; however, they are moſt numerous towards the north about the river ſides. They are generally between five and ſix feet high, and well made, and have no deformed perſons among them. The women are ſmall, and well ſet; but they have not ſo much vivacity as the men, though they have a lively quick eye, and are agreeable enough; but as they grow old, they become wrinkled, and have a looſe ſkin, which renders them very diſagreeable. They have both a round viſage, a thick ſhort noſe, large eyes, a high forehead, and white teeth; in ſhort, they have in general pretty good features. Their hair is long, ſtrait, and black, and hangs down to the middle of their backs, though ſome of the women tie it in a knot on the back part of their heads. They have no hair on any part but the head, eye-brows, and eye-laſhes, and do not pull it by the roots elſewhere, as ſome fooliſhly pretend. Their ſkin is of the colour of copper; and they anoint their bodies with oil, as well as their hair, to render them more ſhining. There has been here and there an Indian with a diſagreeable white ſkin, which muſt be owing to ſome diſeaſe, for they are looked upon as monſters. The children between an European man and an Indian woman are of a tawny complexion. They all paint their bodies with the figures of birds, beaſts, trees, &c. and the women are generally the painters. Their principal colours are red, blue, and yellow, which they mix with oil. Some of them prick the colours into the ſkin, and then they never come out. When the Indian men go to war, they paint their faces red, and the reſt of their bodies, eſpecially upwards, with large black and yellow ſpots.

They generally go quite naked; but a few of the women have a piece of cotton cloth before, which reaches down to their knees. The men are all quite naked, except the penis, which they cover with a bit of plantain-leaf, made like an extinguiſher; the other part is expoſed to view. In public aſſemblies, the men, that is thoſe of moſt conſideration, put on a white cotton robe, but not till they come to the place of meeting, this the women carry after them in baſkets, with the reſt of their ornaments. On public days, or in time of war, the men wear a plate of gold or ſilver under the noſtrils, which covers the mouth, and the women have always rings of the ſame, or coarſer metals, which paſs through the middle griſtle of their noſes, and draw them down in a very diſagreeable manner. Sometimes the men wear a ſort of hoop round their heads, in which they ſtick bird's feathers; their chiefs have them of gold. Some of them wear rings in their ears, ſo heavy as in time to ſtretch the tips down to their ſhoulders. They all wear necklaces of teeth or ſhells, and, when they can get them, glaſs beads, which reach down to their breaſts. Thoſe that wear the greateſt number of theſe necklaces at a time, are reckoned the fineſt. A woman muſt be very poor indeed, that has not the weight of fifteen or twenty pounds about her neck; however, they never put them on but when they go abroad. Beſides theſe, the women wear bracelets on their arms of the ſame kind.

When they have cleared the wood from any ſpot, they plant it with Indian corn, in the ſame manner as we do beans. This is done in April, and they have a crop in October. They firſt roaſt this corn, then pound it into meal, mix it with water, and drink it. They make another drink with ripe plantains, as well as with thoſe dried over the fire. They never eat ſallads or herbs. The women cultivate the land, and do all the work of the family, and yet they are chearful and obliging. They have very eaſy labours, and are generally about their buſineſs in half an hour's time. As ſoon as the boys grow up, they are taught to ſhoot with the bow, and to throw darts, at which they ſoon become expert, and then they go with their fathers a-hunting. The girls are taught cookery, to make thread with the bark of maho, to beat the ſilk graſs, to ſpin cotton, and to weave it into cloth for hammocks and coverlids. To make baſkets is the employment of the men. The girls are always married as ſoon as they arrive at a proper age. At a wedding, the Indians are all invited to the feaſt for twenty miles round; but then they never come empty handed; the men bring tools for working, the women Indian corn, the boys fruit and roots, and the girls fowls and eggs. The wedding is celebrated with drinking, dancing, and joining the hands of the couple, and then the ceremony is over. The men then clear away the wood for a plantation for the new-married couple. After this, they are fixed in their new habitation, and the men fall to drinking, night and day, till all the liquor is gone, which is generally in three or four days; but then their arms are ſecreted, leſt they ſhould kill one another, for they are always quarrelſome in their cups.

They reckon their time by the courſe of the moon, and have no diſtinction of weeks, or particular days. They can tell to a hundred and no more, for after this their arithmetic fails them; and they have no other way of expreſſing a large number, but by holding up a lock of their hair.

DARIUS the Mede, king of Babylon, cauſed Daniel to be thrown into the lion's den, and afterwards raiſed him to the moſt conſiderable employments. This Darius was, according to ſome authors, the ſame with Cyaxeres II. the ſon of Aſtyages, and the uncle, by the mother's ſide, of Cyrus; and according to others, he was the ſon of Nabonides, who reigned at Babylon after Laboroſoarchod.

DARIUS I. king of Perſia, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, and a celebrated conqueror, was one of the ſeven noble Perſians who dethroned the pretended Smerdis, whom he killed with his own hand, and aboliſhed the tyranny of the Magi. He aſcended the throne by the artifice of his maſter of his horſe, who made his ſteed neigh the firſt, in the five hundred and twenty-firſt year before the birth of Chriſt. Darius took Samos, and gave the government of it to Syloſon, the brother of Polycrates. He protected Zorobabel, permitted him to rebuild the temple of Jeruſalem, in the four hundred and fifteenth year before the Chriſtian æra, and even contributed towards the expence of that ſacred edifice.

The Perſian court being removed from Babylon to Suſa, the former city revolted. Darius, in the fifth year of his reign, laid ſiege to it, but met with little ſucceſs for eighteen months. At length Zopyrus, one of his generals, cut off his own noſe and ears, and then fled to the city, pretending that he had been thus mangled by order of Darius. This aſtoniſhing ſtratagem got him the confidence of the Babylonians, who readily entruſted him with the command of their troops in ſeveral ſallies; and in a ſhort time engaging them to confide entirely in him, he betrayed the city to Darius. When this prince took poſſeſſion of it, he cauſed thirty thouſand citizens to be impaled, and the walls to be demoliſhed.

Darius next invaded Scythia with an army of ſix hundred thouſand men; but the enemy retiring before the Perſians, drew them into a country covered with ſnow, where Darius loſt great part of his army without fighting. The Scythians ſoon returned his viſit, invaded Thrace, and plundered the Perſian

country as far as the Helleſpont. While Darius was engaged in this expedition againſt the Scythians, Megabyſus, the Perſian governor of Thrace ſubdued the Macedonians and made them tributary to Perſia.

The Greeks, now alarmed at his progreſs, prepared for a war againſt the Perſians, which broke out at the ſolicitation of Ariſtagoras, governor of Miletus, who abandoning the party of Darius, raiſed Ionia, and put himſelf at the head of the Greeks, who were ſuccoured by the Athenians, and burnt the city of Sardis, except the citadel, which was held by Artaphernes. But the Athenians having ſome time after abandoned the Ionians, Darius's generals retook the iſland of Cyprus, conquered the Ionians, in a great battle, near Miletus, took and ruined that city, and made themſelves maſters of all Ionia, as well as of the iſlands of Chio, Leſbos and Tenedos. Darius, elated at this ſucceſs, ſent Mardonius, a young lord who had married his daughter, againſt the Greeks, with an army and a conſiderable fleet, which meeting with a ſtorm in the Egean ſea, he loſt three hundred of his ſhips, and twenty thouſand men, and the army being ſurpriſed by the Thracians, it was with great difficulty Mardonius made his retreat over the Helleſpont, into Aſia.

After this, Darius again invaded Greece, utterly deſtroyed the city of Eretria, in Eubæa, and then marched towards Athens: the Athenians ſent to the Lacedæmonians to join them; but before they arrived, they fought the famous battle of Marathon, in which Miltiades, the Athenian general, though his forces did not amount to above ten thouſand Athenians and a thouſand Plateans, not only repulſed the Perſians, whoſe army amounted to three hundred thouſand men, but entirely defeated them; many thouſand fell by the ſword, and more periſhed in the ſea, by endeavouring to get on board their ſhips.

Darius afterwards puniſhed the revolted Egyptians, and was making freſh preparations againſt the Greeks, when he died, in the four hundred and eighty-fifth year before the Chriſtian æra, after a reign of thirty-ſix years. Before his death, he nominated his ſon Xerxes for his ſucceſſor, excluding Artabanes, his eldeſt ſons becauſe Xerxes was born after his aſcending the throne.

DARIUS II. ſurnamed Ochus, or Nothus, that is the Baſtard, he being the ſon of a miſtreſs of Artaxerxes Longimanus. He ſeized the crown of Perſia after his father's death, from his brother Sogdianus, in the four hundred and twenty-third year before the birth of Chriſt, married Pariſatis, a cruel princeſs, by whom he had Arſaces, otherwiſe called Artaxerxes Mnemon, who ſucceeded him, Ameſtris, Cyrus the Younger, &c. He carried on ſeveral wars by his ſon Cyrus and his other generals, and died in the four hundred and fifth year before the Chriſtian æra.

DARIUS III. ſurnamed Codomannus, king of Perſia, famous for his misfortunes, was the ſon of Arſamis and Syſigambis, and couſin-german to Darius Ochus. He was raiſed to the throne in the three hundred and thirty-ſixth year before the birth of our Saviour, by the eunuch Bagoas, who poiſoned Arſes, the youngeſt ſon of Artaxerxes Ochus. This eunuch, diſſatisfied with the choice he had made, afterwards attempted to poiſon Darius; but that prince made him drink up the poiſon himſelf. This was the Darius, over whom Alexander the Great gained three celebrated battles; the firſt at the paſſage of the Granicus, the three hundred and thirty fourth year before the birth of Chriſt; the ſecond at the ſtreights of mount Taurus, where Darius loſt his mother, his wife, and his children; and the third near the city of Arbella, on the 1ſt of October, the three hundred and thirtieth year before the Chriſtian æra, and eleven days after the famous eclipſe of the moon, mentioned by Pliny and Ptolemy. Darius fled into Media, where he was aſſaſſinated by Beſſus, the governor of Bactria, in the ſixth year of his reign. The Perſian monarchy ended with this unhappy prince, in the two hundred and thirtieth year after its being founded by Cyrus.

DARKING, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſdays, noted for fowls. It ſtands on the ſide of a ſoft ſandy rock, into which cellars are cut that are exceeding cold in the ſummer time. It has a fair on Aſcenſion-Eve, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, and toys. It is ſeated on the river Mole, ten miles eaſt of Guilford, and twenty-four ſouth-by-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 20. E. Lat. 51. 18. N.

DARLINGTON, a port-town in the biſhoprick of Durham, with a market on Mondays. At Oxenhall, near this place, there are three pits called, Hell Kettles, of which the vulgar tell many fabulous ſtories. They were ſaid to be bottomleſs till they were ſounded, and found not to be above thirty yards deep; they have the appearance of coal-pits, and perhaps have been ſome ſuch thing. The fairs are on Eaſter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whit-Monday, and November 22, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep. It is ſeated in a flat, near the river Skern, over which there is a ſtone bridge, nineteen miles ſouth of Durham, fifty-one north of York, and two hundred and forty north of London. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

DARMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgravate of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. It is the uſual place of reſidence of the landgrave, and has a handſome caſtle. Since the late wars, they have built a great many fine houſes and agreeable ſuburbs. It has likewiſe a good college. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, fifteen miles ſouth of Frankfort, eighteen ſouth-eaſt of Mentz, twenty north-eaſt of Worms, and thirty north-weſt of Heidelberg. Long. 8 40. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

DARNLY (HENRY STUART, lord) titular king of Scotland, and the conſort of Mary, queen of Scots, was the eldeſt ſon of the earl of Lennox, who had been driven from Scotland, and lived in baniſhment twenty years. Henry's mother, the lady Margaret Douglas, was one degree nearer the royal blood of England than Mary, for ſhe was the daughter, and Mary only the grand-daughter of Margaret, the eldeſt ſiſter of Henry VIII. The lord Darnly arrived in Scotland in 1565. He was in the firſt bloom and vigour of youth, and in beauty and graceſulneſs of perſon ſurpaſſed all his cotemporaries; he excelled in thoſe arts which add eaſe and elegance to external form; and queen Mary being of an age to feel the full power of theſe accompliſhments, the impreſſion he made upon her was viſible from the time of their firſt interview. The whole buſineſs of the court was to amuſe and entertain this illuſtrious gueſt; and in all the ſcenes of gaiety, Darnly, whoſe qualifications were altogether ſuperficial and ſhewy, appeared to great advantage, and his conqueſt of the queen's heart became complete. Inclination now prompted her to conclude a marriage with him, the firſt thoughts of which had been ſuggeſted by conſiderations merely political; and as they were ſo nearly related, ſhe ſet on foot a negociation with the court of Rome, to obtain a diſpenſation.

On the 29th of July, 1565, the marriage was ſolemnized in the queen's chapel, according to the rites of the Romiſh church, and at the ſame time the queen iſſued proclamations, confering the title of king of Scots upon her huſband, and commanding that henceforth all writs at law ſhould run in the joint names of king and queen, though ſhe had no right to confer upon him, by her private authority, the title and dignity of king, or by a ſimple proclamation, to raiſe her huſband to be the maſter of her people, without their conſent.

During ſome months after the marriage, the queen's fondneſs for Darnly continued, and ſhe ſoon proved with child. But in a little time ſhe found that the qualities of his mind correſponded but ill with the beauty of his perſon; being of a weak underſtanding, and conceited of his own abilities, he aſcribed his extraordinary ſucceſs entirely to his diſtinguiſhed merit. All the queen's favours made no impreſſion on his temper. Her gentleneſs could not bridle his imperious and ungovernable ſpirit; nor could all her attention to place about him perſons capable of directing his conduct, preſerve him from raſh and imprudent actions. Fond of all the amuſements, and even prone to all the vices of youth, he became by degrees careleſs of her perſon, and a ſtranger to her company. Inſtead of being ſatisfied with that ſtretch of power, by which Mary had conferred on him the title of king, and admitted him to a ſhare in the adminiſtration, he demanded the crown matrimonial, with the moſt inſolent importunity; and though ſhe alledged that this gift was beyond her power, and that it could only be beſtowed by the authority of parliament, he wanted either underſtanding to comprehend, or temper to admit ſo juſt a defence, and often renewed and urged his requeſt

Rizio, the queen's favourite, who had aided his paſſion, and promoted the marriage with all his intereſt, now fell under his reſentment, and he reſolved on his deſtruction. The place choſen for committing ſuch a deed, was the queen's bed-chamber, though Mary was now in the ſixth month of her pregnancy, and though Rizio might have been ſeized elſewhere, without any difficulty, the king pitched upon this place, that he might enjoy the malicious pleaſure of reproaching Rizio with his crimes before the queen's face. This bloody ſcene was therefore executed before the queen, and Rizio was torn from the queen's preſence by violence, and murdered in the next apartment. See the article RIZIO.

The king, with the conſpirators, kept poſſeſſion of the palace, and guarded the queen with the utmoſt care, while her majeſty, who had ſcarce the liberty of choice left, was perſuaded to admit the lords Morton and Ruthven, who had committed the murder, into her preſence, and to grant them the promiſe of pardon. The king, mean while, ſtood aſtoniſhed at the boldneſs and ſucceſs of his own enterprize, and uncertain what courſe to take, when the queen obſerving his irreſolution, employed all her art to diſengage him from his new aſſociates, and a conſciouſneſs of the inſult he had offered to ſo illuſtrious a benefactreſs,

inſpired

inſpired him with uncommon docility and complaiſance. She prevailed on him to diſmiſs the guards which had been placed on her perſon, and the ſame night he made his eſcape along with her, attended by three perſons only, and retired to Dunbar. Love no longer covering the follies and vices of lord Darnly, with its friendly veil, they appeared to Mary in their full dimenſions and deformity. The very power, which with liberal and unſuſpicious fondneſs, ſhe had conferred upon him, he had employed to inſult her authority, to limit her prerogative, and to endanger her perſon. Cold civilities, ſecret diſtruſt, and frequent quarrels enſued. The queen's favours were no longer conveyed through his hands. The crowd of expectants ceaſed to court his patronage. Among the nobles, ſome dreaded his furious temper, others complained of his perfidiouſneſs, and all of them deſpiſed the weakneſs of his underſtanding, and the inconſtancy of his heart. Addicted to drunkenneſs, beyond what the manners of that age could bear, and indulging irregular paſſions, which even the licentiouſneſs of youth could not excuſe; he, by his indecent behaviour, provoked the queen to the utmoſt; and the paſſions which it occaſioned, often forced tears from her eyes, both in public and private. Her averſion for him increaſed every day. He was often abſent from court, appeared there with little ſplendor, and was truſted with no power.

About this time a new favorite grew into great credit with the queen, and ſoon gained an aſcendant over her heart. This was James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, one of the moſt powerful noblemen in the kingdom, who had for a long time been remarkably attached to the queen; and when the conſpirators againſt Rizio ſeized her perſon, was the chief inſtrument of recovering her liberty. He therefore became her principal confidant, and without his participation no buſineſs was concluded, and no favour beſtowed. In the mean time the haughty ſpirit of Darnly, nurſed up in flattery, and accuſtomed to command, could not bear the contempt under which he had fallen. He therefore addreſſed himſelf to the pope, and to the kings of France and Spain, with many profeſſions of zeal for the Catholic religion, and bitter complaints againſt the queen. And ſoon after took a reſolution of embarking on board a ſhip which he had provided, and of retiring into foreign parts. But before he could reach Glaſgow, where he intended to embark, he was ſeized with a dangerous diſtemper, attended with violent and unuſual ſymptoms, which in that age were commonly imputed to the effects of poiſon. His life was in the utmoſt danger; but after languiſhing for ſome weeks, he recovered. However, according to ſome authors, this diſeaſe ſeems to have been only the ſmall-pox. The queen, who had that diſeaſe in her infancy, viſited Darnly, and by all her words and actions expreſſed an uncommon affection for him, and in order to prevent his expoſing her by miſrepreſenting her conduct to foreign courts, employed all her art to regain his confidence; and then, by his own conſent, removed him to a houſe in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, ſituated on a riſing ground, in the midſt of an open field. She there attended him with the moſt aſſiduous care; but on Saturday, the 9th of February, 1567, the queen, at about eleven at night, left the houſe, in order to be preſent at a maſque in the palace, and at two the next morning it was blown up with gun-powder. The noiſe and ſhock occaſioned by this ſudden exploſion, alarmed the whole city. The inhabitants ran to the place whence it came; and the dead body of the king, with that of a ſervant who ſlept in the ſame room, were found lying in an adjacent garden, without the city wall, untouched by fire, and with no bruiſe or mark of violence. This was the unhappy fate of Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, who thus died in the 21ſt year of his age. Had he left the world by a natural death, his end would have been unlamented; but the cruel circumſtances of his murder, in which the lord Bothwell was undoubtedly concerned, and who afterwards married the queen, have made him the object of pity, to which he had otherwiſe no title.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a good market on Saturdays, for corn, with a fair for horſes and bullocks. It is on the road from London to Canterbury and Dover, and has ſeveral good inns. It is ſeated on the river Darent, near its influx into the Thames, fifteen miles eaſt of London. Long. 0. 16. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

DARTIS (John) a learned civilian, born at Cahors, in 1572, who wrote ſeveral works, which are printed together in folio, and died on the 21ſt of April, 1651.

DARTMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Devonſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is an ancient corporation, contains three pariſh churches, and ſends two members to parliament. It has a very good harbour, which is defended by two caſtles, and had a much better foreign trade than it has at preſent. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and is thirty-one miles ſouth-by-weſt from Exeter, and two hundred and four weſt of London. Long. 4. 0. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

DARWENT, a river which riſes in the Peak, in the north part of Derbyſhire, and running acroſs the county to Derby, falls into the Trent, a few miles beyond it.

DATAMES, a private ſoldier in the guards of Artaxerxes Mnemon, became the general of that prince, and commanded his armies with great valour and prudence; but his enemies miſrepreſenting him to his maſter, he was forced to fly, when he prevailed on the Cappadocians to revolt, defeated Artabaſus, one of Artaxerxes's generals, in the three hundred and ſixty-ſecond year before the Chriſtian æra, and was killed ſoon after.

DATHAN, one of the ſeditious Levites, who, riſing with Cora and Abiram againſt Moſes and Aaron, were ſwallowed up by the earth, about one thouſand four hundred and eighty-nine years before the birth of Chriſt.

DATI (Carlo) profeſſor of polite learning at Florence, the place of his birth, obtained the eſteem of the learned by his works, and his politeneſs to the learned travellers who viſited Florence. He was a member of the academy Della Cruſca, and in 1669 publiſhed in Italian a Panegyric on Lewis XIV. whom he had before praiſed in ſeveral poems; but his principal work is *Della Pittura Antica*. This gentleman, who was as much diſtinguiſhed by his humanity and amiable manners, as by his abilities, died in the year 1675, greatly lamented by all who knew him.

D'AUDIFRET (John Baptist) a gentleman of Provence, who was employed in ſeveral negociations, and wrote a Syſtem of Geography, which is printed in three volumes, quarto, and in duodecimo. This work is eſteemed. He died in 1733, aged ſeventy-ſix.

DAVENANT (John) biſhop of Saliſbury, in the ſeventeenth century, was born in London, and educated at King's college, Cambridge. In 1609 he took the degree of doctor of divinity; the ſame year was elected lady Margaret's profeſſor; and in 1618 was ſent by king James I. to the ſynod of Dort. In 1621 he was nominated biſhop of Saliſbury, and continued in favour during the remainder of that prince's reign; but in 1630-1, he incurred the diſpleaſure of the court, by preaching a ſermon before the king at Whitehall, in favour of predeſtination; all curious ſearch into which his majeſty had ordered ſhould be laid aſide. He wrote, in Latin, 1. An Expoſition of St. Paul's Epiſtles to the Coloſſians, folio. 2. Lectures on the Two controverted Points, the Judge of Controverſies, and habitual and actual Righteouſneſs, &c. folio. 3. The Queſtions he diſputed upon in the Schools, &c. He died of a conſumption, on the 20th of April, 1641, and among other benefactions gave to Queen's college, in Cambridge, the perpetual advowſons of the rectories of Cheverel Magna and Newton Tony, in Wiltſhire, and a rent-charge of 31 l. 10 s. per annum, for the founding of two Bible-clerks, and buying books for the library in that college.

Davenant (Sir William) an eminent poet, born at Oxford, in February 1605-6. After ſome ſtay at that univerſity, he entered into the ſervice of Frances, firſt ducheſs of Richmond, and afterwards into that of Fulke Grevil, lord Brooke, who having an excellent taſte for poetry, was much charmed with him. Upon the death of Ben Jonſon he was created poet laureat, but ſoon after retired to France, and on his return the earl of Newcaſtle appointed him lieutenant-general of his ordnance; but Mr. Granger obſerves, that he might eaſily have found a perſon much better qualified for that command. "We read," ſays he, "that Alexander took Homer's works with him in his expeditions, but it is not probable that he would have taken "the poet himſelf, if he had been then living. Lewis "XIV. in his pompous expedition to Flanders, was attended by Vander Meulen the painter, and Peliſſon the "hiſtorian, to deſign and record his victories; but he did "not take Boileau with him to ſing them; much leſs would "he have made him a lieutenant-general."

In 1643, Mr. Davenant received the honour of knighthood, and upon the declining of the king's cauſe, retired again to France, where he changed his religion for that of Rome. He formed a deſign for carrying over a conſiderable number of artificers, eſpecially weavers, to Virginia, by the encouragement of Henrietta Maria, the queen mother of England; but he and his company being ſeized by ſome of the parliament's ſhips, he was carried firſt to the Iſle of Wight, and then to the Tower of London; but by the mediation of Milton and others, he got his liberty as a priſoner at large. At this time he ſet up an Italian opera, in Rutland-houſe, in Charter-houſe yard, which was afterwards removed to the cock-pit in Drury-lane; and after the Reſtoration, he erected a new company of comedians, under the patronage of the duke of York, at the Tenniscourt in Little Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. Davenant was a man of great natural and improved talents, which he unfortunately miſapplied. "He diſtinguiſhed himſelf," ſays Mr. Granger,

Granger, "by a bold, but unſucceſsful attempt, to enlarge "the ſphere of poetry. He compoſed an heroic poem, "called Gondibert, in five books, after the model of the "drama; applauded himſelf greatly upon this invention, "and looked upon the followers of Homer as a timorous, "ſervile herd, that were afraid to leave the beaten track. "This performance, which is rather a ſtring of epigrams "than an epic poem, was not without its admirers, among "whom were Waller and Cowley. But the ſucceſs did "not anſwer his expectation. When the novelty of it was "over, it preſently ſunk into contempt; and he at length "found, that when he ſtrayed from Homer he ſtrayed from "nature." He wrote a conſiderable number of dramatic performances, and ſeveral poems. He died on the 7th of April, 1668, aged ſixty-three, and two days after was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey.

DAVENANT (CHARLES) an eminent civilian and writer, was the eldeſt ſon of the former. He was born in 1656, and completed his ſtudies at Oxford. Having a conſiderable ſhare in the theatre, in right of his father, he early turned his thoughts to the ſtage, and wrote the tragedy of Circe: but ſoon after applied to the civil law, in which he had the degree of doctor conferred upon him by the univerſity of Cambridge. In 1685 he was member for St. Ives, in Cornwall, and about the ſame time was impowered, with the maſter of the revels, to inſpect the plays deſigned for the ſtage, that no immoralities might be repreſented. He was alſo at the ſame time a commiſſioner of the excile. He was well ſkilled in political arithmetic, and wrote a conſiderable number of political tracts. He died on the 6th of November, 1714.

DAVENANT (WILLIAM) younger brother to the former, and the fourth ſon of ſir William Davenant, was educated at Oxford, and tranſlated from the French into Engliſh, Animadverſions upon the famous Greek and Latin Hiſtorians. Having taken holy orders, he was preſented to a living in the county of Surry; but travelling with his patron Robert Wymondſole, of Putney, eſq. he was unfortunately drowned, in 1681, as he was diverting himſelf by ſwimming in a river near Paris.

DAVENPORT, (CHRISTOPHER) a learned Franciſcan friar, was born at Coventry, in Warwickſhire, about the year 1598, and ſtudied two years at Merton college, in Oxford; after which he went to Douay, and having remained there ſome time, went to Ypres, where, in 1617, he entered into order of the Franciſcans. After ſeveral removals from place to place, he returned as a miſſionary to England, where he went by the name of Franciſcus a Sancta Clara; and at length was made one of the chaplains to Henrietta Maria, the royal conſort of king Charles I. Here he exerted himſelf in promoting the cauſe of popery, by making converts, and in writing books for the advancement of his religion and order. He was a perſon of a very free diſcourſe, and was very eminent for his uncommon learning, being well verſed in ſchool-divinity, and in eccleſiaſtical and profane hiſtory. During the interregnum, he lived moſtly in obſcurity, ſometimes beyond the ſeas, ſometimes at London, and ſometimes at Oxford. After the Reſtoration, he became chaplain to king Charles the ſecond's queen, and was again choſen provincial of his order for England, where he died on the 31ſt of May, 1680. He wrote, 1. *Paraphraſtica expoſitio Articulorum Confeſſionis Anglicæ*, which was much railed at by the Jeſuits, who would have had it burnt; but it being ſoon afterwards licenced at Rome, their clamours ſtopped; 2. *Deus Natura, Gratia; ſive Tractatus de Predeſtinatione*; and a great number of other works.

DAVENTRY, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is governed by a bailiff, aldermen, ſteward, &c. and has ſeveral good inns, it being a great thoroughfare town. The fairs are on Eaſter-Tueſday, for horſes and horned cattle; on June 6, for ſwine, and all ſorts of goods; Auguſt 3d. a ſmall fair for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep; October 2d. cattle, cheeſe, onions, &c. October 27, called Ram-fair, chiefly for ſheep. It is twenty miles ſouth-eaſt from Coventry, and ſeventy-three north-weſt from London. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 52. 12. N.

DAVID, king of the Jews, and one of the greateſt princes the world has produced; was the ſon of Jeſſe, and was born at Bethlehem in the 1085th year before the birth of Chriſt. While he kept his father's flocks, he was anointed king by Samuel, in the twenty-ſecond year of his age. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour and noble exploits; killed the giant Goliath, conquered the Philiſtines; and married Michal, Saul's ſecond daughter; but that prince becoming jealous of his glory, ſought an opportunity to put him to death; but his life was ſaved by Jonathan and Michal. Theſe violent meaſure obliged David to fly into the deſarts, where he was purſued by Saul, whoſe life was twice in David's power, but he refuſed to lift up his hand againſt his maſter, and contented himſelf with letting him know the danger to which he had been expoſed. He at length retired to the court of Achiſh, king of Gath, who gave him, and his men, a city to dwell in. Some time after, that city being burnt and plundered in his abſence, by the Amalekites, David purſued them, and took from them the ſpoils they had taken. Saul having killed himſelf after the loſs of a battle againſt the Philiſtines, he cauſed the Amalekite, who brought the news of his death, and ſaid that he had killed Saul, to be ſlain, and then returning to Judea, was declared king by the tribe of Judah, in the 1054th before the birth of Chriſt. Iſhboſheth, Saul's ſon, being ſome time after murdered in his palace, David put his murderers to death, and was proclaimed king of all Iſrael, in the 1048th year before the Chriſtian æra; and the following year he made himſelf maſter of the citadel of Zion, and choſe Jeruſalem for his capital. David afterwards defeated the Philiſtines, ſubdued the Moabites, conquered Syria, and made war on the Ammonites, who had inſulted his ambaſſadors. David then formed the deſign of erecting a magnificent temple to the Lord; but that honour was reſerved for his ſon. David's heroic actions were tarniſhed by his adultery with Bathſheba, and the murder of her huſband Uriah; but he was brought to ſincere repentance by the prophet Nathan's ingenious parable. His repentance was followed by the revolt of his ſon Abſolom, who obliged him to retire from Jeruſalem, in the 1023d year before our Saviour's birth; and the death of that unnatural ſon, who was killed by Joab, contrary to David's expreſs orders, involved that prince in deep affliction. Scarce was an end put to that war, when another broke out by the revolt of Seba, whoſe death put an end to that ſedition. David then endeavoured to make peace flouriſh in his dominions; but giving way to vanity, contrary to the expreſs command of God, he gave orders for numbering his people, on which ſeventy thouſand of his ſubjects were deſtroyed by peſtilence. Some years after, he placed Solomon on the throne, and died in the 1014th year before the Chriſtian æra, aged ſeventy, after a reign of forty years.

There have been ſeveral other princes of the ſame name.

DAVID I. king of Scotland, ſucceeded his brother Alexander I. in 1124. He built fifteen abbies, and erected four biſhopricks, namely Roſs, Brechin, Dunkeld, and Dumblane, in which he was ſo bountiful, that he greatly impoveriſhed the crown; he alſo new-walled Carliſle. He died after a reign of twenty-nine years, and was ſucceeded by Malcolm IV.

DAVID II. king of Scotland, came to the throne at ſeven years of age, and was crowned on the twenty ſecond of November, 1331. Soon after, Edward Baliol, aſſiſted by Edward III. king of England, forced the young king to fly into France; but after continuing there nine years, returned, and recovered his kingdom. He was ſome time after taken in battle by the Engliſh, who kept him eleven years. This prince died, after a reign of thirty years, and was ſucceeded by Robert II.

DAVID, GANZ, a Jewiſh hiſtorian in the ſixteenth century, who wrote a Chronicle in Hebrew, intitled, *Tſemah David*, which is very ſcarce, a part of which Vorſtius has tranſlated into Latin, with notes.

DAVID DE POMIS, a learned Jewiſh phyſician of the ſixteenth century, who wrote a Dictionary in Hebrew and Italian, which is eſteemed.

DAVIDI, (FRANCIS) a famous Socinian, born in Hungary, was ſuperintendant of the reformed Churches in Tranſilvania, where he propagated his opinions, on which account he was confined in the caſtle of Deve, where he died in 1579. He wrote ſeveral works which are very ſcarce.

DAVID'S, (ST.) a village of Pembrokeſhire, in Wales. It was formerly a city of good account, but now the walls are decayed, the inhabitants are few, and the market is loſt, though by ſome is ſtill called a city, on account of its being the ſee of a biſhop. But it has a free-ſchool as well as a cathedral. It is one mile from the ſea, and two hundred and ſeventy-two from London. Long. 5. 20. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

DAVID'S, (ST.) a fort and town in the peninſula of India, on this ſide of the Ganges, belonging to the Eaſt India Company. The fort is pretty ſtrong, and ſtands cloſe to a river, and its territories are eight miles along the ſhore, and four within land. The country is pleaſant, healthy and fruitful, being watered by ſeveral rivers which are as good as walls to fortify the Engliſh colony. The company has a pretty good garden and ſummer-houſe, where the governor generally reſides; and the town extending itſelf pretty wide, there are gardens to moſt of the houſes. They have plenty of ſmall black cattle, and the ſea and rivers abound with good fiſh. Though the river is but ſmall, it is convenient for the import and export of merchandiſe; and that called Cuddelore, which lies a mile to the ſouth-

ward,

ward, in September and October is capable of receiving ſhips of two hundred tons burthen. This colony produces long cloths in large quantities, and ſeveral ſorts of Eaſt-India ſtuffs, as well as ſteel. However, it is ſubordinate to Fort St. George. It is twelve miles ſouth from Pondicherry, and eighty miles ſouth of Fort St. George. Long. 79. 55. E. Lat. 11. 30. N.

DAVIES, (JOHN) writing-maſter to prince Henry, in the reign of king James I. was, during his life, at the head of his profeſſion. He was a correct writer of the Roman, ſecretary, court, text, and mixed hands, and was greatly admired for his prodigious quickneſs in writing the running hand. He alſo wrote in ſo ſmall a character, that it required a magnifying glaſs to read it. After his death, he was ſucceeded in all the branches of his art, by Gething his ſcholar.

The art of writing was little cultivated in England, before the reign of queen Elizabeth, who wrote what was then eſteemed a fine hand, as did alſo her tutor Aſcham, and lord Burleigh; but her father Henry VIII wrote a wretched ſcrawl, reſembling what is called the Devil's handwriting, in Aſhmole's Muſeum in Oxford. There is a good ſpecimen of it in the firſt volume of Stevens's Supplement to Dugdale's Monaſticon.

DAVIES, (Mrs. MARY) a perſon diſtinguiſhed by an uncommon circumſtance in the reign of king Charles II. When ſhe was twenty-eight years of age, an excreſence grew upon her head, reſembling a wen, which continued thirty years, and then grew into two horns. Her print is to be ſeen in Dr. Leigh's Natural Hiſtory of Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and the Peak in Derbyſhire, publiſhed in 1700. The inſcription ſignifies that her portrait was taken in 1668, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of her age; that the excreſcence continued thirty-two years before it grew into horns; that after four years ſhe caſt them; then grew two more, and in about four years ſhe caſt theſe alſo; that the horns which were upon her head in 1668, were of four years growth, and were then looſe. Her picture, and one of her horns, are in Aſhmole's Muſeum, at Oxford.

In the univerſity library at Edinburgh is preſerved, a horn which was cut from the head of Elizabeth Love, in the fiftieth year of her age. It grew three inches above her ear, and was growing ſeven years.

DAVIES, (Sir JOHN) an eminent lawyer and poet, born at Chilgrove, in the pariſh of Tyſbury, in Wiltſhire. In 1585, he was admitted a commoner in Queen's college, in Oxford, and afterwards removed to the Middle-Temple London. King James I. made him his ſollicitor, and afterwards his attorney-general, in Ireland, where he became ſpeaker of the houſe of commons; and, in 1607, he received the honour of knighthood. He was at length made one of his Majeſty's Engliſh ſerjeants at law, and in 1626, was appointed lord chief-juſtice of the king's bench, but died the ſame year, in the fifty-ſeventh year of his age. He was the author of, 1. A Diſcovery of the true Cauſes, why Ireland was never entirely ſubdued till the Beginning of the Reign of king James I. 2. An Abridgement of Coke's Reports; and other works. His principal performance as a poet, is his poem on the Original, Nature, and Immortality of the Soul

DAVIES, (JOHN) LL. D. a learned divine and critic, was born in London on the 22d of April, 1679, and educated at Cambridge. In 1709, he was one of the proctors of that univerſity, and, in 1711, was collated to the rectory of Fen Ditton, near Cambridge, and to a prebend in the Church of Ely. The ſame year he took the degree of doctor of laws, and, in 1717, was created doctor in divinity. He publiſhed new editions of Maximus Tyrius, Julius Cæſar, Minucius Felix, and Cicero's Philoſophical pieces; and died on the ſeventh of March, 1731-2.

DAVILA (HENRICO CATHERINO) a celebrated hiſtorian, was born of an illuſtrious family in the iſle of Cyprus, but was obliged to leave his country, on its being taken by the Turks, in 1571. He firſt retired to Avila in Spain, whence his family ſuppoſed they had derived their name and origin; from thence he went to France, and made himſelf known at court under the reigns of Henry III. and Henry the Great. He there diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions by his valour, and at length went to Venice, where he had a very handſome penſion ſettled upon him by that Republic, in whoſe ſervice his brother Lewis Davila had been a commander. Davila, while he was at Venice, wrote his admirable Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of France, which contains every thing worth notice that paſſed from the death of Henry II. in 1559, to the peace of Vervins, in 1598. He was killed about the year 1635, by a gentleman of Verona, who, in a diſpute about furniſhing him with carriages, in purſuance of his having a commiſſion from the Republic, diſcharged a piſtol at Davila, and wounded him in ſuch a manner, that he died ſoon after. Davile's ſon, a youth of about eighteen, being preſent, had the ſpirit to revenge the death of his father, for inſtantly ruſhing upon the murderer, he cut him in pieces.

DAVILER, (AUGUSTIN CHARLES) an able architect, was born at Paris in the year 1653. The king having granted him a penſion in order that he might improve himſelf by ſtudying architecture at Rome, he ſet ſail for Italy; but was taken by an Algerine pirate, and carried into Tunis where he continued ſix months in captivity. He at length went to Rome, where having perfected himſelf in his art, he returned to France, and embelliſhed Beziers, Carcaſſonna, Montpellier, and Toulouſe. To reward his merit, the States of Languedoc granted him a penſion, with the title of architect of that province. He wrote a complete courſe of architecture, which is highly eſteemed, and died at Montpellier in the year 1700.

DAVIS, (JOHN) a famous navigator in the ſixteenth century was born at Sandridge, a pleaſant ſeat near Dartmouth, in Devonſhire, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by making three voyages to the moſt northern parts of America, in order to diſcovered a north-weſt paſſage to the Eaſt Indies, in which he diſcovered the ſtreights which bear his name. He afterwards performed five voyages to the Eaſt Indies, in the laſt of which he was ſlain in a deſperate fight with ſome Japaneſe, near the coaſt of Malacca, on the 27th of December, 1605. He wrote an account of his Second Voyage for the Diſcovery of the North-weſt Paſſage; A Voyage to the Eaſt-Indies, and other tracts.

DAVISON, (WILLIAM) an eminent ſtateſman, of whom we have little account till he went in quality of ſecretary to Henry Killigrew, who was ſent into Scotland in 1566, to compliment queen Mary on the birth of her ſon. In 1575, he was ſent with a public character to the ſtates of Brabant, the real intention of ſending him, being to ſee how things ſtood in that part of the world, that queen Elizabeth might take her meaſures accordingly, in conſequence of ſeveral applications made to her from the prince of Orange, and the people of Holland. This commiſſion he executed ſo well, that in 1579, he was ordered to go in her behalf to the States of Holland, and negotiated a loan for them in England, upon the ſecurity of plate and jewels ſent hither. In 1583, he was ſent into Scotland to counteract the French ambaſſador. Mr. Daviſon was now clerk of the privy-council, and was afterwards ſent to the States of the Netherlands, who were ſetting up for an independency, to manage the affairs of the alliance between the queen and them; and performed his part ſo well, as to give ſatisfaction to both the queen and the States. After the concluſion of the treaty, upon his return to England, he was made a privy-counſellor, and one of her majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, in conjunction with Sir Francis Walſingham, for which he was chiefly indebted to the earl of Leiceſter. Mary, queen of Scotland, being tried and condemned in the year 1586, queen Elizabeth commanded Daviſon to bring her the warrant for her death, to be ſigned, on which he obtained it from the lord treaſurer, who drew it up, and having given it to her majeſty, ſhe, after ſigning it, expreſly commanded him to carry it to the ſeal, and then to ſend it to the commiſſioners; but having kept the warrant ſealed all that night, and the greateſt part of the next day, he brought it with him to court, and informed her majeſty of it, when finding her reſolved to proceed in it, according to her former directions, and yet deſirous of conducting that black affair in ſuch a manner as to throw the burden from herſelf, he reſolved to have nothing farther to do with it, and therefore, going with the lord Hatton to the lord treaſurer's chamber, he, in his preſence, gave it to the treaſurer, of whom he had before received it, who kept it till he himſelf, and the reſt of the council, ſent it away. Thus carefully did Daviſon avoid having any concern in the death of queen Mary. Yet Elizabeth was no ſooner informed that the queen of Scots had ſuffered, then pretending it was without her conſent, ſhe ſeemed very angry with her council and forbad them the court. But the whole weight of her diſpleaſure fell upon Daviſon, whom ſhe inſtantly deprived of his office, and committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower. He was ſoon after brought to a ſolemn trial in the ſtar-chamber, condemned to pay a fine of ten thouſand pounds, and to be impriſoned during the queen's pleaſure. He languiſhed ſeveral years in confinement, and never recovered any degree of favour or of power. Thus Elizabeth, to palliate this part of her conduct, made no ſcruple of ſacrificing the reputation and happineſs of one of the moſt virtuous and able men in the kingdom. *Dr. Robertſon's Hiſtory of Scotland*, vol. II.

DAVIS'S Streights, an arm of the ſea, ſeparating Greenland from North America. They begin at ſixty-two degrees north latitude, and extend to ſeventy-five, where they turn to the eaſt, and meet with Baffin's bay. Davis paſſed

paſſed them in 1585, when he endeavoured to find out a north-weſt paſſage to China. In one of the iſlands in theſe ſtreights they met with people with broad faces, ſmall eyes, thick lips, no beards, and of a pretty good ſtature, but their hands and feet were ſmall and ſlender. They live moſtly in their boats upon the water, and their diet is chiefly fiſh. Moſt of them have darts, but ſome have bows and arrows for their weapons. They make their nets of whale's fins, and ſeem to be ingenious enough in thoſe few things they make for their own uſe.

DAVOS, or TAFAAS, a community of the Griſons, and the firſt of the third league, occupies part of the eaſtern quarter thereof. It is a wild country, and the air is raw and cold in the winter; but in the ſummer it is agreeable enough. There are two ſmall lakes, which ſupply the inhabitants with plenty of fiſh, particularly a ſmall ſort of a trout which they call a dorado. There are alſo mines of ſilver, copper, and lead. The whole territory, though large, is but a ſingle pariſh divided into ſeveral viſſinages, or neighbourhoods, compoſed of ſeveral hamlets, and ſcattered houſes. The pariſh church is in the village of St. John, beſides which there are three others. The mount Scaletta gives riſe to a ſtream which they call the Rhine, and which ſome take to be the beginning of that river. This community is the principal of all the league, and the aſſemblies of the league meet in their turn at St. John de Davos, where the archives are kept. There alſo is the regency of the country. The grand council is compoſed of eighty-two perſons, out of which fifteen are choſen for the petty council. To the eighty two they join thirty-eight from among the people, who all together elect the members of the grand and petty council, the chancellor, and vice-chancellor. When they are to elect a landamman, or chief of the country, the judge of matrimonial cauſes, the banderets, the officers, the hundred and twenty juſt mentioned, elect two or three perſons by plurality of voices for every office, out of which the people chooſe one. The territory of Firol belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, receive all the duties, and convert them to their own uſe.

DAVITY, (PETER) a gentleman born at Tournon. He wrote a work intitled, *The World*, in ſix volumes folio, and died at Paris in 1635, aged ſixty-three.

DAUMIUS, (CHRISTIAN, a learned German author, was born at Zwickaw, on the 29th of March, 1612, and after having performed his firſt ſtudies in his own country, continued them at Leipſic. He alſo viſited ſome other cities of Germany, and, at his return, became regent of the college of Zwickaw in 1642, and in 1662, rector of the ſame college, which he enjoyed with great reputation till his death, which happened on the 15th of December, 1687. He was one of the moſt learned men of his time, for he underſtood the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Turkiſh, French, Italian, Spaniſh, and the Bohemian tongues, and was a perfect maſter of the Arabic. He publiſhed, beſides good editions of a great number of works, pieces of poetry, diſſertations, and many other pieces, which are eſteemed; the principal of which are, 1. *Tractatus de cauſis amiſſarum Linguæ Latinæ radicum:* 2. *Indagator & reſtitutor Græcæ & Latinæ Linguæ radicum*; 3. *Libellus de nullitate aoriſti ſecundi & futuri ſecundi.*

DAUPHINY, a province of France, bounded by the Alps, on the eaſt; on the north by the river Rhone and Savoy; on the weſt, by the Rhone, and on the ſouth by Provence. The ſoil is fertile in ſome places, and produces wheat, wine, olives, hemp, barley, oats, ſalt, wood, vitriol, gum, juniper, cryſtal, iron, copper, and lead. But two-thirds of this province is barren, on account of the mountains, which oblige the inhabitants to go abroad one part of the year to ſeek their bread. However, theſe mountains produce a great variety of flowers and herbs for the botaniſts, and ſeveral curious particulars. On the mountains of Ambrun and Die are to be found marcaſites. The mountain Breſier, near the Alps, often emits flames. The golden mountain produces a kind of baſtard diamonds. Some other mountains produce excellent wood for building, which is very durable. It is called melezes, and ſome have taken it for cedar, but it is more like fir. It bears neither fruit nor bloſſoms, but it produces manna, and agaric grows to its bark.

There are animals here not to be met with in other parts of France; as the bouctein, which is grey, and reſembles a deer in ſhape, but partakes of the nature of a goat, for they delight to be among the rocks, and will leap from one to another, though at a good diſtance. On the mountains of Urbon and Valaurie, there are a great many bears, and on that of Voluy there are herds of ſhamoy goats. Theſe differ from boucteins in being red in ſummer, and grey in winter, and they have ſmall broad horns, crooked at the ends in ſuch a manner, that they ſometimes hang by them. The marmot is an Alpine rat, which ſleeps ſix months in the year. When they lay in their ſtock of hay, one lies on his back, and the other loads him; this done, they drag him to their holes by the tail. There are a great many white hares and patridges, as well as pheaſants, eagles, vultures, &c.

The rivers are the Rhone, the Durance, the Iſere, and the Drome. At La Motte is a piece of land, five miles in length, on which there is a burning vapour, and a ſpring of oily bituminous water. At mount Orel the wells are a ſpecific againſt a tertian ague. Thoſe near Gap cure a quartan. The waters of Arjanzon have a vinous taſte, and are good againſt ulcers. In the barony of Aix, near Die, there are two ſprings at about two feet diſtance, whereof the one is ſalt, and the other is freſh. Beſides theſe, there are other ſprings and waters, but nothing uncommon or remarkable.

This province has little trade, and therefore many of the gentlemen go into the army. The common people are cunning, civil, and officious, but ſelf-conceited, and lovers of law-ſuits, and double dealers. It formerly had its own governors, but Humbert II. having no iſſue, gave this country to Philip de Valois, king of France, on condition that the eldeſt ſon of the king of France takes his title of Dauphin from this province.

The principal towns are Grenoble the capital, Vienne, Valence, St. Paul, Trois Chateaux, Montelimar, Creſt, Die, Romans, St. Marcellin, Bourg, d' Oyſans, Brianzon, Ambrun, Gap, and Buis.

DAURAT, (JOHN) in Latin, *Auratus*, a learned and excellent French poet, in the ſixteenth century. He was particularly fond of Anagrams, and wrote a great many verſes in Latin, Greek, and French, particularly odes, epigrams, and hymns. He died at Paris November 1, 1588, aged above fourſcore.

DAUSQUEIUS, DAUSQUIUS, or D'AUSQUEIUS, (CLAUDIUS) Canon of Tournay, was born at St. Omers, December 5, 1566. He made a Latin Tranſlation of the Forty Homilies of St. Baſil; publiſhed ſome Notes on Quintus Calaber, and Silius Italicus, with an ample Commentary; he alſo wrote, 1. *Sancti Pauli Sanctitudo in utero extra, in ſolo, & in cœlo*; 2. *Antiqui novique Latii Orthographica*, 2 vols. folio; and other works.

DAWES, (Sir WILLIAM) archbiſhop of York, was the youngeſt ſon of Sir John Dawes, bart. and was born at Lyons, near Braintree in Eſſex, on the 12th of September, 1671. He received the firſt rudiments of learning at Merchant-Taylors ſchool in London, whence he removed, in 1687, to St. John's college in Oxford, of which, about two years after, he was made a fellow. But his father's title and eſtate deſcending to him upon the death of his two brothers, he left Oxford; and entering himſelf a nobleman in Catharine hall, Cambridge, lived in his eldeſt brother's chambers; and, as ſoon as the rules of the univerſity would permit, took the degree of maſter of arts. Upon his arriving at a proper age, he was ordained deacon and prieſt by Dr Compton, biſhop of London; and being ſoon after created doctor in divinity, he was unanimouſly elected maſter of Catharine hall in 1696. He roſe gradually through ſeveral inferior church preferments, firſt to the biſhopric of Cheſter, and afterwards to the archbiſhopric of York, to the laſt of which he was elected in 1714. In this high ſtation he continued for above ten years, when he was carried off by an inflammation in his bowels, April the 30th, 1724, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was the author of ſeveral works; ſome of which were publiſhed in his life-time, and others after his death; the whole are compriſed in three volumes, 8vo.

DAX, a town of France, in Gaſcony, capital of Lardes, with a biſhop's ſee. It has ſome fortifications, and a caſtle flanked with ſeveral large round towers. There is a fine walk on the ramparts by the ſide of the river. The beſt market in the province is kept here, and there are ſeveral religious houſes. It is ſeated on the river Adour, twenty five miles north-eaſt of Bayonne, ſeventy-five ſouth-by-weſt of Bourdeaux, and four hundred ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 55. W. Lat. 43. 42. N.

DEAD SEA, commonly called the lake Aſphaltus, or the lake of Sodom and Gomorrah, is in Paleſtine, a part of Syria in Aſia. The river Jordan runs into it, and it is ſeventy miles long and twenty broad. It is incloſed on the eaſt and weſt by high mountains, which abound with ſulphureous ſtones, and the bitumen which this lake affords exactly reſembles pitch. Joſephus and other authors have related many fables of this lake, as that there are apples growing near it, fair without, and full of aſhes within; that birds which attempt to fly over it drop down dead; that no perſon can ſink in the waters they are ſo ſtrong; that there is a ſmoke continually aſcending from the lake;

and that no ſort of fiſh can live in it; all which have been confuted by Mr. Maundrell in his Journey from Aleppo to Jeruſalem.

DEAL, a ſea port town in Kent, which has a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on April 5 and October 10, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is a member of the town and port of Sandwich, and is ſtrengthened by a caſtle built by Henry VIII. that ſtands by the ſea-ſide. Between this place and the Goodwin ſands, is the famous road for ſhipping called the Downs, where all ſhips going out or coming home uſually ride, which makes this town a place of reſort for ſeafaring men. It is ſeventy-three miles from London. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 51. 16. N.

DEBORAH, a celebrated propheteſs and judge of Iſrael, one thouſand two hundred and eighty-five years before the Chriſtian æra. By her advice Barak raiſed troops, and marched againſt Siſera, the captain of the army of Jabin, king of Canaan, who had long held the Iſraelites in ſlavery. The Canaanites were defeated, and Siſera their general ſlain by Jael. Deborah celebrated this victory by a ſublime ſong.

DEBORAH, the wife of rabbi Joſeph Aſcaliel, a Roman Jew, at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. She applied herſelf to Italian poetry, and tranſlated ſome pieces from the Hebrew into Italian, as The Habitation of the Petitioners, by rabbi Moſes de Rieti, a moral work, printed at Venice in 1602 and 1609. She alſo tranſlated into Italian verſe ſome other works of the ſame author.

DEBRECZEN, a town of Hungary, whoſe inhabitants are moſt of them proteſtants. They have a college for the inſtruction of youth, and are much addicted to commerce, which is now in a flouriſhing condition. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, but was retaken by the Imperialiſts the ſame year. It is forty-four miles ſouth-eaſt of Tokay, and eighty-eight eaſt of Buda. Long. 21. 11. E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

DECAN, a kingdom in the Eaſt Indies, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It is bounded on the north by Guzurat; on the eaſt by Golconda and Berar; on the ſouth by Viſapour; and by the Indian ocean on the weſt. The chief inland town is Aurengabad, and upon the coaſt the town of Bombay.

DECEBALUS, a valiant king of the Datians, defeated the generals of the emperor Domitian; but was at laſt vanquiſhed by Trajan, when finding that he was too weak to reſiſt ſo powerful a prince, he killed himſelf in the year 106.

DECEMVIRI, in Roman antiquity, ten magiſtrates annually choſen out of the ſenators of Rome, to govern the commonwealth inſtead of conſuls, with power to make laws for the people. Their power was equal to that of kings or conſuls, though only one of them at a time had the faſces and conſular ornaments. They aſſembled the ſenate, confirmed decrees, and acted in all reſpects as a ſupreme magiſtrate; but to this honour they ſucceeded by turns till the year was expired. It was the decemviri who drew up the laws of the Twelve Tables, thence called *leges decemvirales*.

There were alſo other decemviri of a much inferior power, created on particular emergencies for the regulation and management of certain affairs, as the conducting of colonies, keeping the ſibyls books, &c.

DECENNALIA, in Roman antiquity, feſtivals celebrated by the emperors every tenth year of their reign, with ſacrifices, games, and largeſſes for the people, who at the ſame time offered up vows for the emperor, and the perpetuity of the empire, which were called *Vota decennalia*. Theſe ſolemnities were inſtituted by Auguſtus, and complied with by his ſucceſſors.

DECENTIUS (MAGNUS) the brother of Magnentius, was made Cæſar, and had the command of the troops in Gaul; but being defeated by the Germans, and being informed of his brother's death, hanged himſelf at Sens in 373.

DECHALES. See CHALES (CLAUDIUS FRANCIS MILLET DE).

DECIUS (TRAJANUS) born at Bubala in the Lower Panonia, was proclaimed emperor by the rebellious legions, and marched into Italy againſt the troops of Philip. The death of that prince and his ſon ſecured the empire to Decius in 249. He aſſociated with himſelf in the government of the empire his two ſons Decius and Hoſtilianus; raiſed a cruel perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, which is accounted the ſeventh, and periſhed in a marſh as he was marching to fight the Goths, who had killed his ſon Decius in a rencounter in 251. He was ſucceeded by Trebonianus Gallus.

DECIUS MUS (PUBLIUS) a Roman conſul, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage, and contributed greatly to the victory gained over the Samnites, in the three hundred and forty-third year before our Saviour's birth. When conſul with Manlius Torquatus, he devoted himſelf to the infernal gods in a battle fought againſt the Latins in the three hundred and fortieth year before Chriſt, in which he was killed.

He ought not to be confounded with Publius Decius Mus, his ſon, who was high-prieſt, and four times conſul. He defeated the Samnites and Tuſcans, and, like his father, devoted himſelf to the infernal gods.

This manner of devoting themſelves for the ſafety of their country to the infernal gods, was alſo fatal to Publius Decius Mus, who was conſul, and the ſon of the latter, in the battle fought againſt Pyrrhus in the two hundred and ſeventy-ninth year before the Chriſtian æra.

DECIUS (PHILIP) a very famous civilian, born at Milan in the year 1454. He was ſucceſſively profeſſor of civil and canon law in different univerſities. Several of his works have been publiſhed, and his Commentaries on the Decretals are much eſteemed. He died at Siena, October 13, 1535, at the age of eighty-one.

DECISE, a town of France in Nivernois. It is ſeated near the river Loire, and does not contain above one hundred and forty houſes. It is twenty miles from Nevers, and one hundred and twenty-five ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 31. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

DECKENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, thirty ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Ratiſbon. Long. 13. 9. E. Lat. 48. 46. N.

DEE (JOHN) a famous mathematician and aſtrologer, born at London on the 13th of July 1527. He ſtudied at Cambrige, Louvain, and Paris, in all which places he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his profound knowledge; and on his return to England applying himſelf to aſtrology and magic, he acquired ſuch reputation, that he was conſulted as an oracle, and queen Elizabeth always called him her philoſopher. He was alſo conſulted and admired by many of the princes of Europe, and was univerſally eſteemed as a magician, he himſelf pretending to converſe with ſpirits. He travelled to ſeveral foreign courts, and died in England in 1608, aged eighty one. He was the author of a great number of works, ſome of which were printed at London in 1659, in folio, with notes, and a learned preface by Caſaubon. This edition is very ſcarce.

DEERING (EDWARD) in Latin *Deringus*, fellow of Chriſt college, Cambridge, was of the family of that name, ſtill remaining at Surrenden Dering in Kent. He was an eminent preacher at court in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and one of the preachers at St. Paul's. His principal works are his Anſwers to Harding, his Lectures on the Epiſtles to the Hebrews, and his Sermons. He was diſtinguiſhed by his piety, and the purity and integrity of his life; and died on the 26th of June, 1576.

DEERING (Sir EDWARD) a man of parts and eloquence, in the reign of king Charles I. was a great friend to the conſtitution, and no leſs an enemy to the exorbitances of the adminiſtration. He entered with great zeal into the buſineſs of reforming abuſes, but was carried by his vanity farther than he firſt intended to go. We are told by lord Clarendon that his principal motive for bringing the bill into the houſe of commons for extirpating biſhops, deans, and chapters, was the application of two lines of Ovid, which he thought a very pretty introduction to an harangue. Upon the erection of the royal ſtandard at Nottingham, he entered into the ſervice of the king, raiſed a regiment of horſe at his own expence, and commanded it in perſon. He was a great ſufferer in the royal cauſe, by impriſonment, ſequeſtration, and plunder. Eachard ſays that he entered into prieſt's orders, and became an earneſt ſuitor for the deanery of Canterbury, but being diſappointed, turned again from the king, and ended his days in obſcurity.

DE FOE (DANIEL) a very ſucceſsful writer, was bred a hoſier, but quitting that trade, applied to his pen, and ſoon raiſed himſelf many enemies as well as many friends. Though he was not born a poet, his True-born Engliſhman paſſed through nine editions under his own inſpection, beſides its being twelve times pirated. He wrote another ſatire called the Reformation of Manners. But though he had no poetic genius, he wrote with great ſtrength and perſpicuity in proſe, and beſides was capable of touching the paſſions in the moſt pleaſing manner. He wrote many political pieces, in which he ſeems to have underſtood, as well as any man, the civil conſtitution of the kingdom; and for one of theſe he ſtood in the pillory in Cheapſide, where the populace were far from offering him the leaſt inſult, and ſoon after he publiſhed A Hymn to the Pillory. It was probably his political ſentiments that brought him under the laſh of Mr. Pope in this ſevere line:

"Earleſs on high ſtood unabaſh'd De Foe."

He wrote a great number of other works, among which is the entertaining Hiſtory of Robinſon Cruſoe, two volumes, which, though a fiction, was for ſome time thought a true hiſtory. He likewiſe wrote the Life of Moll Flanders, the Life of Colonel Jack, and other fictitious pieces of the ſame kind, in all which he ſhews the greateſt regard to decency, and

and to the obligations of religion and virtue, which he enforces in a ſtronger manner in his dialogues called the Family Inſtructor, and the Religious Courtſhip. He died at his houſe in Iſlington in the year 1731.

DEJANIRA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Oenus king of Ætolia, whom Hercules won from Achelous, and made her his wife; but travelling with this princeſs through Ætolia, they had occaſion to paſs a river, when Neſſus the centaur offering Hercules his ſervice to carry her over, he accepted it, and croſſed the river before them. Neſſus now ſeeing a favourable opportunity, offered violence to Dejanira, upon which her huſband pierced him with an arrow dipped in the blood of the Lernæan hydra. Neſſus when ready to expire, gave his bloody garment to the princeſs, aſſuring her that it was a ſovereign remedy to cure her huſband if ever he proved unfaithful. Some time after Dejanira thinking ſhe had reaſon to ſuſpect his fidelity, ſent him the coat, which he had no ſooner put on than he was filled with the moſt excruciating torments, when being unable to ſupport his pains, he retired to mount Oeta, and erecting a pile of wood, ſet fire to it, and threw himſelf into the flames, upon which Dejanira killed herſelf in deſpair.

DEJOCES obtained the kingdom of the Medes; built Ecbatana, and died in the ſix hundred and fifty-ſixth year before the Chriſtian æra, after a reign of fifty-three years.

DEJOTARUS, one of the tetrarchs of Galatia, gradually aggrandized himſelf in ſuch a manner, that he encroached on almoſt all the rights of the other tetrarchs. He obtained of the Roman ſtate the leſſer Armenia, and the title of king, and was at laſt the ſole tetrach. He took part with Pompey againſt Cæſar, and brought him a conſiderable body of forces; when the former was defeated he ſubmitted himſelf to the conqueror, and was forgiven, but afterwards Cæſar deprived him of Armenia and part of Galatia. He was accuſed of conſpiring againſt Cæſar's life, and defended by Cicero in the fine oration *Pro Dejotaro*. After Cæſar's murder he took the field for Brutus, and died ſoon after, about the forty-firſt year before the Chriſtian æra. It is remarkable that his wife being barren, deſired him to have children by another woman, and preſented him a beautiful captive; ſhe acknowledged the children produced by this commerce, and educated them with tenderneſs and magnificence.

DEIPHILE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Adraſtus, king of Argos, and the wife of Tydeus, by whom ſhe had the famous Diomedes.

DEIPHOBUS, the ſon of Priam and Hecuba, according to Virgil, married the beautiful Hellen, after the death of Paris; but that princeſs betrayed him, and delivered him up to Menelaus, her former huſband, who put him death.

DELAMER (HENRY BOOTH, lord) was the ſon of Sir George Booth, who took up arms for king Charles II. a little before the Reſtoration, and was created a baron on the 20th of April 1661. He was a man of a generous and noble ſpirit, which diſdained upon any terms to ſubmit to ſervitude, and whoſe paſſion ſeemed to center in the love of civil and religious liberty. In the reign of James II. he was accuſed of conſpiring to raiſe a rebellion, and to ſubvert the government, in conjunction with the duke of Monmouth, for which he was tried by his peers. The lords Howard and Grey appeared in court againſt him, but ſaid little or nothing to the matter in queſtion. The principal evidence was one Saxton, an obſcure fellow of an infamous character. But the lords gave no credit to this evidence, and the priſoner was unanimouſly acquitted. The king was very deſirous of his being tried before another tribunal, where even the teſtimony of ſuch a wretch as Saxton would have been admitted. This nobleman had afterwards a principal hand in the Revolution; for his lordſhip, with the earls of Devonſhire and Danby, privately concerted the plan of that great event at Whittington, a village on the edge of Scarſdale in Derbyſhire. The houſe in which they met is at preſent a farm-houſe, and the country people diſtinguiſh the room where they ſat by the name of the plotting parlour. His lordſhip was afterwards ſent with the marquis of Halifax and the earl of Shrewſbury to inform king James that the prince of Orange deſired he would quit Whitehall. Several of his ſpeeches, his advice to his children, and other pieces, are in print.

DELAVAL (ſir RALPH) knight, vice-admiral of the red, was the ſon of a gentleman in the north of England, and entered very early into the navy, under the protection of the duke of York, who treated him with great kindneſs, and at length promoted him to be captain of the York, a third rate man of war, in which ſtation he was found at the Revolution. King William promoted him to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, and at the ſame time conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. In this ſtation he ſerved under the earl of Torrington, in the famous battle of Beachy-head, on the 30th of June, 1690, in which the Engliſh and Dutch were beat by the French, but without any impeachment of his courage or conduct, as appeared by his being appointed preſident of the court-martial which tried the earl, and his being immediately after raiſed to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. On the 19th of May, 1692, when admiral Ruſſel engaged the French fleet, and obtained the glorious victory of La Hogue, Sir Ralph, as vice-admiral of the red, formed the rear of the fleet, and did his duty with great reputation. Soon after Henry Killegrew, eſq ſir Ralph Delaval, and ſir Cloudeſley Shovel, knights, were appointed joint admirals of one of the largeſt fleets the maritime powers had ever ſent to ſea, in order to attack the French fleet at Breſt, where it was thought that the Toulon ſquadron was arrived; but the fleet being neither ſufficiently victualled nor manned, and the miniſtry being deceived in their intelligence, there being no ſhips at Breſt, they were ordered back to St. Helen's, and Sir Ralph Delaval and Mr. Killegrew were ſoon after laid aſide, from which time ſir Ralph lived privately as a country gentleman, upon his own eſtate, which was very conſiderable. He died in January 1707, and was interred with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter abbey.

DELFT, a city of the United Provinces in Holland, capital of Delftland. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a large plain of meadow land, and is about two miles in circumference. It is of an oblong figure, and is ſurrounded by an old wall and ditch. It is defended againſt inundations by three dams or dykes. It holds the third rank in the aſſembly of the ſtates of Holland, and has a chamber in the Eaſt India company. It is an ancient city, mention being made of it in 1062. In 1536 it was burnt down, but ſoon after became in a flouriſhing condition again. The number of houſes are reckoned to be five thouſand and eighty-eight, and the inhabitants twenty-two thouſand.

The trade is not ſo good as formerly, but they ſell a great deal of beer, and their earthern ware has been in much requeſt. It is a very agreeable pleaſant place, being the retreat of wealthy merchants after they have left off buſineſs. Here are two churches and ſeven miniſters, and a French church and two miniſters. The Lutherans have likewiſe one, and the Roman catholics two or three chapels. The two churches have each of them very high ſteeples, and in that called the new is the tomb of the prince of Orange, who was aſſaſſinated in this city in 1584. His ſtatue is in marble on the tomb, and there is another of braſs ſtanding by it. A dog lies at his feet, who was ſaid to die with grief for the death of his maſter. It is adorned with other braſs and marble ſtatues. Here are likewiſe the tombs of prince Maurice and prince Frederick Henry, which are viſited by travellers.

The public buildings are the ſtadt-houſe, which ſtands at the end of the market-place, and is a handſome ſtructure. The arſenal is likewiſe a good building. The haven lies within two miles of Rotterdam, and has a communication with Delft and Rotterdam by a canal. It is ſtrongly fortified and defended by three dams againſt inundations. It is ten miles north-weſt of Rotterdam, and thirty ſouth-weſt of Amſterdam. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 52. 6. N.

DELHI, DEHLI, or DELLI, a city of Indoſtan in Aſia, in the dominions of the great mogul, was built in the beginning of the ſixteenth century out of the ruins of the old Delhi. It ſtands on the ſide of the river Damma, and is ſurrounded with walls on all ſides, except that towards the river. There are round towers every hundred paces, after the ancient manner, but no ditches. It is not above nine miles round without the ſuburbs, which is the remainder of old Delhi. The fortreſs, which contains the ſeraglio, is a ſemicircular building, and looks towards the river. The walls of the fortreſs are built much in the ſame manner as thoſe of the city, but they are partly brick, and partly a red ſtone, which reſembles marble, and looks more agreeable than thoſe of the city; beſides they are higher, ſtronger and thicker, as well as ſurrounded with a ditch. This ditch is lined with free-ſtone, and is full of water and fiſh. Round the ditch there is a garden, which is always full of flowers and green trees. Next the garden there is a ſtreet, or rather a royal ſquare, to which the two principal gates of the fortreſs correſpond, and with theſe the two principal gates of the city.

This ſquare is made uſe of for a great many purpoſes, and among the reſt it ſerves for a market, where a great many trifling things are ſold, and for a rendezvous of watermen, and all ſorts of idle people. Here the aſtrologers ſit with a few mathematical inſtruments, and a great book, containing pictures of the ſigns of the zodiac. They are the oracles of the common people, and will anſwer any lawful queſtion for ſo ſmall a price as a halfpenny. Particularly they will point out a lucky hour in which any thing is to be begun. The women will come wrapped up in a white ſheet from head to foot, and whiſper their moſt private affairs in the ear of the aſtrologer, begging him to render the influence of

of the ſtars propitious. But theſe are only the poor conjurers, for ſome of them live very grand, and are conſulted by the great men, and even by the great mogul himſelf, on every important occaſion.

The houſes of the omrahs, officers, and conſiderable merchants make a handſome ſhew enough, but the generallity of the houſes are formed only with earth and ſtraw, for which reaſon when a fire happens it makes a prodigious progreſs. The beſt houſes here ſtand airy, and are open to the wind on all ſides, principally to the north, with courts, reſervoirs, fountains, trees, gardens, and ſmall caſcades in the halls or entrance into the houſe. In ſhort they have all the advantages of the beſt Turkiſh houſes at Aleppo, and are furniſhed within much in the ſame manner.

In the fortreſs there are two large ſtreets, beſides leſſer ones, which run off to the right and left. In one of the large ſtreets is a bazar, covered over in the manner of the Eaſt, which renders it very uſeful in ſummer and the rainy ſeaſon. The ſhops of the artificers are quite diſtinct from the houſes where they lodge; here they come and work all day, and return to their houſes at night. And here we may obſerve that the ſame trade always continues in the ſame tribe or family, and it is not lawful for one tribe to marry into another, which often brings on great inconveniences, to the female ſex in particular.

The great mogul reſided here in a very magnificent palace, till Kouli Khan invaded India, where he kept him priſoner, with his nobility and generals, till he had obliged them to deliver all their wealth, and what they could extort from others. However his ſeverity was followed by an inſurrection, which was ſucceeded by the ſlaughter of one hundred and twenty thouſand, ſome ſay one hundred and fifty thouſand, of the inhabitants. After this the mogul was releaſed, and Kouli Khan obliged him to transfer ſome of the provinces of India which lay next to Perſia, and carried away the greateſt treaſure that ever was amaſſed by any conqueror, chiefly in diamonds, the product of Golconda, a province of India, which Aurenzebe, the anceſtor of this mogul, had wreſted from the king of Golconda, and driven him from his throne about threeſcore years before. Long. 79. 25. E. Lat. 28. 20. N.

DELIA, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival obſerved in the iſle of Delos every fifth year. It was inſtituted by Theſeus in honour of Venus at his return from Crete. The chief ceremonies were theſe: the ſtatue of that goddeſs was crowned with garlands; they appointed a choir of muſic, and horſe-races, and performed a remarkable dance, in which they imitated by their motions the various windings of the Cretan labyrinth, out of which Theſeus, the inventor of the dance, made his eſcape.

DELIA, in antiquity, feaſts annually celebrated by the Athenians, in the iſle of Delos, in honour of Apollo, the principal ſolemnity of which conſiſted in a ſolemn voyage made to his temple.

DELIUS, or DELLIUS, (QUINTUS) one of Antony's generals, who being ſent to Cleopatra, perſuaded her to appear before that prince in her richeſt ornaments. She followed his advice, and by that means conquered her conqueror, in the forty-firſt year before the Chriſtian æra. He wrote an Hiſtory of his own time.

DELMENHURST, a town of Germany, capital of a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name, in the circle of Weſtphalia. The old caſtle is quite demoliſhed. It has been ſubject to Denmark ever ſince the year 1667. It is ſeated on the river Delm, near the Weiſer, eight miles ſouth-weſt of Bremen, and eighteen ſouth-eaſt of Oldenburg. Long. 8. 37. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

DELOS, the chief of the iſlands called the Cyclades, in the Archipelago, ſeated a little to the ſouth of Mycone and Tinos. According to the opinion of the ancients, Apollo and Diana were born here, and therefore the Greeks inſtituted public feſtivals, offered ſacrifices, ſent prieſts and choirs of virgins here to do them honour; but the iſland is now deſtitute of inhabitants. There is another iſland, called Little Delos, ſeparated from the former by a channel of about five hundred paces, which has a few inhabitants remaining. Long. 25. 50. E. Lat. 37. 29. N.

DELRIO (MARTIN ANTONY) a learned writer of the ſixteenth century, was the ſon of a Spaniſh gentleman, and was born at Antwerp, in 1551. He was received doctor of Salamanca in 1574, became a Jeſuit, in 1580, and taught polite literature and divinity in ſeveral univerſities. He wrote a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. A Latin Treatiſe on magical Diſquiſitions, in three volumes, folio. 2. Commentaries on Geneſis, the Canticles, and the Lamentations; and, 3. Explications of the moſt difficult Paſſages in the Holy Scriptures, three volumes. He died at Louvain, on the 29th of October, 1608, aged fifty-eight.

DELSPERG, or DELEMONT, a town in the biſhoprick of Baſil, in Swiſſerland, in the diſtrict called Salſgaw. It ſtands on an eminence, by the ſide of the little river Sorn. There is a caſtle which belongs to the biſhop, where he ſometimes reſides. Here are likewiſe ſome handſome houſes belonging to the canons of Moutier. It is ten miles north-weſt of Soleure, and twenty ſouth-weſt of Baſil. Long. 7. 56. E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

DELTA, is that part of Lower Egypt which contains all the land that lies between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean Sea. It is called the Delta, becauſe it is triangular, like the Greek letter called delta, Δ. It is divided into the governments of Garbija, and Manuſia; and the chief towns are Alexandria, Damietta, Roſetta, Menuſia, and Mehalla. Beſides theſe, there are ſuch a vaſt number of villages on the banks of the Nile, and ſo many ſingle houſes, with gardens, ſcattered all over this country, which is three hundred and ſeventy miles in circumference, that it may, in ſome ſenſe, be looked upon as one ſingle town.

DEMADES, a famous Athenian, who, from being a mariner, became a great orator, and appeaſed Philip by his eloquence, after the famous victory over the Athenians, at Cheronea, in the three hundred and thirty-eighth year before the birth of Chriſt. After having obſerved that that prince inhumanly inſulted his priſoners, "I am aſtoniſhed, "ſaid he, that fortune having given thee to act the part of "Agamemnon, thou ſhouldſt amuſe thyſelf in performing "that of Therſites." Demades was greedy of preſents, and was put to death on a ſuſpicion of treaſon, in the three hundred and thirty-ſecond year before the Chriſtian æra.

DEMARATUS, the ſon of Ariſto, king of Sparta, whom he ſucceeded, was diſtinguiſhed by his wiſdom and bravery; but his colleague Cleomenes, having corrupted the prieſts of the Delphic oracle, made the Lacedæmonians believe that he was not Ariſto's ſon, on which he was baniſhed. He then retired to the court of Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, who gave him a generous reception, and loaded him with favours. Demaratus, however, informed the Greeks of all the deſigns of the Perſians againſt them, believing, that he was more obliged to his country, though it was unjuſt, than to his enemies, though they were generous.

DEMARATUS, one of the principal citizens of Corinth, of the family of the Bacchiades, about the year five hundred and ſixty-eight before the Chriſtian æra, being unable to live under the government of Cypſelus, who had uſurped the ſovereignty of that city, left his country with his whole family, and paſſed into Italy, where he ſettled at Tarquinia, in Tuſcany. He had there a ſon, named Lucumon, who was afterwards king of Rome, under the name of Tarquin the Elder.

DEMER, a river of the Low Countries, which riſes near Bilſen, and entering Brabant paſſes on to Dieſt, Sichen, and Arſchot, and having received the rivers Geete, Dyle, Senne, and Nethe, it ſoon after takes the name of Rupel, and falls into the Schelde, over-againſt Ruppelmonde.

DEMETRIA, in Grecian antiquity, a ſolemnity in honour of Ceres, called by the Greeks Δημήτηρ, in which it was cuſtomary for the worſhippers to laſh themſelves with whips made of the bark of trees.

Another ſolemnity of this name was obſerved by the Athenians, in honour of Demetrius Poliocrates.

DEMETRIOWITZ, a town of Ruſſian empire, in the duchy of Smolenſko, ſeated on the river Ugra. Long. 54. 0. Lat. 52. 30. N.

DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES, that is the Taker of Towns, king of Macedonia, was the ſon of Antigonus, one of the generals and ſucceſſors of Alexander the Great. He made war on Ptolomy Lagus with different ſucceſs, made himſelf maſter of Pyræum, chaſed Demetrius Phalareus from Athens, made an alliance with the Greeks, and took Megara. He loſt againſt Seleucus, Caſſander and Lyſimachus, the famous battle of Ipſus, in which his father was ſlain, in the three hundred and thirty-firſt year before the birth of Chriſt. Demetrius then retired to the iſle of Cyprus, gave his daughter Stratonice in marriage to Seleucus, made himſelf maſter of Cilicia, Tyre, and Sidon, and plundered the city of Samaria, in the two hundred and ninety-ſixth year before our Saviour's birth. Two years after, he conquered Macedonia, where he reigned ſeven years; but was driven thence by Seleucus, Ptolomy, and Lyſimachus, in conjunction with Pyrrhus; in ſhort, being betrayed by his troops, he had recourſe to the clemency of Seleucus, his father-in-law, who ſent him into Apamia, where he killed himſelf three years after, by his luxurious manner of living, in the two hundred and eighty-ſixth year before the Chriſtian æra. He was thought the handſomeſt prince of his time.

DEMETRIUS I. ſurnamed Sotor, or the Saviour, king of Syria, and the ſon of Seleucus Philopater, who gave him as an hoſtage to the Romans. His father being poiſoned during his abſence, his brother Antiochus Epiphanes, and afterwards his ſon Antiochus Eupator, uſurped his throne. De-

metrius having in vain demanded of the ſenate, to be reſtored to his father's dominions, made his eſcape from Rome, in the one hundred and ſixty-ſecond year before the birth of Chriſt, and recovered the poſſeſſion of his kingdom. He, at length, at the perſuaſion of Alcimus, who had purchaſed the office of high prieſt of the Jews, ſent his generals, Nicanor and Bacchides, into Judea, who ravaged that country, and Judas Maccabeus was killed in a battle he fought againſt Bacchides. After this ſucceſs, Demetrius drew upon himſelf the hatred of the neighbouring princes; and he was defeated and killed by Alexander Balas, in the one hundred and fiftieth year before the Chriſtian æra, after a reign of twenty years.

DEMETRIUS II. ſurnamed Nicanor, the ſon of the former, married Cleopatra, the daughter of Ptolemy Philometor, king of Egypt, who placed him on the throne of Syria, in the one hundred and forty-fifth year before the birth of Chriſt. He gave himſelf up to debauchery, and marched againſt the Parthians, but was taken priſoner by Tryphon, who delivered him up to Phraates, their king, and obliged him to marry his daughter Rhodoguna; at which Cleopatra being enraged, married Antiochus Sidetes, her brother-in-law, who was afterwards killed in a battle againſt the Parthians, in the one hundred and thirtieth year before the birth of Chriſt. By his death Demetrius re-aſcended the throne, but rendering himſelf inſupportable to his ſubjects, they deſired Ptolemy Phyſcon to give them a king of Seleucus's family. He ſent Alexander Zebina; when Demetrius being put to flight, was killed by the intrigues of Cleopatra, in the one hundred and twenty-ſixth year before the Chriſtian æra.

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a celebrated orator and Peripatetic philoſopher, was the diſciple of Theophraſtus, and acquired ſuch authority at Athens, under the reign of Alexander the Great, that immediately after the death of that conqueror, he was conſidered as the ſovereign. He governed Athens during ten years, and embelliſhed the city with a great number of beautiful edifices. The Athenians, in honour of his virtue, raiſed to him three hundred and ſixty brazen ſtatues, which did not prevent his enemies cauſing him to be condemned to death. Demetrius retired to Caſſandra, and afterwards to Ptolemy Lagus. Diogenes Laertius ſays, that after the death of that prince, Ptolemy Philadelphus baniſhed Demetrius, in the two hundred and eighty-third year before the Chriſtian æra, and that he died ſome time after of the bite of an aſp. Others, on the contrary, maintain, that Demetrius was in great credit with Ptolemy Philadelphus, that he adorned his library with two hundred thouſand volumes, and that he brought that prince to cauſe a tranſlation of the Jewiſh laws to be made from the Hebrew into Greek. However, this celebrated philoſopher died in that prince's reign, after having compoſed many books, all of which are loſt except his Rhetoric.

DEMETRIUS, a celebrated Cynic philoſopher, lived about the year 40. Being informed that Caligula was reſolved to draw him to his court, and to attach him to his intereſt by a preſent, replied that if the emperor would tempt him, he muſt not offer him leſs than the whole empire. Seneca ſaid of him, that nature had produced him to let that age ſee, that a great genius might preſerve itſelf from being perverted by the multitude.

DEMETRIUS MAGNUS, a Greek author, cotemporary with Cicero, who wrote a work on the authors and cities who bore the ſame name, the loſs of which has been greatly regretted by thoſe who apply themſelves to know or compoſe the lives of antient writers.

DEMETRIUS CHALCONDYLAS. See CHALCONDYLAS.

DEMETRIUS GRISKA, a famous Muſcovite, pretended to be the prince Demetrius, ſon of John Baſilowitz, grand duke of Muſcovy. He aſſerted, that Boris Gudenou, who then reigned, had indeed reſolved to have him aſſaſſinated, but that this misfortune fell upon a youth who reſembled him, whom his friends had ſubſtituted in his room. He went to the vaivode of Sandomir, and promiſed, if he would eſtabliſh him in his dominions, that he would embrace the Romiſh communion, and marry his daughter. The vaivode, incited by theſe promiſes, raiſed a powerful army, placed him on the throne, and gave him his daughter in marriage; but the Muſcovites, alarmed at the changes Demetrius was reſolved to introduce, conſpired againſt him under the conduct of Zuinſki, and aſſaſſinated him on the very day of his marriage, which was the 17th of May, 16c6.

Some authors pretend that he was really the ſon of John Baſilowitz; but others make him only a Muſcovite monk, born of a noble family at Geraſlau. After his death, ſeveral impoſtors appeared in Muſcovy, of the name of Demetrius.

DEMOCEDES of Crotona, the moſt famous phyſician of his time, was the ſon of Calliphon, and the ſlave of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos. This tyrant having been killed by Orœtes, Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, put the aſſaſſin to death, and removed to Suſa all his riches with his ſlaves, among whom was Democedes. Some time after, he cured the king, who had diſlocated his foot in diſmounting from his horſe. This cure brought him into great credit; a magnificent houſe was given him at Suſa; he had the honour of eating at Darius's table; and no favour could be obtained at court but by his intereſt. At length, having cured Atoſa, the daughter of Cyrus and the wife of Darius, of an ulcer in her breaſt, he was, by her means, ſent as a ſpy into Greece, where he no ſooner arrived than he fled to Crotona, and there married the daughter of the famous Milo, the wreſtler, five hundred and twenty years before the Chriſtian æra.

DEMOCHARES. See MOUCHI.

DEMOCRITUS, one the greateſt philoſophers of antiquity, was born at Abdera, in Thrace. He was educated by the Magi, who taught him aſtronomy and theology, and afterwards was the diſciple of Leucippus, from whom he learned the ſyſtem of atoms and a vacuum. Democritus deſiring to perfect himſelf in the ſciences, travelled into all the parts of the world where he hoped to find learned men. He went to viſit the prieſts of Egypt, conſulted the Perſian and Chaldean philoſophers, and, according to ſome authors, went even to India to conſult the Gymnoſophiſts; but it is doubted whether he was ever at Athens. After having expended above an hundred talents in his travels, he returned to Abdera, and ſhut himſelf up in a garden, where he made philoſophical experiments. Scarce had he publiſhed his great Diacoſm, the moſt excellent of his works, when the public made him a preſent of five hundred talents, and erected brazen ſtatues to his honour. Democritus inceſſantly laughed at human life, as a continued farce, which made the inhabitants of Abdera imagine, that he was mad, on which they ſent for Hippocrates to cure him; but that celebrated phyſician having diſcourſed with the philoſopher, told the Abderians, that he had a great veneration for Democritus, and that, in his opinion, thoſe who eſteemed themſelves the moſt healthy were the moſt diſtempered. Democritus died, according to Diogenes Laertius, in the three hundred and ſixty-firſt year before the Chriſtian æra, aged an hundred and nine. He was the author of many books, which are loſt, and from theſe Epicurus borrowed his philoſophy. It is ſaid, that he blinded himſelf, that he might meditate the more profoundly on philoſophical ſubjects; but this has not the leaſt degree of probability.

DEMONA, a valley, which forms the moſt northern, and largeſt province of Sicily, is bounded on the ſouth by the valley of Noto, on the weſt by that of Mezara, on the north by the ſea of Tuſcany, and on the eaſt by the Faro of Meſſina. It is about one hundred and ten miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and fifty in breadth from north to ſouth. It is watered with a great number of rivers, which render it very fruitful. It is famous for mount Gibel, more known by the name of mount Ætna, which caſts forth fire and flames, and often does a great deal of miſchief. Meſſina is the capital city, beſides which there are Melazzo, Pati, St. Marco, Cefaledi, Nicoſia, Randazzo, and Tapormina. Catania was very conſiderable formerly, but it has been almoſt brought to nothing by earthquakes.

DEMONAX, an able philoſopher, born in the iſle of Crete, embraced no particular ſect, but took what he thought good in each. It is ſaid, that being at the point of death, in an advanced age, he cried, "It is time to go; the farce is "over." He lived in the time of Adrian, about the year 120. His Life is written by Lucian.

DEMOSTHENES, the famous Athenian orator, and one of the greateſt geniuſſes that has appeared in the world, was born at Athens, in the three hundred and eighty-firſt year before the birth of Chriſt. He loſt his father at ſeven years of age, and was placed under the conduct of guardians, who robbed him of his ſubſtance, and neglected his education. Demoſthenes repaired this loſs by his love of eloquence and his extraordinary abilities. He became the diſciple of Iſocrates, Plato, and Iſæus, and made ſuch progreſs under theſe excellent maſters, that, at ſeventeen years of age, he pleaded againſt his guardians, and cauſed them to be ſentenced to pay him thirty talents. This was the firſt time that he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence, in which he arrived at the higheſt excellence, though he ſet out under the greateſt diſadvantages; for he had an impediment in his ſpeech, which for a long time would not ſuffer him to pronounce the letter R. He had a weak voice, ſhort breath, and a very uncouth manner; however, by dint of reſolution, and infinite pains, he overcame all theſe defects. He would climb up ſteep and craggy places to help his wind, and ſtrengthen his voice; he would declaim with pebbles in his mouth to remedy the imperfection in his ſpeech; he would place a looking-glaſs before him, in order to correct the aukwardneſs of his geſture; and he learned of the beſt players the proper graces of action and pronunciation, which he thought of ſuch conſequence, that

he made the whole art of oratory, in a manner, to conſiſt of them. He alſo accuſtomed himſelf to harangue on the ſea-ſhore, where the agitation of the waves formed to him an idea of the commotions in a popular aſſembly, and ſerved to prepare and fortify him againſt them. Thus it is plain that he was not born an orator, but was rather an inſtance how far great mental abilities and application may go in forming a great man in any profeſſion. It is univerſally agreed, that no orator ever a ſpoke with ſuch force, or had the paſſions of others ſo much in his power as Demoſthenes. He could dreſs a thing up in any light he pleaſed, and give it whatever colouring beſt anſwered his purpoſe, and that with ſuch force of oratory as bore down, like a thunder-bolt, all before it. Hence Philip, king of Macedon, ſaid his eloquence was of more weight againſt him, than all the fleets and armies of the Athenians; and that he had no enemy but Demoſthenes. After the death of Philip, he oppoſed Alexander the Great, on which account he was obliged to leave the city; but after the death of that conqueror, he returned to Athens, where he was received in the moſt glorious manner, and continued declaiming againſt the Macedonians. Antipater being informed of this, deſired the Athenians to deliver up to him all the orators who had ſpoken againſt him; on which Demoſthenes withdrew into the iſle of Celauria; when Archas coming thither to ſeize him in behalf of Antipater, he pretended a deſire to write to ſome of his friends, and ſucking ſome poiſon he had concealed in a pen, died on the 10th of November, in the three hundred and twenty-ſecond year before the Chriſtian æra. Many of his orations are ſtill extant, the ſtyle of which is grand, ſublime, and nervous; and they are all of them maſter-pieces of eloquence.

DEMPSTER (Thomas) a Scotchman who taught claſſical learning at Paris, and at ſeveral univerſities in Italy. He wrote, 1. A Supplement to Roſinus *de Antiquitatibus Romanorum*. 2. Commentaries on Claudian, and on Corippus. 3. Four books of Letters. 4. Several dramatic pieces and other poems. 5. Some books of law. 6. An Apparatus to the Hiſtory of Scotland. 7. A Martyrology of Scotland, and a Liſt of Scottiſh Writers. It is allowed both by the papiſts and proteſtants, that in ſeveral of the laſt mentioned works, he has quoted authors that never lived, and books that were never written. He died at Bologna, on the 5th of September, 1625.

DENBIGH, the chief town of Denbighſhire, ſeated on the ſide of a ſteep rocky hill, on a branch of the river Cluyd. It was formerly a place of great ſtrength, having been fortified with a ſtrong wall, and an impregnable caſtle. It is now a pretty large town, well built, and inhabited by glovers and tanners. It has a good trade, and is thought by ſome to be the beſt town in North Wales. It is governed by two aldermen, two bailiffs, and twenty-five capital burgeſſes. It ſends one member to ſerve in parliament, and has a good market on Wedneſdays, for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It has three fairs, on May 14, July 18, and September 25, for cattle and ſmall pedlar's ware. It is twenty-ſeven miles weſt of Cheſter, twenty weſt-ſouth-weſt of Aberconway; and two hundred and nine north-weſt of London. Long. 3. 33. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of North Wales, is bounded on the ſouth by Montgomeryſhire; on the weſt by Merionethſhire and Caernarvanſhire; on the eaſt by Shropſhire and Cheſhire, and on the north by Flintſhire and the Iriſh Sea. It is about forty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth; and is divided into twelve hundreds, in which are fifty-ſeven pariſhes, four market-towns, ſix thouſand four hundred houſes, and thirty eight thouſand inhabitants. The air is wholeſome, but cold and ſharp, on account of the ſnow which lies long on the mountains. The ſoil is various, the weſt part being heathy, barren, and but thinly inhabited, except near the ſea; and the eaſtern part is not much better, except about the river Dee. However, the middle of the county, called the vale of Cluyd, is fruitful, pleaſant, and well inhabited. The chief rivers are the Cluyd, which is formed of ſeveral ſtreams, and paſſing not far from Denbigh, runs into the Iriſh Sea. The Elwy riſes in the north-eaſt ſide of the county, and ſoon after it has left the county, falls into the Cluyd, near St. Aſaph. The Dee comes out of Merionethſhire, to the weſt of Langollem, and croſſing the ſouth corner of this county, becomes the boundary between it and Cheſhire. The chief commodities are goats, ſheep, black cattle, rye, and lead ore. The towns are Denbigh, Ruthin, and Wrexham.

DENDERMOND, a fortified town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſeated in a marſhy ground, at the confluence of the rivers Dender and Scheld; and the inhabitants can lay the country under water. The fortifications are regular, and it was formerly a frontier town. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and by the French in 1745. It is fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Antwerp, thirteen eaſt of Ghent, and fifteen north-weſt of Bruſſels. Long. 4. 3. E. Lat. 51. 3. N.

DENHAM (Sir John) an excellent Engliſh poet, was born at Dublin, in the year 1615, and at two years of age brought to London. He ſtudied at Trinity college, in Oxford, and afterwards at Lincoln's Inn. In the early part of his life he was much addicted to gaming; but his father having at laſt reprimanded him in very ſevere terms, and threatened to diſinherit him, he wrote a little Eſſay againſt Gaming, which he preſented to his father, to ſhew his deteſtation of that practice; however, after that gentleman's deceaſe, he returned to his former ill courſes, and ſoon loſt ſeveral thouſand pounds he had left him. In 1641 he publiſhed a tragedy, called the Sophy: he afterwards retired to king Charles I. at Oxford, where he publiſhed his admirable poem, intitled Cooper's Hill. He engaged in the intereſt of his ſovereign, and was employed by him and Charles II. on ſeveral occaſions, both in England and France. At the Reſtoration he was made ſurveyor-general of all his majeſty's royal buildings, and created knight of the bath. He was greatly admired at court for his admirable genius and writings; however, upon ſome diſcontent ariſing from a ſecond marriage, he loſt his ſenſes; but being ſoon reſtored to the uſe of his reaſon, he wrote a fine copy of verſes upon the death of Cowley, whom he ſurvived but a few months. He died in March, 1688, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, near the tombs of Chaucer, Spencer, and Cowley. Moſt of his works are printed together in one volume, duodecimo.

DENIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a good caſtle, and commodious harbour. It ſtands at the foot of a mountain, and on the ſide of a hill. It has a very high tower, from whence there is an extenſive proſpect of the Mediterranean, and all the ſhips that way. It was taken by the Allies in 1705, and retaken by aſſault in 1708. It is ſeated over-againſt the iſland of Yvica, fifty-two miles north-by-eaſt of Alicant, and forty-five ſouth-eaſt of Valencia. Long. 0. 33. E. Lat. 39. 0. N.

DENISON (John) D. D. an eminent divine, in the reign of James I. was educated at Baliol college, in Oxford, and was for ſome time domeſtic chaplain to the duke of Buckingham, and afterwards to king James; but ſeems to have had no preferment in the church beſides the vicarage of St. Mary's, at Reading, in Berkſhire, which he held together with the free-ſchool there. He publiſhed many ſermons, and ſeveral pieces of controverſy and practical divinity, the moſt conſiderable of the former was his book, in Latin, on Auricular Confeſſion, againſt Bellarmine. He died in 1628-9.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the eaſt by the Baltic Sea, on the weſt and north by the ocean, and on the ſouth by Germany. Nature has formed three different paſſages, by which there is a way from one ſea to the other. Theſe are properly ſtreights, the firſt of which is called the Little Belt. This is a narrow canal, not above four miles over, between the iſlands of Funen and the peninſula of Jutland. The ſecond is the Great Belt, between the iſland of Funen and Zealand. This is twenty miles over. The third is the famous ſtreight called the Sound, between Zealand and Schonen. All theſe belong to the crown of Denmark, by the conſent of the ſeveral nations, who have occaſion to navigate their ſhips that way. But the Swedes were exempted from paying any duty on that account till 1720, when they agreed to it by treaty.

The air of Denmark is colder than that of Germany, though not ſo cold as may be imagined from its ſituation ſo far north; and in general it is wholeſome, for though the country is ſubject to the ſcurvy, yet that may be more owing to their living on ſalt proviſions, than to the climate. This kingdom is compoſed of ſeveral great and ſmall iſlands, which are in general pretty fruitful, and are famous for horſes, which are tranſported to different parts, even as far as Italy. The paſtures are good, and the horned cattle fine, of which they ſend ſeveral thouſands yearly to Germany and Holland. The ſame may be ſaid of the ſheep and hogs, which multiply greatly, and in part are ſold to ſtrangers. They have great quantities of fiſh, particularly a ſmall cod, of which they make ſtock fiſh, and export a prodigious quantity to Roman Catholic countries.

The Danes are well ſhaped, robuſt, ingenious, apt to learn languages, and have a capacity for the ſciences, as well as mechanic arts, they being humane and ſociable. The nobility are valiant, magnificent, and eaſy of acceſs. The general diſpoſition of the nation is to commerce, agriculture, and to feeding cattle. The Daniſh women bear a very good character, and are well ſhaped, and tolerably handſome.

The kingdom of Denmark was formerly elective, nevertheleſs they choſe a king out of the royal family. His authority was not then abſolute, for the clergy, nobility, and the third ſtate had a ſhare of the government. This ſubſiſted till 1660, when the ſtates offered the hereditary and abſolute government to Frederick III. then king of Denmark.

mark. The preſent royal family are deſcended from the counts of Oldenburg, and the firſt king of that race was Chriſtian I. who reigned till the year 1481.

There are ſeven councils eſtabliſhed at Copenhagen, for the good government of the kingdom, which are the council of ſtate, that of war, that of juſtice, that of the finances, the chancellory of Denmark, Norway, and Germany; the council of the marine, and the board of trade.

The religion of Denmark is the proteſtant, according to the confeſſion of Auſburg, which was firſt embraced by Frederick I. and eſtabliſhed by his ſon Chriſtian III. throughout the kingdom, in 1536, ſince which time the biſhops are not allowed to meddle with affairs of ſtate. The biſhopricks are ſix, Copenhagen, Odenſee, Rupen, Alborg, Arhuſen, and Wiburg. The proteſtants of Germany and France have a church at Copenhagen; and the Jews are tolerated, but the Roman Catholics are not permitted to enter the kingdom, unleſs on the account of trade.

The orders of knighthood are two, that of Danebrog, and that of the Elephant. The enſign of the firſt is a golden croſs, fixed to a white ribbon, and enriched with diamonds, and an embroidered ſilver ſtar on their coats with eight points. The number of theſe is ninety. The order of the Elephant has thirty knights, of which the king is one, as well as the chief men in the kingdom. They wear a blue ribbon, at which hangs a golden elephant. In 1732 there was a third order inſtituted, the enſign of which is a golden croſs, fixed to a blue ribbon, waved or watered, and edged with ſilver, with white enamel, and a crown at each corner. On the right ſide the croſs, the lion of the North is repreſented, with the eagle of Pruſſia under it; and on the field of the left ſide the eagle of Pruſſia is above, and the lion below. In the middle are the names of the king and queen, under a regal crown, in an azure field. On the reverſe is this device, *In fœliciſſimæ Unionis Memoriam:* in Memory of the happy Marriage. They have a body of laws peculiar to themſelves, which are ſo plain, that they leave little room for law ſuits; when there are any ſuch, they are ſoon determined in an equitable manner; for the judge is obliged to inſert the law in his ſentence on which the judgment is founded; and when it happens to be wrong, there lies an appeal to the court of Cophenhagen, who oblige the judge to make good any damage that may have ariſen from his wrong determination.

Denmark is divided into the peninſula of Jutland and the iſlands. Jutland is fertile in corn and fruit, as well as rich in cattle, particularly the red, of which they ſend out eighty thouſand every year. Beſides which they ſell to their neighbours horſes, wheat, barley, oats, Turky corn, grots, malt, beans, peaſe, butter, cheeſe, leather, and wool. It is one hundred and fifty miles in length, and one hundred in breadth, and is divided into four parts, 1. Alburg, the capital town of which is of the ſame name. 2. Wiburg, the chief town of which is Wiburg. 3. Arhus, the principal place of which is ſo called; and 4. Ripen, the chief town of which is likewiſe of the ſame name.

The iſlands which make up the kingdom of Denmark are Zealand, Funen, Langland, Laland, Falſter, Mona, Femeren, and Alſen, beſides ſome which are ſmaller, of which the capital towns in the ſame order are Copenhagen, Odenſee, Ruthkopen, Naxhow, Nykoping, Steg, Berg, and Sonderberg. They have no very conſiderable rivers, nor lakes, except Vennoe, which is twenty miles long, nor yet mountains. They have two univerſities, Copenhagen and Kiel.

Beſides theſe, the kingdom of Norway belongs to Denmark, half the duchy of Holſtein, part of the duchy of Schleſwick, and the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt, in Weſtphalia, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. In Aſia they have a factory at Tranquebar, on the coaſt of Malabar; in Guinea, Frederickſburg fort; in the Weſt Indies, the iſlands of St. Thomas, and Santa Cruz, beſides Iceland in the North Sea.

It is very hard to determine the revenue of the king of Denmark, becauſe it varies every year; however, ſome pretend it amounts to ten millions of crowns per annum. In time of peace the royal navy conſiſts of twenty-eight ſhips of the line, ſixteen frigates, and ten fire ſhips. The king has always in his ſervice one thouſand eight hundred carpenters, four hundred matroſſes, and three or four thouſand ſailors. All the men belonging to the ſea live in the part of Copenhagen, called Newen Buden. In time of war they can fit out eighty ſhips of the line, becauſe they always have in Norway materials for building ſhips, and in Denmark proviſions to victual them, as well as ſailors to man them. In all the countries belonging to Denmark, with Denmark itſelf, they can raiſe, in caſe of abſolute neceſſity, an army of fifty or ſixty thouſand men. But when they have no occaſion for ſoldiers themſelves, they never diſband them, but place them in the ſervice of ſome neighbouring country, they having a good reputation for valour.

DENNIS (John) a famous critic, was born at London, in the year 1657, and having completed his education at Caius college, in Cambridge, he travelled through France and Italy. Being poſſeſſed of a fortune left him by his uncle, he, at his return, ſet up for a wit and a fine gentleman, deſpiſing every entertainment that did not relate to poetry and taſte. He kept up an acquaintance with perſons moſt diſtinguiſhed by their birth, wit, and learning, among whom were the earls of Halifax and Pembroke, Walter Moyle, eſq. Dryden, Wicherly, Congreve, Southern, and Garth, who were then far from having a contemptible opinion of his talents. Upon his firſt acquaintance with the earl of Halifax, having the misfortune to be intoxicated with ſome very fine wines, which rendered him impatient of contradiction, he ſuddenly roſe, ruſhed out of the room, and as he paſſed overturned the ſide-board of plate and glaſſes. The next morning he had quite forgot what had paſſed, and meeting Mr. Moyle, who had been one of the company, aſked in what manner he went away: "Why," ſaid Moyle, "you went away like the devil, and took one "corner of the houſe with you." He wrote ſeveral poems, among which were two on the battles of Blenheim and Ramilies; for the firſt of which the duke of Marlborough made him a preſent of one hundred pounds, and ſoon after, through his grace's intereſt, he had a fine-cure in the cuſtoms of about one hundred and twenty pounds a year. In 1704 he publiſhed his tragedy of Liberty Aſſerted, in which are ſo many ſevere ſtrokes againſt the French, that he vainly imagined Lewis XIV. would never conclude a peace with England, unleſs he was given up to him: and filled with the idea of his own importance, it is ſaid, that he waited upon his patron the duke of Marlborough, during the congreſs at Utrecht, to deſire that no ſuch article might be ſtipulated, as the giving up the author of that play. The duke told him, that he was ſorry he could not ſerve him, he having then no intereſt with the miniſters; adding, that he fancied his caſe was not ſo deſperate as he imagined; that he had indeed made no ſuch proviſion for himſelf, yet could not help thinking that he had done the French almoſt as much injury as Mr. Dennis had done. This gentle reproof, however, did not cure his vanity; for in a viſit which he made at a gentleman's houſe on the coaſt of Suſſex, he happened to take a walk near the beach of the ſea, when eſpying a ſhip ſailing, as he imagined, towards him, he, not doubting that he was betrayed, took to his heels, and made the beſt of his way to London, without taking leave of his hoſt, whom he proclaimed a traitor, that had decoyed him to his houſe, in order to deliver him up to the French, who would have certainly carried him off, had he not eſcaped as he did.

Indeed pride, envy, jealouſy, and ſuſpicion, hurried him into many abſurd and ridiculous meaſures; he criticiſed the works of much better authors than himſelf with rudeneſs and abuſe, and being always making his attacks on ſomebody or other, became embroiled in quarrels. In 1709 he publiſhed his Appius and Virginia, which had no ſucceſs. In 1712 he wrote againſt Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm, and the next year againſt Mr. Addiſon's Cato, which occaſioned the Narrative of Dr. Robert Norris, concerning the ſtrange and deplorable Frenzy of Mr. John Dennis, and produced a literary quarrel that was carried on with great acrimony. In ſhort, he wrote many other pieces, and died in 1733, in the ſeventy-ſeventh year of his age.

DENNY (Sir Anthony) knt. one of king Henry the Eighth's favorites, was the ſecond ſon of Thomas Denny, of Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire, eſq. and was educated at St. Paul's ſchool, London; and at St. John's college, in Cambridge. King Henry VIII. made him one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, groom of the ſtole, and a privy-counſellor; and likewiſe conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Being in great favour, king Henry granted him in 1537 the priory of Hertford, with ſeveral other lands and manors, and afterwards conferred on him many other favours of the ſame kind. In 1546 he was commiſſioned with two other gentlemen, to ſign all warrants in the king's name; and when that prince was on his death-bed, he had the courage to put him in mind of his approaching end, and to deſire him to raiſe his thoughts to heaven, to think of his paſt life, and to call on God for mercy. The king appointed him one of the executors of his will, and one of the counſellors to his ſon and ſucceſſor king Edward VI. but he did not long ſurvive king Henry, for he died in the year 1550.

DENORES (Jason) a famous Peripatetic philoſopher, was born at Nicoſia, in the iſle of Cyprus, and was of one of the principal families of that country, but loſing all his wealth when that iſland was taken by the Turks in 1570, he went to Italy, and ſettled at Padua, where he was choſen, in 1577, profeſſor of Ariſtotle's moral philoſophy. He died in 1590 of grief, occaſioned by the baniſhment of his only ſon, for killing a noble Venetian in a quarrel. Denores was well ſkilled in the Peripatetic philoſophy, and had

had a ſuperſtitious veneration for Ariſtotle. He wrote many works, ſome in Latin, and others in Italian.

DENYS, a town of France, in the iſle of France, with a famous Benedictin abbey, wherein are the tombs of the kings of France. It is five miles north of Paris. Long. 2. 26. E. Lat. 48. 56. N.

DENYS (St) the firſt biſhop of Paris, came into Gaul in the time of the emperor Decius, in the year 240, and ſuffered martyrdom there.

DENYS. See DIONYSIUS.

DENYSOT (NICHOLAS) a French poet and painter, born at Mans, in 1515, came into England, and was preceptor to Anne, Margaret, and Jane Seymur. At his return to France he publiſhed ſeveral works under the name of the count d'Alſinois, which is the anagram of his name, and died at Paris in 1559.

DEO GRATIAS (St.) was choſen biſhop of Carthage, at the deſire of the emperor Valentinian III. about the year 454, in the reign of king Genſericus. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his charity to the poor, and to captives, and died in 457.

DEPTFORD, a town in Kent, ſeated on the river Thames, four miles eaſt of London. It is conſiderable on account of the fine docks for building ſhips, and the king's yard.

DERBENT, a ſtrong town of Perſia, in Aſia, ſeated near the Caſpian Sea, and at the foot of mount Caucaſus. It is generally believed to have been built by Alexander the Great, at leaſt the ſtrongeſt part. It has often changed its maſters, having been in the hands of the Turks, the Tartars, the Ruſſians, and now in the poſſeſſion of the Perſians. It is three miles in length, and but half a mile in breadth. It extends from the verge of the ſhore due weſt to the foot of a lofty mountain, being all the way upon a declivity, and is by its natural ſituation the gates of Perſia on this ſide; for there is no paſſage to the weſt without going deep into the mountains, which are guarded by their native inhabitants, who have not yet been brought under the Perſian yoke. This place is divided into three quarters, appropriated to different purpoſes, each having their diſtinct walls, which ſerve alſo to render the ground more equal on the declivity.

The upper town, which is about half a mile ſquare, conſtitutes the citadel, and is incomparably the ſtrongeſt. No perſon is permitted to enter it except the ſoldiers, unleſs upon extraordinary occaſions. The citadel has its diſtinct governor, with whom the other does not interfere. They mount above forty pieces of cannon, but what their other ſtrength is is hard to ſay. The walls of the middle town are thirty feet high, near twenty feet thick at the foundation, and twelve or fifteen in the upper part; having a breaſt-work about three feet thick, and port-holes at convenient diſtances for muſquets, or bows and arrows. It is likewiſe defended by fifty flanking baſtions, for the moſt part ſquare, but a greater defence againſt the Tartars than an European army. The walls are made of a ſhelly ſtone, which looks like a compoſition of ſea-ſhells ſtrongly cemented together. The rocks about the town are of the ſame compoſition. The gates of the city have ſtrong, well-made arches, with ſliding holes to ſhoot arrows through. The ſtreets are not regular, nor are they paved at preſent, though they have been formerly. Many of the houſes are ſupported on one ſide by the hill, but numbers are fallen down, and the greateſt part in ruins. It is hardly poſſible to deſcribe the miſeries that this town ſuffered when Nadir Shah came in perſon againſt the Leſgees. He put out the eyes of above five hundred men, beſides the dreadful ſlaughter he made of others. Here is a magnificent moſque, which Nadir converted into a magazine; the roof is ſupported by eighty-four arches. Here are ſeveral caravanſerais, which belong to the Armenians, and are much the beſt.

The eaſtermoſt part of the lower town is waſhed by the ſea, the riſing of which has of late years, made no ſmall impreſſion on the walls. Theſe are guarded by two round baſtions, without which there was fromerly a harbour for ſmall veſſels. The lower town was long deſerted till Nadir built a palace in it, and cauſed ſeveral ſtreets to be built; and, with a view of bringing trade to the city, he made it a free port. Here Peter the Great eſtabliſhed his principal magazines, and here the Perſian ſoldiers now keep their flocks. But the Tartars, either by undermining or ſcaling the walls, frequently make incurſions by night in ſmall parties, and carry off whatever they meet with.

The cruelties which are reciprocally exerciſed between the Leſgees and Perſians are hard to be conceived. Such as are ſuſpected of being ſpies and are taken, have their eyes put out, and are turned out of the city. Many who are made priſoners in battle have their arms or legs cut off, and are left to expire in the field. The heads of the leaders are taken off, and thrown together in a heap like a pile of ſhot. On the ſouth ſide of Derbent are many vineyards and gardens, which extend near eight miles. And on both ſides, on the declivity of the hill, are a great number of ancient burying-places. There are many tomb-ſtones of eight or nine feet in length, which cover the graves, with inſcriptions not intelligible to the preſent inhabitants, Long. 50. 0. E. Lat. 42. 8. N.

DERBY, the principal town in Derbyſhire, is ſeated on the river Derwent, and is a neat large well built populous town. It has five churches belonging to as many pariſhes, but that of All-hallows is the moſt remarkable, it having a very fine tower ſteeple, thought by ſome to be the higheſt in England of that ſort. The trade of this town is not very conſiderable, but then it is inhabited by the better ſort of people, who have eſtates in the county, and there is a great deal of corn bought and ſold here. Here is the famous ſilk mill, erected by Sir Thomas Lomb in 1734. Derby is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren, and fourteen common-council men. The county aſſizes are kept here, and it ſends two members to parliament. It hath two hoſpitals, and the market-days are Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. On February 25 there is a meeting for cheeſe. On Friday in Eaſter-week there is a fair for horned cattle; another on the firſt Friday in May; a third on Friday in Whitſun-week, and a fourth on July 25. September 27 is the cheeſe fair. And on the Friday before Michaelmas-day there is a meeting by cuſtom for horned cattle. It is thirty-ſix miles north of Coventry, eighty-ſeven north of Oxford, and one hundred and twenty-ſix north-weſt and-by-north of London. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 52. 57. N.

DERBYSHIRE is bounded on the eaſt by Nottinghamſhire and part of Liceſterſhire, which laſt alſo bounds it on the ſouth; on the weſt by Staffordſhire and Cheſhire; and on the north by Yorkſhire. The river Erwaſh parts it from Nottinghamſhire, the Trent from Leiceſterſhire, the Trent and the Dove from Staffordſhire, and the Goit from Cheſhire. It is forty miles in length from north to ſouth, and in ſome places thirty in breadth. From an old computation it contains one hundred and ſix pariſhes, fifty-three vicarages, ſix hundreds, five hundred villages, eleven market-towns, about twenty-one thouſand two hundred houſes, and one hundred and twenty-ſeven thouſand inhabitants.

The chief rivers are the Dove and the Derwent. The Dove riſes in the Peak, and parts this county from Staffordſhire, and falls into the Trent about five miles north of Burton. It is famous for graylings and trouts. As it riſes in, and paſſes through a mountainous country, it is no wonder it ſhould ſometimes ſuddenly overflow its banks and do miſchief. The Derwent likewiſe riſes in the Peak, and croſſes the county from north to ſouth, falling into the Trent. There is a remarkable difference in the two parts of the ſhire into which it is divided by this river. On the eaſt ſide the air is wholeſome and agreeable, and the ſoil well cultivated, and fruitful in all ſorts of grain; but the land on the weſt ſide is barren, the air cold, and the weather variable. This is called the Peak, and is full of bleak mountains and craggy rocks. Though here and there is ſome graſs on the hills, and plenty in the vallies, which ſerve to feed large flocks of ſheep and black cattle. However the bowels of the hills help to make up the want of fertility on the ſurface, for they yield lead, antimony, mill-ſtones, ſcythe-ſtones, grind-ſtones, marble, alabaſter, a coarſe ſort of cryſtal, pit-coal, and iron. But what has made the greateſt noiſe, are the ſeven wonders of the Peak, which are enumerated thus:

Ædes, mons, barathrum, binus fons, antraque bina.

A houſe, a mountain, an abyſs, two fountains, and two caves.

1. The houſe called Chatſworth is the magnificent palace of the duke of Devonſhire, ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the river Derwent. It is undoubtedly a moſt beautiful ſeat; but its luſtre is greatly augmented by the dreary country and horrid mountains which ſurround it. The magnificent rooms, fine paintings, elegant ſtatues, and curious water-works in the gardens, have cauſed many a traveller to turn out of his way to take a view of theſe romantic ſcenes. In the chapel there is a picture of the Reſurrection by Vario, and in the hall a repreſentation of Cæſar ſtabbed in the ſenate. The chambers are ſtately, and richly inlaid.

In the gardens may be ſeen the ſtatues of gladiators in lively poſtures, and the ſtraining of the muſcles naturally expreſſed. In the water-works is Neptune with the ſea nymphs, which ſeem to ſport themſelves in the waters; a pond wherein ſea-horſes continually roll; a copper tree reſembling a willow, every leaf of which ſends forth water in drops; a grove of cypreſs, and a caſcade, on the top of which ſtand two ſea-nymphs, with urns under their arms, from which the water falls in the caſcade.

On the eaſt ſide of the houſe there is a high mountain planted with trees, which has the appearance of a wood

riſing

riſing gradually to the top. Before the weſt front of the houſe, which is moſt beautiful, runs the river Derwent, whoſe ſtream in calm weather is gentle and ſlow, but in rainy weather, and at time of the melting of the ſnow becomes very rapid. Chatſworth is twenty miles north of Derby.

2. The mountain called Mam-Tor, is ten miles north-weſt of Chatſworth, near a village called Caſtleton, under which there are lead mines. From this the earth is continually falling down, and yet the mountain ſeems to ſuffer no decreaſe.

3. Eldenhole, two miles north of Tidſwell, is a vaſt chaſm above forty feet long, and twenty-one feet wide, which is the mouth of a pit, the depth of which could never be fathomed; a plummet once drew eight hundred and eighty-four yards of line after it without reaching the bottom, though eighty yards next the plummet were wet. On throwing a ſtone down, it is heard to ſtrike the ſides with a fainter and fainter ſound, that is at laſt gradually loſt.

4. Buxton Wells, ſo called from the town where they riſe, near the head of the river Wye, conſiſt of nine hot ſprings, which run with a conſtant ſtream into the adjacent meadows. But what creates the wonder, within two yards of them is a ſpring ſo cold, that no perſon can go into it without ſhuddering. The former is not exceſſive hot, but temperate, and its water being drank, creates an appetite, and opens obſtructions. It is alſo good in ſcorbutic rheumatiſms, nervous diſorders, and many other diſeaſes. There is a handſome ſtone-building erected over the wells, and convenient lodgings in the town for thoſe that frequent them.

5. Tideſwell is a ſpring that ebbs and flows at certain times, but not ſo conſtantly as hath been reported.

6. Pool's Hole is the ſixth wonder, and is a very remarkable cavern, near Buxton, the entrance of which is at the foot of a large mountain, called Bitmoſs: it is ſo low at firſt, that thoſe who go in, muſt creep on all-four; but, when in, it opens conſiderably, inſomuch that you may ſtand upright if you were ſix times the height of Goliah, when looking upwards, you may perceive a ſparkling enamelled roof, which, reflecting the light of the candles, darts its rays all around. After this you meet with a roaring torrent, which obliges you to turn to the right hand, and climb up a rock, from which, if you ſlip, you will probably break your neck. As you paſs you may ſee pieces of the rock, which you may fancy to be dogs, horſes, lions, or men. In another place there are ſtones like haycocks, which the natives call Fonts. On the roof there hangs a round ſtone, which they call a flitch of bacon, probably becauſe it ſhines like ſalt. The next thing you arrive at, is a ſtone with a ſpherical body, a pedeſtal, a cryſtal ſpire, and a ball, which they call Pool's lanthorn, being like that in the poop of an admiral's ſhip. But as you move forward, the torrent begins to roar as loud as a cataract, being heightened by the echoings of the cave. However, when you come near it, you may ſtep over with the greateſt eaſe. Beyond this rill there is a great tranſparent pillar of the ſame ſhining matter as the reſt Over it there ſeems to be curious folds of drapery, with ſoft flowing plaits, than which nothing can be finer; it is called the queen of Scots' pillar. Now you are obliged to croſs the brook again, and turning on your left, you aſcend a wet, ſteep, ſlippery way, above threeſcore paces; and, on the right hand, there is a ſort of a floor, from which you look downward through a hole, and ſee a candle, left at the brook, which looks like a ſtar. When you get down again, and look up at the candle left in the ſame hole, it looks like a ſtar peeping through the clouds in a dark night. After this, you are to viſit, as you come back, what they call Pool's hall, parlour, bed-chamber, withdrawing-room, cloſet, and other offices, which are only ſo named to countenance a fable, that one Pool, a robber, made this the place of his retreat.

7. The Devil's Arſe, the laſt wonder, is a ſubterraneous cave near Caſtleton, the mouth of which is ſo large, that there is a ſort of a village in it, with houſes, barns, and ſtacks of hay and turf, under the ſame ſolid roof. This is inhabited by people who are always ready with candles to guide ſtrangers into the receſſes of the cave. After you have paſt a few yards over a ſandy bottom, you come to the level of the cave, ſome paces beyond which, the roof deſcends ſo low, that people are forced to ſtoop to go under it, till at length they are forced to creep on all-fours: then the roof becomes higher, and then lower again, till you come to a brook, over which there is a difficult paſſage between the water and the rock. When you have eſcaped the danger, the roof becomes high, the room ſpacious, with handſome walls and a curious portal, with two curious columns jutting from the wall, both which have a proper baſe and capital, and ſupport a curious arch all of one piece, with all its moulding, frieze, and cornice. This leads into a handſome room, in which is a baſon full of clear water. Beſides this, there are many more ſmall grottos which appear very curious. Now you muſt turn back again to the channel, and ſqueeze between two naſty pointed ſtones, till you reach a ſecond river, four times as broad as the former, with rough waters, but fordable. However, the ſtream is ſo ſtrong you can ſcarce keep your feet, which is the more ſtrange, becauſe neither this nor the former are properly rivers, but pools, made by the fall of water. Then you paſs over a hilly furrace made by the deſcent of the petrifying water, till you come to a deſcent, and meet with an even roof, without ſo much as a crack or flaw. This room is twenty paces long, and ten feet high, having a cupula like a great bell. Juſt beyond this there is a purling ſtream which will ſcarce wet your feet. Taking this for your guide, you go between rocks and ſandy-hills on each ſide, till you come to ſomewhat that makes an aſtoniſhing noiſe, ſuch as is hardly ever heard above ground. However, you may ſoon diſcover this to be owing to a cataract of water, which falls from a hill, and then running into the windings of the cave, makes this uncouth din. You are ſtill to follow the ſtream, which will bring you to a ſtone-vault, curiouſly arched, and walled on each ſide: it is thirty paces long, thirteen wide, and ten feet high. This is full of clear water, through which you may ſee the glittering ſand at the bottom, and is called the fourth river, and is five hundred paces from the entrance. This is the bounds of the cavern, beyond which none have ever attempted to go.

Beſides theſe wonders, there are other things remarkable enough; for, a little diſtance from Pool's hole, there is a clear brook, conſiſting of cold and hot water, ſo near together, that you may put the finger and thumb of the ſame hand, the one into the hot, the other into the cold. Near the village called Birchover, in the ſame parts, is a ſtone, four yards high, and twelve about, which is ſo equally poiſed, that you may ſtir it with your little finger. In ſeveral of the mountains, there are cavities at the bottoms, called ſwallows, becauſe they receive ſeveral rivulets, which never come out again by any known vent. At Quarnden, near Derby, there are ſprings of the nature of Spa-water. At Kidlaſton there is a well, noted for curing old ulcers.

Derby is the ſhire-town, and the market-towns are Alfreton, Aſhborne, Bakewell, Cheſterfield, Dronfield, Tideſwell, and Wirkſworth.

DERBY, (JAMES STANLEY, earl of.) See STANLEY.

DERCYLLIDAS, a famous general of the Lacedæmonians, about the four hundredth year before the birth of Chriſt. He took ſeveral cities from the Perſians; and when on the point of coming to a battle, forced Tiſſaphernes, Artaxerxes's general, to ſign a treaty, by which the Perſians obliged themſelves to leave the Grecian cities in the enjoyment of their liberties, in the three hundred and ninety-ſeventh year before the Chriſtian æra.

DEREHAM, a pretty large town in Norfolk, that has ſeveral hamlets belonging to it. It has a market on Fridays, noted for woollen yarn; and two fairs, held on February 3, and September 28, for cattle and toys. It is ſeventeen miles weſt of Norwich, and one hundred north-north-eaſt of London. Long. 18. 35. Lat. 52. 40.

DERHAM, (WILLIAM) D. D. an excellent Engliſh philoſopher and divine, was born at Stowton near Worceſter, on the 26th of November, 1657, and having completed his education at Trinity college, Oxford, was, in 1682, preſented to the vicarage of Wargrave, in Berkſhire; but he did not continue there above ſeven years; for, in 1689, he was preſented to the valuable rectory of Upminſter, in Eſſex, which being at a convenient diſtance from London, gave him an opportunity of converſing with the moſt learned men in the nation, and, at the ſame time, afforded him a retirement ſuitable to his contemplative and philoſophic temper. He applied to the ſtudy of nature, to mathematics and experimental philoſophy, and was ſoon choſen a fellow of the royal ſociety, of which he was an uſeful and induſtrious member, he frequently publiſhing very valuable pieces in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. In his younger years he printed a Treatiſe of Watch and Clock-making; and in the years 1711 and 1712, preached ſixteen ſermons at Mr. Boyle's lectures, which having reduced into a new form, he publiſhed in 1713, under the title of *Phyſico-Theology*; or a Demonſtration of the Being and Attributes of God from his Works of Creation; and the next year he publiſhed his *Aſtro-Theology*, which was followed ſome years after by his *Chriſtio-Theology*. He was made canon of Windſor, chaplain to his late majeſty when prince of Wales, and created doctor of divinity. Beſides his own works, he publiſhed ſome pieces of that eminent philoſopher Mr. Ray; and the Philoſophical Experiments of Dr. Hooke: and being ſkilled in

medicine, he was phyſician to the bodies as well as the ſouls of his pariſhioners. This great and good man having thus ſpent his life in the agreeable and improving ſtudy of nature, and made all his reſearches ſubſervient to the cauſe of religion, virtue, and humanity, died at Upminſter on the 5th of April, 1735, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age.

DERPT, or DORPT, the capital town of the palatinate of the ſame name in Livonia, with a biſhoprick and a univerſity. It was formerly a fortified town, but the Ruſſians becoming maſters of it in 1704, razed all the fortifications. It is ſeated near the river Ambeck, ſixty-three miles ſouth-weſt of Marva, and fifty north-weſt of Pleſcow. Long. 27. 35. E. Lat. 58. 10. N.

DERWENT, a river that riſes in Derbyſhire, runs by Derby, and falls into the Trent. There is a river of the ſame name, which riſes in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, and running ſouth, falls into the Ouſe.

DESAGULIERS, (JOHN THEOPHILUS) a celebrated philoſopher, who introduced the practice of reading lectures in experimental philoſophy in this metropolis; was the ſon of the reverend Mr. John Deſaguliers, a French refugee, and was born at Rochelle on the 12th of March 1683. His father brought him, when an infant, into England, and having taught him the claſſics, ſent him to Chriſt-church college, Oxford. In 1702, he ſucceeded Dr. Kiel, in reading courſes of experimental philoſophy at Hart hall, and, in 1714, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, of which he was a very uſeful member. About this time, the duke of Chandos made him his chaplain, and preſented him to the church of Edgware. He at length obtained a ſmall living in Norfolk, worth ſeventy pounds a-year, which he afterwards exchanged for one in Eſſex. He performed a courſe of lectures before king George I. king George II. and the reſt of the royal family; and his royal highneſs Frederic prince of Wales afterwards made him his chaplain. He was a member of ſeveral foreign academies, and correſponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. He obtained from many competitors the prize propoſed by the French king, for the beſt account of electricity. In the latter part of his life, he lived over the Great Piazza in Covent-garden, where he carried on his lectures with great ſucceſs till his death, which happened in the year 1749. He publiſhed a Courſe of Experimental Philoſophy, 2 vols 4to; and an edition of Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catoptricks and Dioptricks.

DES BARREAUX. See BARREAUX.

DESCARTES. See CARTES, (RENE DES.)

DESEADA, or DESIRADA, a ſmall iſland, and one of the Caribbees in America, being but ten miles long, and five broad. This is the firſt land that was made by Chriſtopher Columbus, in his ſecond voyage to America, who found ſome parts of it pretty fruitful, and others ſandy and barren. It breeds guanas, and a multitude of birds called men of war, which are about the bigneſs of a kite, and ſhaped like it, but their bodies are black, and their necks red, and they feed upon fiſh. Their wings are very long, and they build their neſts upon trees. There is a deep cavern in this iſland, which is almoſt full of bones and pieces of bows and arrows, with other arms of the ancient Indians. It is eighteen miles from Mary-Galant, and ten from Guadaloupe. Long. 61. 15. W. Lat. 16. 36. N.

DESIDERIUS. See DIDIUS.

DESSAW, a town of Germany, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Mulde, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and the province of Anhalt, of which it is the capital. There is a great caſtle, near which there is a park, and near that a good ſalmon fiſhery. The inhabitants are proteſtants, but there are a great number of Jews. It has a univerſity, and is thirty-eight miles north of Leipſic. Long. 12. 50. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

DESBOROUGH, or DISBROWE, (JOHN) brother-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, was bred to the law, but was never like to riſe to any eminence in that profeſſion. He was clumſy in his perſon, clowniſh in his manner, and boiſterous in his behaviour, and was ſo violent a republican, that he could never be reconciled to the name or office of a king in the neareſt of his relations. He was one of the council of ſtate to the protector, general at ſea, major-general of the counties of Glouceſter, Wilts, Dorſet, Somerſet, Devon, and Cornwall. But though he enjoyed thoſe great offices under him, he abhorred his power, and was ever entering into intrigues with the republicans. This, however, ſhews, that he was not actuated by ambition, and that he was ready to ſacrifice all his temporal advantages to what he eſteemed the happineſs of his country. After Oliver's death, he was promoted to the chancellorſhip of Ireland by Richard Cromwell; but ſtill perſevering in the ſame inflexible principles, he was one of the chief inſtruments in pulling him down, and transferring his power to the army. However, he is ſaid to have been only a tool in the hand of Lambert.

DESCHAMPS, (MAGDALEN) the mother of Lewis Servin, advocate-general in the parliament of Paris, under Henry III. held a diſtinguiſhed rank among the learned women of the ſixteenth century. The Greek and Latin tongues were almoſt as familiar to her as the French, which evidently appears from the poems ſhe wrote in thoſe three languages in honour of Francis Baudouin, a famous civilian.

DESCHAMPS, (FRANCIS MICHAEL CHRISTIAN) a French poet, born in Champagne, was the author of a tragedy intitled, Cato of Utica, and a hiſtory of the French Theatre. He died at Paris in 1747.

DESMARETS, (HENRY) a celebrated muſician, born at Paris in 1662. He was page to the king's muſic, and obtained a penſion at twenty years of age. At length, having married Mademoiſelle Saint Gobert, the daughter of the preſident of the election of Senlis, by the conſent of her mother, but without that of her father, he was condemned by the chatelet to ſuffer death. He however, eſcaped into Spain, where he became ſuperintendant to the king's muſic. Fourteen years after, he went into Lorrain, where he was director of the muſic of that court. His marriage had been declared valid by the parliament. He died at Luneville in 1741. We have ſeveral of his motets and operas, that of Iphigenia, retouched by Campra, is particularly eſteemed.

DESPORTES, (FRANCIS) a French painter of the eighteenth century, was born at the village of Champigneul, in Champagne, in 1661. Having accidentally ſeen a print during an illneſs which confined him to his bed, he amuſed himſelf in drawing it; and this attempt exciting the attention of thoſe who were about him, he became deſirous of learning to paint; he was therefore placed under the care of Nicaſius, a Flemiſh painter, and at length acquired a great reputation, not only in France, but in England and Poland. He particularly excelled in painting groteſque pieces, animals, flowers, fruit, landſcapes, and hunting-pieces, and alſo excelled in portraits. The king frequently took pleaſure in ſeeing him work, and loaded him with favours. He was received into the Academy of Painting, made pictures for the tapeſtry of the Gobelins, and died at Paris in 1743.

DETHMOLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. It is ſeated on the river Wehre, and has a caſtle pretty well fortified. There is a beautiful pleaſure-houſe in the ſuburbs, with a very handſome garden. It is fifteen miles north of Paderborn. Long. 8. 35. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

DETRIANUS, a celebrated architect under the emperor Adrian; was entruſted with the improvement of the moſt magnificent buildings of his time. He reſtored the Pantheon, the Baſilica of Neptune, the Forum Auguſti, the Baths of Agrippina, &c.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, between Aſchaffenburg and Seelighenſtadt, remarkable for the victory gained by king George II. over the French, June 16, 1743. Long. 7. 9. E. Lat. 50. 8. N.

DEVA, a port-town on the bay of Biſcay, in Spain, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Bilboa, and thirteen north of Placentia. Long. 2. 27. W. Lat. 43. 30. N.

DEVAUX, (JOHN) a learned ſurgeon, eſteemed for his ſkill and his writings, was born at Paris on the 27th of January, 1649. He wrote *Index funereus Chirurgorum Pariſienſium ab anno*, 1315, *ad annum* 1714, alſo ſeveral other pieces, and tranſlations of many excellent works in phyſic and ſurgery. He died at Paris on the ſecond of May, 1729, aged eighty-one.

DEUCALION, in mythology, king of Theſſaly, was the ſon of Prometheus; he governed his people with equity, but the reſt of mankind being extremely wicked, were deſtroyed by a flood, while Deucalion and Pyrrha his queen ſaved themſelves by aſcending mount Parnaſſus. When the waters were decreaſed, they went and conſulted the oracle of Themis, on the means by which the earth was to be re-peopled; when they were ordered to veil their heads and faces, to unlooſe their girdles, and throw behind their backs the bones of their great mother. At this advice Pyrrha was ſeized with horror, but Deucalion explained the myſtery, by obſerving, that their great mother muſt mean the earth, and her bones the ſtones, when taking them up, thoſe Deucalion threw over his head became men, and thoſe thrown by Pyrrha, women.

The generality of mytholiſts explain this fable by obſerving, that there have been five conſiderable deluges, and that this, which was the ſecond, happened about the 1514th, or, according to others, in the 1523d year before the birth of Chriſt. Others ſuppoſe it to be a fabulous repreſentation of Noah's flood, and ſtrengthen this conjecture by obſerving, that Noah being called *Iſch haadana*, or *Huſbandman*, thoſe words may be tranſlated into Greek, ἀγὴρ Πύρρας, *Pyrrha's huſband*; and that the Phœnician word *Eben*, ſignifies both a *ſtone* and a *ſon*.

DEVEN-

DEVENTER, a city of the United Netherlands, in the province of Overyſſel. It was formerly a hans-town, and an imperial city, and is ſtill a place of pretty good trade. It is ſtrongly fortified with walls, flanked with a great many baſtions, and ſurrounded with ditches, filled with the waters of the Yſſel. There are ſix gates, four churches, and a ſtadt-houſe, remarkable for nothing but its antiquity. The buildings are neat and handſome, and among the inhabitants there are a great many people of faſhion. The moſt remarkable ſtructure is the tower of Norenberg, which is of a round figure, built with brick and ſtone, and walls ſeventeen feet thick. The dimenſions are ſo large, that it would require a garriſon of ſeveral thouſand men to defend it. There is an academy or public ſchool pretty much frequented. It is ſeated on the eaſt ſhore of the river Yſſel, eight miles north of Zutphen, twelve ſouth of Swoll, thirty eaſt of Amersfort, and fifty five eaſt of Amſterdam. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 52. 18. N.

DEVEREUX, (WALTER) the firſt earl of Eſſex of that family, was the ſon of Sir Richard Devereux, knight, and the grandſon of Walter viſcount of Hereford, and was born in Caermarthenſhire in the year 1540. In the nineteenth year of his age he ſucceeded to the titles of viſcount Hereford and lord Ferrers of Chartley. In 1569, upon the breaking out of the rebellion in the North under the earls of Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, he raiſed a conſiderable body of forces, and joining the lord admiral and the earl of Lincoln, was declared marſhal of the army. The manner in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf on this occaſion, recommended him ſo highly to the queen, that, in 1572, ſhe honoured him with the garter, and the ſame year created him earl of Eſſex. His enemies now envying the favour in which he ſtood with the queen, encouraged an inclination he diſcovered, to venture his perſon and fortune in her majeſty's ſervice in Ireland; accordingly, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1573, he embarked for that kingdom with a multitude of volunteers; but meaſures were taken by the earl of Leiceſter to diſappoint all his deſigns, and to render his endeavours to ſuppreſs the rebellion ineffectual, ſo that at laſt he returned to England, where he was far from ſtifling the juſt indignation he had conceived againſt the all-powerful favourite. But as it was the cuſtom of that great man to debaſe his enemies by exalting them, he procured an order for his return to Ireland with the title of earl marſhal of that kingdom, with promiſes that he ſhould be kept more at liberty than before; but, upon his arrival in Ireland, he found his ſituation altered ſo little for the better that he pined away with grief, and being taken ill of a flux, died on the 22d of Sept. 1576, when he was ſcarcely thirty-five years old.

This noble earl was a brave ſoldier, a loyal ſubject, a moſt diſintereſted patriot, and one of the worthieſt, honeſteſt, and beſt of men.

DEVEREUX, (ROBERT) earl of Eſſex, a brave ſoldier, a great favourite, and an unhappy victim to the arts of his enemies and his own ambition, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the ſon of the former, and was born at Nethewood, his father's ſeat in Herefordſhire, on the 10th of November, 1567. Walter, earl of Eſſex, a little before he breathed his laſt in Ireland, recommended his ſon to the protection of Thomas Radcliffe, earl of Suſſex, and to the care of William Cecil, lord Burleigh, whom he appointed his guardian. The latter therefore ſent him, when twelve years of age, to the univerſity of Cambridge, where he applied himſelf to learning with great diligence, and at length obtained the degree of maſter of arts. His firſt appearance at court as a candidate for royal favour, was in the ſeventeen year of his age, when he had a fine perſon, an agreeable behaviour, and an affability which procured him many friends, beſides the more valuable qualities of true piety, a zeal for the public welfare, and a warmth and ſincerity in his friendſhips, which intitled him to univerſal eſteem. He by degrees ſo far overcame his reluctance to uſe the aſſiſtance of the earl of Leiceſter, who, though his father's enemy, had married his mother, that, in 1585, he accompanied him to Holland, and the next year appeared in the field, with the title of general of the horſe, when he gave ſuch proofs of his perſonal courage in the battle of Zutphen, that the earl of Leiceſter conferred upon him the honour of a knight-banneret in his camp; and, on his return to England, he was, in December 1587, made maſter of the horſe. The following year, when her majeſty aſſembled an army at Tilbury, for the defence of the kingdom, ſhe gave the command of it under herſelf, to the earl of Leiceſter, and created the earl of Eſſex general of the horſe, whom ſhe alſo made knight of the garter.

In the beginning of 1589, the earl took a very extraordinary ſtep, which though it encreaſed his reputation for courage, did no great credit to his prudence. Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake had undertaken an expedition for reſtoring Don Antonio to the crown of Portugal, which the earl beheld as an action too glorious for others to perform, while he was only a ſpectator; he therefore followed the fleet and army to Spain, and having joined them at Corunna, proſecuted the reſt of the expedition with great vigilence and valour, which however was not attended with ſucceſs, and, at the ſame time, it expoſed him to the queen's diſpleaſure. However, at his return, he ſoon recovered her majeſty's favour, from whom he received grants of very conſiderable value. He now loſt the ſupport of his father in law the earl of Leiceſter, and about this time ran a new hazard of encurring her majeſty's diſpleaſure, by his private marriage with Frances, only daughter of Sir Francis Walſingham, and the widow of Sir Philip Sidney; and though this was for the preſent paſt over, yet it is thought it was not ſoon forgotten. In 1591, he was ſent over to the aſſiſtance of Henry IV. of France, when he behaved with great bravery; but offended the queen by conferring the honour of knighthood upon many of his officers. In 1596, the queen in order to prevent the Spaniards from meditating a ſecond invaſion, ordered a fleet to be equipped for attacking Cadiz, when the command, both of the army and fleet, were jointly intruſted to the earl of Eſſex, and Charles lord Howard, then lord high admiral of England. In this expedition the earl behaved with the greateſt intrepidity; he went to the aſſiſtance of the brave Sir Walter Raleigh, and offered, if he thought it neceſſary, to aſſiſt him with his ſhip in boarding the St. Philip. The Spaniards were obliged to ſet fire to their own veſſels, and the earl of Eſſex landing his men, attacked the place with ſuch fury, that it was quickly taken, and the next day the citadel ſurrendered, when having plundered the iſland, and demoliſhed the forts, they bore away for the port of Faro, which they alſo plundered and deſtroyed. In this expedition the Engliſh took two galleons, fifteen galleys, thirteen of the enemy's moſt ſerviceable ſhips, and forty Indiamen were deſtroyed, beſides an hundred braſs guns, and vaſt quantities of ammunition were brought to England.

Theſe glorious exploits were however far from being of any great advantage to the earl, who had long found with ſorrow, that whatever favours he was capable of obtaining for himſelf, he could procure none for his friends; and in his abſence, his enemies now inſinuated to the queen, that, conſidering the earl's popularity, it would not be at all expedient for her ſervice, to receive ſuch as he recommended to civil employments; and this they carried ſo far, as even to make his approbation deſtructive to men's fortunes; the queen, however, in 1597, appointed him maſter of the ordnance; after which, he was made general, admiral, and commander in chief, in another expedition againſt the Spaniards, in which Sir Walter Raleigh took the iſland of Fayall before the earl's arrival; and the ſame year, the earl of Eſſex was created earl marſhal of England. The next year he was made lord lieutenant of Ireland, and went over with a conſiderable army to put an end to the miſeries which ſtill ſubſiſted in that kingdom; but many croſs accidents rendered it impoſſible for him to reduce the Iriſh rebels; and while he was attempting it, his enemies were making uſe of all their endeavours to ruin him, till at laſt, the earl being wrought up to a degree of madneſs by the ſubtle artifices of his enemies, he ſettled the government in the beſt manner he was able, came over to England, and appeared at court before any notice could be received of his deſign, for which he was ſuſpended from the exerciſe of all his great offices, except that of maſter of the horſe, cloſely confined and treated with great ſeverity; but in the ſummer of 1600, he recovered his liberty. The beginning of the next year he received orders to attend the council, which he declined; he then gave out that his enemies ſought his life, kept a watch in Eſſex houſe all night, and ſummoned his friends for his defence the next morning; when the queen being informed of the great reſort of people of all ranks to the earl, ſent to know his grievances; but after a ſhort conference, he ordered the noble meſſengers to be confined; and then, attended by the earls of Rutland and Southampton, the lord Sands, the lord Monteagle, and about two hundred gentlemen, went into the city, where he was joined by the earl of Bedford, the lord Cromwell, and ſome other gentlemen; but his dependence on the populace failed him; at the ſame time, the lord Burleigh attended the king of arms, and proclaimed Eſſex and his adherents traytors in the principal ſtreets. The earl then finding it impoſſible to return to his houſe by land, ſent to have the queen's meſſengers releaſed, and, with his principal attendants, returned in boats to Eſſex-houſe, which was ſoon inveſted by the earl of Nottingham, lord admiral, with a great force, to whom, after many diſputes, and ſome blood ſpilt, he and his adherents, at laſt ſurrendered, and the earls of Eſſex and Southampton

ampton were the next day ſent to the Tower. On the 19th of the ſame month they were arraigned before their peers, and after a long trial were condemned for high treaſon. In ſhort, the 25th of February was fixed for the execution of the earl of Eſſex, as to which the queen was irreſolute to the laſt, and ſent orders to countermand it; but conſidering his obſtinacy in refuſing to aſk her pardon, afterwards directed that he ſhould die.

It is ſaid that queen Elizabeth, in the height of her paſſion for the earl of Eſſex, gave him a ring, ordering him to keep it, and that whatever he ſhould commit, ſhe would pardon him, when he ſhould return that pledge: and that the earl finding himſelf in the laſt extremity, applied to admiral Howard's lady, his relation, deſiring her, by a perſon whom ſhe could truſt, to return it into the queen's own hands; but her huſband, who was one of the earl's greateſt enemies, would not ſuffer her to acquit herſelf of the commiſſion: but ſome time after falling ſick, and being near her death, ſhe ſent word to the queen that ſhe had ſomething of great conſequence to communicate before ſhe died. The queen came to her bed-ſide, and having ordered all her attendants to withdraw, the lady returned, but too late, the ring, deſiring to be excuſed that ſhe did not return it ſooner: on which, it is ſaid, the queen immediately retired, overwhelmed with grief.

As to the earl of Eſſex's character, he was learned, and an encourager of learned men; he wrote with great facility and perſpicuity; was a ſincere and generous friend; was ſound in his morals, except in point of gallantry; and alike deſpiſed the meanneſs of ſuperſtition, and the folly of infidelity. He died in the thirty-fourth year of his age, leaving by his lady one ſon and two daughters.

DEVEREUX (ROBERT) ſon to the former, and the third earl of Eſſex of this family, was born in 1592, at Eſſex-houſe in the Strand, and educated at Oxford. In 1603 he was reſtored to his hereditary honours, and in 1606, when but fourteen years of age, was married to the lady Frances Howard; but as they were both too young to cohabit together, the earl was ſent to improve himſelf by travelling. His lordſhip returned in 1610, with the reputation of being one of the moſt accompliſhed men of his time, and in this ſpace the counteſs of Eſſex was become a diſtinguiſhed beauty; but in the earl's abſence had placed her affections upon the viſcount Rocheſter, and in 1613 entered a public ſuit againſt the earl for impotency, and being countenanced by king James I. obtained a divorce, and was the ſame year married again with great pomp and ceremony. The earl of Eſſex afterwards made ſeveral campaigns in the Low Countries, and at length married in England Mrs. Elizabeth Paulet, but though he had a child by her, which he owned, he was divorced from her about two years after, on account of her familiarity with one Mr. Uvedale. In 1635 he was made vice-admiral of a fleet fitted out by king Charles I. to protect the trade of England againſt the French and Dutch; and though he was in general treated by his majeſty with great coldneſs, he was, in 1639, made lieutenant-general, and ſent againſt the rebellious Scots. In 1641 he was made lord-chamberlain, and appointed lieutenant-general of all the forces on this ſide the Trent. Upon the diſturbances which followed the king's going to the houſe of commons, to demand the five members; his majeſty retired from the capital, and ordered his houſhold ſervants to attend him, but the earls of Eſſex and Holland pleading their obligations to aſſiſt in the deliberations of the houſe of peers, were removed from their reſpective employments, on which he was the next year made general of the parliament's army, in which poſt he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery and conduct on many occaſions; but was at the ſame time extremely concerned at the miſeries of his country, and deſirous of producing an accommodation. He formed a ſcheme for charging lieutenant-general Cromwell in the houſe of commons as an incendiary; but was diſſuaded from it. However, on the paſſing of the ſelf-denying ordinance, by which all the members in both houſes were to be deprived of their commands, he ſurrendered his commiſſion, on the 2d of April, 1645; but the next year being ſeized with a ſudden and violent illneſs, died on the 14th of September, 1646. The parliament directed a public funeral for him, which was performed with great ſolemnity, on the 22d of October following, in the abbey-church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter. By his death the title of earl of Eſſex became extinct.

DEVIZES, a borough town in Wiltſhire, which has two pariſh churches, beſides a chapel on the Green, and a meeting-houſe for diſſenters. It has a woollen manufacture, and makes a conſiderable quantity of malt. It was formerly a ſtrong town till it was taken by the parliament forces in the reign of king Charles I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, eleven maſters, and thirty-ſix common-council men. It ſends two members to parliament, and the market is on Thurſdays, and the fairs on February 13, for cattle; Holy Thurſday, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep; June 13, for horſes; July 5, for wool; October 2, for ſheep; and October 20, for ſheep and hogs. It is fourteen miles weſt of Marlborough, and eighty-nine in the ſame point from London. Long. 2. 6. W. Lat. 51. 25. N.

DEVONSHIRE, a county in the weſt of England, having the Briſtol channel on the north, the Engliſh channel on the ſouth, Cornwall on the weſt, and Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire on the eaſt. It is ſixty-one miles long, and fifty-four broad in the wideſt place. It is divided into thirty-three hundreds, hath thirty-eight market towns, three hundred and ninety-four pariſhes, fifty-ſix thouſand three hundred and ten houſes, about three hundred and thirty-ſeven thouſand eight hundred and ſixty inhabitants, and ſends twenty-ſix members to parliament. The ſoil of this county is not naturally very fruitful, but by the help of manure it well repays the labourer's toil. The manure near the ſea coaſt is a fattening ſand, and in other places marl and lime, beſides the help the ground receives from the burning of turf.

The mountains are ſteep and rocky, and will not admit of much improvement, but then they contain mines of tin, lead, iron, and copper; or at leaſt they did formerly, though they are now in a great meaſure neglected. The glebe and ſoil is different in different parts. On the eaſtern ſide it is chalky in ſome places, and very good for ſheep and corn; but in others where it is marley it is not proper for the feeding of ſheep. However, where the blue marle abounds, it yields good paſture for cattle, and the red is good to manure barren grounds. The ſouthern parts have plenty of graſs and corn, and may be called the garden of Devonſhire: but in the north and weſt the land is more over-run with hills and moors. The county in general is well watered with rivers and brooks, which abound with fiſh, and the ſea produces herrings and pilchards, which are of great advantage for home conſumption, and for exportation abroad. There are chalybeate and other mineral waters, but of no great repute; but Laywell, near St. Mary's church, is taken notice of for its ſometimes ebbing and flowing often in an hour, and ſometimes bubbling up like a boiling pot. The water is clear, cold in ſummer, and yet never freezes in the winter.

There are here a great number of apple-trees, and the inhabitants make a great quantity of cyder of the fruit, but many drink it to ſuch exceſs, that it produces a diſtemper not unlike the dry belly-ach. However, the exportation of it in ſuch large quantities, as is done ſome years, is of great advantage to the inhabitants. This county has ſeveral trading towns and good forts; and has more boroughs than any one in England, except Cornwall.

The towns which ſend members to parliament are the city of Exeter the capital, and boroughs of Totneſs, Plimouth, hampton, Barnſtaple, Plimpton, Taviſtock, Aſhburton, Dartmouth, Borealſton, and Tiverton. The towns which did ſend members to parliament, but have now loſt that privilege, are Bradninch, Crediton, Exmouth, Fremington, Lydford, Modbury, Tingmouth, South Moulton, and Chipping Torrington.

DEUSINGIUS (ANTHONY) a learned phyſician, born at Meurs, in 1612, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in the Arabic, Perſian, and Turkiſh languages. He was profeſſor of phyſic at Groningen, and wrote ſeveral works, among which is a Treatiſe on the Motion of the Heart and Blood. He died at Groningen, in 1666, aged fifty-four.

DEUX-PONTS, the duchy of, is a ſmall territory in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, ſeated in the mountains of Waſgow. It is bounded on the weſt by Lorrain, and the county of Sarbruck; on the ſouth by Alſace, and on the other ſides by the Palatinate of the Rhine. It may be about fifty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and is divided into five bailiwicks, of which Deux-Ponts, Landſberg, Lichtenberg, and Meiſſenheim, are the principal towns. It was once in poſſeſſion of France, but in 1693 it was reſtored to the king of Sweden, who was of the houſe of Deux-Ponts. Since the death of the king of Sweden, in 1718, it has paſt through ſeveral hands, and now belongs to the dukes of Birkenfield.

DEUX-PONTS, in the language of the country called Zweybruck, is capital of the duchy of that name. It is a pretty little town, has a good caſtle, and is ſeated on the little river Erbach, between Sarbruck and Caſtel Couter, thirty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Worms, fifty-five north-by-weſt of Straſburg, and fifty-three ſouth-weſt of Mentz. Long. 5. 50 E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

D'EWES (Sir SYMONDS) knt. and bart. a judicious critic, an eminent antiquary, and accurate hiſtorian, was born at Coxden, in Dorſetſhire, on the 18th of December, 1602, and educated at Cambridge. When he was little more than thirty years of age, he had finiſhed that large and accurate work, intitled the Journals of all the Parliaments during

during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, both of the Lords and Commons. This work he kept by him while he lived. In 1641 he was created a baronet. He enjoyed the friendſhip, and even the eſteem of the moſt learned men of the age, ſuch as Sir Robert Cotton, Mr. Spelman, Mr. Selden, and others. In the long parliament, which met in 1640, he ſerved as burgeſs for the town of Sudbury, in Suffolk; and though upon the breaking out of the civil war, he adhered to the popular party, yet was he one of thoſe members who were expelled the houſe of commons, among thoſe who were thought to have ſome regard left for the perſon of the king. Being thus excluded from public buſineſs, he employed the remainder of his days in arranging and digeſting his Journals, which were afterwards publiſhed, and have ever ſince been conſidered as one of the moſt faithful parliamentary hiſtories of the reign of queen Elizabeth that ever was written. He died on the 8th of April, 1650, in the forty eighth year of his age.

DEXTER (JULIUS FLAVIUS) *Præfectus Prætorio*, in the time of Theodoſius the Great, was the ſon of Pacianus, biſhop of Barcelona. St. Gregory dedicated his work *De Scriptoribus Eccleſiaſticis* to him. The Chronicles that have been publiſhed under the name of Dexter are a ſuppoſititious work.

DEZ (JOHN) a famous French Jeſuit, born on the 3d of April, 1643. He taught polite literature, philoſophy, mathematics, and divinity, in his ſociety; and at length became rector of the college of Sedan. The moſt known of his works are, 1. The re-union of the Proteſtants of Straſburg to the Romiſh Church, equally neceſſary for their Salvation, and eaſy according to their own Principles, in octavo. 2. The Faith of Chriſtians and Catholics, vindicated againſt the Jews, Mahometans, Socinians, &c. four volumes.

DIADOCHUS, biſhop of Photæa, in Illyricum, about the year 385, or rather 460. He wrote a Treatiſe on ſpiritual Perfection, which is ſtill extant.

DIAGORAS, a famous wreſtler, of the iſle of Rhodes. He took two of his ſons to the Olympic games, when winning the crown, they took their father on their ſhoulders, and carried him through an incredible number of ſpectators, who threw flowers upon him, applauding his glory and good fortune. Pindar wrote an ode in Diagoras's praiſe, in which he mentioned the many victories he had obtained. This ode was placed in a temple of Minerva, in letters of gold. Diagoras was living in the ſeventy-ninth Olympiad, four hundred and fifty-eight years before the Chriſtian æra.

DIAGORAS, ſurnamed the Atheiſt, a famous philoſopher, a native of Melos, who was living in the four hundred and tenth year before the Chriſtian æra. He taught philoſophy at Athens, and boldly denied there being any gods, on which the Athenians ſummoned him to give an account of his doctrine; when flying, they ſet a price on his head. He however eſcaped out of their hands; and got a-board a ſhip, but was ſoon after caſt away and drowned.

DIAMASTIGOSIS, *Διαμαστίγωσις*, in Grecian antiquity, a ſolemnity at Sparta, in honour of Diana Orthia, in which it was uſual to whip boys upon the altar of the goddeſs. Theſe boys were at firſt free-born Spartans; but in more delicate ages, they were frequently the offſpring of ſlaves. Theſe ſcourgings were very ſevere and cruel, for leſt the boys ſhould be ſpared out of compaſſion, Diana's prieſteſs ſtood by, holding in her hand the goddeſs's image, which was very light; but it was pretended, that if the boys were ſpared, it grew ſo ponderous that ſhe could ſcarcely ſupport it. And leſt they ſhould faint under correction, or behave unworthy the Laconian education, their parents were uſually preſent to exhort them to bear their pain with conſtancy. And ſo great was the reſolution of the boys, that though they were ſometimes whipped to death, a cry or groan was ſeldom or never heard to proceed from them. However, thoſe who died by this means were buried with garlands upon their heads, and had the honour of a public funeral.

Whence this inhuman cuſtom had its origin is not certainly known.

DIANA, in the pagan worſhip, the goddeſs of chaſtity, was the daughter of Jupiter and Latona. At her requeſt her father granted her perpetual virginity; conſtituted her queen of the woods and foreſts; and aſſigned her a guard of nymphs for her attendants. She was alſo the patroneſs of hunting, and aſſiſted women in labour.

Diana had a great variety of names. She was called Orthia by the Spartans; Orrhoſia by the Arcadians; Artemis, on account of her honour and modeſty; and Cynthia and Delia, from the place of her birth. She was alſo called Dea Triformis, or Tergemena, on account of her triple character, of Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in the infernal regions; under each of which characters ſhe was repreſented as of different deſcent, and eſpecially in the laſt was deſcribed of a very different form. Indeed Heſiod makes Luna, Diana, and Hecate, three diſtinct goddeſſes. See LUNA and HECATE.

The adventures of Diana make a conſiderable figure in poetic hiſtory; but for theſe ſee the articles ACTEON, MELEAGER, ALPHEUS, CHIONE, &c.

She was repreſented above the common ſtature, with a creſcent on her forehead, a bow in her hand, and a quiver at her back; with a deer-ſkin faſtened to her breaſt, and her purple robe tucked up at the knees, with golden claſps or buckles, and attended by nymphs with nets and hounds. The ſacrifices offered to her, were the firſt fruits of the earth, white hinds, oxen, and rams. The moſt magnificent of her temples was that of Epheſus, which paſſed for one of the wonders of the world, and was burnt on the ſame day in which Alexander the Great was born, in the three hundred and fifty-ſixth year before Chriſt.

It is very probable that this goddeſs was originally no more than the Lunar Iſis of the Egyptians, who was on particular occaſions repreſented with a creſcent and full moon over her head, and that her different characters under the names of Luna and Hecate, aroſe from the alterations made in the attributes of that hieroglyphical ſymbol.

DIANA (JOHN NICHOLAS DE) a Jeſuit who rendered himſelf famous by the proſecution he ſuffered for a ſermon which he preached on St. Lucifer, which was condemned by the Inquiſitors of Sardinia, who proſecuted him for thirteen years together, but at laſt a decree was paſt in his favour, on the 19th of December, 1653.

DIARBECK, DIARBEKER, AMID, CARAMIT, and CARA-HEMID, all mean the ſame place, though ſome geographers have made them two different towns. It is a city of Turky, in Aſia, and capital of Diarbeck, and is ſeated on the river Tigris, one hundred and thirty miles north of Moſul. It is a large populous trading place, and is noted for linen and cotton cloth. Likewiſe red Turky leather is better prepared there than any other place in the Levant. Here are a great number of Armenian, Neſtorian, and Jacobite Chriſtians. It is fortified in the old manner, with a double wall, the outermoſt of which is flanked with ſixty-two towers. It is one hundred and fifty miles north from Aleppo. Long. 39. 0. E. Lat 37. 30. N.

DICÆARCHUS, a famous philoſopher, orator, and geometrician, was the ſon of Phidias. He was born in Meſſina, and was a ſcholar of Ariſtotle. He compoſed a great number of excellent works, of which only a few fragments are now remaining; among which were, 1. A treatiſe to prove that men ſuffer more miſchief from one another, than from all other evils. 2. A Deſcription of the Manners of the Greeks in different Ages: and, 3. A treatiſe in which he deſcribed the Spartan republic. This treatiſe was found ſo exact and uſeful to the Spartans themſelves, that they ordered it to be publicly read to youth every year. Cicero cites ſeveral other of Dicæarchus's works, and beſtows great praiſes upon them.

DICENÆUS, an Egyptian philoſopher, who went into Scythia under the reign of Auguſtus, and inſinuated himſelf ſo far into the eſteem of the king, that he became one of his principal counſellors. He ſoftened the barbarous manners of that people; gave them laws and religious ceremonies, and was held by them in ſuch great veneration, that they pulled up their vines, and reſolved to drink no more wine, on his convincing them of the diſorders into which it threw mankind.

DICKINSON, or DICKENSON (EDMUND) a famous phyſician and chemiſt, born at Appleton, in Berkſhire, on the 26th of September, 1624. Having received the firſt rudiments of learning at Eton, he finiſhed his ſtudies at Oxford, and was at length appointed one of the phyſicians in ordinary to king Charles II. He wrote, 1. *Delphi Phœnicianteſ*, i. e. Delphos derived from the Phœnicians. 2. A Latin Epiſtle to Theodore Mundanus. 3. *Phyſica Vetus & Vera*; and left behind him a Latin Treatiſe on the Grecian Games. He died of the ſtone, on the 3d of April, 1707, in the eighty-third year of his age.

DICTATOR, in Roman antiquity, a magiſtrate choſen upon particular emergencies, as on account of a dangerous war, or ſedition, and inveſted with a ſovereign, and even abſolute authority. He had the power of life and death; of making peace or war, and raiſing or diſbanding troops, without conſulting the ſenate; he could inflict puniſhments as he pleaſed, and from his judgment there was no appeal. He was elected by one of the conſuls in the night time, on the frontiers of the common-wealth, and no where elſe; and the ordinary duration of his office was only for ſix months, during which time all other magiſtracies ceaſed, except the tribuneſhip. Whenever he appeared in public, he was attended by twenty-four lictors, which was double the number allowed to a conſul. But notwithſtanding this power, he could not go out of Italy, or even ride on horſeback during a march, without leave from the people.

This office was reputed the only ſafeguard of the commonwealth in times of danger, for four hundred years together, till Sylla and Cæſar, by aſſuming the names of perpetual dictators, converted it into tyranny, and rendered the very name odious; and therefore, upon the murder of the latter, a decree paſſed in the ſenate againſt the uſe of it upon any account whatſoever.

DICTYNNA, in fabulous hiſtory, a nymph of Crete, and one of the companions of Diana, who was alſo called Dictynna. To her was attributed the invention of nets for hunting, fowling, and fiſhing.

DICTYS (CRETENSIS) a very ancient hiſtorian, who ſerved in the Trojan war under Idomeneus, king of Crete, wrote the hiſtory of that expedition in nine books. However, the Latin Hiſtory of Dictys is allowed to be ſpurious. The beſt edition of it is that publiſhed in quarto at Paris, by Miſs Le Fevre, afterwards Madam Dacier, in 1680.

DIDIUS, or DESIDERIUS, the laſt king of the Lombards, was elected in 756, after the death of Atulphus, to whom he was conſtable; but was conquered and taken priſoner by Charlemagne, who, in 774, brought him with his family into France, where he died a ſhort time after, and by his death an end was put to the kingdom of the Lombards, which had laſted two hundred and ſix years.

DIDIUS (JULIAN) emperor of Rome, was born at Milan, of an illuſtrious family, and was the ſon of Salvius Julian, an able civilian, who was twice conſul and preſect of Rome. Didius uſurped the empire after the death of Pertinax; but was overcome by Severus, and killed in his palace on the 29th of September, 193, aged ſixty; after his having reigned only a few months.

DIDO, the daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, and the wife of Sichæus. To avoid the tyranny of her brother Pygmalion, who had put her huſband to death, ſhe fled into Africa, where ſhe built Carthage, in the eight hundred and eighty-ſecond year before the birth of Chriſt. At length Hiarbas, king of the Getuli, having demanded her in marriage, and threatening, in caſe of refuſal, to make war on the Carthagenians, Dido cauſed a pile to be erected, and after having ſacrificed victims, as if to appeaſe the manes of her huſband, aſcended the pile, and ſtabbed herſelf with a poniard in the ſight of the people. From this action ſhe obtained the name of Dido, or the Reſolute Woman, ſhe being before called Eliſa.

Virgil makes her cotemporary with Æneas, and his chronology is juſtified by the great ſir Iſaac Newton; while other learned men maintain that Æneas was never either in Carthage or Italy, and that he lived above three hundred years before Dido.

DIDYMUS OF ALEXANDRIA, ſurnamed Calcenteros, or Entrails of Braſs, on account of his indefatigable application to ſtudy, lived in the reign of Auguſtus, and, according to Seneca, compoſed four thouſand treatiſes, which acquired him great reputation.

DIDYMUS OF ALEXANDRIA, one of the moſt pious and learned authors of the fourth century, loſt his ſight at five years of age; which did not prevent his becoming very learned, by cauſing the ſacred and profane authors to be read to him. He even taught mathematics, and was thought worthy of filling the chair in the ſchool of the church of Alexandria. Didymus had St. Jerome, Ruſinus, Palladius, Iſidorus, and other great men for his diſciples. He was of Origen's ſentiments, and died, according to Palladius, in the year 398, aged eighty-five. There is ſtill extant only a Treatiſe of his on the Holy Spirit, in Latin, tranſlated by St. Jerome, and to be found in his works: ſome ſhort ſtrictures upon the canonical epiſtles, and a book againſt the Manichees.

DIE, a town of France, in Dauphiny, with a biſhop's ſee. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantz, here was an univerſity for proteſtants; as alſo a citadel which has been ſince demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Drome, twenty-three miles ſouth eaſt of Valence, thirty-eight north-weſt of Gap, thirty ſouth-eaſt of Grenoble, and three hundred and eighty-five ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 23. E. Lat 44. 44. N.

DIEMERBROEK (ISBRAND) a learned profeſſor of phyſic and anatomy at Utrecht, was born at Montfort, in Holland, on the 13th of December, 1609, where he acquired great reputation by his lectures and his practice, and died at Utrecht, on the 17th of November, 1674. He wrote a Treatiſe on the Plague, which is eſteemed, and ſeveral learned works in anatomy and medicine, which were printed at Utrecht in 1685, in folio.

DIEPENBECK (ABRAHAM VAN) an eminent painter, was born at Boiſleduc, and in his youth was much employed in painting on glaſs, in which he is ſaid to have excelled all his cotemporaries: afterwards entering the ſchool of Rubens, he became one of his beſt diſciples, his invention being eaſy and ingenious. He came into England, ſays the honourable Mr. Walpole, and was much employed by William Cavendiſh, duke of Newcaſtle, whoſe managed horſes he drew from the life: he alſo drew views of the duke's ſeats in Nottinghamſhire and Derbyſhire; and portraits of the duke, ducheſs, and his children. He gave deſigns for ſeveral plates prefixed to the works of both their graces; and likewiſe deſigned the prints for a book intitled the Temple of the Muſes.

DIEPPE, is a ſea-port town of Normandy, in France, ſeated at the mouth of the river Arcques, between Treport, d'Eu, and St. Valery, and fifteen miles from each. It was almoſt demoliſhed by the bombardment of the Engliſh, in 1694, but has been ſince rebuilt, after the manner of Verſailles. The ſtreets are wide, and laid in a line. The houſes are all built with bricks, and ſupported by arches. There are two public ſquares, and ſeveral fountains, but without any ornament. It has two pariſhes, ſeveral religious houſes, and the fathers of the Oratory have a college. The town is ſeparated from the ſea by a long wall and a ditch, with three towers furniſhed with cannon and mortars. The harbour is long, narrow, and crooked, and is ſixteen or eighteen feet deep at high water, and contains merchant veſſels of all ſizes. The mole is very high and ſtrongly built, and is near five hundred yards in length. It forms, with that of Polet, the entrance of the canal of the harbour. The caſtle of Dieppe is conſtructed in the antique manner, and ſtands upon a hill by the ſea-ſide. It is made up of three ſmall caſtles, which communicate with each other by draw-bridges. The proſpect from the terraces is very agreeable. The inhabitants are laborious, and conſiſt chiefly of ſeamen. The reſt are employed in the ivory manufacture, toys, and bone-lace. The ſuburb called Polet communicates with the town by a bridge of boats, and the inhabitants are as famous for their works in horn as the others in ivory. The town has twenty gates, whereof twelve are along the quay. The manufacture of tobacco and ſnuff is alſo carried on at Dieppe. It is ninety-five miles north-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 9. E. Lat. 49. 55. N.

DIEPHOLT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated at the north end of Dummer lake, thirty five miles ſouth of Bremen, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat 53. 20. N.

DIESSENHOVEN, a conſiderable town in Swiſſerland, ſeated on the Rhine, in the Thurgow. It is under the protection of the cantons of Zurich and Schaffhauſen. It is ſurrounded with walls, and the inhabitants are of the reformed religion. It is five miles ſouth of Schaffhauſen. Long. 7. 20. E. Lat. 47. 45. N.

DIEST, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, formerly conſiderable, but now much decayed. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1705, and afterwards by the French, who diſmantled it. It is noted for its manufacture of cloth and ſtockings, and for its good beer and ſauſages. It is ſeated on the river Diemer, on the confines of Liege, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Lovain, ten north-eaſt of Tillemont, and five ſouth-eaſt of Aerſcot. Long. 5. 15. E. Lat. 51. 16. N.

DIETRIC (JOHN CONRAD) a learned German writer, was born at Butzbach, in Weteravia, in 1612. After having ſtudied at Marpurg, Jena, and Straſburg, he travelled through Germany, Holland, and Denmark, and contracted an acquaintance with the moſt learned men of thoſe countries. On his return he was made profeſſor of the Greek language, and of hiſtory, at Marpurg; and at length was profeſſor at Gieſſen, where he died, in 1667. He wrote ſeveral works which are eſteemed, among theſe are, 1. The Antiquities of the Old and the New Teſtament. 2. *Lexicon etymologicum Græcum.* 3. *Diſcurſus hiſtorico-politicus de Peregrinatione Studiorum, &c.*

DIETZ, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, capital of the diſtrict of the ſame name. It is defended by a double caſtle, and is ſubject to the prince of Naſſaw Dillemburg. It is ſeated on the river Lohn, fifteen miles eaſt of Coblentz, eight north-eaſt of Naſſaw, and twenty-five north of Mentz. Long. 7. 38. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

DIEU (LEWIS DE) miniſter of Leyden, and profeſſor in the Walloon college, in that city, was born at Fluſhing, April 7, 1590. He publiſhed a Commentary on the four Goſpels, and Notes on the Acts of the Apoſtles and the Apocalypſe of St. John, which he printed in Hebrew and Syriac, with a Latin verſion of his own, and ſeveral other learned works.

DIEUSE, a town of France, in Lorrain, between Metz and Saverne, ſeated near the lake Linder, where they take carps of a prodigious ſize. It is noted for its ſalt pits, out of which they make a great deal of ſalt. It is five miles eaſt of Marſal, and twenty three north-eaſt of Nancy. Long. 6. 45 E. Lat. 48. 50. N.

DIGBY (ſir EVERARD) memorable for his ſuffering for the powder-plot, was the ſon of Everard Digby, of Dryſtoke, in Rutlandſhire, and was born in the year 1481. He was early brought to the court of queen Elizabeth, where he received ſeveral marks of her majeſty's favour. He was alſo graciouſly

graciouſly received by king James I. who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He married the daughter and ſole heireſs of William Mulſho, eſq. with whom he had a great fortune. He had the misfortune to be acquainted with ſir Thomas Treſham, a very zealous papiſt, who was continually inſtilling into him diſaffection againſt his prince, as did alſo Mr. Cateſby, who projected the ſcheme of blowing up the parliament-houſe, and ſeems to have had, in a great meaſure, the direction of that affair. He communicated that horrid ſcheme to ſir Everard, who, though he is repreſented as being of a mild temper, offered fifteen hundred pounds towards defraying the expences of the gunpowder-plot, entertained Mr. Guy Fawkes, who was to have executed it, in his own houſe, and was taken, with others of the Romiſh religion, in open rebellion, after the plot had miſcarried. It is ſaid, the principal reaſon of his engaging in this affair was his being told that the reſtoring of the catholic religion was the duty of every member, and therefore he was not to regard the favours he had received from the crown, the tranquility of his country, or the hazards he might run with reſpect to his life, his family, or his fortune. He was brought to his trial at Weſtminſter, on the 27th of January, 1605-6, and pleaded guilty. When ſentence of death was paſſed, he ſeemed much affected, and making a low bow to thoſe on the bench, ſaid, "If I could hear any of your lordſhips ſay, you forgave me, "I ſhould go the more chearfully to the gallows." To which all the lords anſwered, "God forgive you, and we "do." He was, with other conſpirators, hanged, drawn, and quartered, on the 30th of the ſame month, at the weſt end of St. Paul's church, London. Mr. Wood has the credulity to repreſent, as a thing generally known, that when the executioner had plucked out his heart, and held it up, ſaying, "This is the heart of a traitor," ſir Everard ſaid, "Thou lieſt."

DIGBY (ſir KENELM) rendered himſelf very famous in the laſt century by his valour and learning. He was born at Gothurſt, in Buckinghamſhire, July 11, 1603. His father was beheaded for being engaged in the gunpowder-plot againſt king James I. He was then but in the third year of his age; but he ſeems to have been taken early out of his mother's hands, ſince he was bred up in the proteſtant religion. His eſtate was recovered by law, it being decided that king James had no right to it. About the year 1618, he was admitted a gentleman commoner of Glouceſter hall, Oxford, where having continued between two and three years. He made the tour of France, Spain, and Italy; and returning to England in 1623, he was preſented to the king, and received the honour of knighthood.

After the deceaſe of king James, he was appointed a gentleman of the bed-chamber, a commiſſioner of the navy, and a governor of Trinity-houſe. Some diſputes happening with the Venetians, ſir Kenelm was, in 1628, ſent, as admiral, with a ſmall fleet, into the Mediterranean, and gained great honour by his bravery and conduct at Algiers, in reſcuing many Engliſh ſlaves, and attacking the Venetian fleet in the bay of Scanderoon. In 1632, he had an excellent library left him by his tutor at Oxford, which he, the next year, preſented to the Bodleian library. Till this time, ſir Kenelm continued a member of the church of England; but ſome time after, going to France, he reconciled himſelf the church of Rome, and upon that occaſion wrote an apology for his conduct to Dr. Laud, to which the archbiſhop returned an affectionate anſwer. Soon after, ſir Kenelm publiſhed a Conference with a Lady about the Choice of Religion. In the beginning of the civil wars, he exerted himſelf very vigouroufly in the king's cauſe; but was afterwards impriſoned, by the parliament's order, in Wincheſter houſe, and had leave to depart thence in 1643. He afterwards compounded for his eſtate; but was ordered to leave the nation, when he went to France, and was ſent on two embaſſies to pope Innocent X. from the queen, widow to Charles I. whoſe chancellor he then was; but, on the Reſtoration, he returned to England. Having read the writings of Des Cartes, he went to Holland to ſee that philoſopher; and having diſcourſed with him a long time without making himſelf known, M. Des Cartes, who had ſeen ſome of his works, told him, he did not doubt but he was the famous ſir Kenelm Digby. "And if you, ſir," replied the knight, "were not the illuſtrious M. Des Cartes, I ſhould "not have come over from England on purpoſe to ſee you." He alſo wrote, 1. A Treatiſe of the Nature of Bodies. 2. A Treatiſe of the Nature of Man's Soul. 3. Of the Cure of Wounds by the Powder of Sympathy, and ſeveral other works. He died June 11, 1665, and was interred in a vault, in Chriſt church near Newgate, London. The following epitaph was intended to be placed on his tomb.

Under this tomb, the matchleſs DIGBY lies,
DIGBY, the great, the valiant, and the wiſe;
This age's wonder, for his noble parts,
Skill'd in ſix tongues, and learn'd in all the arts.
Born on the day he died, the 11th of June,
And that day bravely fought at Scanderoon.
It's rare that one and the ſame day ſhould be
His day of birth, of death, of victory.

R. FERRAR.

DIGBY (JOHN) earl of Briſtol, was father of the celebrated lord Digby, and by no means inconſiderable himſelf, tho' checked by the circumſtances of the times from making ſo great a figure in various lights, as fortune and his own talents ſeemed to promiſe. Marked for a ſeaſon as a favourite by king James, he was eclipſed by the predominant luſtre of the duke of Buckingham, and traverſed by the ſame impetuoſity in his Spaniſh negociations, to which his grave and ſteady temper had adapted him. Being attacked by that over-bearing man, he repelled and worſted him, and ſhone greatly among the diſcontented in parliament; but the violences of that aſſembly ſoon diſguſted his ſolemn diſpoſition, for he that was not ſupple enough for a court, was by far too haughty for popularity; he would have been a ſuitable miniſter for Auſtrian phlegm, or a proper patriot in a diet, which would have been content to proceed by remonſtrance and memorial. A mercurial favourite and a military ſenate overſet him. In his youth he was a poet, and wrote, 1. Verſes on the Death of Sir Henry Unton, and other poems. 2. A Tract, wherein is ſet down thoſe motives and ties of religion, oaths, laws, loyalty, and gratitude, which obliged him to adhere to the king in the late unhappy wars. 3. A Tract, wherein he vindicates his honour and innocence from deſerving the injurious and mercileſs cenſure of being excepted from pardon. Theſe two pieces have the general title of his Apology, and, with an appendix to the firſt tract, were printed together with both pieces in folio, and re-printed, in quarto, in 1656. 4. An Anſwer to the Declaration of the Houſe of Commons againſt making any more Addreſſes to the King, quarto. 5. A Tranſlation of Peter du Moulin's book, entitled A Defence of the Catholic Faith, contained in the book of king James againſt the Anſwer of N. Coeffeteau. The Dedication to the King is in the name of J. Sandford, his chaplain; and there are ſeveral of his Letters in the Cabala. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

DIGBY (lord GEORGE) the ſon of John Digby, earl of Briſtol, was born at Madrid, in October, 1612, and ſtudied at Oxford, where he was created maſter of arts. In the beginning of the long parliament he was diſaffected to the court; but ſoon changing ſides, became a declared enemy to the parliament, and, in 1641, was expelled the houſe, and removed into Holland. However, in a ſecret expedition to the king, he was taken by one of the parliament's ſhips, and carried to Hull; but being in ſuch a diſguiſe that his neareſt relations could not know him, he brought himſelf off very dextrouſly by his artful management of ſir John Hotham the governor. In 1643, he was made ſecretary of ſtate to his majeſty, and high ſteward of the univerſity of Oxford. In 1645, he went into Ireland, where he expoſed his life for the ſervice of the king. From thence he paſſed over to Jerſey, where the prince of Wales was, and after that into France, to tranſact ſome important affairs with the queen and cardinal Mazarine. After the king's death, he lived in exile till the Reſtoration, when he was reſtored to all he had loſt, and made knight of the garter. He then became very active in public affairs, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his enmity to lord Clarendon. He ſucceeded his father as earl of Briſtol, and died at Chelſea, on the 20th of March, 1676, aged ſixty-four. There is a volume of his Letters publiſhed. He alſo wrote Elvira, a comedy, and tranſlated the three firſt books of Caſſandra from the French. A celebrated author gives him this character: He was (ſays he) a ſingular perſon, whoſe life was one contradiction; he wrote againſt popery, and embraced it; he was a zealous oppoſer of the court, and a ſacrifice for it; was conſcientiouſly converted in the midſt of his proſecution of lord Strafford, and was moſt unconſcientiouſly a proſecutor of lord Clarendon; with great parts, he always hurt himſelf and his friends; with romantic bravery, he was always an unſucceſsful commander; he ſpoke for the teſt-act, though a Roman Catholic, and addicted himſelf to aſtrology, on the birth-day of true philoſophy.

DIGGES (LEONARD) eſq a conſiderable mathematician, born at Digges-Court, in the pariſh of Berham, in Kent, and educated at Oxford. He wrote, 1. *Tectonicum*, briefly ſhewing the exact meaſuring, and ſpeedy reckoning of all manner of lands, ſquares, timber, &c. quarto. 2. A geometrical treatiſe, named *Pantometria*, folio. 3. Prognoſtication everlaſting of right good Effect; or Choice Rules to judge the weather by the ſun, moon, and ſtars, quarto. He died about the year 1574.

DIGGES (THOMAS) ſon of the former, was educated at Oxford, and was afterwards muſter-maſter-general of the forces ſent by queen Elizabeth to the aſſiſtance of the oppreſſed inhabitants of the Netherlands. He wrote, 1. *Alæ, ſive Scalæ mathematicæ.* 2. An arithmetical military Treatiſe, containing ſo much of Arithmetic as is neceſſary towards

wards military Diſcipline. 3. A perfect Deſcription of the celeſtial Orbs; and other works. He died on the 24th of Auguſt, 1595.

DIGGES (ſir DUDLEY) knt. eldeſt ſon of the preceding, was born in 1583, and educated at Oxford, after which he ſtudied in the inns of court, and then travelled, having firſt received the honour of knighthood. On his return home, he was employed by king James I. in ſeveral embaſſies, and had a ſeat in parliament, both in that and the beginning of the following reign, in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal for the liberties of his fellow ſubjects, and was ſent to the Tower for being one of thoſe patriots, who endeavoured to bring George Villars, duke of Buckingham, to an account. He was afterwards made maſter of the rolls, and died on the 18th of March, 1638 9. He was the author of, 1. A Defence of Trade. 2. A Diſcourſe on the Rights and Privileges of the Subject; and other works.

DIGNANT, a town of Iſtria, in Italy, ſubject to the Venetians, and is ſeated about three miles from the ſea, and five from Puola Long 14. 5. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

DIGNE, a town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It is noted for the baths which are near it. It is ſeated on the river Mardaric, thirty-five miles ſouth-by-weſt of Embrun, eighteen ſouth-eaſt of Siſteron, and three hundred and eighty-ſeven ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 27. E. Lat. 44 5. N.

DIJON, a city of France, and capital of the duchy of Burgundy, ſeated at a diſtance from the two hills Salan and Fontaines, and at the entrance of a vaſt plain, which extends twenty miles ſouthwards. On the weſt ſide is a long chain of hills, covered with vineyards, which renders Burgundy famous for excellent wine.

The city is large, handſome, and well-built, and the ſtreets are wide and ſtrait. Two ſmall rivers waſh the walls, the Ouche on the ſouth ſide, and the Suzon on the north, uniting their ſtreams after they have paſt the city. The fortifications are a ditch and twelve baſtions, with a fer de cheval to harbour a guard, which may prevent ſurprizes. Theſe are to defend the gate on the ſouth ſide. The walls are good and furniſhed with towers after the antique manner. Theſe are interrupted by nothing but a ſquare caſtle; and at each corner are four large round towers. It is flanked with two fers de cheval

The entrance into Dijon is by four gates, which are very agreeable and commodious; particularly, without the gate of Ouche, there is a cauſeway three quarters of a mile long, edged with elm trees; likewiſe, there is a fine walk, leading to St. Peter's gate, of the ſame length, planted with four rows of trees, and terminated with a park, embelliſhed with flower-pots, ſhady walks, and mazes, beyond which is a terrace on the ſide of the river Ouche, over which is a bridge. William's gate is the moſt frequented, becauſe thoſe that come and go from and to Paris paſs through it. Entering through this gate, you meet firſt with the abbey of St. Benigne, which is an old Gothic ſtructure. Next to this are two pariſh churches, of which there are ſeven in all, and a ſquare, where the executions are performed. The Cordelier's ſquare is very large and regular, but always dirty. The ſquare before the collegiate church of St. Peter is where the inhabitants take their evening's walk, and where the public rejoicings are celebrated. Here there is a fountain, adorned with the ſtatue of Hercules in bronze, after the antique.

St. Peter's church is admired for the beauty of its portico, adorned with ſculptures, and for its two towers conſtructed in the form of a dome. The front of that of Notre Dame is beautified with excellent architecture, and a very high ſteeple built in a ſingular taſte. St. John's church has a very high ſpire, and two ſmall ſteeples of the ſame figure. It is remarkable that the roof of this church is ſo contrived as to want no pillars to ſupport it. There is only another abbey for men, which is a pariſh church, and has a fine library belonging to it. There are likewiſe two abbeys for women. Adjoining to one of the churches there is a cloiſter of the canons, where they keep the miraculous hoſt, which, as is pretended, being ſtabbed by a Jew, became ſpotted with blood, which has remained ever ſince. It is kept in a gold box, adorned with jewels.

Behind the choir of St. Benigne, is a very ancient building, of a round figure, ſupported by one hundred and four pillars, and lightened only from the top, which is ſuppoſed to have been a heathen temple like the Pantheon at Rome. In the ſquare before the governor's palace is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIV. in braſs.

The Jeſuits had a magnificent college here, and a large library. Their church is finely embelliſhed, and contains a tabernacle, a devant-autel, and ſeveral ſhrines, all of maſſy ſilver, which they ſhow on the great feſtivals. It would be endleſs to deſcribe the rarities in all the convents, nunneries, churches, and the governor's palace; therefore we ſhall only take notice that there are three large hoſpitals, one for orphans, another for pilgrims and ſtrangers, and a third for the ſick; and that the Chartreuſe is one of the richeſt and fineſt in France; likewiſe that two tombs of black marble, erected for two of the dukes of Burgundy are accounted the greateſt curioſities in Dijon.

This city has a parliament, a biſhoprick conferred in 1731, an univerſity for the ſtudy of law, an academy of ſciences, a chamber of accounts, an intendance, and a mint. It is forty-eight miles north eaſt of Autun, forty-eight weſt of Beſanzon, one hundred north of Lyons, and one hundred and ſixty-eight ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long 5. 7. E. Lat. 47. 19. N.

DILIGE, a ſtrong town in the iſland of Ceylon, where the king of Candy reſides. Long. 81. 35. E. Lat. 7. 40. N.

DILLEMBURG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a good caſtle, ſubject to the houſe of Naſſau. It is twenty-three miles north-weſt of Marpurg, forty-five north of Frankfort, and fifty eaſt of Bonn. Long. 8. 24. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

DILLEN (JOHN JAMES) a native of Germany, and profeſſor of botany at Oxford, was the author of the following works: 1. *Catalogus Plantarum circa Gieſſam ſponte naſcentium.* 2. *Hortus Elthamenſis*, in folio. 3. *Hiſtoria Muſcorum.* He died in 1747.

DILLENGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with an univerſity. It is ſeated near the Danube, twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Burgaw, eighteen north-eaſt of Augſburg, and eight ſouth-weſt of Newburg. Long. 11. 35. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

DILLON (WENTWORTH) earl of Roſcommon. See ROSCOMMON.

DINAH, the daughter of Jacob and Leah, was born about the one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-ſixth year before the Chriſtian æra. Shechem, the ſon of Hamor, king of Salem, having defiled Dinah, Simeon and Levi, in order to revenge their ſiſter, perſuaded Shechem to circumcize himſelf and his people, pretending that they would afterwards give her to him in marriage; but, ſome days after, they treacherouſly killed him, with all the Shechemites, and plundered the city.

DINAN, a town of Brittany, in France, ſeated on a mountain, and ſurrounded with a wall ſo thick that a coach may be driven upon it. It has a ſtrong caſtle and ſeveral convents, and is noted for a great fair the firſt week in Lent. It ſtands on the river Rance, fifteen miles ſouth of St. Malo, thirty north-weſt of Rennes and two hundred and eight weſt of Paris. Long. 2. 8. W. Lat. 48. 27. N.

DINANT, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege, with a caſtle ſeated on a rock. When the French had it in their hands they made it a ſtrong place; but when they gave it back to the biſhop of Liege, they demoliſhed the fortifications in 1703. It is ſeated near the river Meuſe, in a diſtrict containing quarries of black marble, and mines of iron, thirteen miles ſouth of Namur, thirty-eight ſouth-eaſt of Mons, and forty weſt of Liege. Long 4. 48. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

DINARCHUS, a Greek orator, was the ſon of Soſtrates, and the diſciple of Theophraſtus. He amaſſed great ſums of money by compoſing orations; but being accuſed of receiving preſents from the enemies of the republic, he fled; but was recalled about fifteen years after. He flouriſhed in the three hundred and thirty-third year before the Chriſtian æra. Dinarchus compoſed ſixty-four orations, of which there are only three remaining. Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus calls this orator Demoſthenes the Savage.

DINASMONDY, a town of Merionethſhire, in North Wales, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on June 2, September 10, October 1, and November 13, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth of Bela, eight eaſt of Dolgelley, and one hundred and ninety-ſix weſt-north-weſt of London. Long. 3. 55. W. Lat. 52. 36. N.

DINCKELSPIL, a town of Germany, in Suabia, is ſeated on the river Wernitz, and drives a great trade in cloth and ſauſages. It is forty miles north-weſt of Newburg, and thirty-eight ſouth weſt of Nurenburg. Long. 11. 30. E. Lat. 49. 2. N.

DINGELFING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſeated on the river Iſer, twenty miles eaſt of Landſhut. Long. 12. 38. E. Lat. 48 39. N.

DINGLE, a port town, in Ireland, in the county of Derry, and province of Munſter, ſeated on Dingle Bay, ſeventy-four miles weſt of Limerick. Long. 7. 17. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

DINGWEL, a parliament-town in Scotland, ſeated on the frith of Cromarty, in the county of Roſs, fifteen miles weſt of Cromarty. Long. 13. 20. W. Lat. 57. 45. N.

DINOCRATES, a celebrated Macedonian architect, made himſelf known to Alexander the Great by appearing before him dreſſed like Hercules, in a lion's ſkin; when he propoſed to that prince to cut mount Athos into the form of a man,

man, holding in his left hand a great city, and in his right a cup that ſhould receive the waters of all the rivers running from that mountain, and pour them into the ſea. Alexander did not approve this deſign; he however retained Dinocrates, and employed him in building the city of Alexandria.

DINOTH (RICHARD) was born in Normandy, and lived in the ſixteenth century. He publiſhed, among other Latin books, the Hiſtory of the Civil Wars raiſed on account of religion in France and the Netherlands.

DINUS, a famous civilian, born at Mugello, in Tuſcany, taught civil law at Bologna, in the third century, with extraordinary reputation. Pope Boniface VIII. employed him in the compilation of the *Sextus Decretatium*. He died at Bologna in 130[illegible] with vexation at not having been made a cardinal. He wrote ſeveral works, the moſt eſteemed of which is his Commentary on the Rule of Right, on which Charles du Moulin wrote excellent notes.

DIO CASSIUS, a famous Greek hiſtorian, a native of Nicea, a city of Phrygia, was governor of Pergamus and Smyrna, and commanded in Africa and Pannonia. In the year 229 he was raiſed by Alexander Severus to the dignity of conſul; but not being agreeable to the troops, was obliged to retire to the place of his birth, where he ended his days. He compoſed a Roman Hiſtory in Greek, a part of which only has been handed down to us. He is accuſed of partiality againſt Pompey, Cicero, Seneca, and ſeveral other great men. He is chiefly eſteemed for the ſpeeches he puts into the mouths of Agrippa and Mecænas, when Auguſtus adviſed with them whether he ſhould preſerve the empire, or reſtore the ancient government.

DIO CHRYSOSTOM, that is Golden Mouth, a celebrated orator and philoſopher of Greece, in the firſt century, was born at Pruſa in Bithynia. He attempted to perſuade Veſpaſian to quit the empire; was hated by Domitian; but acquired the eſteem of Trajan. This laſt prince took pleaſure in converſing with him, and made him ride with him in his triumphal chariot. There are ſtill extant, eighty of Dio's orations, and ſome other of his works: the beſt edition of which is that of Hermand Samuel Raimarus, in 1750, in folio.

DIOCLESIAN, emperor of Rome, was born at Salona, or according to others, at Dioclea in Dalmatia, about the year 245, of a very obſcure family, but raiſing himſelf by his valour and conduct to the higheſt employments, he was declared emperor after the death of Numerianus, on the 17th of September, 284. He with his own hand killed Aper, who had put Numerianus to death, and was confirmed on the throne by the death of Carinus, who was killed by his own officers in a great battle, in which he had the advantage. Diocleſian aſſociated to the empire his friend Maximianus Hercules; raiſed a cruel perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, which only ſerved to encreaſe their number; created Conſtans and Galerius Maximianus Cæſars; and abdicated the throne with Maximianus Hercules, his colleague, in 305; after which he retired to Salona, where he lead a private life, and placed his happineſs in the cultivation of a garden. But Conſtantine having put his ſons Maximianus and Maxentius to death, Diocleſian, who had always a great affection for them, was ſo afflicted, that he refuſed all nouriſhment, and died of hunger, in the year 313, aged ſixty-eight. The æra of the martyrs under Diocleſian began on the 29th of Auguſt, 284.

DIODATI (JOHN) a famous miniſter and divinity profeſſor at Geneva, in the ſeventeenth century, wrote 1. A Tranſlation of the Bible into Italian. 2. A Tranſlation of the Bible into French; and 3. A French Tranſlation of Father Paul's Hiſtory of the Council of Trent. He died at Geneva, in 1652, aged ſeventy-three.

DIODORUS SICULUS, a celebrated hiſtorian, under the reigns of Julius Cæſar and Auguſtus, was thus named from his being a native of Agyrium, in Sicily. He ſpent fifty years in compoſing his *Bibliotheca Hiſtorica*, and travelled into Europe and Aſia to perfect it. This important work, which Diodorus Siculus compoſed in Greek, contained forty books, of which there are only fifteen remaining. The ſtyle is ſimple, and extremely fit for hiſtory. The beſt edition of it is that of Amſterdam, 1745, in two volumes, folio.

DIODORUS, biſhop of Tyre, in the fourth century, on whom St. Athanaſius beſtows great encomiums in a letter addreſſed to him.

DIODORUS of Antioch, a learned biſhop of Tarſus, in 378, was the maſter of St. Chryſoſtom and Theodorus of Mopſueſta. St. Baſil repreſents him as a very holy biſhop, and an invincible defender of the faith, in which he is followed by St. Chryſoſtom and the firſt council of Conſtantinople. St. Cyril, on the contrary, conſiders him as the forerunner of Neſtorius. Diodorus of Antioch was one of the firſt who adhered to the literal ſenſe of Scripture; but all his works are loſt, except ſome letters, and a few fragments.

DIOGENES of Apollonia, in the iſland of Crete, held a conſiderable rank among the philoſophers who taught in Ionia, before Socrates appeared at Athens. He was the ſcholar and ſucceſſor of Anaximenes, and in ſome meaſure rectified his maſter's opinion concerning air being the cauſe of all things. It is ſaid that he was the firſt who obſerved that air was capable of condenſation and rarefaction. He paſſed for an excellent philoſopher, and died about the four hundred and fiftieth year before the Chriſtian æra.

DIOGENES the Cynic, a famous philoſopher, the ſon of Iceſius, a banker of Sinope, in Pontus, being baniſhed with his father for coining falſe money, retired to Athens, where he ſtudied philoſophy under Antiſthenes. He added new degrees of auſterity to the ſect of the Cynics, and never did any philoſopher carry ſo far a contempt for the conveniences of life. He lodged in a tub, and had no other moveables beſides his ſtaff, wallet, and wooden bowl which laſt he threw away on ſeeing a boy drink out of the hollow of his hand. Diogenes was however far from being endowed with humility; for he treated mankind with a ſovereign contempt, and thought himſelf ſuperior to all other philoſophers. Alexander the Great being at Corinth, went to ſee him, and preſſed him to let him know what he would have, promiſing to grant him whatever he would aſk; but Diogenes rejecting the offers of that prince, only deſired him to ſtand away, and not intercept the ſun from him: when that monarch, admiring his greatneſs of ſoul, cried, That if he was not Alexander, he would chuſe to be Diogenes. He had great preſence of mind, as appears from his ſmart ſayings, and quick repartees, which generally contained a good deal of poignant wit. Indeed he was one of thoſe extraordinary perſons who verify the maxim, that there is no great wit, who does not diſcover in his actions a degree of folly; which made Plato ſay, that Diogenes was Socrates run mad. He paſſed a great part of his life at Corinth, in the houſe of Xeniades, who had bought him of ſome pirates, and made him preceptor to his children. He was ſuperintendant of the family of that rich Corinthian, and his friends being willing to purchaſe him: "You are fools," ſaid he, "the lions are not the ſlaves of "thoſe who feed them; but they are the ſervants of the "lions." He therefore plainly told Xeniades, that he ought to obey him, as people obey their governors and phyſicians. The moſt ſhameleſs and inexcuſable circumſtance in his life, was his plunging himſelf into acts of impurity in the open view of the world. He died about the three hundred and twentieth year before the Chriſtian æra; but authors are not agreed as to the manner of his death, however it is the common opinion, that he ſtifled himſelf by holding his breath. He had for his diſciples Onеſicrites, Phocion, Stilpo of Megara, and ſeveral other great men. His works are loſt.

DIOGENES, ſurnamed the Babylonian, was born at Seleucia, near Babylon. He was ſcholar to Chryſippus, and wrote ſeveral works. His reputation muſt have been very great, ſince the Athenians deputed him ambaſſador to Rome, with Carneades, the chief of the Academics, and Critolaus, the chief of the Peripatetic ſchool, in the one hundred and fifty-fifth year before the birth of Chriſt. He ſhewed great moderation on the following occaſion: when an inſolent young fellow ſpat upon him, as he was earneſtly diſcourſing againſt anger: he bore it patiently and wiſely: "I am not "angry," ſaid he, "but yet I doubt whether I ought not "to be angry." This was preaching by example. He died in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, a Greek hiſtorian, in the ſecond century, under the reign of Alexander Severus, was born at Laerta, a ſmall town in Cilicia, and was of the ſect of the Epicureans. There are ſtill extant of his, ten books on the Lives of the ancient Philoſophers, which it is ſaid he compoſed for Arria, a woman beloved by the emperor. The beſt edition of his works is that of Amſterdam, with the notes of Menage, in 1692, in quarto.

DIOGENIAN of Heraclea, in Pontus, a celebrated Greek grammarian, in the ſecond century, ſome of whoſe works are ſtill extant.

DIOMEDE, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Thrace, and the ſon of Mars and Cyrene, was poſſeſſed of a ſtud of wild horſes that breathed fire, and were conſtantly fed with human fleſh, their maſter, for that purpoſe, putting to death all the ſtrangers that came in his way. Hercules killed this tyrant; gave him a prey to his horſes, and having ſlain ſome of them, brought the reſt to Euryſtheus.

DIOMEDES, king of Etolia, the ſon of Tydeus, and the moſt valiant of the Grecian heroes, next to Achilles and Ajax, ſignalized himſelf at the ſiege of Troy againſt Æneas and Hector, and carried off the palladium.

DIOMEDES, a celebrated grammarian, more ancient than Priſcian, ſince he frequently quotes him. He wrote three books, which are ſtill extant, *De Orationis partibus & vario Rhe-*

Rhetorum Genere, which have had ſeveral editions, but that of Putſchius, in 1605, paſſes for the beſt.

DIONIS (PETER) a famous ſurgeon, born at Paris, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in his profeſſion, and by his works, the principal of which are, 1. A Courſe of Operations in Surgery, the beſt edition of which is that of 1736, in octavo. 2. The Anatomy of Man, the beſt edition of which is that of 1728, by Devaux; and 3. A Treatiſe on the Manner of aſſiſting Women in Child-birth. He died on the 11th of December, 1718.

DIONYSIA, in Grecian antiquity, feſtivals in honour of Bacchus. See ORGIA.

DIONYSIUS, tyrant of Heraclea, in Pontus, maintained himſelf in his tyranny, by cringing to Alexander the Great, and was oppoſed by Perdiccas; but after the death of the latter, which happened in the three hundred and twenty-firſt year before the birth of Chriſt, he took the title of king, and lead a quiet and voluptuous life. It is ſaid that he ſlept ſo ſound, that they were obliged to run needles into his fleſh to awake him, and that he gave audience in armour, in order the better to ſet off the largeneſs of his face and body.

DIONYSIUS I. tyrant of Syracuſe, rendered himſelf famous by his vices and cruelty. He was the ſon of Hermocrates, a common citizen of Syracuſe; but being made general of the Syracuſans, againſt the Carthaginians; he got rid of the other generals his colleagues, and rendered himſelf abſolute maſter of that ſtate, in the four hundred and fifth year before the incarnation of our Lord, after which he drove the Carthaginians out of Sicily, and ſacked the city of Reggio. He had a great deſire to paſs for a wit and a poet, and invited philoſophers and other learned men to his court; but they laughed at him, and ridiculed his verſes. He rendered himſelf deteſted for his impiety in plundering ſeveral temples, and at length became cruel and diſtruſtful; which, it is ſaid, induced him to build a ſubterranean houſe, into which none, not even his wife and children, were ſuffered to enter, till they had ſtripped themſelves entirely naked, for fear they ſhould conceal arms under their cloaths. He however, notwithſtanding all his precaution, died a violent death, in the three hundred and eighty-ſixth year before the Chriſtian æra, aged ſixty-three, after a reign of thirty-eight years. He compoſed ſeveral works, none of which have been preſerved.

DIONYSIUS II. ſurnamed the Younger, tyrant of Syracuſe, ſucceeded his father in the three hundred and eighty-ſixth year before Chriſt; but his cruelty having occaſioned his being driven from thence, in the three hundred and fifty-ſeventh year before the ſame æra, he retired to Locri, whence his acts of violence and infamous debaucheries occaſioned his being expelled. He however remounted the throne by treachery; but Dion and Timolion dethroned him a ſecond time, in the three hundred and forty-third year before the Chriſtian æra. He then retired to Corinth, where, it is ſaid, being reduced to great poverty, he was obliged, in order to gain ſubſiſtence, to teach a ſchool; but there are ſome who maintain that this laſt circumſtance in his life is fabulous.

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS, a celebrated hiſtorian, and one of the moſt judicious critics of antiquity, was born at Halicarnaſſus, and went to Rome after the battle of Actium, in the thirtieth year before the Chriſtian æra, and ſtaid there twenty-two years, under the reign of Auguſtus. He there compoſed, in Greek, his Hiſtory of the Roman Antiquities, in twenty books, of which the firſt eleven are only now remaining; this is a very exact and excellent work. There are alſo ſtill extant ſeveral of his critical works. The beſt edition of the works of this author is that of Oxford, in 1704, in Greek and Latin, by Dr. Hudſon.

He ought not to be confounded with Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, another famous hiſtorian, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Epiphanes, and Philometor, about one hundred and eighty years before the Chriſtian æra, and whoſe works are loſt.

DIONYSIUS, a learned geographer, to whom is attributed a Periegeſis, or Survey of the Earth, in Greek verſe. Some ſuppoſe that he lived in the time of Auguſtus; but Scaliger and Saumaſius place him under the reign of Severus, or Marcus Aurelius. He wrote many other works; but his Periegeſis is the only one we have remaining, the beſt and moſt uſeful edition of which is that improved with notes and illuſtrations by Hill.

DIONYSIUS the Areopagite, thus named from his being one of the judges of the Areopagus, was converted by St. Paul. He became the firſt biſhop of Athens, and ſuffered martyrdom about the year 95. Several works have been attributed to him, all of which are ſuppoſititious.

DIONYSIUS (St.) biſhop of Corinth, flouriſhed under the reign of Marcus Antoninus, and is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered martyrdom about the year 178. He wrote ſeveral letters, ſome remarkable fragments of which have been preſerved by Euſebius.

DIONYSIUS of Alexandria, one of the moſt learned biſhops of the third century, ſucceeded Heracles in the patriarchate of Alexandria in 247. He ſignalized himſelf by his zeal and charity during the perſecution of the church, and died on the 17th of December, 264. All his works are loſt, except ſome fragments, and a canonical letter.

DIONYSIUS, biſhop of Rome, was a Roman, and raiſed to that ſee after the death of St. Sixtus, on the 22d of July, 259. He governed the church with wiſdom; diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his charity to the Chriſtian captives, and died on the 26th of December, 269. There are none of his writings remaining that are genuine, except a fragment of a letter, written in the name of the Roman ſynod to Dionyſius of Alexandria, on his being accuſed of an error oppoſite to that of the Sabellians.

DIONYSIUS, biſhop of Milan, maintained in the council of that city, in 355, the faith of the council of Nice. He afterwards ſubſcribed the condemnation of St. Athanaſius, and was at length baniſhed by the emperor Conſtantius into Cappadocia, where he died ſome time after.

DIONYSIUS EXIGUUS, or the Little, was thus named from the ſmallneſs of his ſtature. He was born in Scythia, and went to Rome, where he renewed the paſcal cycle of ninety-five years, and was the firſt who introduced the manner of reckoning years from the birth of Chriſt. He died about the year 540. Several of his works are ſtill extant, the principal of which is a Collection of Canons, which he compoſed at the requeſt of Stephen, biſhop of Salona

DIOPHANTUS of Alexandria, an excellent mathematician, paſſes for the inventor of algebra. He lived under the reign of Antoninus, about the middle of the ſecond century. There are ſtill extant ſeveral of his books on arithmetic, which are greatly eſteemed.

DIOSCORIDES (PEDACIUS) a famous phyſician, born in Cilicia, in the reign of Nero, followed firſt the profeſſion of arms, and at length applied himſelf to the knowledge of ſimples. We have ſeveral of his works which are eſteemed.

DIOSCORUS, a famous patriarch of Alexandria, ſucceeded St. Cyril in 444. He revived the old quarrel againſt the patriarch of Antioch, about the primacy, and defended the opinions of Eutyches, which he cauſed to be approved by the council held at Epheſus in 449. At his return to Alexandria he excommunicated pope Leo; but the year following he was depoſed by the council of Conſtantinople, and was ſummoned to appear at the general council of Chalcedon, in 451; when refuſing to appear, he was unanimouſly condemned. The emperor confirmed his depoſition, and baniſhed him to Gangrea in Paphlagonia, where he died, in 458.

He ought not to be confounded with Dioſcorus the Younger, patriarch of Alexandria, in 517; nor with the antipope Dioſcorus, a deacon of the church of Rome, who oppoſed pope Boniface II. in 529, and died ſome days after.

DIOSCOURIA, Διόσκουρια, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival in honour of Caſtor and Pollux, who were reputed to be the ſons of Jupiter. It was obſerved by the Cyrenæans, but more eſpecially by the Spartans, in whoſe country thoſe heroes were ſaid to be born. The ſolemnity was full of mirth, they drank wine plentifully, and diverted themſelves with ſports, of which wreſtling matches always made a part. Potter's Antiq.

DIRCE, in fabulous hiſtory, the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, whom he married after he had divorced Antiope: ſhe perceiving that Antiope was with child, and ſuſpecting that her huſband ſtill kept her company, put her in priſon; whence Jupiter releaſed her, and ſhe was delivered of Amphion and Zethus, who afterwards ſlew Lycus, and tying Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, ſhe was dragged about till the gods pitying her, turned her into a fountain, which was called by her name.

DIRCHAW, a town of Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm, ſeated on the river Viſtula, between Dantzick and Ghnief. Long. 19. 25 E. Lat. 54. 3. N.

DIROIS (FRANCIS) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, and canon of Avranches, at the end of the ſeventeenth century, wrote in favour of the Formulary, and alſo a work in French, intitled Proofs and Prejudices for the Chriſtian and Catholic Religion, againſt the falſe religions and atheiſm, in quarto.

DISCORD, in pagan worſhip, a goddeſs before whom the antients offered up their petitions to be delivered from that evil. She was commonly repreſented with ſnakes on her head inſtead of hair; a burning torch in one hand, and in the other three ſcrolls, on which were written ſuits, wars, and confuſions. The poets ſay, that this goddeſs being offended that ſhe was not invited to the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, as all the other gods and goddeſſes were, threw

a golden apple amongſt them, which ſet them at variance; on which Jupiter baniſhed her out of heaven.

DISMA, an iſland of Japan, ſeparated from Nangueſaqua by a narrow canal. The Dutch have a factory there, with a rich magazine and trade there yearly.

DISS, a town of Norfolk, ſeated on the river Waveney, on the ſide of a hill, with a market on Fridays. The fair is on October 28, for cattle and toys. It is twenty-two miles ſouth of Norwich, and ninety-two north of London. Long. 1. 16. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

DITHMARSH, a territory of the circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany, and in the duchy of Holſtein. It is ſeated on the Baltic Sea, between the rivers Elbe and Eider. It is a low country full of ditches and marſhes. It had formerly counts of its own, and the inhabitants preſerved their privileges till 1559. John, king of Denmark, attempted to conquer it in 1501, and when he thought himſelf ſure of the poſſeſſion, they opened their ſluices, and forced the Danes to retire. They loſt in this war above four thouſand men. But Frederick II. was more ſucceſsful in the year abovementioned. At preſent the king of Denmark poſſeſſes that part of it which lies to the ſouth, and contains the towns Meldorf, Branſbuttle, and Bockenburg. The north part belongs to the duke of Holſtein, and contains Hoyde, the largeſt town in the country, with Lunden and Hambus.

DIU, a town in the Eaſt Indies, in an iſland of the ſame name, three miles long, and two broad. It is ſeparated from the continent by a narrow channel, over which there is a ſtone bridge, and is the ſtrongeſt place belonging to the Portugueſe in the Eaſt Indies. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high ſtone wall, with baſtions, well furniſhed with cannon to flank it, and a deep moat, hewn out of a hard rock, to defend it on the land ſide, which is about one third of the city. The other two parts are fortified by nature, having the ocean full of dangerous rocks and high cliffs, which hinder the approach of ſhips on that ſide, and a rapid deep river on the north-eaſt ſide, which affords a good harbour for ſhips. This is ſecured by two caſtles, one of which is ſo large, that it can bring one hundred large cannon to bear on the mouth of the harbour. The other is made uſe of as a magazine for powder and other military ſtores. There are many ſtately buildings of free ſtone and marble, and five or ſix fine churches, decorated with paintings and images, beſides pagods and convents. It was plundered in 1670 by the Muſcat Arabs, and had not in 1718 above two hundred Portugueſe; but there are forty thouſand Banians. The weather in this iſland is very hot in the day, and cool in the night; and the air is wholeſome enough for thoſe that have been accuſtomed to live in it. However, there is now but little trade here, nor yet in the adjacent parts, it now being diverted into other channels. Long. 70. 28. E. Lat. 21. 37. N.

DIVALIA, in antiquity, a feſtival, the ſame with Angeronalia. See the article ANGERONALIA.

DIVINI (EUSTACE) a celebrated Italian artiſt, of the ſeventeenth century, excelled in making teleſcopes, but wrote againſt Huggens's Diſcovery of Saturn's Ring; Mr. Huggens replied, and made new obſervations, which put his diſcovery beyond all doubt. Divini was living in the year 1663.

DIUL, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the province of Tatta or Sinda, ſeated on the weſt ſide the river Sinde or Indus, on the Indian ocean. It was a place of good trade formerly, but is now little frequented. It is ſixty miles weſt of the city of Tatta. Long. 68. 58. E. Lat. 26. 11. N.

DIXMUDE, a fortified town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſeated on the river Iperlee. The country about it is noted for good butter and cheeſe. It is eight miles from Newport and Furnes, and ten north-weſt of Ypres. Long. 2. 38. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

DIZIER, a town of France, in Champagne, ſeated on the river Margne, fifteen miles eaſt of Vitry, thirteen ſouth-weſt of Bar-le-Duc, and ninety-five eaſt of Paris. The road between this town and Vitry is one of the fineſt in Europe. Long. 5. 12. E. Lat. 48. 35. N.

DOBELIN, a town of Poland, in the province of Courland, forty miles weſt of Mittaw. Long. 23. 25. E. Lat. 57. 20. N.

DOBRZIN, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, ſeated on a rock, near the river Viſtula, thirteen miles north-weſt of Pleſkow, and thirteen eaſt of Vadiſlaw. Long. 20. 0. E. Lat. 52. 38. N.

DOBSON, (WILLIAM) an eminent limner, and hiſtory-painter, called by king Charles I. the Engliſh Tintoret; was born in London in the year 1610, and was early put apprentice to one Mr. Peake, a ſtationer and dealer in pictures; where he had the advantage of copying from Titian and Vandyck. How much he improved from the latter may be ſeen in all his works, no painter having ever come ſo near to the perfection of that excellent maſter. Vandyck ſeeing a picture of his in the window of a ſhop on Snow-hill, was ſo ſtruck with it, that he enquired for the author, and found him at work in a poor garret, from whence he took, and generouſly preſented him to king Charles I. who took him under his protection, kept him with him at Oxford, all the time his majeſty continued in that city, and not only ſat to him ſeveral times for his picture, but obliged the prince of Wales, prince Rupert, and moſt of the lords of his court to do ſo too. Mr. Dobſon, however, being ſomewhat looſe and irregular in his way of life, was far from improving the many opportunities he had of making his fortune, and died very poor in 1647, at his houſe in St. Martin's Lane.

DOCIMASIA, δοκιμασια, in Grecian antiquity, a probation of the magiſtrates and perſons employed in public buſineſs at Athens, when they were obliged publicly to give an account of themſelves in the forum. Among the queſtions aſked them were the following, whether they had been dutiful to their parents, had ſerved in the wars, and had a competent eſtate.

DOCKUM, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland. It is a neat agreeable place, and hath a handſome town-houſe, built on the ſide of the great canal, over which there is a fine bridge. It is fortified with a rampart of earth, which hath its ditches and baſtions, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Avers, ten miles north-eaſt of Lewarden, and twenty-three north-eaſt of Gronningen. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

DOD, (JOHN) an eminent divine among the diſſenters, in the reign of James I. He received his education at Jeſus college in Cambridge, where he became diſtinguiſhed for his learning and piety, and was particularly eminent for his knowledge of the Hebrew language. Nothing was ever objected to this meek and humble man, but his being a puritan. He was, from his Expoſition of the Ten Commandments which he wrote in conjunction with Robert Cleaver, commonly called the Decalogiſt. His ſayings have been printed in various forms, and many of them on two ſheets of paper, are ſtill to be ſeen, paſted on the walls of cottages. He died in 1645, aged ninety-ſix.

DODBROOK, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated near the ſpring-head of a ſmall river, which ſoon after, falls into the ſea; it is but a ſmall place, but it has a conſiderable market on Wedneſdays for fat and lean cattle. It is eight miles weſt of Dartmouth, ſixteen weſt-by-ſouth of Plymouth, and two hundred and eighteen weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 4. 0. W. Lat. 50. 12 N.

DODDRIDGE, (PHILIP) D. D. an eminent Preſbyterian miniſter, was the ſon of Daniel Doddridge, an oil-man in London, where he was born on the 26th of June, 1702; and having completed the ſtudy of the claſſics in ſeveral ſchools, was, in 1719, placed under the tuition of the reverend Mr. John Jennings, who kept an academy at Kilworth, in Leiceſterſhire. He was firſt ſettled as a miniſter at Kilworth, where he preached to a ſmall congregation in an obſcure village. But on Mr. Jennings's death, ſucceeded to the care of his academy; and ſoon after was choſen miniſter of a large congregation of Diſſenters at Northampton, to which he removed his academy, and where the number of his pupils encreaſed. He inſtructed his pupils with the freedom and tenderneſs of a father, and never expected nor deſired that they ſhould blindly follow his ſentiments, but encouraged them to judge for themſelves. He checked any appearance of bigotry and uncharitableneſs, and endeavoured to cure them by ſhewing what might be ſaid in defence of thoſe principles they diſliked. He died at Liſbon, where he went for the recovery of his health, and his remains were interred in the burying-ground belonging to the Britiſh factory there, and a handſome monument was erected to his memory in the meeting-houſe at Northampton, at the expence of the congregation, on which is an epitaph written by Gilbert Weſt, Eſq. He wrote, 1. Free Thoughts on the moſt probable Means of reviving the Diſſenting Intereſt; 2. The Life of Colonel James Gardiner; 3. Sermons on the Education of Children; 4. The Riſe and Progreſs of Religion in the Soul; 5. The Family Expoſitor, in 6 vols. 4to, &c. and ſince the author's death, a volume of his Hymns have been publiſhed, and his Theological Lectures. Several of his works have been tranſlated into Dutch, German, and French.

DODOENS, or DODONEUS, (RAMBERTO) a learned phyſician to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. was born at Malines, and died in 1585, aged ſixty-eight. He wrote ſeveral works.

DODONÆUS, in pagan worſhip, an epithet given to Jupiter, from his temple in the foreſt of Dodona, where was the moſt famous, and, it is ſaid, the moſt ancient oracle of all Greece. In this foreſt, it was pretended, that the pigeons, and the very oaks, ſpoke and delivered oracles.

DODONIDES, in pagan worſhip, the ſeven daughters of Atlas, and the nurſes of Bacchus, who are ſaid to have anciently

ciently inhabited the temple of Dodona, whence they took their name. Theſe are ſuppoſed to have delivered the oracles; but in later ages this office was intruſted to three old women.

DODSLEY, (ROBERT) an eminent bookſeller and ingenious author, was born at Mansfield, in Sherwood-foreſt, Nottinghamſhire, in 1703. He was not indebted to education for his literary fame, for he had little knowledge of any of the learned languages, as he himſelf informs us.

O, native Sherwood! happy were thy bard,
Might theſe his rural notes, to future times,
Boaſt of tall groves, that nodding o'er thy plain,
Roſe to their tuneful melody. But ah!
Beneath the feeble efforts of a Muſe,
Untutor'd by the lore of Greece or Rome;
A ſtranger to the fair Caſtalian ſprings,
Whence happier poets inſpiration draw,
And the ſweet magic of perſuaſive ſong,
The weak preſumption, the fond hope expires.

At his firſt ſetting out in life, he was a livery-ſervant to a perſon of quality; but his excellent natural genius, his eager thirſt after knowledge, and his early paſſion for books, ſoon raiſed him to a higher ſphere. His dramatic entertainment, entitled the Toy-Shop, was exhibited at Covent garden theatre, in 1735, with great applauſe, and the merit of this piece recommended him to the notice of Mr. Pope, who from that time continued his warm friend and patron. In the year following, he produced the King and the Miller of Mansfield, which was received with equal favour. From the ſucceſs of theſe attempts, he was enabled to take up the buſineſs of a bookſeller; and, in this ſtation, Mr. Pope's recommendation, and his own merit and good ſenſe, ſoon procured him not only the countenance of perſons of the firſt abilities, but alſo of thoſe of the firſt rank, and in a few years raiſed him to the greateſt eminence in his profeſſion. His ſucceſs and elevation only ſerved to diſplay the amiableneſs of his character in a fairer light; for he ſtill retained his native modeſty, humility, and integrity, the warmeſt gratitude to his benefactors, and the moſt active zeal to encourage genius and learning. He alſo wrote, 1. Sir John Cockle at Court. 2. The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green. 3. The Triumph of Peace, a maſque. 4 Cleone, a tragedy. 5. Melpomene, or the Regions of Terror and Pity. 6. The Oeconomy of Human Life. 7. Public Virtue, a Poem, &c. Several of the above works he publiſhed together, in one volume, octavo, under the modeſt title of Triſles. He likewiſe publiſhed a Collection of Poems, by different hands, in ſix volumes, duodecimo; and a Collection of old Plays, in twelve volumes of the ſame ſize. He died at Durham, where he was on a viſit to Mr. Spence, in 1764, at ſixty-one years of age.

DODWELL (HENRY) a learned writer, born at Dublin, in October, 1641, and finiſhed his ſtudies in Trinity college, in that city. He obtained the eſteem of the learned in England, and, in 1688, was elected Camden's profeſſor of hiſtory by the univerſity of Oxford, but was deprived of that employment in 1691, for refuſing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary. He wrote, 1. An Account of the Greek and Roman Cycles. 2. An Epiſtolary Diſcourſe, concerning the Diſtinction between Soul and Spirit, in which he endeavoured to prove that the ſoul is naturally mortal, and that immortality is conferred by baptiſm. 3. Diſſertations on St. Cyprian. 4. Diſſertations upon the Age of Phalaris and Pythagoras; and many other works. He died at Shotteſbrooke, on the 7th of June, 1711, in the ſeventieth year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of the church there, where a monument is erected to him.

DOE, a town of France, in Anjou, remarkable for the palace of the ancient dukes of Aquitain, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen; for its fairs, and for its handſome fountain. It is ten miles from the river Loire, and eleven weſt of Saumure. Long. 0. 25. W. Lat. 47. 12. N.

DOEG, an Edomite, who, in order to advance himſelf by his treachery, at the court of Saul, told that prince, that David going to Nob, had joined in a conſpiracy with Ahimelech, the prieſt, againſt him. On which Saul, being enraged, ſent for Ahimelech, and not only cauſed him to be ſlain, but eighty-five other prieſts, by the hand of Doeg. He alſo laid waſte Nob, the city of the prieſts, and put to death all the men, women, and children, in about the 1061ſt year before the Chriſtian æra. However, Abiathar, the ſon of Ahimilech, eſcaped, and flying to David, told him of the melancholy event that had happened.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Brabant, ſeated on the weſt ſide of the river Scheld, oppoſite to Lillo, and nine miles north-weſt of Antwerp. Long. 4. 5. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

DOESBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in the county of Zutphen, and province of Guelderland. It is ſmall, but well peopled, and very ſtrong, both by art and nature, having the river Yſſel on one ſide, and a moraſs on the other, and is only to be approached by a narrow neck of land. It is ten miles ſouth of Zutphen, Long. 5. 55. E. Lat. 52. 3. N.

DOGADO, a province of the ſtate of Venice, in Italy. It is bounded by the Peleſina on the ſouth, by the Paduano on the weſt, by the Treveſan on the north, and by the Gulph of Venice on the eaſt. It comprehends the coaſt, which advances but a little way into the country, and ſeveral ſmall iſlands near it; and of which Venice is the capital, as well as of the whole ſtate. The iſlands are, Chioggia, which yields a large quantity of ſalt; Malomoco, where the duke formerly reſided, and is properly the port of Venice. It has been lately made a free port, like Leghorn. Marano is a town which takes up the whole iſland in which it was built, and in which is the famous manufacture of glaſs. It contains many magnificent palaces of the noble Venetians. Paleſtrina is the largeſt and moſt populous of thoſe iſlands, where the moſt conſiderable Venetians have their houſes of pleaſure. The chief town is of the ſame name. St. Georgio Maggiore belongs to the Benedictine monks, in whoſe church ſeveral of the doges of Venice are buried. St. Helena has a convent, which belongs to the fathers of the Mount of Olives. Lido is a long narrow iſland, which ſerves as a dyke to the city of Venice, preſerving it from violent tempeſts; and has a caſtle, and a harbour, where the Venetian gallies ride in ſafety.

DOL, a town of Brittany, in France, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated five miles from the ſea, in a country which abounds with hemp, corn, and apples, eighteen miles ſouth-eaſt of St. Malo, eighteen north-weſt of Antrian, thirty north weſt of Rheims, and one hundred and ninety weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 50. W. Lat. 48. 40. N.

DOLABELLA (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) a famous Roman, ſon-in-law to Cicero, took the part of Julius Cæſar againſt Pompey, and was at the battles of Pharſalia, Africa, and Munda. He was tribune, conſul, and governor of Syria. Having put to death, at Smyrna, Trebonius, governor of Aſia Minor, one of the murderers of Julius Cæſar, he was declared an enemy of the public; and being ſome time after beſieged by Caſſius, in the city of Laodicea, and reduced to the neceſſity of either killing himſelf, or ſurrendering, he choſe the former, and died in the forty-third year before the Chriſtian æra.

DOLBEN, (JOHN) archbiſhop of York, in the ſeventeenth century, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the early pregnancy of his parts at Weſtminſter ſchool, and was, in 1640, elected a ſtudent of Chriſt-church, in Oxford. In the civil war, when that city was made a garriſon for the king, he entered a volunteer into the royal army, and acquitted himſelf ſo well in his military capacity, that he was ſoon made an enſign, and was preſent at the ſiege of York, and the battle of Marſton moor, where he was dangerouſly wounded in his ſhoulder by a muſket-ball. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of a major. But upon diſbanding of the army, he again applied to his ſtudies, and having entered into holy orders, was, upon the Reſtoration, preferred to a canonry of Chriſt-church. He was afterwards made archdeacon of London, clerk of the cloſet to the king, and dean of Weſtminſter. In 1666 he was advanced to the biſhoprick of Rocheſter, and afterwards tranſlated to York. He was a man of great generoſity, candour, and benevolence, and was juſtly admired as a preacher. He died on the 11th of April, 1686.

DOLCE (LEWIS) a celebrated Italian poet, born at Venice, in 1508, diſcovered great political talents, and his works have great ſweetneſs and elegance, and the thoughts are lively and delicate; but he diſcovers too much negligence. He made many tranſlations from the Greek and Latin authors, and died in 1568.

DOLCE-AQUA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name, with a good caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Nervia, in a country very fertile in wine and oil. It is five miles north of Vintimilla. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 43. 52 N.

DOLCIGNO, a ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, in Upper Albania, with a biſhop's ſee. It may contain ſeven or eight thouſand ſouls, and is a place of good trade. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and a good harbour. It is ſeated on the river Drin, ten miles ſouth of Antivari, and twenty ſouth-weſt of Scutari. Long. 19. 27. E. Lat. 41. 54. N.

DOLE, a town of France, in the Franche Compté, of which it is the moſt conſiderable next to Beſanzon. The ſtreets are broad and ſtrait, and full of large ſtructures. The palace, where the parliament formerly ſate, is remarkable for its grandeur and magnificent apartments. The palace of the chamber of accounts, the univerſity, the colleges of St. Jerome and of the Jeſuits, deſerve the attention of the curious. The church of Notre Dame is the moſt conſiderable: it is ſeated on an eminence, for which reaſon, its tower may be ſeen at a conſiderable diſtance: the great altar is adorned with fine columns and marble ſtatues, greatly eſteemed. The convent of the Cordeliers, and of the nuns of the Viſitation, are worth ſeeing.

The

The antiquities of Dole are, the Square des Arenes, where the Romans exhibited their public ſpectacles and combats: near the river are the remains of a ſtately palace, with ſeveral large towers: near the fountain of the Gougeans there are likewiſe two aqueducts, of the like antiquity. It is ſeated on the river Doux, twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Beſanzon, thirty ſouth-eaſt of Dijon, ſixty-ſix north-weſt of Geneva, and one hundred and ninety-five ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat 47. 6. N.

DOLEGELLY, or DOLGETH, a town of Merionethſhire, in North Wales, with a market for proviſions on Tueſdays. It hath, or had, a manufacture in cottons. The fairs are, May 11, July 4, September 20, October 9, November 22, and December 16; all for horned cattle, ſheep, and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Avon, in a vale of the ſame name, and at the foot of a great mountain, called Cader Idris, which is three miles high. It is thirty-ſix miles north-weſt of Welſh Pool, forty-ſix ſouth-eaſt of Caernarvon, and two hundred and five north-weſt of London. Long. 4. 16. W. Lat. 53 14. N.

DOLERA (CLEMENT) biſhop of Foligni, and a learned cardinal of the order of St. Francis, of which he was general, was born at Moneglia, and died at Rome, on the 6th of January, 1568. His principal work is intitled, *Compendium Theologicarum Inſtitutionum.*

DOLET (STEPHEN) a learned humaniſt, born at Orleans, in 1509, endeavoured to reform the Latin ſtyle. He was a printer, poet, and grammarian. He wrote an apology for the ſect of the Ciceronians, againſt Eraſmus, which drew upon him the reſentment of Scaliger. Dolet having aſſerted ſome things contrary to the popiſh religion, was thrown in priſon; but at the interceſſion of the learned Caſtellanus was ſet at liberty, on his promiſing for the future to be a good catholic; but not keeping his word, he was impriſoned a ſecond time, and burnt at Paris, on the 3d of Auguſt, 1549, in the the thirty-eighth year of his age. The moſt conſiderable part of his works are, 1. *Commentarii Linguæ Latinæ*, two volumes, folio, which is ſcarce. 2. *De Re Navali.* 3. *Carminium*, libri iv. 4. *Letters*, which are ſcarce, and wrote in a very ſingular taſte.

DOLON, a famous Trojan, who was taken by Ulyſſes, and killed, as he was going to the Grecian camp, in quality of a ſpy.

DOLTABAD, a town in the province of Balaguate, in the Eaſt Indies, belonging to the Great Mogul. It is ſurrounded with a free-ſtone wall, with battlements and towers, mounted with cannon. It has three forts, beſides a palace and tower, on a hill in the middle of the town. It is ſeated within land, twenty miles north of Aurengabad, ninety ſouth of Brampour, and one hundred and eighty eaſt of Bombay. Long. 75. 53. E. Lat. 19. 15. N.

DOMAT, or DAUMAT (JOHN) advocate to the French king in the preſidial ſeat of Clermont, in Auvergne, and one of the moſt learned and judicious civilians in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Clermont, on the 30th of November, 1625. He diſcharged the duties of the above poſt during thirty years, with ſuch juſtice, integrity, capacity, and diſintereſtedneſs, that he acquired a general eſteem, and became in a manner the arbiter of all the great affairs in the province. The confuſion he obſerved in the laws, made him form the deſign of treating them in their natural order; on this plan he formed his excellent work on the civil laws, which has immortalized his memory; and which has had ſeveral editions in France, in four volumes, 4to, and been ſeveral times printed in Engliſh, in two volumes, folio. Domat died at Paris, on the 14th of March, 1696, aged ſeventy-one.

DOMBES, a territory of France, bounded by Breſſe on the eaſt, Maconnois on the north, Beaujolois on the weſt, and Lyonnois on the ſouth. It is twenty-three miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth. The ſovereign has power over life and death, coins money, and levies what he pleaſes on his ſubjects. The country is very fertile and pleaſant. It has a parliament of its own, and Trevoux is the capital city.

DOMENICHINO, whoſe true name was Dominico Zampieri, was a celebrated painter, born at Bologna, in 1581. He was at firſt a diſciple of D. Calvert, the Fleming; but ſoon quitted his ſchool for that of the Caracci, he being inſtructed at Bologna by Ludovico, and at Rome by Hannibal, who had ſo great a value for him, that he took him to his aſſiſtance in the Farneſe gallery. He was extremely laborious and ſlow in his productions, and applied himſelf to his work with ſuch thought and ſtudy, that he is ſaid never to touch his pencil till he found a kind of enthuſiaſm upon him. His talent lay principally in the correctneſs of his ſtyle, and in expreſſing the paſſions and affections of the mind, in both which he was admirably judicious. He was likewiſe well ſkilled in architecture, on which account pope Gregory XV. made him chief architect of the

apoſtolical palace. He had, however, the misfortune to find enemies in all places wherever he came, and particularly at Naples, was ſo ill treated by thoſe of his own profeſſion, that having agreed among themſelves to diſparage all his works, they would hardly allow him to be a tolerable maſter; and were not content with frightening him from that city, but afterwards, upon his return thither, never left perſecuting him, till they had quite wearied him out of his life, and were even ſuſpected to have poiſoned him. He died in 1641, at ſixty years of age.

DOMFRONT, a town of France, in Normandy, ſeated on a mountain, twenty five miles north-weſt of Alençon, and one hundred and forty weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 37. W. Lat. 48. 34. N.

DOMINGO (ST.) otherwiſe called HISPANIOLA, is partly inhabited by Spaniards, and partly by French. It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in his firſt voyage, in 1592. He called it at firſt Hiſpaniola, that is, Little Spain; but its capital town being built in 1594, and called St. Domingo, this name was extended to all the iſland, and has now no other name among the inhabitants and traders. It is about one thouſand miles in compaſs directly round, neglecting the bays and other inequalities. It was divided by the natives into five parts, by ſome called kingdoms; that where Columbus firſt landed had the name of Marien. At this place he built a ſmall fort, and called it Natividad, putting in thirty men and a commander, while he returned to Spain. But theſe pillaged the Indians, took away their wives, and committed ſeveral other acts of injuſtice; for which reaſon, the natives killed the garriſon, and burnt the fort: inſomuch, that Columbus at his return was obliged to build a ſtronger place by the ſide of a river, fit for the reception of ſhips; and, in 1494, he conſtructed the town of St. Domingo, and ſeveral others.

The ſoil of this iſland is exceeding fruitful, and agrees with all ſorts of vegetables and trees that are ſown and planted in it. In the foreſts there are trees of various kinds, of a prodigious height and thickneſs. The fruits are larger, better, and more juicy, than in the neighbouring iſlands. There are ſavannahs or meadows of a prodigious extent, that nouriſh millions of horned or black cattle and wild horſes, and hogs, the race of thoſe which the Spaniards brought out of Europe. There is no country in the world where there is finer and more numerous rivers, abounding with fiſh. There are mines of gold, ſilver, and copper, which were formerly very rich, and would prove of great advantage ſtill, if they were well worked; but they are concealed by the Spaniards, leſt they ſhould invite other Europeans to make a conqueſt of the iſland, inſomuch that they poſſeſs treaſures without putting them to any uſe, and let a vaſt quantity of land lie untilled, which might maintain prodigious numbers of people, more ſkilful and more laborious in the improvement of land.

The moſt common trees are, cabbage-trees, palm-trees, elms, oaks, pines, jeniphah, caramite, acajou or cedar, the maho-tree, the acoma-tree, braſil, and other dying woods, and the manchineel, the apple of which is poiſon. But here it muſt be noted, that thoſe trees with Engliſh names differ greatly from thoſe of Europe, though perhaps they may agree in ſome properties. The common fruits are, ananas or pine-apples, bananas, grapes, oranges, lemons, citrons, toronias, limes, dates, apricots, guavas, caramite plums, jeniphah cherries as large as apples, and the abelcoſe, which yields a fruit as big as a melon.

The wild black cattle were killed for many years by the buccaneers and hunters, for their hides and tallow, of which great quantities were exported to Europe. With regard to the feathered kind, there is a ſort of fowls in the woods, equal to our poultry, which the Spaniards call pintadoes, and a great number of parrots and parroquets. Here is alſo the carpenter-bird, ſo called from its pecking holes in trees; the labrero, a ſort of cormorant, men of war birds, and others, which they improperly call ravens, ducks, teal, and many more, proper to theſe parts. The ſerpents are of various kinds, but not venemous; and they have the inſects called chegoes, muſkettoes, fire flies, crickets, and centipes. It is worth remarking, that when the Spaniards firſt diſcovered this iſland, there were no four-footed animals upon it but dogs that could not bark.

The principal produce of this iſland at preſent is ſugar, which is reckoned exceeding good. They have likewiſe tobacco, guaiacum, aloes, caſſia, and china-root.

The natives of St. Domingo, as before obſerved, were extirpated by the Spaniards; ſo that the preſent inhabitants are French and Spaniards, beſides the Blacks, which are much more numerous than either. The mixture of the European men with the Negro women has produced ſeveral other diſtinctions, as, Mulattoes, Meſtices, Albatraces, &c. But thoſe are always moſt eſteemed when they are moſt remote from the black original, and that diſagreeable

tincture begins to wear out. However, there is this difference between the French and Spaniards, that the French will apply to work themſelves, and the Spaniards lead a lazy indolent life, depending on their ſlaves entirely for their ſubſiſtence.

With regard to the aſpect of the country in general, it hath been obſerved, that there are mountains in the middle over-run with foreſt-trees; and other mountains more barren, wherein were the mines; that there are ſeveral woods, and groves of timber and fruit-trees; and that no iſland whatever hath more ſafe and commodious harbours. It is divided into two parts; the ſouth-eaſt, which is ſubject to the Spaniards; and the north-weſt, which belongs to the French. The chief towns in the Spaniſh diviſion are, St. Domingo, Higuey, Zibo, Cotuy, Azo, and Conception. Thoſe belonging to the French are Petit Guaves, Port Lewis, and Cape St. Francois.

They have no winter here, but generally heavy rains and tempeſts, when the ſun is vertical, in July and Auguſt, which render the air cool, and the climate tolerable. The faireſt ſeaſon is when the ſun is moſt remote, and then the morning is the hotteſt part of the day; for towards noon the ſea breeze begins to blow pretty briſkly, and continues till the evening. From October to April, at the change and full of the moon, they have north and north-weſt winds in the adjacent ſeas; and December and January are ſtormy, though this is their fair ſeaſon. The more conſtant trade-wind blows from the north-eaſt.

DOMINGO, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name in the Weſt Indies, is ſeated in that part belonging to the Spaniards, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and has a commodious harbour. The town is built in the Spaniſh manner, with a great ſquare in the middle of it, about which are the cathedral, and other public buildings. From this ſquare run the principal ſtreets, in a direct line, they being croſſed by others at right angles, ſo that the form of the town is almoſt ſquare. The country on the north and eaſt ſide is pleaſant and fruitful; and there is a large navigable river on the weſt, with the ocean on the ſouth. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, an ancient royal audience, and the ſeat of the governor. It has ſeveral fine churches and monaſteries, and was ſo well fortified, that a fleet and army ſent by Oliver Cromwell, in 1654, could not take it. The inhabitants are Spaniards, Negroes, Mulattoes, Meſtices, and Albatraces; of whom about a ſixth part may be Spaniards. It had formerly about two thouſand houſes, but it is much declined of late years. The river on which it is ſeated is called Ozama. Long. 69. 30. W. Lat. 18. 25. N.

DOMINICA, one of the Caribbee iſlands in the Weſt Indies, is about thirty-nine miles in length, and thirteen in breadth. It is twenty-ſix miles north of Martinico, and one hundred and forty north weſt of Barbadoes. It belongs to the Engliſh. Long. from 61. 55. to 61. W. Lat. 15. to 15. 30. N.

DOMINIC (St.) ſurnamed the Ruſty, a famous hermit in the ſixth century, ſo called from his wearing iron armour for his back and breaſt, next his ſkin. He retired to an hermitage in the Appenines, where he led a very auſtere life; and at length put himſelf under the direction of Peter Damianus. It is ſaid, that he every day repeated two or three pſalms, while he was giving himſelf fifteen thouſand laſhes, by way of penance. He died on the 14th of October, 1060.

DOMINIC (DE GUZMAN) the founder of the order of Preaching friars, was born at Calarvega, in the dioceſe of Oſma, in Caſtile, in 1170, and was the ſon of Felix de Guzman, a gentleman of a noble and ancient family in Spain. It is ſaid, that his mother, when ſhe was with child of him, dreamed that ſhe had a dog vomiting fire in her womb. After having performed his ſtudies at Placentia, he was canon and then archdeacon of Oſma, and at length profeſſor of divinity at Placentia, which employment he quitted, in order to go and preach in Galicia, Caſtile, and Arragon. He afterwards preached with great zeal againſt the opinions of the Albigenſes; and endeavoured to prove, that if they would not be converted by reaſon, it ſhould be done by ſword and fire. The pope gave him the poſt of inquiſitor of Languedoc. St. Dominic founded his order at Thouloufe, which was approved, in 1216, by Honorius III. He perſuaded the ſame pope to eſtabliſh a reader, or maſter, of the ſacred palace at Rome, and was the firſt perſon inveſted with that office. He ſent ſeveral of his order to different places, in order to preach and defend the faith againſt the ſuppoſed heretics; and at length died at Bologna, on the 6th of Auguſt, 1221, aged fifty-one. He was canonized by pope Gregory IX. in 1295.

DOMINIC of San Geminiano, one of the moſt famous civilians of the fifteenth century, compoſed a Commentary on the Sixth Book of the Decretals, and other works.

DOMINIS (MARC ANTONY DE) archbiſhop of Spalatro. He in his youth entered among the Jeſuits; but afterwards quitting that order, was made biſhop of Segni, and at length archbiſhop of Spalatro, in Dalmatia; but being informed againſt by the inquiſition under Paul V. the proteſtants invited him into England, where he ſtaid from the beginning of the reign of James I. to 1622, when, at at the requeſt of the Spaniſh ambaſſador, he returned to Rome, where he abjured his former opinions, and begged pardon in a public conſiſtory; but on ſome ſuſpicions was confined a ſhort time after, in the caſtle of St. Angelo, where he died, in 1625, aged ſixty four. He wrote a famous work, *De Republica Eccleſiaſtica*, which was cenſured by the Sorbonne, in 1611; and a ſmall treatiſe, *De Radiis Viſûs & Lucis*.

DOMITIA LONGINA, daughter of the illuſtrious Corbulo, left her huſband to become the miſtreſs of the emperor Domitian, who afterwards ſolemnly married her. He divorced her, for falling in love with a player; but as he could not live without her, ſoon recalled her again.

DOMITIAN (TITUS FLAVIUS) emperor of Rome, and the laſt of the twelve Cæſars, was the ſon of Veſpaſian, and was born on the 24th of October, 51. He ſucceeded the emperor Titus, his brother, on the 13th of September 81, and at firſt gave great hopes that his reign would be happy. He was well made, of an advantageous ſtature, diſcovered a regard to decency, and appeared of a mild and engaging temper. He beſides publiſhed ſeveral good laws, embelliſhed the city of Rome with magnificent edifices, reſtored the libraries that had been burnt, and carried on a ſucceſsful war againſt the Catti, the Germans, and Daci; but he at length abandoned himſelf to cruelty, and the moſt infamous debaucheries. He raiſed the ſecond perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, and took the name of God and Lord. Domitian was accuſtomed to retire into his cloſet, where he amuſed himſelf in catching flies, and running them through the body with a ſharp bodkin. He was preparing himſelf for giving new inſtances of his cruelty, when he was killed by Stephen, his wife Domitia's freedman, on the 18th of September, 96, in the 44th year of his age.

It is ſaid, that at the very hour in which this prince was aſſaſſinated at Rome, Apollonius Tyanæus, haranguing the people at Epheſus, cried, '*Strike the tyrant, ſtrike the tyrant;*' but this has the air of a fable. Domitian became bald very young, by his debaucheries; a defect which gave him great uneaſineſs, and therefore he would not be repreſented ſo on his medals.

DOMME, a town of France, in the Upper Perigord, ſeated on a mountain near the river Dordogne. Long. 1. 19. E. Lat. 45. 58. N.

DOMITZ, a ſtrong town, in the circle of Lower Saxony and dutchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Elve, twenty-five miles ſouth of Schwerin. Long 11. 41. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

DOMNUS or DOMNIO I. a Roman, was elected pope ſoon after the death of Deus-dedit, on the firſt of November, 676, and died on the 11th of April, 678. Anaſius mentions a comet which appeared during three months, under his pontificate.

DOMNUS II. a Roman, ſucceeded pope John XIII. on the 20th of September, 972, and died three months after.

DON, the river formerly called Tanais, riſes in the province of Rezan, in Ruſſia, and running ſouth-eaſt, paſſes by Woronetz, till it approaches near the river Wolga, where Peter the Great attempted to cut a canal between the two rivers; then it turns to the ſouth-weſt, and falls into the Palus Meotis, near the city of Aſoph.

DONALDSON (WALTER) born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, bore ſome rank among the learned men of the ſeventeenth century. He was profeſſor of natural and moral philoſophy, and of the Greek tongue, in the univerſity of Sedan. He wrote, among other things, a work, intitled, *Synopſis Oeconomica*.

DONAT, a town of France, in La Marche, ſeated on the river Seve, twenty-five miles from Limoges, and eight from Bellac. Long. 1. 11. W. Lat. 46. 10. N.

DONAT, a fortreſs in Dutch Flanders, ſeated a little to the weſt of Sluys. Long. 3. 12. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

DONATO (JEROME) a noble Venetian, of great learning, who lived at the end of the fifteenth century, and publiſhed a tranſlation of Alexander Aphrodiſeus's book *De Anima*. He died at Rome, in 1513, after he had reconciled the differences between the republic of Venice and pope Julius II.

DONATO, an excellent architect and ſculptor, was born at Florence, and embelliſhed that city with his works. Among theſe are particularly admired a baſſo-relievo of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin, in the church of the Holy Croſs; a Judith, cutting off the head of Holofernes; and ſeveral other maſter-pieces, which he performed by order of the grand duke de Medicis. The ſenate of Venice choſe him to erect, at Padua, an equeſtrian ſtatue, in bronze, of Gatamellata, general of the Venetian armies.

DONATO (ALEXANDER) a learned Jeſuit, of the ſixteenth century, was born at Sienna. He wrote a good deſcription of ancient and modern Rome, and other works. He died at Rome, on the 23d of April, 1640.

DONATO (MARCELLUS) count of Ponzano, and knight of St. Stephen, was born at Florence. He had conſiderable employments at Mantua, and died in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. He wrote *Scholia in Latinos Romanæ Hiſtoriæ Scriptores.*

DONATUS, biſhop of Caſæ Nigræ, in Numidia, began the ſchiſm of the Donatiſts, in 309, and was one of thoſe who depoſed Cecilian, biſhop of Carthage, in 311; but was himſelf excommunicated and depoſed, by pope Melchiades.

DONATUS, biſhop of Carthage, ſucceeded Majorinus, biſhop of that city, about the year 316, and gave his name to the Donatiſts, who maintained that the perſons in the Trinity were of the ſame ſubſtance; yet the Son was inferior to the Father, and the Holy Ghoſt to the Son. Donatus was an able, eloquent, and virtuous man; but was charged with inſupportable pride. He died in exile, about the year 355.

DONATUS (ÆLIUS) a famous grammarian, lived at Rome, in 354. He was one of St Jerome's maſters, and compoſed Commentaries on Terence and Virgil, which are eſteemed.

DONAWERT, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the frontiers of Suabia. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times in the wars of Germany, and was formerly an imperial city, but at preſent is ſubject to the duke of Bavaria. Long. 10. 32. E. Lat. 48. 32. N.

DONCASTER, a town in Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is an ancient, well built town, governed by a mayor, recorder, and ſix aldermen. The fairs are on April 5, Auguſt 5, Nov. 26, and Monday before Old Candlemas-day, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and pedlary. It is ſeated on the river Don, thirty-ſeven miles ſouth of York, and one hundred and ſixty north-by-weſt from London. Long. 1. 0. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

DONCHERRY, a town of France in the Rhetelois, ſeated on the river Meuſe, three miles from Sedan. Long. 5. 0. E. Lat. 49. 42. N.

DONDUS (JAMES) a famous phyſician and mathematician of Padua, in the fourteenth century, invented a very curious clock, and diſcovered the ſecret of making ſalt of the ſpring-water of Abano, in the Paduan. He and his ſon John Dondus wrote ſeveral works.

DANEAU (HUGH) in Latin *Donellus*, one of the moſt learned civilians of the ſixteenth century, was born at Chalons, on the Soane, in the year 1537. His ſchoolmaſter, a ſevere man, and a great whipper, ſo diſheartened him, that neither threats nor promiſes could make him return to ſchool; but at laſt being afraid he ſhould be put apprentice to a ſwineherd, he applied himſelf to his ſtudies, and was made doctor of the civil law, at Bourges, in 1551, and profeſſed that ſcience in the ſame city with Duaren, Hotman, and Cujacius. He with difficutty eſcaped the violence of the murderers in the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, by flying into Germany; after which he taught at Heidelberg, Leyden, and Altorp, where he died, on the 4th of May, 1591, aged ſixty-four. He had ſo happy a memory, that he knew the whole *Corpus Juris* by heart. He wrote ſeveral works; the moſt eſteemed of which are thoſe which treat of laſt wills and teſtaments.

DONGOLA, DUNGALA, or DANKALA, the capital of all Nubia, is ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Nile, upon the declivity of a dry ſandy hill. The houſes are ill built, and the ſtreets half deſerted, and filled with heaps of ſand, occaſioned by floods from the mountains. The caſtle is in the very center of the town, and is large and ſpacious; but the fortifications are inconſiderable; however, it ſerves to keep the wandering Arabs in awe, who feed their cattle in the open country, paying a ſmall tribute to the king. It contains about ten thouſand houſes, which are mean and low, being moſtly of timber, with mud walls. Long. 31. 20. E. Lat. 19. 10. N.

DONNE (JOHN) D. D. an eminent poet and divine, born at London, in the year 1573. He ſtudied at Oxford and Cambridge, and afterwards at Lincoln's Inn. His parents were of the Romiſh religion, and uſed their utmoſt efforts to keep him to it; but having examined the controverſy between that and the proteſtant church, he choſe the latter. He travelled into Italy and Spain, where he ſtaid ſeveral years, and ſoon after his return to England, was made ſecretary to ſir Thomas Egerton, keeper of the great ſeal; but five years after marrying privately Anne, the daughter of ſir George More, then chancellor of the garter, he was not only diſmiſſed from his place, but thrown into priſon; but ſir George being at laſt reconciled, he was ſet at liberty, and his father-in-law not only forgave his daughter, but allowed her a decent fortune. In 1614, he entered into holy orders, was made chaplain to his majeſty, and doctor of divinity. In 1617, he was choſen preacher to the ſociety of Lincoln's Inn; and, in 1621, was made dean of St. Paul's, and had afterwards ſeveral other preferments in the church. He wrote, 1. a work intitled the Pſeudo-Martyr. 2. Devotions upon emergent Occaſions. 3. The ancient Hiſtory of the Septuagint, tranſlated from the Greek of Ariſteus, quarto. 4. Three volumes of Sermons, folio; a conſiderable number of poems; and other works. He died on the 31ſt of March, 1631, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory. His writings ſhew him to be a man of incomparable wit and learning; but his greateſt excellence was ſatire. He had a prodigious richneſs of fancy, but his thoughts were much debaſed by his verſification. He was, however, highly celebrated by all the great men of that age.

DONNINGTON. See DUNNINGTON.

DONZELINUS (JEROM) a learned Italian phyſician, born at Orzinuovi, in the territory of Breſcia, flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century, and tranſlated, from the Greek into Latin, Galen's Treatiſe *de Ptiſana*, and eight orations of Themiſtius, and alſo wrote, *Conſilia & Epiſtolæ medicæ.*

DONZY, a town of France, capital of the Donziois, a ſmall diſtrict in the Nivernois, eight miles from Coſne, and twenty-three miles from Nevers. Long. 3. 0. E. Lat. 47. 22. N.

DOOLITTLE (THOMAS) an eminent non-conformiſt miniſter, was born at Kidderminſter, in Worceſterſhire. Mr. Baxter, thinking him a promiſing youth, ſent him to Pembroke hall in Cambridge, where he made ſuch a proficiency in learning as fully anſwered his expectation. Before the act of uniformity took place, he was miniſter of St. Alphage, in London, and afterwards kept a private academy in Monkwell-ſtreet, Cripplegate, where he continued to preach, and trained up ſeveral miniſters of conſiderable note. He had the character of a ſerious and affectionate preacher, and publiſhed books of practical divinity, almoſt till the time of his death. His Treatiſe on the Sacrament, has perhaps, been oftener printed than any other book on that ſubject; and his Call to Delaying Sinners has gone through many editions. He died on the 1ſt of June, 1707.

DOPPELMAIER (JOHN GABRIEL) a celebrated German mathematician, born at Nuremberg, in 1671. After having ſtudied with great ſucceſs, he viſited Holland and England, and returning to Nuremberg, was made profeſſor of mathematics. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the academies of Berlin and Peterſburg, and died in 1750. He wrote many works in German, on aſtronomy, mathematics, and geography; and likewiſe ſome in Latin, as *Nova Methodus parandi ſciaterica Solaria.* 2. *Phyſica Experimentis illuſtrata*, quarto. 3. *Atlas cæleſtis*, folio. In the laſt years of his life, he made curious experiments on electricity, which he communicated to the public; he alſo tranſlated, from the Engliſh into Latin, the aſtronomical tables of Strebius, in quarto.

DORCHESTER, the county town of Dorſetſhire, is a large and well-built corporation-town, governed by a mayor, a recorder, two bailiffs, ſix aldermen, and ſix capital burgeſſes. It has a market on Saturdays, and ſends two members to parliament. It has three handſome ſtreets, and as many pariſh-churches, with a free-ſchool, and ſeveral alms-houſes. The ſtreets are neatly paved, and the buildings regular, being for the moſt part built with ſtone, ſince the dreadful fire, which almoſt conſumed the whole town, in 1613. The aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions for the county are kept here. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Froom, on a riſing ground, in the midſt of pleaſant fields and ſpacious downs, and has ſeveral good inns for the entertainment of travellers. It ſends large quantities of beer to London, which is greatly eſteemed. The fairs are on February 12, for cattle of all ſorts and ſheep, Trinity Monday, and July 5, for ditto and lambs, and Auguſt 5, for ditto, wool, and leather. It is fifty-two miles eaſt-by-ſouth of Exeter, and one hundred and twenty-four weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.

DORDOGNE, a river of France, which riſes in the mountain d'Or, in Lower Auvergne, runs through Guienne, and joins the Garonne, near Bourg ſur Mer, twelve miles below Bourdeaux.

DORIA (ANDREW) one of the moſt famous admirals in the ſixteenth century, was born at Oneglia, on the 30th of November, 1466, of a noble and ancient Genoeſe family. He ſerved at firſt in the army of pope Innocent VIII. and afterwards in that of the king of Naples and the duke of Urbino. At his return to Genoa, he obtained the command of the gallies, and at length went into the ſervice of the French king Francis I. who made him admiral of the ſeas of the Levant, and general of his gallies. Doria performed ſignal ſervices for that monarch, and on the 28th of April, 1528, defeated the emperor's fleet in the port of Naples. Some time after, he ſided with the emperor Charles V. took ſeveral French gallies, prevailed on the Genoeſe to revolt, and drove the French garriſon out of Genoa. Doria at length

ſpread

ſpread terror through the Grecian ſea, took Patras and Coron from the Turks, in 1532, and gained a famous naval victory over them. At his return, Charles V. made him prince of Melfi, and knight of the golden fleece. Doria alſo ſerved this prince in his expeditions to Tunis, Algiers, Italy, and Provence. He generouſly refuſed the ſovereignty of his country, chuſing rather to be its deliverer and protector than its ſovereign. He repreſſed the conſpiracy of John Lewis de Fieſchi, count of Lavagna, a young man of great courage and of an illuſtrious family, who periſhed in the enterprize. In ſhort, Andrew Doria, after being of great ſervice to his country, and diſtinguiſhing himſelf by a great number of brave actions, died at Genoa, on the 25th of November, 1560, aged ninety-four. The Genoeſe erected a ſtatue to his honour. He ought not to be confounded with Anthony Doria, another celebrated general in the reign of Charles V. who wrote a hiſtory of his time, which is eſteemed.

DORIGNY (ſir NICHOLAS) an eminent painter, and engraver, was born in France, and was a ſon of Michael Dorigny, by a daughter of Vouet the painter. His father dying while he was very young, he was brought up to the ſtudy of the law, which he purſued till he was about thirty years of age, when being examined, in order to be admitted to plead, the judge finding him difficult of hearing, adviſed him to relinquiſh a profeſſion to which one of his ſenſes was ſo ill adapted. He took the advice, and having a brother a painter, he reſolved to embrace the ſame occupation, and ſhut himſelf up a year to practiſe drawing; then going to Rome, and receiving inſtructions from his brother, he followed painting for ſeveral years; when, having acquired great freedom of hand, he was adviſed to try etching. Being of a flexible diſpoſition, he applied to that art for ſome years, when looking into the works of Audran, he found he had been in a wrong method, he took up the manner of the latter, which he purſued for ten years; but when he had done many plates, and particularly the gallery of Cupid and Pſyche after Raphael, he imagined that he had not learned the right uſe of the graver, and deſpairing of giving his works the harmony and perfection to which he aſpired, he returned to the pencil. However, after two months, he was perſuaded to apply to the graver, and receiving ſome hints from one that uſed to engrave the writing under his plates, he conquered that difficulty, and after finiſhing ſeveral plates, engraved Raphael's Transfiguration, which raiſed his reputation above that of all the maſters of his time. Some Engliſhmen of rank becoming acquainted with him at Rome, perſuaded him to come to England and engrave the cartoons. He arrived in 1711, and it was at firſt propoſed that he ſhould engrave them at the queen's expence; but he aſking four or five thouſand pounds, a ſtop was put to that deſign; yet the queen gave him an apartment at Hampton-court, with neceſſary perquiſites. He however undertook and finiſhed the work by ſubſcription, at four guineas a ſet, and preſented two ſets to king George I. who gave him a purſe of one hundred guineas, and afterwards conferred on him the honour of knighthood. At length, his eyes beginning to fail, he retired to France, in 1724. *Horace Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

DORIS, in fabulous hiſtory, a ſea-nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, married her brother Nereus, and became the mother of the Nereids.

DORMANS, a town of France, in Champagne, ſeated on the river Marnay, between Epernay and Chateau-Thierri. Long. 3. 47. E. Lat. 49. 3. N.

DORNA (BERNARD) a famous civilian in the thirteenth century, was born in Provence, and wrote, among other works, a Treatiſe *de Libellorum Conceptionibus.*

DORNAVIUS (GASPARD) a learned Lutheran, born at Zigenrick, in Voigtland, was a phyſician, hiſtorian, orator, and poet. He received the degree of doctor of phyſic, at Baſil, and, in 1608, became rector of the college of Gorlitz. Seven years after, he was rector of Bethuen in Sileſia; but that kind of life not being agreeable to him, he went to court, where he was made counſellor and phyſician to the princes of Brieg and Lignitz. He wrote, 1. *Amphitheatrum Sapientiæ Socraticæ joco-ſeria*, two volumes, folio. 2. *Homo Diabolus, hoc eſt, Auctorum veterum & recentiorum de Calumniæ Natura & Remediis ſua Lingua Editorum Sylloge.* 3. *Glaſeri Hiſtoria univerſalis Dornavii, Gnomis illuſtrata.* 4. *Menenius Agrippa, ſive Corporis humana cum Republica Comparatio.* 5. *De Incremento Dominationis Turcicæ, &c.* He died in 1631.

DORPIUS (MARTIN) a learned Dutchman, the friend of Eraſmus, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his virtue and erudition. He taught at Louvain, wrote ſome treatiſes, and died on the 31ſt of May, 1525.

DORSET (THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of). See SACKVILLE.

DORSETSHIRE is bounded on the north by Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, on the weſt by Devonſhire, on the eaſt by Hampſhire, and on the ſouth by the Britiſh Channel. It is about fifty-two miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth, where broadeſt. It ſends twenty members to parliament, has twenty-two market-towns, two hundred and forty-eight pariſhes, twenty-one thouſand nine hundred and forty houſes, and one hundred thouſand inhabitants. It is divided into twenty-nine hundreds.

The air of this county is generally good and wholeſome; it is ſharp on the hilly parts, and mild and pleaſant near the coaſts. The ſoil is generally ſandy, and yet indifferently fruitful, eſpecially in the vallies between the green hills. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, the Piddle, the Lyddon, the Dereliſh, and the Allen, which afford plenty of fiſh, particularly trout, tench, and eels; here are ſeveral good ports, to which merchandiſe is brought, and near which are caught herrings, plaice, thornbacks, ſoals, and lobſters. The rocks abound with ſamphire, which makes an excellent pickle, and eringo, whoſe roots, when candied, are a fine reſtorative ſweetmeat. The downs and hills are covered with large flocks of ſheep, whoſe fleſh is ſweet and delicate, and the wool fine. The valley abounds with cattle; and the land produces corn, hemp, and flax. Here are alſo plenty of fowls and birds, as ſwans, geeſe, ducks, burranets, pheaſants, partridges, wood-cocks, pigeons, ſpar-hawks, gulls, and many other kinds. In the iſle of Portland, there are quarries of ſtone, which is much uſed for building churches, and other ſtructures in London. The iſle of Purbeck has quarries of ſtone and marble, and is full of heaths and woods, which are well ſtocked with fallow deer. In many parts of the county, is found ſtone fit for building, and for making plaiſter of Paris, and fine tobacco-pipe clay, which is exported to diſtant parts of England. The towns which ſend members to parliament are Pool, Dorcheſter the ſhire-town, Lyme-Regis, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Bridport, Shafteſbury, Wareham, and Corfe-Caſtle. The other market-towns are Cranborne, Blandford, Beminſter, Abbotſbury, Bere, Cerne, Everſhot, Frampton, Sherborne, Milton, Stalbridge, Winborne, and Sturminſter. The markets at ſome of theſe places are diſcontinued.

DORSTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the eſtate of the elector of Cologne, ſeated on the river Lippe, twenty miles north-eaſt of Duyſburg, fifty north of Cologne, and thirty-eight ſouth-weſt of Munſter. Long. 6. 38 E. Lat. 51. 27. N.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a city of Holland, placed in the firſt rank in the aſſembly of the States. It is ſeated in a ſmall iſland formed by the rivers Meyſe, Merue, Rhine, and Linghe. The Meuſe, on which it ſtands, gives it a good harbour, and ſeparates it from the iſlands of Iſſelmonde and Ablas. It is divided from Beyerland by a canal. The harbour is very commodious for the merchandizes which come down the Rhine and the Meuſe, which keep it in a flouriſhing condition. Its ſtrength conſiſts in being ſurrounded with water. Its walls are old, they being defended by round towers, which are marks of their antiquity. It is very rich, and well built with brick, and had formerly the excluſive right of coining money. It is at preſent the ſtaple town for wines, particularly Rheniſh.

It was detached from the main-land, in 1421, on the 17th of November, by a flood, occaſioned by the breaking down the dyke, which overwhelmed ſeventy villages, and about an hundred thouſand perſons. However, by time and the induſtry of the inhabitants, a great part of the land is recovered. The principal church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and has a very lofty tower, which has three hundred and twenty-five ſteps to go up to the top. It has two principal canals, namely the New and Old Haven, by which heavy-loaded veſſels may enter into the city. Over the Old Haven is a large bridge well-built with brick. The body of tradeſmen and ſome other communities have the right of chooſing the magiſtrate who governs the town. This city abounds greatly with fiſh, and particularly ſalmon.

Dort was almoſt reduced to aſhes in the year 1457, there being then conſumed two thouſand houſes, with the halls, hoſpital, and church of Notre Dame. For this reaſon, they are now well provided with fire-engines and watchmen to prevent the like diſaſter for the future. This city is famous for the meeting of the clergy called the ſynod of Dort, in which the Calviniſts obtained a ſentence againſt the Arminians, who were called the Remonſtrants. The diſpute between the contending parties occaſioned ſtrange diſorders, ſkirmiſhes, and murders, in moſt of the principal cities. In conſequence of this, thoſe miniſters who would not ſubſcribe to the decree of the ſynod were baniſhed, of whom there were above an hundred. It is ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Rotterdam, fifteen north-weſt of Breda, and thirty-eight ſouth-by-weſt of Amſterdam. Long. 4. 36. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

DORTMUND, a large, well-built, populous, fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of

Marck. Moſt of the inhabitants are of the proteſtant religion, and have an illuſtrious ſchool belonging to them only, founded in 1543. It is ſeated on the river Emſer, thirty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Munſter, and thirty-eight north eaſt of Cologne. Long. 5. 58. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

DOSITHEUS, a famous general of the Jews, was the ſon of Bacenor. He defeated the army under Timotheus; routed Gorgias, and took him priſoner; but, as he was carrying him off, one of the enemy's cavalry ſtruck him on the ſhoulder with his ſabre, of which wound Doſitheus died, in the one hundred and ſixty-third year before the Chriſtian æra, after his having been of great ſervice to his country.

DOSMA DELEGADO (RODERICK) canon of Badajoz, was well ſkilled in the eaſtern languages, and died in 1607. His principal works are Commentaries, in Latin, on the Evangeliſts, Pſalms, Canticles, &c.

DOSSOS, two famous painters of Ferrara, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the good guſto of their colouring, and eſpecially by their landſcapes, which are very fine. They were employed by Alphonſo, duke of Ferrara, who honoured them with his favour. They were leſs happy in the court of Franceſco Maria, duke of Urbino, who employed them in working in freſco in his new palace, but was ſo far from being ſatisfied with their painting, that he deſtroyed it. This, indeed, was the worſt of their productions; but they kept up their reputation notwithſtanding this diſgrace, and produced ſeveral beautiful pieces. The elder of them growing old, the duke of Ferrara allowed him a penſion for his ſubſiſtence. He died at a great age; and his younger brother, whoſe name was Battiſta, ſurviving him, performed many good pieces after his elder brother's death.

DOU (GERARD) of Leyden, an excellent painter in the ſeventeenth century, was the diſciple of Rembrandt; but his manner of working was very different from that of his maſter. He painted little figures in oil, which he finiſhed as highly as if they had been as big as the life. He always drew after nature, and viewed his originals in a convex mirror; and, as he took a great deal of pains, his works ſeem almoſt as perfect as nature herſelf, without loſing any thing of the freſhneſs, union, or force of colouring, or of the claro oſcuro. The common height of his pictures did not exceed a foot; yet his price was ſometimes ſix hundred, ſometimes eight hundred, and ſometimes a thouſand livres each picture, according to the time he ſpent about it, though he only reckoned after the rate of a livre an hour; but he did few portraits of the nobility, becauſe they had not the patience to ſit ſo long as he would have them.

DOU, a river of France, has its ſource at Montjura, near the priory of Mothe, and paſſes on to Franchemont, Mandeurre, Chatelet, L'Iſle, Clerveaux, Baume les Nones, Beſanzon, Dole, and falls into the Saone, at Verdun, a town of Burgundy.

DOUAY, a city of the Low Countries, in French Flanders, is of an oval figure, and ſeated on the river Scarpe. It is larger than Liſle, but has not one-third of the inhabitants. It is well fortified, and covered by a large inundation, and by the fort of Scarpe, which is at the diſtance of three quarters of a mile. It contains ſeven pariſhes, has ſix gates, and is cut in two by the river Scarpe, which runs through the middle. The walls are irregular, and defended by antique round towers, a large ditch, full of water, and a good covered way. In the ditch, there are a great number of half-moons, made of earth, and diſpoſed at proper diſtances, ſome of which are caſed with ſtone. Before the glacis is an advanced ditch, and ſtill farther, the inundation above mentioned. Towards Artois, there is a great horn-work, whoſe front is fortified with a half-moon, and a covered way. On the ramparts are ſeveral cavaliers of earth, in the form of baſtions. The fort of Scarpe is ſeated on the river of the ſame name, and is within cannon-ſhot of Douay. It is a regular pentagon, ſurrounded with a ditch full of water, in which there are three half-moons, fortified with a covered way and a glacis. Beyond the glacis is another advanced ditch, with a great inundation. On the Scarpe, within ſight of the fort is a ſluice, fortified with a caſed half-moon, and joined to a ditch and a covered way. There are ſtreets, which lead from each of the gates to the market-place, where there is a venerable old town-houſe, adorned with the ſtatues of the earls of Flanders, in which the magiſtrates who govern the town aſſemble, and are renewed every thirteen months. Here alſo are held ſeveral courts for the dependencies of Douay, which contain about thirty villages. An univerſity was erected here, in 1560, by Philip III. king of Spain. It contains ſixteen colleges, and has profeſſors in all faculties, out of which is choſen annually the rector, or principal of the univerſity. Here is likewiſe a ſeminary of Engliſh Roman Catholics, and two Engliſh convents for men, among many others for the natives of the country. It was taken by the French in 1667, by the allies in 1710, and the French retook it in 1712. It communicates with Deule by a canal, and is fifteen miles north-weſt of Cambray, thirteen eaſt of Arras, thirty-three ſouth-weſt of Mons, and one hundred and thirteen north of Paris. Long. 3. 10 E. Lat. 50. 22 N.

DOVE, a river which divides Derbyſhire from Staffordſhire, and falls into the Trent near Burton.

DOVER, a town of Kent, and one of the cinque ports, enjoying great privileges. Its ſituation is very romantic, it lying in a great valley, and the only one on this coaſt where the water is admitted within the cliff, which is here very high; and at this place, a running brook diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. The Roman city Dubin was to the ſouth of the brook, and the Roman road, called Watling-ſtreet, enters it, coming very ſtrait from Canterbury over Barham Downs, where it is very perfect. This city was an oblong ſquare, and ſome of the walls ſtill remain. The churches are of a very antique building, and that of St. Martin's is collegiate, being the ruins of a venerable pile. It was built in the form of a croſs, and that part of the priory which remains is now a farm-houſe. The Maiſon Dieu, which is over-againſt it, and where the Knights Templars lodged, when they came into or went out of the kingdom, is turned into a ſtore-houſe. The piers that form the haven, or large baſon, are coſtly great works. Above it is a fort, with four baſtions, of modern date; and the broad beach, which lies at the mouth of this great valley, is very delightful. The caſtle is the ſtrongeſt place in the world of an old fortification, for it takes up thirty acres of ground. It is an amazing maſs of walls, ditches, arches, embattlements, mounts, and other contrivances to render it impregnable. In queen Anne's wars, they kept fifteen hundred priſoners in this caſtle; but they have ſince carried away the timbers and floors, inſomuch that it is not now fit for that uſe. The braſs gun, called queen Elizabeth's pocket-piſtol, is a great curioſity it being twenty-two feet in length; it requires fifteen pounds of powder, and carries a ball ſeven miles; it is alſo excellently wrought. One part of the fortifications conſiſts of a large circular work, in which ſtands the old church, ſaid to be built by the firſt Chriſtian king of the Britons. The greateſt curioſity here is the Pharos, or Roman watch tower, which ſtands at the weſt end of the church; its deſign is ſimple, and yet it is very well contrived. The baſe is octangular without, and ſquare within, and it was originally much higher than it is at preſent. Upon four of its ſides are narrow windows, handſomely turned with a ſemicircular arch of Roman brick. The height of what is left is forty feet, and there are eight windows on each ſide; but it is now made no uſe of. On the other high cliff, oppoſite to this, beyond the town, has been another pharos, the bottom part of which is ſtill left, and called the Devil's Drop. Dover had formerly ſeven churches, which are now reduced to two. It is governed by a mayor, twelve jurats, and thirty-ſeven common-council-men, and has two markets weekly, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It ſends two members to parliament, who have the title of barons of the cinque ports. The channel between France and England is here not above twenty-one miles over, for which reaſon, there is, in time of peace, a packet-boat ſtationed, which goes between Dover and Calais, and is a ſafe and eaſy paſſage. It has only one fair, on November 22, for wearing apparel and haberdaſhery ware. It is fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Canterbury, and ſeventy-two eaſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 1. 24. E. Lat. 51. 8. N.

DOUGLAS, the principal town of the Iſle of Man, it having lately increaſed both in trade and buildings. The harbour, for ſhips of a tolerable burthen, is the ſafeſt in the iſland, and is much mended by a fine mole that has been lately built. It is ſeated on the eaſtern ſide. Long. 4. 25. W. Lat. 54. 7. N.

DOUGLAS (JAMES) earl of Morton, and regent of Scotland, was the ſecond ſon of ſir George Douglas, of Pinky, brother to Archibald, earl of Angus. He was at firſt educated ſuitably to his rank; but upon his father's being obliged to fly into England, he was forced to live privately in the north of Scotland, and to conceal himſelf the more effectually from the king, who was exaſperated againſt his father, he aſſumed the name of Innes, and ſerved a gentleman in the quality of a ſteward for many years; but after the death of James V. his father and other relations being reſtored, he appeared under his proper character, and ſoon after married the lady Mary Douglas, the ſecond daughter of James, earl of Morton, and had the honour, as well as the eſtate, ſettled on him and his heirs by his lordſhip, and upon this marriage immediately became maſter of Morton. In 1544, he held out the caſtle of Dalkeith, till after the battle of Pinky, when he was obliged to ſurrender it, and was carried priſoner to England. Upon his return home, he lived in retirement till the year 1553, when, upon the death of his wife's father, he came to the title and full poſſeſſion of the earldom of Morton. When the French were expelled the country

by the assistance of the English, he and the earl of Glencairn were sent ambassadors to thank queen Elizabeth for her seasonable supplies, and to establish a firm peace between the two kingdoms; and during this embassy, the earl fixed himself so highly in the favour of that princess, that her friendship towards him continued to the last.

Upon queen Mary's return from France, where she had been educated, to ascend the throne of Scotland, he was appointed one of the privy-council, and on the 7th of January, 1563, was made lord high chancellor. In 1566, he had a principal hand in the death of Rizio, Mary's favourite, he entering the court with an hundred and sixty men, and seizing all the gates, kept them while king Henry went, with Ruthven and a number of armed men, to accomplish the murder; after which, the queen, who had scarce the liberty of choice left, was prevailed on to admit Morton and Ruthven into her presence, and to grant them the promise of a pardon. Soon after, the queen prevailed on the king to dismiss the guards placed on her person, and to escape with her. Thus was Morton, who was remarkable for wisdom and cunning, now basely deserted by Henry, who denied his knowledge of the conspiracy by public proclamations, and being also ungenerously abandoned by his party, he was obliged to fly from his native country, to resign the highest office, and to part with one of the most opulent fortunes in the kingdom. He, however, soon procured his pardon by means of the earl of Bothwell, though he was never admitted again to any degree of favour with the queen: yet he had so great a share in the confidence of Bothwell, that the latter opened to him his design of murdering the king, and requested his assistance in it; but this he absolutely refused, and was actually twenty miles from the place when that shocking tragedy was acted. He likewise made use of his utmost efforts to bring Bothwell to punishment; and upon that earl's marriage with the queen, he entered into an association, with others of the nobility, for the preservation of the young prince.

Upon her majesty's marriage with Bothwell, the flight of that nobleman, and the queen's being taken prisoner, and obliged to resign the government to the young prince her son, the earl of Morton was restored to his post of lord high chancellor, and, in 1568, was appointed one of the commissioners for the king of Scots to treat with queen Elizabeth's deputies, on their reasons for deposing queen Mary. After this, the earl of Morton had the principal management of all affairs in Scotland, and having defeated the queen's forces in several skirmishes, he was, after the death of the earl of Mar, in 1572, chosen regent of the kingdom. He now settled a profound peace at home, contracted a strict alliance with England, took care to recover and manage to the best advantage the revenue of the crown, and suppressed the disorders that subsisted in every corner of the kingdom; but lost the reputation due to these important services by his avarice, delinquents were forced to compound for their lives by the payment of exorbitant fines; the current coin was debased; licences were sold for carrying on prohibited branches of commerce; unusual taxes imposed, and the clergy, who placed a confidence in him, were induced to resign to him a third of their livings, in consideration of advantages which they could never obtain. By these means he drew upon him the general hatred, which rendering him very uneasy in his government, he, in March, 1578, resigned the regency. This was certainly a very imprudent step; for being thus divested of power, he soon found himself exposed to all the designs of his enemies, who prosecuted his destruction with unrelenting rigour. Morton delivered himself from this danger by seizing Stirling-castle, and making himself master of the king's person, and immediately resumed his former authority. An event so unexpected occasioned great consternation, and his enemies now saw it necessary for their own safety to enter into terms of accommodation with him. Morton, in token of reconcilement, having invited the leaders of the opposite party to a great entertainment, lord Athol, the chancellor, was soon after taken ill, and died within a few days. The symptoms and violence of the disease gave rise to strong suspicions of his being poisoned; and though the physicians, who opened his body, differed in opinion as to the cause of the distemper, the chancellor's relations publicly accused Morton of that odious crime. He however broke all the designs of his enemies; but at length the earl of Lennox becoming the favourite of the young king, measures were taken for his destruction. Captain Stewart entered the council-chamber while the king and nobles were assembled, and falling on his knees, accused Morton of being accessary in the conspiracy against the life of his majesty's father, and offered to verify this charge by legal evidence, on which the earl was confined first to his own house, and afterwards to Edinburgh castle, from whence he was removed to Dumbarton. Queen Elizabeth now interposed in his behalf, notwithstanding which he was brought to his trial on the 1st of June, 1581, and condemned. The next day he confessed to the ministers who were sent to him from the king, that the earl of Bothwell had proposed to him the murder of his majesty's father, and pressed him to concur in the execution, and added, "As I neither consented to this treasonable act, "nor assisted in the committing of it, so it was impossible "for me to reveal or prevent it. To whom could I make "the discovery? The queen was the author of the enter-"prize; Darnly was such a changeling, that no secret "could be safely communicated to him; Huntly and Both-"well, who bore the chief sway in the kingdom, were "themselves the perpetrators of the crime." Upon this, his sentence was changed from hanging to beheading, which was executed the same day. On the scaffold his behaviour was calm, his countenance and voice unaltered; and after some time spent in devotion, he suffered death with the intrepidity which became the name of Douglas. His head was placed on the public jail of Edinburgh; and his body, after lying till sun-set on the scaffold, covered with a beggarly cloak, was carried by common porters to the usual burial place of criminals; none of his friends durst accompany it to the grave, or discover their gratitude and respect by any symptoms of sorrow. *Robertson's History of Scotland.*

DOUJAT (JOHN) a learned doctor and professor of law in the university of Paris, was born at Toulouse. He was received into the French academy in 1650, and became professor to the dauphin. His works acquired him the esteem of the learned, and procured him considerable pensions from the court, the clergy, and the chancellors of France. He died at Paris, on the 27th of October, 1688, aged seventy-nine. He wrote, 1. *Prænotiones canonicæ & civiles*, which is esteemed the best of his works. 2. An History of the Canon and Civil Laws. 3. Lancelot's Institutions of Canon Law, with notes. 4. An Abridgment, in French of the Greek and Roman History, drawn from Velleius Paterculus; and, 5. Notes on Livy, for the use of the dauphin.

DOULENS, a town of France, in the province of Picardy, seated on the river Anthie, fifteen miles north of Amiens, and eighteen west of Arras. Long. 2. 22. E. Lat. 50. 12 N.

DOUSA, or VANDER DOES, (JANUS) an excellent Dutch poet, lord of Nortwick, in Holland, where he was born, on the 5th of December, 1545, distinguished himself by his learning and courage. Being made governor of Leyden by the prince of Orange, in 1574, he defended that city with with great bravery against the Spaniards, whom he obliged to raise the siege. The university of Leyden being founded the following year, he was made first curator, of which employment he was highly worthy, on account of his profound erudition. He composed, 1. Poems. 2. Notes on Sallust, Petronius, Tibullus, and Catullus. 3. The Annals of Holland; and other works, which made him be called the Varro of Holland. He died at the Hague, of the plague, on the 12th of October, 1604, aged fifty-nine. He left four sons, all of whom were men of learning and distinguished merit. 1. JANUS, a poet, philosopher, and mathematician, who was keeper of the library at Leyden, where he died in 1597, aged twenty-six. 2. GEORGE, skilled in the languages, who went to Constantinople, and published an account of his travels. 3. FRANCIS, who, in 1600, published the Epistles of Julius Cæsar Scaliger, with his Commentaries on Aristotle's History of Animals. 4. THEODORE, lord of Berkensteyn, who enjoyed several posts, and published, in 1614, the Chronicle of George Logotheta, with notes, and, in 1638, *Farrago Ethica variarum Linguarum, variorumque Auctorum, &c.*

DOWN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the east and south by St. George's Channel; on the west by the county of Armagh; and on the north by the county of Antrim. It lies opposite to the Isle of Man, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and the north part of it fronts the Mull of Galway, in Scotland, and is about forty-four miles from it. It is about forty-four miles in length, and thirty in breadth, containing seventy-two parishes, fourteen thousand and sixty protestant, and five thousand two hundred and ten popish families, that is nineteen thousand two hundred and seventy in all. It sends fourteen members to parliament, two for the county, and twelve for the following boroughs, Down-Patrick, Newry, Newtown, Killeleagh, Bangor, and Hillsborough.

This county is rough and full of hills, and yet the air is temperate and healthy. The soil naturally produces wood, unless constantly kept open and ploughed; and the low grounds degenerate into bogs and mois, where the drains are neglected. But by the industry of the inhabitants it produces good crops of corn, particularly oats, and where marl is found, barley. This last is exported from Killogh to Dublin. The staple commodity of this county is the linen manufacture, of which the people in the northern part

part greatly feel the benefit, being freed by it from a wretched condition, too viſible among the lower ſort in other parts of the kingdom, where no trade has been introduced. There is little room to doubt but this county will ſoon be wealthy and flouriſhing as well as populous.

The higheſt hills are the mountains of Mourne, the baſe of which terminates on the ſea ſhore: that called Clive Donah is three miles in a gradual aſcent, and half a mile perpendicular. They are reckoned to be as high as any in the kingdom, and are land-marks for ſailors. They afford variety of plants and many ſprings, and ſerving as a common to the county, they produce a great number of cattle in the ſummer time. One of the hills above Newcaſtle has good quarries for mill-ſtones. In another, called Diamond Mount, are found a ſort of cryſtals of a ſmoaky colour. The goats on theſe mountains feeding on medicinal herbs, give ſalutary milk, which, turned into whey, is preſcribed by phyſicians for ſcorbutic and nephritic diſorders, and in April, May, and June, for diſeaſes of the lungs. For which reaſon they are much frequented by the gentry of both ſexes.

There is a ſort of a pearl fiſhery in the river Ban, but it turns to little account. The pearls are found in freſh water muſcles, of a larger ſize than thoſe of the ſea, for which reaſon the poor people make uſe of the ſhells for ſpoons. The fiſh of this muſcle is of a blackiſh green colour, and cuts like an oyſter, but ſoon corrupts, and is of an inſipid nauſeous taſte. The ſhells are faſtened together by two cartilages, one at each end, and in this they differ from the oyſter and ſcallop, which have only one in the middle. Theſe muſcles lie ſometimes open in part, putting out a white fin like a tongue out of the mouth, which directs the eye of the fiſher to find them, for otherwiſe they look like the black ſtones in the river. The back of the ſhells above the hinges on which the valves open are broken and bruiſed, and diſcover the ſeveral cruſts that form the ſhell. The inſide of the ſhells are of a pearly colour, eſpecially when firſt opened. The pearl lies in the leſſer end of the ſhell, at the extremity of the gut, and out of the body of the fiſh, and between the two films that line the ſhells. The ſhells which contain the beſt pearls are twiſted, wrinkled, or bunched, and thoſe that are very ſmooth have none. The moſt common way of taking them by the poor people, is when the river is low, and the water clear; and then they either feel them with their feet, or take them with wooden tongues, or thruſt ſharp ſticks into the opening of the ſhells, and ſo take them up. However, this fiſhing is very low at preſent, there being very few muſcles with pearls to be met with, and thoſe in very deep water.

Beſides the Ban, there is the river Lagan, which riſes in the hills above Dromore, Dromore Maralin, and Litburn Belfaſt, and falls into Carickfergus bay.

DOWN, or DOWN-PATRICK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, is one of the moſt ancient in that kingdom. It is a market town and a biſhoprick, ſaid to be erected in the fifth century by St. Patrick, but is now united to the ſee of Connor. Within two hundred paces of the town, on the aſcent of a hill, are the ruins of an old cathedral, remarkable for the tomb of St. Patrick, the founder, in which they ſay the bodies of St. Bridget and St. Colomb are alſo laid. The town which is ſeated on the ſouth corner of Lough Coin, now called the Lake of Strangford, is adorned with ſeveral handſome public buildings; the pariſh church, a ſeſſions houſe, the dioceſe ſchool, an alms-houſe for old decayed proteſtants, and an Engliſh ſchool for forty children, who are cloathed and brought up in the proteſtant religion. As alſo an alms-houſe for three clergymen's widows, who have each twenty pounds a year, a barrack for a troop of dragoons, and a large market place. Among the hills, and in many iſlands, are flights of ſwans, and other water fowl, and the Lough abounds with ſalmon, mullets, and other ſea fiſh. About a mile from this town is St. Patrick's well, which many people frequent to drink at ſome ſeaſons of the year, and others to perform a pennance injoined them by the popiſh prieſts. The linen manufacture is carried on here as it is in ſeveral places in this county. It is five miles from Killogh. Long. 5. 50. W. Lat. 54. 23. N.

DOWNETON, or DUNKTON, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Fridays. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the river Avon, ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Saliſbury, and eighty-four weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 50. W. Lat. 51. 5. N. The fairs are April 20, and October 2, for ſheep and horſes. It is a very ancient borough by preſcription, and is governed by a mayor, choſen yearly at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.

DOWNHAM, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. Every Monday morning there are ſeveral hundred firkins of butter brought here, and ſent up the river Ouſe to Cambridge, from whence it is brought to London under the denomination of Cambridge butter. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, thirty-five miles weſt of Norwich, eleven ſouth of Lyn, thirty-five north of Cambridge, and eighty-ſeven north of London. The fairs are on April 27, for horſes and toys, and November 2, for toys. Long. 0. 30. E. Lat. 52. 40. N.

DOWNS, a road near the coaſt of Deal, in Kent, through which the ſhips paſs in going out from London, and returning back. Here likewiſe the men of war ſometimes rendezvous.

DRABICIUS (NICHOLAS) a famous enthuſiaſt, born at Straſnitz, in Moravia, about the year 1587. He was admitted miniſter in 1616, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſetting up for a prophet, and publiſhing his Viſions, foretelling the downfall of the houſe of Auſtria, and the pope, and that the arms of the proteſtants in Hungary would be attended with the moſt aſtoniſhing ſucceſs. However, he lived to ſee his predictions contradicted by the event.

DRACO, an ancient Athenian legiſlator, about ſix hundred and twenty-four years before the Chriſtian æra, made ſuch rigorous laws, that Demades ſaid, they had been written in blood, and not with ink. Solon aboliſhed them on account of their ſeverity. It is ſaid that Draco was ſmothered in the theatre, in receiving the acclamations of the people, under the great quantity of robes and other marks of eſteem that were on all ſides thrown upon him.

DRACONITES (JOHN) a learned proteſtant miniſter, born at Carloſtadt, in Franconia, wrote Commentaries on ſome of the Prophets, and other works. He alſo undertook a Polyglotte Bible, which he did not live to finiſh. He died on the 18th of April, 1566.

DRACONTIUS, a Chriſtian poet, about the middle of the fifth century, wrote a poem on the Work of the Creation in ſix Days, and an Elegy addreſſed to the emperor Theodoſius the Younger.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, in Provence, ſeated on the river Pis, in a fruitful pleaſant country, ten miles north-weſt of Frejus, and thirty-eight north-eaſt of Toulon. Long. 6. 39. E. Lat. 43. 34. N.

DRAGUT, rais or captain, a famous corſair of Barbary, was born of poor parents at Charaballac, a ſmall village of Natolia, and was at firſt domeſtic to a corſair named Arays. His figure pleaſed Barbaroſſa, who made him his favourite, and at length gave him a galley, and a patent for being captain. Dragut did great miſchief to the Chriſtians, under the reign of Soliman II. emperor of the Turks. In 1550 he infeſted the ſeas of Sicily and Tuſcany, but was taken with thirteen of his gallies, by Jannetin Doria, nephew to the celebrated Andrew Doria. Dragut obtained his liberty when Barbaroſſa went into Provence; Barbaroſſa lending him three thouſand crowns to pay for his ranſom, which Jannetin Doria was too avaricious to refuſe. Dragut at length ravaged Calabria, diſperſed the Spaniſh fleet, made a deſcent on the iſland of Corſica, and took Tripoly, Gozzo, an iſland near Malta, and Reggio; gave chace to Andrew Doria, took five of his gallies, and ſunk two others; but ſoon after theſe great exploits, he found himſelf weakened by the retreat of the Ottoman army, and purſued by Andrew Doria, who had then increaſed his ſtrength, and now ſhut up Dragut in the canal of Barbary. To extricate himſelf out of ſo dangerous a ſituation, he haſtily erected a fort at the mouth of the canal, in which he raiſed a battery of four large pieces of cannon, which kept the Chriſtian gallies out of their reach. Taking advantage of the time he gained by this expedient, he, by the aſſiſtance of his own men, and thoſe of the country, lightened his gallies, and got them upon the land; and by means of rollers, conveyed them to another canal, where he ſpeedily fitted them up; and having, during the night, drawn his garriſon from the fort, ſteered into the open ſea, where it was impoſſible for Andrew Doria to come up with him. By this brave action, of which hiſtory affords no other example but that of the Tarentines, who were adviſed to make uſe of the ſame expedient by Hannibal, Dragut delivered himſelf from danger. He died in 1665, of a wound he had received at the ſiege of Malta, when he went to the aſſiſtance of Soliman.

DRAKE (ſir FRANCIS) one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of the naval heroes, in the glorious reign of Elizabeth, was born near Taviſtock, in Devonſhire, in the year 1545. He rendered his name immortal, and encreaſed the reputation of England at ſea, by the moſt glorious ſucceſs in ſeveral expeditions againſt the Spaniards, taking rich ſhips, plundering and burning Spaniſh towns in America; and by being the firſt commander in chief, and the firſt Engliſhman who ſailed round the world: for which he was knighted at Deptford by queen Elizabeth, on board his own ſhip, April 4, 1581, which was preſerved as a monument of his glory, and at laſt, upon its decay, a chair was made out of its planks, and preſented to the univerſity of Oxford, where it is ſtill preſerved. After receiving the above honour, he, in 1585, ſailed again to the Weſt Indies, and took the cities

ties of St. Jago, St. Domingo, Carthagena, and St. Auguſtin. In 1587 he proceeded to Liſbon, with a fleet of thirty ſail, and having intelligence of a large fleet aſſembled in the bay of Cadiz, which was to have made a part of the Spaniſh armada, he entered that port; burnt there upwards of ten thouſand ton of ſhipping; and then having intelligence of a large carrack expected at Tercera from the Eaſt Indies, he ſailed thither, and though his men were in want of proviſions, by fair words, and large promiſes, he prevailed on them to endure theſe hardſhips for a few days; within this ſpace the Eaſt India ſhip arrived, which he took and carried home in triumph. In 1588, ſir Francis Drake was appointed vice-admiral, under the lord Howard, high admiral, when he made prize of a large galleon, and had a great ſhare in deſtroying the Spaniſh armada. In ſhort, he was at length joined in commiſſion with ſir John Hawkins, and ſent again to diſtreſs the Spaniards in the Weſt Indies; but this expedition proved unfortunate, and this worthy and brave admiral died, on the 28th of January, 1595-6, before his return.

DRAKE (JAMES) a political writer and phyſician, born at Cambridge, in the year 1667, and educated in that univerſity. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing the Hiſtory of the laſt Parliament, begun at Weſtminſter on the 10th of February, 1700, for which he was proſecuted by order of the houſe of lords, but acquitted. He afterwards raiſed the rumour of the church being in danger, by publiſhing the Memorial of the Church of England, which was cenſured by both houſes, and burnt by the hands of the common hangman. He alſo wrote a news paper, intitled *Mercurius Politicus*, for which he was proſecuted in the Queen's Bench, but acquitted. He wrote ſeveral other works, among which was his New Syſtem of Anatomy, in two volumes, octavo, and died on the 2d of March, 1706-7.

DRAKENBORCH (ARNOLD) profeſſor of hiſtory and eloquence at Utrecht, made himſelf known by ſeveral works, and particularly his fine edition of Titus Livy, in quarto.

DRAPPIER (GUY) licentiate of the Sorbonne, and curate of St. Saviours, at Beauvais, was the author of ſeveral works, and died on the 3d of December, 1716, aged ninety-two.

DRAVE, a large navigable river, which riſes in the archbiſhoprick of Saltſburg, in Germany, and running ſouth-eaſt through the province of Stiria, afterwards divides Hungary from Sclavonia, and falls into the river Danube at Eſſeck.

DRAYTON, or MARKET-DRAYTON, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the river Torn, ſixteen miles north-eaſt of Shrewſbury, and one hundred and fifty-three north-weſt of London. The fairs are on the Wedneſday before Palm-Sunday, September 19, and October 24, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, pigs, hempen and woollen cloth. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

DRAYTON (MICHAEL) a famous poet, in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, king James I. and king Charles I. was born at Harſhull, or Hartſhill, in Warwickſhire, in the year 1563, and educated at Cambridge. His love of poetry, it is ſaid, diſcovered itſelf very early; for even in the tenth year of his age, he expreſſed, we are told, an extreme anxiety to know what ſtrange kind of creatures theſe poets were; and deſired his tutor, that if he could, he would make him of all things a poet. At what time however he began to diſtinguiſh himſelf by his poetical compoſitions is difficult to determine. He wrote, 1. Several paſtorals. 2. A work intitled Poly Olbion. 3. The Battle of Agincourt. 4. The Miſeries of Queen Margaret. 5. Nymphidia, or the Court of Fairies, a maſter-piece in the groteſque kind. 6. The Queſt of Cynthia, another beautiful piece. 7. The Moon-Calf; and many other poems. He died in 1631. To his memory a monument was erected in Weſtminſter-abbey, on which is the following inſcription and epitaph, which were formerly in gold letters; but are now almoſt obliterated.

MICHAEL DRAYTON, eſq. a memorable poet of his age, exchanged his laurel for a crown of glory, Anno 1631.

Do pious marble! let thy readers know
What they, and what their children owe
To Drayton's name, whoſe ſacred duſt
We recommend unto thy truſt;
Protect his memory, and preſerve his ſtory;
Remain a laſting monument of his glory;
And when thy ruins ſhall diſclaim
To be the treaſurer of his name:
His name, that cannot fade, ſhall be
An everlaſting monument to thee.

DRELINCOURT (CHARLES) miniſter of the church of Paris, was born at Sedan, July 10, 1595. He was admitted miniſter in the year 1618, and diſcharged his function near Langres, till he was called by the church of Paris, in 1620. His ſermons were extremely edifying, and he was of great ſervice to the proteſtant church by the fruitfulneſs of his pen, whether we conſider his books of devotion, or thoſe of controverſy. In the former there is ſuch a vein of piety, that religious minds have always been wonderfully edified by them. His Conſolations againſt the Fear of Death; his Charitable Viſits, in five volumes, and his Sermons in three volumes have been greatly admired. Some of theſe have paſſed through above forty editions, and have been tranſlated into Engliſh, High and Low Dutch, and Italian. He died on the 3d of November, 1669.

DRELINCOURT (CHARLES) ſon of the proceeding, was born at Paris, February 1, 1633, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the practice of phyſic, as well in the army commanded by marſhal de Turenne, in Flanders, as at Paris, and was afterwards choſen profeſſor of phyſic at Leyden, where he died, May 31, 1697.

DRESDEN, the capital city of the electorate of Saxony, in Germany. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, which divides it into two parts. One part is called Old Dreſden, and the other the New Town, in the German Language, New Stadt. They are joined together by a ſtone bridge, ſupported by nineteen piers, and ſix hundred and thirty paces in length. As this bridge was too narrow for the crowds of people that were continually paſſing and repaſſing, king Auguſtus, in 1730, cauſed two walks for foot paſſengers to be built, one on each ſide, in a very wonderful manner, the one for thoſe that go into the city, and the other for thoſe that return back. Theſe are bordered with iron palliſadoes, of curious workmanſhip. Upon this bridge a gilded crucifix is placed. Dreſden is ſurrounded by ſtrong and handſome fortifications, and might boaſt that it never had been taken, nor yet beſieged: but this glory was put to an end on December 19, 1745, by the king of Pruſſia, who then became maſter of it, and entered it in triumph the next day.

All the houſes of this city are built with ſquare free ſtone, and are almoſt all of the ſame height. They have ſtone from the neighbourhood of Pirna, about ten miles from this city, which is readily brought down the Elbe. They have lately finiſhed a large handſome church for the Roman Catholics, which is placed between the Elbe, the bridge, and the caſtle. In general the houſes are high and ſtrong, the ſtreets wide, ſtrait, well paved, clean, and well illuminated in the night; and there are large ſquares, diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, that Dreſden may paſs for one of the handſomeſt cities in the world.

When you enter Old Dreſden from Meiſſen, on the right you ſee a large houſe called the Palace of the Indies. It is three ſtories high, and full of curious porcelain from China and Japan, which being old and uncommon, render it the richeſt magazine of ſuch rarities in theſe parts. The value is ſaid to amount to a million of crowns. The goods of this houſe are all brought from the Eaſt Indies, one part conſiſts of feathers of different colours, all natural, which are wrought with ſo much art, that you would take it for a beautiful flowered ſatin. To this palace there belongs a garden, which hath a proſpect over the Elbe. It is adorned with ſtatues of white marble, brought from Rome.

Near this magnificent palace is the college of cadets, which is a magnificent ſtructure, and which the ſtates of Saxony have cauſed to be built to maintain two companies of cadets, who are all gentlemen of this country, and are here inſtructed in the ſciences proper for perſons of quality to learn. Farther in the ſtreet where this ſtands is an amphitheatre, where they exhibit the combats of wild beaſts which are here in great numbers, ſuch as lions, tygers, bears, and in ſhort all ſorts of fierce animals from the four quarters of the globe. The palace or caſtle is near the bridge, at the entrance into the New Town; but as it is ancient and ordinary, it is not worth taking notice of on the outſide. But the inſide deſerves attention. The room of ſtate is furniſhed in a very ſuperb manner; the great gallery is full of curioſities, as antique buſts, vaſes, and pictures.

The royal treaſury, called the Green Vault, or the Green Magazine, is within the palace, and conſiſts of three vaulted rooms, which contain immenſe riches, ſuch as gold, jewels, and diamonds. Beſides, there are different ornaments made up of brilliant diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, ſapphires, and other precious ſtones. Each ornament is complete, and formed into coat-buttons, loops for hats, ſword and couteau-hilts, canes, ſleeve-buttons, ſhoe-buckles, girdle-buckles, ſnuff-boxes, watch-caſes, etwees, pocket-books, in ſhort all ſorts of trinkets that can poſſibly be imagined. All theſe rich curioſities appear to the greateſt advantage through the cryſtal caſes in which they are put, and placed in exact order.

To this palace belongs a garden, which is but of ſmall extent, and might more properly have been called a ſquare. It is ſurrounded with buildings of free-ſtone, which ſerve as green-houſes for the orange trees. Theſe are all upon a level, and ſerve to ſupport ſix large pavilions, three of which are placed to front the entrance, two are on the

ſides, and one is built on the portico at the entrance. They all communicate with each other by means of a platform, bordered with balluſtrades, and adorned with ſtatues. Near this is a large palace built by the king, for a favourite miſtreſs. It is richly adorned, but the rooms are too ſmall, and the architecture mean.

The palace of Hoyhm is the moſt conſiderable ſtructure in Dreſden. The elector's ſtables are not far from this palace, and are well worth ſeeing. They contain the moſt curious and beautiful horſes, of every ſort, and have each an iron rack, and a copper manger. Over the ſtables are rooms full of handſome equipages, conſiſting of ſaddles, ſuperb houſings, and magnificent harneſſes. Many of theſe harneſſes are in the Turkiſh faſhion, adorned with ſilver, and inriched with jewels.

The arſenal is not ſo fine as that of the king of Pruſſia's, though it is much boaſted of here. There are ſeveral rooms full of arms, among which there are four hundred pieces of braſs cannon, and ancient armour. The ſuburbs of Dreſden are of a large extent, but contain nothing curious except the elector's garden and palace; as alſo the palace of Turky, ſo called becauſe it is furniſhed after the Turkiſh manner.

In the New Town there is the equeſtrian ſtatue of Auguſtus II. as large as the life. It is made of bronze, and has the face turned towards Poland. When you aſk a curious traveller what he likes beſt in this city, he will tell you, the elector's ſtables, the cabinet of curioſities, the arſenal, the garden called Zuinger, the mint, the palace of the Indies, the green magazine, the elector's library, and the great garden without the city. But however we muſt not forget to mention ſome of the rarities in the cabinet of curioſities, theſe are mechanical working tools, exquiſitely wrought, many curious pieces of workmanſhip in coral and agate; cups made of mother of pearl, an oſtrich made out of its own ſhell, with golden feathers, a linen purſe which is incombuſtible, ſilver ore, almoſt pure from the mines of Friburg, an hundred and twenty heads carved on the outſide of a cherry-ſtone, ſeveral unpoliſhed topazes, ten inches in diameter, emeralds an inch in diameter, as they grow in the rock, &c. In the library there are a great variety of contrivances in clock-work, as a horſeman riding, a ſhip under ſail, a centaur running and ſhooting, and a crab crawling on the table. Near the ſtables there is a long arched walk, with the pictures of ſeveral favourite horſes, and over it a gallery where all the dukes and electors of Saxony are drawn both in their robes and military habits.

With regard to eccleſiaſtical affairs, there are two conſiſtories, on which the two univerſities depend; beſides which there is a high eccleſiaſtical council, which conſiſts only of three perſons, theſe are the preſident of the ſecret council, the preſident of the ſuperior conſiſtory, and the firſt chaplain of the elector belonging to the church in the palace. The principal church in the city is called the Holy Croſs, which hath a ſuperintendant. It is a ſuperb ſtructure, and the ſteeple is ſo ſolidly built, that ſeveral pieces of cannon may be planted upon it.

Though this city is in a low ſituation, yet it hath agreeable proſpects. It is ſupplied with a prodigious quantity of proviſions, not only out of the neighbourhood, but from Bohemia, which are brought every market-day, which is once a week. The Dreſden China ware, or rather porcelain, has been noted ſome time for a curious manufacture. It is ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Meiſſen, forty ſouth eaſt of Leipſick, and ſeventy-five north-weſt of Prague. Long. 13. 34. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

DRESSERUS (MATTHEW) born at Erfort, the capital of Thuringia, Auguſt 24, 1536, raiſed himſelf a conſiderable name among the learned. He taught polite literature in ſeveral univerſities, and wrote a work, entitled *Rhetorica Inventionis, Diſpoſitionis, & Elocutionis Exemplis ſacris & profanis quam plurimis illuſtrata*, and other works. He died at Leipſic, October 5, 1607.

DREXELIUS (JEREMIAH) a Jeſuit celebrated for his piety, and writings, was born at Augſburg, and became preacher in ordinary to the elector of Bavaria. He wrote ſeveral pious and practical pieces, which have been printed together in two volumes folio; and died on the 19th of April, 1638, aged fifty-ſeven.

DREVET (PETER) the name of two excellent French engravers, the father and ſon, who, in particular, engraved admirable portraits, after the celebrated Rigaud. Peter Drevet, the ſon, was a member of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and died at Paris in 1739, at forty two years of age. Claude Drevet, their relation and pupil, diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the ſame art.

DREUX, a town in the Iſle of France, remarkable for its antiquities, and for the battle which was fought in December, 1562, between the Papiſts and the Proteſtants, wherein the former gained the victory. Some think it took its name from the prieſts of Gaul, called the Druids, in the times of Paganiſm. It conſiſts of two pariſhes, St. Stephen's, and Notre Dame, called the Great Church, which is pretty well built. It is ſeated on the river Blaiſe, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a ruined caſtle, eighteen miles north-weſt of Chartres, forty-five weſt of Paris, and fifty ſouth-eaſt of Rouen. Long 1. 27. E. Lat. 48. 44. N.

DRIEDO (JOHN) in Low Dutch *Driedoen*, was born at Turnhout in Brabant, and at length became profeſſor of divinity, in the univerſity of Louvain, curate of St James's, and canon of St. Peter's in that city. He oppoſed Lutheraniſm with great vigour, and publiſhed ſeveral controverſial pieces on grace, free will, &c. He died on the 4th of Auguſt, 1535.

DRIESEN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the New March of Brandenburg, cloſe to the fortreſs Drono, which is ſurrounded with a marſh, on the ſide towards Poland. It was taken by the Swedes, in 1639, who reſtored it in 1650. It is ſeated on the river Warte, twenty miles eaſt of Landſberg. Long. 16. 1. E. Lat 52. 48. N.

DRINO, a port town of Turky, ſeated on a bay in the Gulph of Venice, to which it gives its name, ſixty miles ſouth-eaſt of Raguſa. Long. 20. 12. E. Lat. 42. 0 N.

DRINO, a river of Turky in Europe. It riſes in Mount Marinæi, on the frontiers of Albany, and falls into the Gulph of Drino, which makes part of the Gulph of Venice.

DRIVERE (JEREMIAH) in Latin *Triverius*, profeſſor of phyſic at Louvain, wrote ſeveral works, and died in 1554, aged fifty-two.

DROGHEDA, the chief town in the county of Lowth, which is in the province of Leinſter, in Ireland, ſeated in a bay of the ſame name. It has a market, a fair, and a good harbour; but it requires a pilot to guide a ſhip into it. The town is old and indifferently built; but populous, and has ſome trade. It is divided into two parts, by the river Boyn, over which there is a bridge. They have ſome trade to the north parts of England, and are ſupplied with a large quantity of coals from Whitehaven, which are diſtributed round about by land, as well as ſent up the river Boyne. It was bravely defended againſt the rebels in 1641. After the ceſſation of arms, it was taken by the duke of Ormond and the earl of Inchiquin, but was retaken by Cromwell, in 1649, after a ſtorm and a ſtout reſiſtance, in which above four thouſand men in arms were put to the ſword. It was garriſoned by king James, in 1689, but was ſurrendered to king William after the battle of the Boyne. It is three miles weſt of the Iriſh channel, and twenty-three north of Dublin. Long. 6. 17. W. Lat. 53 45. N

DROITWICH, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays. It contains about four hundred houſes, and is noted for excellent white ſalt. It is governed by a bailiff, a recorder, a juſtice, and four burgeſſes, and has four churches, namely, St. Peter's St. Nicholas, St. Andrew's, and St. Doderhill. It ſends two members to parliament. The fairs are on Good Friday, October 28, and December 21, for linen-cloth and hats. It is ſixteen miles north of Worceſter, thirty two ſouth of Coventry, and one hundred and ſeventeen north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 16. Lat. 52. 20.

DROMORE, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, with a biſhop's ſee. The church at this place is neat and decent, but there is no cathedral ſervice performed in it. The two alms-houſes for clergymens' widows were erected by the contributions of the biſhops and clergy. The dioceſe ſchool is kept here, and the Proteſtant ſchool for the education of poor children. The river Lagan divides the town; at the eaſt end of which is a mount, which is always green. It is an ancient fortification, and deſerves the notice of thoſe that paſs this way. There are many linen weavers in and near this town; and the turnpike-road, from Dublin to Belfaſt, paſſes by here. It is twelve miles ſouth of Belfaſt, and ſeventy north of Dublin. Long. 6. 15. W. Lat. 54. 28 N.

DRONFIELD, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, on January 10, April 24, and July 15, for ſheep and cattle; and on September 1, for cheeſe. It is ſeated in a bottom, and has a free ſchool. It is twenty-three miles north of Derby, five South of Sheffield, ſeven north of Cheſterfield, and one hundred and fifty three north-north-weſt of London. Long. 1. 35. W. Lat. 53. 17. N.

DRONTHEIM, a town of Norway, capital of the government of the ſame name. It is ſeated near the Gulph of Drontheim, in a neck of land, and is a large well built place. Many of the townſmen are rich. It was the place of abode of the antient kings of Norway; and was formerly an archbiſhoprick, and at preſent is the ſee of a biſhop. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Olaus, and was heretofore a magnificent ſtructure, and the moſt ſuperb in all the North; but it was conſumed by fire in 1530, except the choir. Drontheim is ſtrongly fortified, and has a ſpacious

 harbour;

harbour; but there are ſeveral rocks under water. They have lately eſtabliſhed a college in this city. It is three hundred and forty miles north-by-weſt of Copenhagen, and two hundred and ſeventy north-weſt of Stockholm. Long. 10. 55 E. Lat. 63. 16. N.

DRONTHEIM, a government in Norway, bounded on the ſouth by the government of Bergen, on the north by that of Wardhus, on the weſt by the Northern Ocean, and on the eaſt by the mountains which divide it from Sweden. The air of this diſtrict is not exceſſive cold, eſpecially towards the ſouth, where it is fulleſt of people; but it has no conſiderable place, except Drontheim, which is the capital.

DROUIN (N.) doctor of the Sorbonne, was the author of a treatiſe in Latin on the ſacraments, which was printed after his death, at Venice, in 1737, in two volumes, folio.

DRUIDS, in antiquity, the prieſts of the ancient Britons, who performed not only the public and private ſacrifices, and were the expoſitors of what concerned religion; but were the arbiters of all differences, whether of a public or private nature; and if any private perſon, or even magiſtrate refuſed to abide by their deciſion, he was looked upon as impious, and forbid to aſſiſt at the ſacrifices. Great numbers of youth put themſelves under their diſcipline; theſe they taught in verſe, and made them get their poetical inſtructions by heart. Their principal doctrines were the immortality and tranſmigration of ſouls; the virtue and power of the gods; the motion of the ſtars; the magnitude of the earth, and the nature of things. They had a particular veneration for miſletoe, and the oak that produces it: had their ſacred groves of oak; and with great cruelty ſacrificed human victims. In ſhort, the Druids had one who preſided over the reſt; and, when he died, one of their body was choſen his ſucceſſor.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulſter, ſeated eight miles weſt of Dundalk. Long 6 43. W. Lat. 54. 5. N.

DRUMLANERK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Nithſdale, ſeated on the river Nith, fifteen miles north of Dumfries. Long. 3. 35. W. Lat. 55. 13. N.

DRUMMOND (WILLIAM) a polite writer, born in Scotland, on the 13th of November, 1585, was the ſon of ſir John Drummond, gentleman uſher to king James VI. He had his education at Edinburgh, and afterwards being ſent into France, ſtudied the civil law at Bourges: but his genius leading him to polite literature, he returned to Scotland, and ſettling at his agreeable ſeat at Hawthorndon, wrote his Cypreſs Grove, and a poetical piece, called Flowers of Sion; but the death of an amiable lady, whom he was going to marry, afflicted him ſo deeply, that he again went abroad, and travelled through Germany, France, and Italy, where he converſed with the learned, and made a choice collection of the beſt ancient Greek, and modern Spaniſh, French, and Italian books. On his return to Scotland, he wrote his Hiſtory of the five ſucceſſive Kings of Scotland, of the name of James; his Irene; and other works. He died in 1649, and all his pieces were collected and printed together in folio, at Edinburgh, in 1711.

DRUSBICKI (GASPER) a Poliſh Jeſuit, and twice provincial of the province of Poland, entered that ſociety Auguſt 24, 1609, at twenty years of age. He wrote *De Paſſione Jeſu Chriſti Filii Dei: Faſciculus Exercitionum & Conſideracionum de Precipuis virtutibus Chriſtianæ fidei:* and other works. He died April 2, 1660.

DRUSENHEIM, a town of Alſace, ſeated on the river Moter, near the Rhine, four miles from Fort Lewis, and fifteen from Straſburg. Long. 8. 6. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

DRUSILLA, the daughter of Agrippa I. king of the Jews, lived in the beginning of the firſt centry, and was but ſix years old at the death of her father. She was betrothed to Epiphanes, ſon of Antiochus, king of Comagena; but this marriage was diſſolved before it was conſummated, becauſe Epiphanes refuſed to embrace the Jewiſh religion. However, Azizus, king of the Emeſeni, turned Jew, and was circumciſed to obtain her. She was exquiſitely beautiful, and was no ſooner ſeen by Felix, but he fell in love with her, and offered her marriage, when ſhe conſented, and left Azizus and her religion at the ſame time. She had a ſon named Agrippa, who periſhed with her in an eruption of mount Veſuvius. It was before her and Felix that St. Paul preached of juſtice, chaſtity, and the laſt judgment.

DRUSILLA (JULIA) daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, was born at Treves, and married Lucius Caſſius. When very young, ſhe committed inceſt with her brother, Caligula, who was ſurpriſed in the act before he was of age to wear the toga virilis. Caligula afterwards took her from Lucius Caſſius, her huſband, lived publicly with her, as if ſhe had been his lawful wife, and when ſhe died, A. D. 40, gave into the moſt impious extravagancies to honour her memory. Dio relates, that ſhe was alſo married to Marcus Æmilius Lepidus.

DRUSIUS, or DRIESCHE (JOHN) one of the moſt learned Proteſtant divines of his time, was born at Oudenard in Flanders, on the 28th of June, 1550. He ſtudied in Flanders, and in England; obtained great ſkill in the Hebrew language; and at length taught at Leyden and Franeker. He wrote, 1. Notes on the moſt difficult paſſages in the Old Teſtament. 2. A Collection of the Fragments of Hexaples. 3. An Hebrew Grammar, and other works, which are eſteemed. He died on the 12th of February, 1616.

DRUSIUS (JOHN) the ſon of the former, was a prodigy of learning for his years. He was born at Franeker, in 1588, and at five years of age began to learn the Latin and Hebrew tongues. At ſeven he explained the Hebrew Pſalter, ſo exactly, that a Jew, who taught Arabic at Leyden, was extremely aſtoniſhed. At nine he read the Hebrew without points, ſpoke Latin as readily as his mother tongue, and had ſome knowledge of the Engliſh. At ſeventeen he made a ſpeech in Latin to James I. king of Great Britain, in the midſt of his court. He had a lively genius, a ſolid judgment, a ſtrong memory, an agreeable temper, and a ſingular turn of piety. He died of the ſtone, at twenty-one years of age, at the houſe of Dr. William Thomas, dean of Chicheſter, who allowed him a conſiderable ſalary, leaving ſeveral works, among which are many letters in Hebrew, verſes in the ſame language, and notes on the Proverbs of Solomon.

DRUSUS (MARCUS LIVIUS) a famous Roman of the illuſtrius family of Druſus, which was fruitful in great men. He was diſtinguiſhed by his wit, eloquence, and courage; but was exceſſively ambitious; he revived the laws of the Gracchi, concerning the diſtribution of Lands; inſulted the conſul Philippus, who oppoſed his deſigns, and was murdered by one Varius, in the court of his own houſe.

DRUSUS (NERO CLAUDIS) the brother of Tiberius, was one of the greateſt men whom the Roman empire ever produced; he was an able warrior, a wiſe counſellor, and poſſeſſed a ſurpriſing degree of modeſty, civility, and induſtry. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſucceſs in war: during his queſtorſhip with his brother, he ſubdued the Rhetians. He afterwards marched into Gaul, where he reduced ſome provinces which had revolted. He then defeated the Germans, who had paſſed the Rhine; routed the Sicambri in their own territories; gained a naval victory againſt the Bructeri on the Ems; ſubdued the people of Frieſland, and was the firſt Roman general who embarked upon the Northern Ocean. Upon his return to Rome, he obtained the prætorſhip: when departing to purſue his ſucceſſes in Germany, he ſubdued ſeveral nations as far as the Weſer, which gained him, at Rome, the triumphal ornaments; the honour of an ovation, and the dignity of proconſul. He was afterwards raiſed to the conſulſhip, when, returning into Germany, he puſhed his conqueſts as far as the Elbe; and was giving the Roman people the greateſt hopes, when he died of a fracture in his leg, occaſioned by his horſe falling on him, when thirty years of age, and nine years before the Chriſtian Æra. Tiberius, his brother, and his father-in-law, Auguſtus, pronounced funeral orations to his honour. Druſus left by Antonia, the daughter of Marc Antony, three children; Germanicus, Claudius, and Livia.

DRUSUS, the ſon of Tiberius, by Vipſania, his firſt wife, imitated the vices of his father; yet retained a ſtrict friendſhip for Germanicus, his couſin german, and adopted brother. He appeaſed the legions that mutinied in Pannonia, after the death of Auguſtus: fomented the diviſions which ſprung up among the Germans: made conſiderable advantage of them; and was conſul with his father in the year of Rome 774, A. D. 23; but having given a box on the ear to Sejanus, who had criminal converſation with his wife, he, in conſort with that lady, procured Druſus to be poiſoned by the eunuch Lygdus, in the year 23.

DRUSUS, the ſon of Germannicus and Agrippina, was, by the recommendation of Tiberius, advanced to public poſts before he was of competent age; but was afterwards oppreſſed and impriſoned, by the artifices of Sejanus; and after the death of that favourite, was to ſuch a degree abandoned to the rage of hunger, that he gnawed the flocks of his mattreſs, and thus dragged on life till the ninth day, when he died in the year 33. After his death Tiberius had the cruelty to accuſe him to the ſenate.

DRYADES, in Pagan mythology, nymphs or goddeſſes of the ſecond rank, who inhabited the woods and foreſts, reſiding in their particular trees, with which they were thought to be coeval. The oak was generally their choice, whence they received their name from δρῦς, an oak. See HAMADRYADES.

DRYANDER (JOHN) a famous phyſician and mathematician, born at Wetteren, in the landgravate of Heſſe, taught at

at Marpurg, and died there on the 20th of December, 1560. He wrote ſeveral phyſical and mathematical works, which are eſteemed.

DRYANDER (JOHN) a proteſtant martyr, born at Burgos in Spain. Being at Rome, and ſpeaking his ſentiments too freely, he was accuſed as an heretic, condemned, and burnt in the year 1545.

DRYDEN (JOHN) one of the moſt eminent Engliſh poets of the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of Eraſmus Dryden, third ſon of ſir Eraſmus Dryden, bart. He was born at Oldwincle, in Huntingdonſhire, on the 9th of Auguſt, 1631; educated at Weſtminſter ſchool under Dr. Buſby; and was from thence, in 1650, elected a ſcholar of Trinity college in Cambridge. During his ſtay at ſchool, he tranſlated the Third Satire of Perſius, for a Thurſday-night's exerciſe. In 1658, he publiſhed his Heroic Stanzas, on the late lord protector; and in 1660, a Poem on the Reſtoration of king Charles II. The ſame year he publiſhed his Poem to the king, on his coronation. In 1662, he addreſſed a poem to the lord chancellor Hyde; and the ſame year publiſhed a ſatire on the Dutch. His next piece was his *Annus Mirabilis*. In 1668, Mr. Dryden, upon the death of Sir William Davenant, was made poet laureat, and hiſtoriographer to Charles II. and the ſame year publiſhed his Eſſay on Dramatic Poeſy. His firſt play, entitled The Wild Gallant, appeared in 1669, and was followed, in the ſpace of twenty-five years, by twenty-ſix others, which have been ſince publiſhed in ſix volumes, duodecimo. In 1679, was publiſhed an Eſſay on Satire, written jointly by Mr. Dryden, and the earl of Mulgrave. This piece, which was firſt handed about in manuſcript, contained reflections on the duchеſs of Portſmouth, and the earl of Rocheſter; they, it is ſaid, ſuſpecting Mr. Dryden to be the author, hired three men, who took their opportunity to cudgel him in Will's coffee-houſe, in Covent-garden. Mr. Dryden next publiſhed his Abſalom and Achitophel, his Medal, his *Religio Laici*, Hind and Panther, Ode on St. Cecilia's day, &c. Soon after the acceſſion of King James II. he turned Roman catholic, which occaſioned his being diſmiſſed from the office of poet laureat, at the Revolution. Mr. Dryden alſo wrote a Tranſlation of Freſnoy's Art of Painting: a tranſlation of all Virgil, and ſeveral other original pieces and tranſlations. Mr. Dryden was remarkable for his modeſty and his humane diſpoſition. His poems are juſtly admired, and would have been ſtill more perfect, had he not been obliged to write for bread: ſome of theſe, and particularly his Ode on St. Cecilia's day, are, perhaps, the moſt perfect pieces in any language. This great poet died on the 1ſt of May, 1701, and was interred in Weſtminſter Abbey, where a monument has been ſince erected over him, by John late duke of Buckingham. Mr. Dryden married the lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the earl of Berkſhire, by whom he had three ſons, Charles, John, and Henry.

There are ſome circumſtances relating to Mr. Dryden's funeral, which being of a very extraordinary nature, we cannot forbear inſerting them. The day after his death, Dr. Sprat, then biſhop of Rocheſter, and dean of Weſtminſter, ſent word to the lady Elizabeth Howard, Mr. Dryden's widow, that he would make a preſent of the ground, and all the other abbey fees. The lord Hallifax likewiſe ſent to her, and to Mr. Charles Dryden, her ſon, offering to defray the expences of our poet's funeral, and afterwards to beſtow five hundred pounds on a monument in the abbey: which generous offers were accepted. Accordingly, on the Sunday following, the company being aſſembled, the corpſe was put into a velvet herſe, attended with eighteen mourning coaches. When they were juſt ready to move, the lord Jefferies, ſon of the lord chancellor Jefferies, with ſome of his rakiſh companions, coming by, aſked whoſe funeral it was, and being told it was Mr. Dryden's, proteſted that it ſhould not be buried in that private manner; that he would have the honour of the interment, and would beſtow one thouſand pounds on a monument in the abbey for him. Then running up ſtairs with ſeveral of the gentlemen to the lady Elizabeth, who was ſick in bed, his lordſhip repeated what he had ſaid below; but the lady abſolutely refuſing her conſent, he fell on his knees, vowing never to riſe till his requeſt was granted. The lady was ſo ſurpriſed that ſhe fainted away; when lord Jefferies, pretending to have gained her conſent, ordered the body to be carried to Mr. Ruſſel's, an undertaker, in Cheapſide, and to be left there till farther orders.

Mean while the abbey was lighted up, and the ground opened, the choir attending, and the biſhop waiting ſome hours for the corpſe to no purpoſe. The next day Mr. Charles Dryden waited upon the lord Hallifax and the biſhop, and endeavoured to excuſe his mother by relating the truth; but they were too much exaſperated to hear him. Three days after, the undertaker, receiving no orders, waited on lord Jefferies, who turned it off as a jeſt, and told him that he might do what he pleaſed with the corpſe. The undertaker now waited on the lady Elizabeth, who deſired a day to conſider of what muſt be done. Mr. Dryden immediately wrote to lord Jefferies, who returned for anſwer, that he knew nothing of the matter, and would be troubled no more about it. He then applied again to lord Hallifax and the biſhop of Rocheſter, who abſolutely refuſed to do any thing in the affair.

While the family was in this diſtreſs, Dr. Garth ſent for the body to the college of phyſicians, and propoſed a funeral by ſubſcription; and about three weeks after Mr. Dryden's deceaſe, Mr. Garth pronounced a Latin oration over the body, which was conveyed from the college, attended by a numerous train of coaches, to Weſtminſter abbey. After the funeral, Mr. Charles Dryden ſent lord Jefferies a challenge, which was not accepted; and Mr. Dryden publicly declaring that he would watch every opportunity to fight him, his lordſhip left the town, and Mr. Dryden could never meet him after.

DRYOPE, in fabulous hiſtory, a beautiful nymph, raviſhed by Apollo, and afterwards married to Andræmon, went, with her child Amphiſus in her arms, to a lake, and plucked off a bough of the lotos tree to pleaſe her infant ſon, on which the tree ſhed blood, and ſhe herſelf was transformed into a lotos tree.

DUAREN (FRANCIS) profeſſor of civil law at Bourges, in the ſixteenth century, was the firſt of the French civilians who cleared the civil law from the barbariſm of glоſſegraphers, in order to introduce the pure ſources of the ancient juriſprudence. He was a proteſtant, and publiſhed ſeveral works, which are printed together in folio.

DUBLIN, a city of Ireland, and capital of the whole kingdom. It is very ancient, and yet was but little known to the Engliſh till they attempted a conqueſt of the country, and became maſters of it. Not long after an Engliſh colony was ſent by Henry II. from Briſtol, who gave them this city, with all the liberties and free cuſtoms which thoſe of Briſtol enjoyed from the king. From that time it began to flouriſh remarkably, and was always noted for its loyalty to the kings of England. The ſituation of Dublin is very agreeable, having plains on the weſt, hills on the ſouth, and a navigable river, called the Liffy, running through it into Dublin haven on the eaſt. This river is but fifteen miles in length, from its ſpring to the ſea. Dublin is the largeſt, beſt built, and moſt populous city in the king's dominions, London only excepted, it being at leaſt equal to Edinburgh and Briſtol put together. Some compute three hundred thouſand inhabitants, which is not at all ſtrange, if there were two hundred thouſand in king Charles's reign, as is affirmed, it being a place of very great reſort from all parts of Ireland; eſpecially conſidering the additional buildings and the ſuburbs which encreaſe every day. There are continual alterations made, much after the manner of London, inſomuch that a former deſcription of this place would by no means ſuit its preſent condition. It is the great mart and centre of commerce for the whole kingdom, eſpecially for the communication of trade with England. And though Cork is the chief place of trade to foreign parts, and for the exportation of proviſions to the Weſt Indies, yet Dublin far exceeds it in the importation of merchandiſe, either directly from abroad, or by the way of England, and hath the greateſt part of the inland trade; for from hence as from a centre all ſorts of goods are diſperſed throughout the kingdom. It is ſupplied with coals from Whitehaven, in Cumberland, and from Swanzy, in Wales, in ſuch plenty, that two hundred ſail of colliers may be ſeen in the road at a time. It is pity there is a bar of ſand at the mouth of the bay.

Trinity college was founded on May the 13th, 1591, and made a univerſity by queen Elizabeth, which is the only one in Ireland. It ſtands on the ſame ſpot where Allhallows monaſtery was formerly placed, and was furniſhed with a good library at firſt, which has been continually encreaſing ever ſince, and the college has been enlarged and improved, particularly by a gift of three thouſand pounds, by king William, in conſequence of an addreſs of the parliament, and has been lately rebuilt in a magnificent manner. Dublin is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who has a palace in the ſuburbs of St. Patrick, ſo called from the cathedral dedicated to that ſaint. It is remarkable for the curious workmanſhip on the inſide, for its arched roof, ſtone pavements, and high ſteeple. It has a dean, a chanter, a chancellor, a treaſurer, and twenty-two prebendaries.

In the heart of the city is a collegiate church called Chriſt-church, though dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to which the lord lieutenant and lords juſtices always go in ſtate. The whole number of pariſh churches is thirteen. It is well known that Dublin is the ſeat of the government in Ireland, and that the governor is a viceroy, called the lord lieutenant, who reſides in the caſtle. The town-houſe or guild-hall, is the place where cauſes are tried before the mayor,

mayor, and in the ſame place is the tholſel or exchange, which is a handſome ſtructure, built at the charge of the city in 1683. We need not mention the cuſtom-houſe, for a place of ſuch great trade cannot be without one, and this is a noble building. There is near three hundred hackney coaches, which ply for fares as in London.

This city was formerly governed by a provoſt, but in 1409, Henry IV. gave the citizens the privilege of chuſing a mayor every year, and two bailiffs. Edward VI. changed their bailiffs into ſheriffs, and Charles II. in 1665, allowed the mayor to aſſume the title of lord, and gave five hundred pounds to ſupport the dignity, and a collar of SS. This being loſt when king James was in Ireland, another was given by king William, of near one thouſand pounds value. Every third year the city and ſuburbs are ſurveyed by the lord-mayor and citizens, in a grand cavalcade. The incorporated trading companies are twenty-four, viz. 1. merchants; 2. taylors; 3. ſmiths; 4. barber-ſurgeons; 5. bakers; 6. butchers; 7. carpenters; 8. ſhoe-makers; 9 ſadlers; 10. cooks; 11. tanners; 12. tallow-chandlers; 13. ſkinners and glovers; 14. weavers; 15. ſheer-men and dyers; 16. goldſmiths; 17. coopers; 18. felt-makers; 19. ſtationers, cutlers, and painter-ſtainers; 20. bricklayers and plaiſterers; 21. hoſiers; 22. curriers; 23. brewers and malſters; 24. joiners and wainſcotters.

The charitable foundations are, 1. The Blue-coat Hoſpital, erected in 1680, for the educating, maintaining, cloathing, and putting out apprentice to trades, or the ſea ſervice, the ſons of the reduced citizens of Dublin, containing about one hundred and ſixty boys. 2. The Royal Hoſpital of Kilmainham, a ſtately quadrangular fabrick, near the Liffy, built in 1685, at the charge of the army, for maimed and ſuperannuated ſoldiers, of whom there are about five hundred, and the officers have handſome ſalaries, much after the manner of Chelſea. 3. A work-houſe, founded in 1703, for employing and maintaining the poor of Dublin. 4. Dr. Stevens's hoſpital, where all ſick and wounded perſons, who ſtand in need of charity, and are curable, are received, and maintained till they are well. 5. Mercers charitable hoſpital, in Stephen's ſtreet, ſupported by ſeveral charitable contributions, where abundance of ſuch ſick and lame perſons as are curable, and are proper objects, are relieved. Above ſixty at one time have been ſupplied with diet, lodging, waſhing, and medicines, beſides a great many out-patients, who come daily to be dreſſed. The phyſicians and ſurgeons ſerve without fee or reward. 6. The charitable Infirmary, on the Inns quay, was opened in 1728, where a great number of wounded, maimed, and diſeaſed perſons are relieved. Here forty are conſtantly maintained and ſupplied with all neceſſaries, and attended by phyſicians and ſurgeons, beſides a great number of out-patients. There are other charitable foundations of leſs note.

Dublin is ſixty-five miles weſt of Holyhead, two hundred ſouth-weſt of Edinburgh, and three hundred and thirty north-weſt of London. Lat. 53 10. E. Long. 6. 32. W.

DUBLIN, is a county of Ireland, bounded on the eaſt by the Iriſh ſea; on the weſt by the county of Kildare; on the north by Eaſt Meath and the river Hanny; and on the ſouth by the river Bray, which parts it from Wicklow. It is in length twenty-ſix miles, and in breadth fifteen. The ſouth parts are mountainous, and but little cultivated; the reſt is level and fruitful. It is the beſt cultivated part of this country. It ſends ten members to parliament, two for the city, two for the univerſity, two for the county, two for Swords, and two for Newcaſtle.

DUBOIS (JEROME) an excellent painter, born at Bois le Duc, flouriſhed at the end of the ſixteenth and the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. Expreſſion, force, and variety of characters, joined to his colouring, in all which he excelled, render his pictures ſo valuable, that a very great price is given for them.

DUBOS (JOHN BAPTIST) a learned and ingenious French author, born at Beauvais, in 1670. He finiſhed his ſtudies at Paris, and at length was intruſted with the management of ſeveral important affairs in Italy, England, and Holland. At his return to Paris, he had a prebendary given him; afterwards he had a penſion of two thouſand livres, and the abbey of Notre Dame at Reſſons, near Beauvais. He died at Paris, when perpetual ſecretary of the French academy, on the 23d of March, 1742. His principal works are, 1. Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting, the beſt edition of which is that of 1740, in three volumes, duodecimo. 2. A critical Hiſtory of the French Monarchy in Gaul, the beſt edition of which is that of 1743, two volumes, quarto.

DUC (FRONTON DU) in Latin *Fronte Ducæus*, a learned Jeſuit, born at Bourdeaux, in 1558, obtained the eſteem of the learned for his ſkill in the Greek tongue, and in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. He taught at Pontamouſſon, at Bourdeaux, and at Paris, where he died, on the 25th of September, 1624, aged ſixty-ſix. He publiſhed, 1. An edition of the Works of St. John Chryſoſtom, which is eſteemed. 2. An edition of Nicephorus Calliſtus, which is alſo eſteemed; and other works. He was the beſt tranſlator, and moſt excellent critic of his time.

DUCANGE. See FRESNE.

DUCAS, a learned Greek, who wrote an hiſtory of what paſſed under the laſt emperors of Conſtantinople, till the ruin of that city. This work, which is eſteemed, was printed at the Louvre, in 1649, with the Latin tranſlation and notes of Bouillaud.

DUCHAL (JAMES) D. D. a late pious and learned diſſenting miniſter, was born in Ireland, and finiſhed his ſtudies at the univerſity of Glaſgow, which afterwards, from a regard to his merit, conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity. He reſided ten or eleven years at Cambridge, as the paſtor of a ſmall congregation there; where he enjoyed his beloved retirement, the advantage of books, and of learned converſation, which he improved with the greateſt diligence. On Mr. Abernethy's removal from Antrim, he ſucceeded him there, and on that gentleman's death, he ſucceeded him as miniſter of the diſſenting meeting-houſe in Wood-ſtreet, Dublin. In this ſituation he continued till his death, which happened on the 4th of May, 1761, when he had completed his ſixty-fourth year. He publiſhed a volume of excellent Diſcourſes on the preſumptive arguments in favour of the Chriſtian religion, and many occaſional tracts; and after his death were publiſhed a number of his Sermons, in three volumes, octavo.

DUCHAT (JACOB LE) an eminent writer, born at Metz, on the 23d of February, 1658. In 1701 he retired to Berlin, where he obtained ſome conſiderable poſts, and was member of the Academy of Sciences. He carried on a correſpondence by letter with Mr. Boyle, whom he aſſiſted with many remarks for his Critical Hiſtory, and died at Berlin, on the 25th of July, 1735, aged ſeventy-eight. He publiſhed new editions of the Confeſſion of Sancy; of the Journal of Henry III. of the Satire of Menippius; of the Works of Rabelais; of the Apology for Herodotus, &c. with remarks; and a collection intitled *Ducatiana*, printed after his death, in two volumes, octavo.

DUCHE DE VANCY (JOSEPH FRANCIS) a French poet, born at Paris, on the 29th of October, 1668. He applied himſelf very early to poetry, which, joined to the goodneſs of his temper and his wit, introduced him to the knowledge of the court, and he became page to Lewis XIV. He then compoſed his pious hiſtories, hymns, and divine ſongs; ſome tragedies, and other pieces. He was made a member of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, and died at Paris, on the 14th of December, 1704, aged thirty-ſeven.

DUCK (ARTHUR) a learned civilian, was born in Devonſhire, in the year 1580, and completed his ſtudies in the univerſity of Oxford. He travelled into France, Italy, and Germany, and at his return was made chancellor of the dioceſe of Bath and Wells; after which he was made chancellor of London, and at length maſter of the requeſts. In 1640 he was elected member of parliament for Minehead in Somerſetſhire, and ſoon after ſiding with king Charles I. ſuffered greatly in his fortune, in the time of the Rebellion. In 1648 his majeſty ſent for him to Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, to aſſiſt in treating with the parliament commiſſioners, but that treaty having no effect, he retired to his houſe at Chiſwick, near London. He was an excellent civilian, a tolerable poet, and was well verſed in hiſtory. He died in 1649, and left behind him *Vita Henrici Chichele*, &c and *De Uſu & Authoritate Iuris Civilis Romanorum in Dominiis Principum Chriſtianarum:* a valuable work, that has been ſeveral times printed at home and abroad.

DUCK (STEPHEN) who from a threſher became a poet, was born about the beginning of the preſent century, and was taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. Being taken from ſchool in his fourteenth year, he was for ſeveral years engaged in the moſt laborious employments of a country life. However, he read ſometimes, and thought oftener; for he panted after knowledge; and having almoſt loſt his arithmetic, grew uneaſy at his having forgot any thing he had learnt. Though he was then twenty four years of age, was married and at ſervice, and had neither books nor money, he by working longer than other day-labourers, found means to buy, firſt a book of vulgar arithmetic, then one of decimal, and a third of meaſuring land; all which he made himſelf a tolerable maſter of, in the hours he could ſteal from ſleep, after the labours of the day. At length a friend of his, who had been two or three years at ſervice in London, returned, bringing with him ſome books; theſe were a Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, the Spectators, and Seneca's Morals, Telemachus, and another piece by the ſame hand; Addiſon's Defence of Chriſtianity, an Engliſh Dictionary, an Ovid, and a volume of Shakeſpeare's Plays. Stephen alſo read three or four other plays, ſome of Epictetus, Wal-

ler, Dryden's, Virgil, Prior, Hudibras, and the London Spy.

By theſe helps he ſoon grew ſomething of a poet, and ſomething of a philoſopher. He had from his infancy a turn for poetry; but received a much higher reliſh for it by reading Milton twice or thrice over, by the help of a dictionary. The Spectators improved his underſtanding more than any thing, and the copies of verſes ſcattered in them, helped on his natural bent, and made him, while at work ſometimes, attempt to turn his thoughts into verſe, and at laſt venture them on paper. This took air; and Stephen, whom the country people before thought a ſcholar, was now ſaid to be able to write verſes. His fame reached the ears of the neighbouring clergymen and gentlemen, who, upon examining him, found that he had a great deal of merit, and gave him money to encourage him to go on. At length ſome of his poems falling into the hands of a lady of quality, who attended on the late queen Caroline, they were read to her majeſty, who took him under her protection, and ſettled an annual penſion upon him. He now ſtudied the Latin tongue, and was at length preferred to the living of Byfleet in Surry, where he became a popular preacher, till at length he had the unhappineſs to loſe his ſenſes; and becoming lunatic, in the year 1756, threw himſelf into the Thames from a bridge near Reading, and was drowned.

DUDERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunſwick, belonging to the elector of Mentz. The number of Roman catholics is much greater than the proteſtants, for which reaſon theſe laſt go to a neighbouring village to attend divine ſervice. The beer which is brewed here is very good, and is tranſported into ſeveral neighbouring provinces The town is ſeated on the river Wipper, fifteen miles eaſt of Gottingen, thirty-eight north-eaſt of Caſſel, and one hundred and thirty north-eaſt of Mentz. Long. 10. 6. E. Lat. 51. 41. N.

DUDITH (Andrew) a very famous divine, and one of the learned men who made moſt noiſe in the ſixteenth century, was the ſon of Jerome Dudith, a gentleman of Hungary, and born at Buda, on the 6th of February, 1533. He diſcovered a lively ſpirit, and a great diſpoſition for the ſciences from his infancy. Andrew Sbardellat, his uncle on the mother's ſide, who was biſhop of Vaccia, educated him with care in the catholic religion, upon which Dudith took the ſurname of Sbardellat. After having ſtudied in Germany, and in ſeveral univerſities of Italy, he travelled through France, England, the Netherlands, and Germany, and every where obtained the eſteem of the learned. At length, in 1560, he repaired to the court of Vienna, where the emperor Frederick II. gave him the biſhoprick of Tina, and made him one of his council. A ſhort time after, he was ſent to the council of Trent, in the name of the emperor and of all the Hungarian clergy. He arrived there in January, 1562, and in April following pronounced a diſcourſe ſo eloquent, that it was heard with the utmoſt pleaſure; but it was not the ſame with another ſpeech on the 16th of July, when, though he ſhewed much zeal for the pope, and declaimed with great violence againſt Luther, he ſpoke with ſuch freedom on the neceſſity of the biſhops reſiding in their dioceſes, in favour of the marriage of eccleſiaſtics, and of communion in both kinds, that the legates, apprehending that he would draw a great number of the prelates to his opinion, wrote to the pope, that he was become a dangerous perſon, and that it was neceſſary he ſhould leave Trent. The pope ſollicited the emperor to recall him, which he did; but Ferdinand being far from blaming his conduct, gave him the biſhoprick of Chonat, in Hungary. After the death of that prince, he was ſent into Poland by Maximilian II. whither he had before been ſent by Ferdinand. He there privately married Reyna Strazzi, one of the queen's maids of honour, and reſigned his biſhoprick; but notwithſtanding his marriage, the emperor granted him his protection, and made him keep his other employments. He was, however, cited to Rome, excommunicated, and condemned to the flames as an heretic. Dudith having loſt his wife, by whom he had three children, married, in 1579, Elizabeth Sborowitz, a lady of an illuſtrious family of Poland, and the widow of the count John Zarnow. He was ſent ſeveral times into Poland, to cauſe the emperor to be elected king. He at length publicly embraced the reformed religion, and ſettled at Breſlaw, in Sileſia, where he died on the 23d of February, 1589, at fifty-ſix years of age.

He had a fine perſon, and a majeſtic appearance, was affable, obliging, regular in his conduct, charitable to the poor, and beneficent with reſpect to all mankind. He was ſo great an admirer of Cicero, that he wrote all his works three times over with his own hand. He was acquainted with ſeveral languages, and was well ſkilled in hiſtory, philoſophy, mathematics, medicine, the civil law, and divinity; and left a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. *Diſſertationes de Cometis.* 2. Two Speeches pronounced at the council of Trent; an Apology to the emperor Maximilian II. a Treatiſe in Favour of the Liberty of Marriage, &c. quarto. 3. *Notæ duplices in Fauſti Socini Diſp. de Baptiſmo.* 4. *Queſtio ubi vera & Catholica Eccleſia Chriſti invenitur.* 5. A Letter againſt the Condemnation of Heretics to capital Puniſhment. 6. Letters and Poems in Latin. 7. The Life of Cardinal Pole, tranſlated into Latin from the Italian of Lewis de Beccatelli. &c.

DUDLEY, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 8, for cattle, wool, and cheeſe; Auguſt 5, for lambs and other cattle; October 2, for horſes, cattle, wool, and cheeſe. Though it belongs to this county, it is ſeated within Staffordſhire, and has a ſmall tract of land belonging to it. The inhabitants have a conſiderable trade for nails and other iron ware It is ſix miles ſouth of Wolverhampton, ten weſt of Birmingham, ſixteen eaſt of Bridgenorth, and one hundred and twenty north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 5. W. Lat. 52 30. N.

Dudley (Edmund) a celebrated lawyer and able ſtateſman in the reign of Henry VII. was the grandſon of John Sutton, baron of Dudley, and knight of the garter, by his ſecond ſon ſir John Dudley, and was born ſome time in the year 1462. He ſtudied in the univerſity of Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, where he became diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of the laws. In 1504, he was made ſpeaker of the houſe of commons. He was, however, charged with being guilty of great extortion, in raiſing money to fill the king's coffers; and king Henry VII. was ſcarcely dead, when Mr. Dudley was ſent to the Tower, the clamour of the people againſt him being ſo great, that this ſtep was thought abſolutely neceſſary to quiet them. He was the ſame year tried and found guilty of high-treaſon, but was not executed till Auguſt 18, 1510, when he, together with ſir Richard Empſon, were beheaded on Tower-hill, in the forty-eight year of his age.

Dudley (John) baron of Malpas, viſcount L'Iſle, earl of Warwick, and duke of Northumberland, and reputed by many of our hiſtorians the moſt powerful ſubject that ever flouriſhed in this kingdom, was the ſon of the former, and was born in 1502. In 1511, the parliament reverſed the attainder of his late father, and, in 1524, he attended Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, in his expedition to France, where his behaviour procured him the honour of knighthood. He afterwards accompanied cardinal Wolſey in his embaſſy to France, and ſome time after was made maſter of the armoury in the Tower. In 1536, he was ſheriff of Staffordſhire. In 1542, he was created viſcount L'Iſle, and at the next feſtival of St. George, was elected knight of the garter, and was ſoon after made lord high admiral for life. The next year he ſailed to Scotland with a fleet of two hundred ſail, with which he performed great ſervices. In 1543, Bologne being beſieged by Henry VIII. in perſon, he embarked for France, and was preſent at moſt of the attacks. Upon the place being taken, the king gave him the charge of it, with the title of his lieutenant; and, on the 9th of October, he repulſed the dauphin, who, with an army of fifty thouſand men, endeavoured to retake that town. In 1465, the king, for the more effectually carrying on the war with France, created him by patent general and commander of all his forces at ſea, upon which landing five thouſand men on the French coaſt, he burnt Treport and ſome villages, and returned with the loſs of only one man. The king gave him large grants of church-lands, and finding his health declining, nominated him in his will one of his ſixteen executors.

Edward VI. having aſcended the throne, and the earl of Hertford, his uncle, having got himſelf declared protector, lord viſcount L'Iſle reſigned his poſt in favour of ſir Thomas Seymour the protector's brother, and was the ſame day created earl of Warwick, and made great chamberlain of England, and had a grant of the caſtle and manor of Warwick. A rebellion then breaking out in Norfolk, at the head of which was Ket, the tanner, who had 10,000 men, the earl of Warwick was ordered to march againſt them, and ſoon gained a complete victory, killing about 1000 men. Ket, however, ſoon after re aſſembled all his forces, and marched towards him; but, juſt as they were ready to engage, he informed them, that he was ſorry to ſee them diſcover ſuch courage in ſo bad a cauſe; but that, notwithſtanding what had paſſed, they might depend on the king's pardon, upon delivering up their leaders. To which they anſwered, that he was a nobleman of ſuch worth and generoſity, that if they might have this aſſurance from his own mouth, they were willing to ſubmit. Upon this the earl went to them and gave them his word, when, flinging down their arms, they delivered up Robert Ket and his brother William, with the reſt of their chiefs, who were ſoon after hanged. After he, by his arts, had cauſed the protector to be ſent to the Tower, he was again made high admiral; and upon his ſurrendering the office of great chamberlain of England, the king was pleaſed to make him ſteward of

his houſhold. In 1551, he was conſtituted earl marſhal of England, and was alſo made lord warden of the Northern Marches, and the ſame year created duke of Northumberland. He was likewiſe elected chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, and was enriched by prodigious grants from the king. His majeſty being in a declining ſtate of health, the duke projected the ſetting his daughter-in-law, the lady Jane Grey, married to his fourth ſon, lord Guildford Dudley, on the throne, and therefore prevailed on the king to ſet aſide his ſiſters, Mary and Elizabeth. On the 6th of July, the king died; and on the 10th, he cauſed the lady Jane to be declared queen. The lady Mary had retired into Norfolk, where ſhe was joined by ſeveral of the nobility and a great number of people, on which the duke of Northumberland, accompanied by ſeveral noblemen, and an army of two thouſand horſe and ſix thouſand foot, marched againſt her as far as St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk; but finding his troops diminiſhing, and the people unwilling to ſtir in his favour, and that he received no ſupplies from London, he retired back to Cambridge. On the 19th, queen Mary was proclaimed in London; and receiving advice of it the next day, he immediately ordered her to be proclaimed at Cambridge, and, while it was performing, flung up his cap, and cried, "God ſave queen Mary!" Soon after, he received letters from the council, requiring him to diſband his troops, upon which he gave leave to every man to depart, which was no ſooner done than he was arreſted by a ſerjeant at arms: but other letters coming for every man to go his way, the duke claimed that privilege, and was ſet free; but was the next morning arreſted in the queen's name, by the earl of Arundel. On the 25th of July, he was confined in the Tower, and on the 18th of Auguſt was arraigned in Weſtminſter-hall, with John earl of Warwick, his ſon, and William Parr, marquis of Northampton, before the duke of Norfolk, high-ſteward; and being condemned, was, on the 22d of Auguſt, brought to the ſcaffold, where, having declared, that notwithſtanding his having pretended to be a zealous proteſtant, he had always been of the church of Rome, and that he died in the catholic faith, he was beheaded, and his body, with the head, were buried in the Tower.

Mr. Granger obſerves, that he was a man of parts, courage, and enterprize; but fraudulent, unjuſt, and of unrelenting ambition; and though he had eight ſons, none of them had any lawful iſſue.

DUDLEY (lady JANE.) See GREY (lady JANE.)

DUDLEY (AMBROSE) baron L'Iſle, and earl of Warwick, was the ſon of John duke of Northumberland, and was born about the year 1530 or 1531. During the reign of king Edward VI. he obtained much credit at court, but at that prince's deceaſe, being in arms in behalf of lady Jane, he was attainted, and received ſentence of death, but was afterwards pardoned for life. In 1557, diſtinguiſhing himſelf in the Low Countries, an act was paſſed for reſtoring the whole family in blood. On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he immediately became one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of her court, and was ſoon created baron of L'Iſle, and earl of Warwick. He was afterwards made the queen's lieutenant in Normandy, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage and conduct. In 1569, he, together with the lord Clinton, were appointed jointly and ſeverally the queen's lieutenants in the North, upon the rebellion which broke out under the earls of Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, which, by his care and vigilance, was happily ſuppreſſed. In 1570, the queen granted him the office of chief butler of England, and the next year he was choſen one of the privy council. In the laſt years of his life he endured great pain in his leg from a wound he had received in defending Newhaven againſt the French, and at length conſented to an amputation, which proving unſucceſsful, he died ſoon after at Bedford-houſe, Bloomſbury, on the 20th of February, 1589, when he was about the age of threeſcore, and was interred in the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin at Warwick, where a curious monument was erected to his memory.

DUDLEY (ROBERT) baron of Denbigh, and earl of Leiceſter, was brother to the former. During the reign of king Edward VI. he enjoyed ſeveral poſts of honour and profit; but in the firſt year of queen Mary was condemned for high-treaſon, but afterwards pardoned, and even raiſed to the poſt of maſter of the ordnance. On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he became one of her principal favourites; he was immediately made maſter of the horſe; and on the 4th of June, 1559, was inſtalled knight of the garter; ſworn of the council, and ſoon obtained prodigious grants from the crown. On the 28th of September, 1564, he was created baron of Denbigh, and the next day earl of Leiceſter. In 1576 happened the death of Walter earl of Eſſex, which drew upon this peer a ſuſpicion of his having cauſed him to be poiſoned, more eſpecially after his marriage with the counteſs of Eſſex was known. In 1585, he was made captain general of all ſuch forces as ſerved, or ſhould ſerve in the Low Countries; and the next year ſome exploits were performed againſt the Spaniards, which highly raiſed the reputation of the Engliſh troops, and yet the ſtates were far from being ſatisfied with the earl's conduct. The next year the earl of Leiceſter went again to Holland, when the loſs of Sluys renewing the miſunderſtanding between the ſtates and the earl, they refuſed to eſtabliſh him in that abſolute authority, which had been conferred upon him at his firſt arrival. This greatly exaſperated the earl againſt them. However the queen thought proper to recall him; and the earl, finding at his return, an accuſation preparing againſt him by the lord Buckhurſt, and ſome other of his enemies, implored the queen's protection, and earneſtly beſought her "not to receive him with diſgrace at his return, "whom ſhe had ſent out with honour; nor bring him to "the grave, whom ſhe had raiſed from the duſt," when the queen was ſo pacified, that ſhe received him again into favour. So that when it was expected he ſhould have given in his anſwer, he took his place at the council-table. The ſecretary, beginning to read his accuſation, he roſe up and interrupted him; complained of being injured, and declared, that his public commiſſion was limited by private inſtructions. In ſhort, by his power with her majeſty, he ſo far prevailed, that a cenſure was paſſed upon the lord Buckhurſt, who was confined to his houſe for ſeveral months. In 1588, the whole nation being alarmed with the apprehenſions of the Spaniſh armada, the queen aſſembled an army at Tilbury, of which the earl of Leiceſter was made lieutenant-general, her majeſty declaring, that ſhe herſelf would be general. However, he died the ſame year, on the 4th of September, when he was about the age of fifty-ſix.

DUDLEY (Sir ROBERT) as he was called here, and as he was ſtyled abroad, earl of Warwick and duke of Northumberland, was one of thoſe great geniuſes that are ſent into the world to be a bleſſing to mankind. He was the ſon of the former by the lady Douglas Sheffield, and was born at Sheen, in Surry, in 1573, where he was carefully concealed, to prevent the queen's knowledge of the earl's engagements with his mother. He ſtudied at Oxford, when his father dying, left him the bulk of his eſtate. He was at this time one of the fineſt gentlemen in England, and having a particular turn to navigation, fitted out a ſmall ſquadron at his own expence; ſailed to the river Oronoke, and took and deſtroyed nine ſail of Spaniſh ſhips; and in 1595 he attended the earl of Eſſex, and the lord high admiral of England, in their glorious expedition againſt the Spaniards, when, for his gallant behaviour at the taking of Cadiz, he received the honour of knighthood. He now endeavoured to prove the legitimacy of his birth, in order to be intitled to his hereditary honours; when being overpowered by the intereſt of the counteſs dowager of Leiceſter, he applied for a licence to travel, and being well received at the court of Florence, reſolved to continue there, notwithſtanding his receiving a letter of recall, on which his whole eſtate was ſeized by king James I. and veſted in the crown. He diſcovered at the court of Coſmo II. great duke of Tuſcany, thoſe great abilities for which he had been admired in England, and was at length made chamberlain to his ſerene highneſs's conſort. He there contrived ſeveral methods of improving ſhipping, introduced new manufactures, and by other ſervices obtained ſo high a reputation, that at the deſire of the archduchеſs, the emperor Ferdinand, in 1620, created him a duke of the holy Roman empire. He afterwards drained a vaſt tract of moraſs between Piſa and the ſea, and raiſed Leghorn, which was then a mean, pitiful place, into a large and beautiful town, improving the haven by a mole, which rendered it both ſafe and commodious, and having engaged his highneſs to declare it a free port, he, by his influence and correſpondence, drew many Engliſh merchants to ſettle and ſet up houſes there, which was of very great ſervice to his native country, as well as to the Spaniards. He was alſo the patron of learned men, and held a high place himſelf in the republic of letters. His moſt celebrated work is his *Del Arcano del Mare*, in two volumes, folio.

DUELLIUS (CAIUS) a Roman conſul, in the 259th year before the Chriſtian æra. He vanquiſhed the Carthaginian fleet, and was the firſt Roman to whom a naval triumph was granted. A column was alſo erected to his honour, with a fine inſcription.

DUERSTADT, a town of the United Provinces, in the principality of Utrecht, ſeated on the river Leck, fourteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Urecht. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

DUGARD (WILLIAM) a very eminent ſchool-maſter, born at Bromſgrove in Worceſterſhire, in the year 1606. After being maſter of a ſchool at Stamford, and at Colcheſter, he was choſen head maſter of Merchant Taylors ſchool, in London; but being concerned in printing Salmaſius's Defence

fence of king Charles I. he was deprived of his ſchool, in 1649-50, and impriſoned in Newgate, his wife and children turned out of doors, and a printing-preſs of his ſeized; he was, however, ſoon after releaſed, and reſtored to his former place. He publiſhed a ſhort Treatiſe of Rhetoric, and ſome ſelect Dialogues of Lucian, for the uſe of his ſcholars, and died in the year 1662.

DUGDALE (Sir WILLIAM) an excellent antiquary and hiſtorian, was born at Shuſtoke in Warwickſhire, on the 12th of September, 1605. After being at the free-ſchool in Coventry till he was near fifteen years of age, he returned home to his father, who had been educated at Oxford, and inſtructed him in civil law and hiſtory. Having diſtinguiſhed himſelf early by the ſtudy of antiquities, he ſoon became acquainted with all the famous antiquarians, and was recommended by ſir Henry Spelman to Thomas, earl of Arundel, earl marſhal of England, who cauſed him to be created a purſuivant at arms extraordinary, by the name of Blanch Lyon, and afterwards he was made Rouge Croix purſuivant in ordinary, and in 1644 was created Cheſter herald. He waited upon the king at the battle of Edge-hill, and afterwards at Oxford, where he continued with his majeſty till the ſurrender of that gariſon to the parliament, in 1646. Upon the reſtoration of king Charles II. He was advanced to the office of Norroy king at arms, and in 1676 was created Garter king at arms. He wrote, 1. A ſhort View of the late Troubles in England. 2. *Origines Juridiciales*, or Hiſtorical Memorials of the Engliſh Laws. 3. The Antiquities of Warwickſhire. 4. The Hiſtory of St. Paul's Cathedral. 5. The Baronage of England, two volumes, &c. and in conjunction with Mr. Dodſworth, 4. *Monaſticum Anglicanum*. He died on the 10th of February, 1685-6.

DUGUET (JAMES JOSEPH) a learned prieſt of the Oratory, born at Montbriſon, on the 9th of December, 1649. He taught philoſophy at Troyes; but was frequently obliged to change the place of his abode, and to remove from one country to another, on account of his oppoſition to the Conſtitution Unigenitus, and died at Paris, on the 25th of October, 1733, aged eighty-four. He wrote a great number of books in French, the principal of which are, 1. Pious and Moral Letters, nine volumes, duodecimo. 2. The Conduct of a Chriſtian Lady. 3. The Education of a Prince, quarto, &c.

DUILLIUS. See DUELLIUS.

DUISBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It has a proteſtant univerſity, founded in 1655. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Roer, near the Rhine, thirteen miles north of Duſſeldorp, forty ſouth-eaſt of Cleves, and thirty-five north-weſt of Cologne. Long. 6. 14. E. Lat. 51. 24. N.

DULVERTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and November 8, for cattle. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Ex, over which is a ſtone-bridge of five arches. It ſtands on a ſolitary and hilly moor, containing about one hundred and fifty houſes, with ſeveral inns. It is twelve miles ſouth of Minehead, twenty-ſeven weſt of Bridgewater, and one hundred and ſeventy weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 3. 40. W. Lat. 51. 3. N.

DUMBLAIN, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Monteith, remarkable for the battle of Sheriff-Moor, which is near this town, between the Engliſh, commanded by the duke of Argyle, and the earl of Marr, the head of the rebellious Scots, in which the latter were defeated. It is five miles north of Sterling, thirty north-weſt of Edinburgh, and four hundred and twenty north-by-weſt of London. Long. 3. 47. E. Lat. 56. 12. N.

DUMFERLING, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Fife. Here was formerly a magnificent abbey, and a palace of the kings of Scotland, in which the princeſs Elizabeth, daughter of James II. was born. She was mother of the princeſs Sophia, from whom the preſent royal family are deſcended. It is fifteen miles north-weſt of Edinburgh, thirteen from the ſea, and four hundred north-by-weſt of London. Long. 2. 48. W. Lat. 56. 13. N.

DUMFRIES, the chief town of Nidiſdale, in Scotland, and the principal in this part of the country. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Nid. The tide which flows up the river ſix miles, brings ſmall veſſels cloſe to the quay. The ſtreets are large, and it is a place of trade, which is much encreaſed ſince the Union. The market place is large, and the markets and fairs good. There is a ſtone bridge over the river leading to Galloway, which hath thirteen arches. They have an act of parliament which lays a duty of two pennies Scots on every pint, about equal to two quarts Engliſh, of beer, within the town and liberties, to diſcharge a debt contracted by defending the town againſt the rebels, in 1715. As alſo a duty upon goods imported and exported; which likewiſe was to enable them to build a new church. This town is the ſeat of a preſbytery, to which eighteen pariſhes belong, and the place where the provincial ſynod meets. It is ſixteen miles ſouth-by-weſt of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

DUNBAR, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Mid-Lothian, memorable for the victory obtained by Oliver Cromwell, in 1650, over the Scots. It is twenty-five miles eaſt of Edinburgh, and twenty north-weſt of Berwick. Long. 2. 22. W. Lat. 55. 58. N.

DUNBARTON, the chief town of Lenox, or Dunbartonſhire, in Scotland. It is a royal burgh, and is ſeated at the influx of the river Leven, out of Loch Lomond, into the Clyde. About half a mile from the town is a caſtle, which is ſtrong both by art and nature, it being ſeated on a rock, very ſteep on all ſides, except towards the river Clyde, with a high watch-tower on one of its heads, and on the other, which is lower, ſeveral ſtrong towers. It has but one narrow ſteep aſcent to it between the two heads, with ſteps cut out of the rock, by which only one man can paſs at a time. The Leven river on the weſt, and the Clyde on the ſouth, ſerve inſtead of ditches, and eaſtward lies a moraſs, which at every tide is overflowed with water. This town is the ſeat of a preſbytery, containing ſeventeen pariſhes. It is ſixteen miles north-weſt of Glaſgow, and forty five north-weſt of Edinburgh. Long. 4. 32. W. Lat. 56. 30. N.

DUNCAN (DANIEL) an eminent phyſician of a Scots family, ſtudied philoſophy at Toulouſe, and practiſed phyſic with reputation at Montaubon, the place of his birth. He wrote in French, 1. A new and methodical Explication of animal Actions. 2. Natural Chemiſtry: and 3. The Knowledge of animated Bodies from Chemiſtry and Mechanics. He died at London in 1735, at eighty-ſix years of age.

DUNCANNON, a fort in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinſter, in Ireland, ſeated on the river Roſs. It commands the river inſomuch that no ſhip can paſs to Waterford or Roſs, without its permiſſion. Here are barracks for three companies of foot. A narrow neck of land ſhoots out from hence to the very mouth of the river, whereon ſtands a high tower called Hook Tower, and a light-houſe to direct ſailors into the mouth of the river. It is ſix miles eaſt of Waterford. Long. 6. 30. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

DUNDALK, a port-town of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, and province of Leinſter, ſeated on a bay of the Iriſh Sea of the ſame name. It is ſeventeen miles north of Drogheda. Long. 6. 47. W. Lat. 54. 28. N.

DUNDEE, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Forfar, or Angus, is a royal burgh. It is a pretty town, and is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the frith of Tay, and is the ſeat of a preſbytery, containing eighteen pariſhes. The earl of Montroſe attacked it in the time of the civil wars, but was vigorouſly repulſed by the inhabitants, who afterwards fortified it with ditches; and yet general Monck took it by ſtorm, though garriſoned by eleven thouſand ſoldiers, beſides the inhabitants. All that he found in arms he put to the ſword, and carried off a great booty, becauſe the neighbouring inhabitants had ſent their effects thither for ſecurity, and there were ſixty ſail of ſhips in the harbour, who all ſubmitted. In 1731 they procured the continuance of a former act of parliament, which laid a duty of two pennies Scots on every pint of ale ſold within the town and liberties, to repair the harbour, to rebuild the tolbooth, to pave the ſtreets of the town, to diſcharge its debts, and to provide ſchool maſters for the children. It is fourteen miles north-weſt of St. Andrew's. Long. 2. 48. W. Lat. 56. 26. N.

DUNEBURG, or DUNAMUNDA, a town of Livonia, ſeated on the north ſhore of the river Dwina. It is ſeventy miles ſouth-eaſt of Riga. Long. 25. 32. E. Lat. 56. 36. N.

DUNGANNON, the chief town of the county of Tyrone, in the province of Ulſter. It is a place of ſome ſtrength, and ſeated on a hill. The rebels in 1641 maſſacred great numbers of proteſtants in and about this place, and committed ſtrange cruelties on men, women, and children. In 1649 Cromwell took this town from the rebels. It is eleven miles north of Armagh. Long. 7. 5. W. Lat. 54. 28. N.

DUNGARVON, a town of the county of Waterford, in the province of Munſter, and kingdom of Ireland. It ſtands on a bay of the ſame name, has a commodious harbour for ſhips, and is a walled town, with a caſtle; but is a place of little conſequence, and leſs buſineſs. It is twenty-two miles ſouth-weſt of Waterford. Long. 7. 55. W. Lat. 51. 57. N.

DUNGENESS, a cape or head land on the coaſt of Kent, five miles ſouth of Romney.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Perth, ſeated on the north ſide of the river Tay. It was a biſhop's ſee, and the remains of the cathedral are yet viſible. It is the chief market-town of the Highlands, and is the ſeat of a preſbytery, containing twenty pariſhes. It is remarkable for the defeat of the Highlanders, who took up arms in defence

fence of the late king James. The rebels made it a place of arms in 1716. It is twelve miles north of Perth. Long. 3. 18. W. Lat. 56. 36. N.

DUNKIRK, a port-town of French Flanders, ſeated in a ſandy ſoil; and is of greater note for its importance in theſe latter times than for its antiquity. At firſt it was only a hamlet, conſiſting of a few fiſhermen's houſes. But it encreaſed by degrees till at length it had a caſtle in 1322, which was demoliſhed by the rebels in Flanders, but was rebu lt, and afterwards demoliſhed. At length Charles V. emperor of Germany, built a caſtle there for the defence of the port, in 1538. This likewiſe was entirely demoliſhed, except a tower, which is ſtill to be ſeen. Then the Engliſh became maſters of it, but were driven away by the French in 1558. France delivered it up to Spain by the treaty of Chateau-Cambreſis. It was inveſted by the French in 1646, who took it after ſeventeen days ſiege. But it ſoon after was retaken by the Spaniards. In the year 1658, after the Spaniards were beaten by the French, this town was the firſt fruits of the victory, for it ſurrendered thirteen days after, and was put into the hands of the Engliſh, agreeably to a treaty between the two nations. Four years after, that is in 1662, the French bought it of king Charles II. and have kept it ever ſince. In 1664 the French king began to alter and repair the caſtle, and employed thirty thouſand men about it. In which time they levelled ſeveral hills which commanded the place, the citadel was finiſhed, fort Lewis was erected, and a bank of ſand was cut through a thouſand yards in length, which ſtopped up the port, and a canal was cut, which would admit a man of war of ſixty guns. This canal was formed by two moles of timber work, of two thouſand yards in length, and about eighty yards diſtant from each other. At the head of theſe moles, two wooden caſtles were erected, the one called Chateau Verd, the Green caſtle; the other Chateau de bonne Eſperance, the caſtle of Good Hope. Theſe were two batteries, which would hold fifty pieces of cannon, and which, in 1695, prevented a bombardment. Afterwards two forts of ſtone work were erected near the city, which communicated by means of a wooden bridge. After this there were other forts erected at different diſtances; and a baſon was cut, which would contain ſeveral men of war, and other ſhips. Then there were other fortifications added both on the ſea and the land ſide; and a new ſuburb was built for a place for ſeamen to lodge in, with magnificent barracks, a ſea arſenal, and ſeveral other buildings. Likewiſe ſeveral cavaliers were thrown up one upon another to defend the road.

Dunkirk is five thouſand three hundred and eighty-two yards in compaſs, without comprehending the lower town, and by an account which was taken in 1697, it had one thouſand ſix hundred and forty houſes, and thirteen thouſand two hundred ſouls. The ſtreets are wide, ſtrait, and well paved; the houſes are almoſt all of brick, and very high. St. John's church is the principal, the choir of which is large and well adorned. It hath fifteen chapels, of which that of St. George is remarkable for an excellent painting of that ſaint. The Jeſuits church in Notre Dame ſtreet is a fine ſtructure. There are ſeveral convents for monks and nuns, and a ſquare with fine houſes on all ſides. But this town received a vaſt alteration by the treaty of Utrecht, for in conſequence of this the fortifications were demoliſhed, and the port deſtroyed; which has greatly decreaſed the number of the inhabitants. It is fifteen miles north-eaſt of Gravelines, fifteen ſouth-weſt of Newport, twenty-five north-eaſt of Calais, twenty-five ſouth-weſt of Oſtend, forty-five weſt of Ghent, fifty eaſt of Dover, and one hundred and fifty-five north of Paris. Long. 2. 27. E. Lat. 51. 2. N.

DUN LE ROY, a town of France, in Berry, ſeated on the river Aurone, eighteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Bourges, twenty-five ſouth-weſt of Nevers, and one hundred and twenty-eight ſouth of Paris. Long. 2. 39. E. Lat. 46. 53. N.

DUNMOW, an ancient and large town, in the county of Eſſex, pleaſantly ſeated on an aſcent. It was formerly noted for its priory, and has at preſent a good market for corn on Saturdays. Its fairs are on May 6, and November 8, for cattle. It is thirteen miles north of Chelmsford, and thirty-eight north-eaſt from London. Long. 0. 27. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

DUNNEGAL, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Dunnegal, in the province of Ulſter. It is ſeated on the bay of Dunnegal, twelve miles north of Balliſhannon. Long. 8. 17. W. Lat. 54. 35. N.

DUNNINGTON, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays. The fairs are on May 26, for horſes, flax, and hemp; Auguſt 17, for horſes only; September 6, for cattle, flax, and hemp; October 17, for horſes, cattle, flax, and hemp. It is twenty ſeven miles ſouth eaſt of Lincoln, and one hundred and ſixteen north of London. Long. 0. 7. W. Lat. 52. 55. N.

DUNNOSE, a cape or point of land, on the ſouth coaſt of the Iſle of Wight.

DUNNOTER CASTLE, a caſtle of Scotland, in the ſhire of Aberdeen, agreeably ſituated on an eminence on the ſea-coaſt. It belongs to the earl-marſhal, and is twelve miles ſouth of Aberdeen. Long. 1. 47. W. Lat. 56. 57. N.

DUNROBIN CASTLE, a ſeat of the earl of Sutherland, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, in the ſhire of Sutherland, twenty-one miles north of Cromarty. Long. 3. 36 W. Lat. 57. 50. N.

DUNS (JOHN) more known by the name of *Duns Scotus*, a famous divine, of the order of St. Francis. According to the common opinion, he ſtudied at Oxford, afterwards he went to Paris, where he took his degrees, and taught with ſuch reputation, that he was ſurnamed the *Subtile Doctor*. He afterwards went to Cologne, where he died, on the 8th of November, 1308. Duns Scotus was a voluminous writer; the beſt edition of his works is that of Lyons, in ten volumes, folio. He maintained opinions contrary to thoſe of Thomas Aquinas, which produced two parties in the ſchools, called the *Thomiſts* and *Scotiſts*.

DUNS, a market-town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Mers, ſeated twelve miles weſt of Berwick upon Tweed. Duns Scotus, the famous ſchool-man, is ſaid to have been born here. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 55. 42. N.

DUNSTABLE, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on a chalky hill, and has ponds in the ſtreet, which are never dry, though only ſupplied with rain water. It is remarkable for ſeveral good inns, it being a great thoroughfare on the northern road. It conſiſts of four ſtreets, interſecting each other at right angles, and in the center ſtood one of thoſe beautiful croſſes of queen Eleanor, which was deſtroyed by the enthuſiaſts in the time of the civil wars. The fairs are on Aſh-Wedneſday, May 22, Auguſt 12, and November 12, all for cattle. It is twelve miles north-weſt of St. Albans, and thirty-four north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 29. W. Lat. 51. 50 N.

DUNSTAN (St.) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born about the year 924. In the reign of Edred he was abbot of Glaſtonbury. King Edgar gave him the biſhoprick of Worceſter, and frequently conſulted him. At length, he was made archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the pope's legate in England. He was the firſt Engliſh prelate that oppoſed the marriage of the clergy. He is ſaid to have been a good muſician, painter, and engraver; and to have amuſed himſelf with joinery, turning, and ſmithery, in the laſt of which he was ſuppoſed to be employed, when, according to the legend, he ſeized the devil by the noſe with a red-hot pair of tongues. He died at Canterbury, in 988.

DUNSTER, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Fridays, ſeated on a low ground on the Briſtol Channel. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by hills, except on that next the channel. It contains about four hundred houſes, has a handſome church with a fine tower, and a fair on Whit-Monday. It is eighteen miles north-weſt of Taunton, thirty-five north of Exeter, and one hundred and ſixty-four weſt of London.

DUNWICH, a town of Suffolk, ſeated on the German Ocean, with a market on Saturdays, and ſends two members to parliament. It is twenty-ſeven miles north eaſt of Ipſwich, forty-ſix eaſt-by-ſouth of Bury, and one hundred north-eaſt of London. It has a fair on St. James's day, for toys. Lon. 1. 48. W. Lat. 52. 25. N.

DUPERRAY (MICHAEL) a learned advocate in the parliament of Paris. He wrote, 1. A Treatiſe on Tythes; 2. Another, on Marriage; 3. A Treatiſe on the primitive Patrons and Curates; and many other works. He died on the 25th of April, 1730, aged near ninety.

DU PIN. See PIN.

DUPLEIX (SCIPIO) hiſtoriographer of France, was born at Condam, in 1569. He wrote an Hiſtory of France, a Roman Hiſtory, and other works, which are not eſteemed: the beſt of his works is a Courſe of Philoſophy, printed in 1607, which was one of the firſt publiſhed in France. He died at Condam, in 1661, aged ninety-one.

DUPPA (BRIAN) ſucceſſively biſhop of Chicheſter, Saliſbury, and Wincheſter, was born at Lewiſham, in Kent, March 10, 1588-9, and educated at Oxford. After ſeveral preferments in the church, he was made chaplain to king Charles I. and in 1638 he was made tutor to Charles, prince of Wales, and afterwards to his brother, the duke of York: about the ſame time, he was nominated to the ſee of Peterborough, in 1641 was tranſlated to the ſee of Saliſbury, and in 1660 to the rich biſhoprick of Wincheſter, and made lord almoner. He was a very handſome man, of a graceful deportment, and of an irreproachable life. During the Interregnum he lived in retirement, at Richmond; and was then hoſpitable, generous, and charitable, to a degree beyond his fortune. He is ſaid to have received fifty-thouſand pounds for fines ſoon after his tranſlation to the ſee of Wincheſter, when he remitted no leſs than thirty thouſand pounds to his tenants, and at his death left ſixteen thouſand pounds, to be expended in acts of charity and munificence. He left legacies to Chriſt-church, and All-Souls college, in Oxford, and to the

ſeveral

several cathedrals in which he sat as bishop, and founded an alms-house, at Richmond. King Charles II. asked his blessing on his knees, as he lay on his death-bed. He died on the 26th of March, 1662. He wrote, 1. The Soul's Soliloquie, and Conference with Conscience; 2. A Guide for the Penitent; 3. Holy Rules and Helps to Devotion; and published two of his sermons.

DUPRE (MARY) surnamed the Cartesian, from her taste for Des Cartes's Philosophy, was the daughter of John Desmaretz de St Sorlin, member of the French Academy, and was born at Paris. Roland Desmaretz, her uncle, finding that she had a happy genius, a fondness for learning, and an extraordinary memory, took upon himself the care of her education; and she made a rapid progress in learning Latin, Greek, poetry, rhetoric, and philosophy; and having a taste for the sciences, she cultivated them during her whole life. When her uncle died, in 1653, she resolved to learn the Italian. She wrote and spoke with great purity of language. She was a good poetess, and kept up a literary correspondence with the most learned men of her time. Some of her poems are printed in the Collection of Choice Pieces, by P. Bouhours.

DURANCE, a river in France, which rising in the Alps, runs west along the confines of Dauphiny and Provence, then passing south by Sisteron, and afterwards west through Provence, falls into the Rhone, a little below Avignon. Its inundations sometimes do a great deal of damage.

DURAND, a learned monk, in the eleventh century, was the author of an Epistle on the Eucharist, against Berenger. William the Conqueror paid great regard to his advice, and gave him public marks of his esteem.

DURAND DE ST. POURCIEN, a Dominican monk, thus named from a borough of that name, in Auvergne, became doctor of Paris, master of the sacred police, and at length bishop of Meaux, where he died, in 1333. He was one of the most famous divines of his time. He wrote a Commentary on the Four Books of Sentences, and a treatise *De Origine Jurisdictionum*.

DURANDUS (WILLIAM) born at Puimoisson, in Provence, in the thirteenth century, was one of the most able lawyers of his time. Pope Martin made him one of his nuncios, and then bishop of Mende and Languedoc. Before this he wrote his *Speculum Juris*, which gave him the name of Speculator: his second piece was his *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum*. He wrote several other works.

DURANGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, noted for a manufacture in cutlery ware. It is ten miles south-east of Bilboa. Long. 2. 36. W. lat. 43. 18. N.

DURANGO, a town of North America, in New Biscay, which makes part of New Spain, and has a bishop's see. It is seated in a fruitful country, where there are salt-works. Long. 106. 20. W. Lat. 24. 30. N.

DURAS, a town of France, in Guienne and in Agenois, seated on a small river. Long. 0. 15. E. Lat. 45. 42. N.

DURANT (GILES) a celebrated advocate in the parliament of Paris, in the time of the League, and one of the best French poets before Malherbe. He wrote odes, songs, elogies, &c. and translated or imitated a part of the Latin poems of his friend John Benesous, under the title of *Imitations tirées du Latin de Jean Bonefous, avec autres Amours, et Mélanges Poétiques*; and of these Imitations there have been many editions. The verses to his godmother, on the death of his ass, which died of a violent death at the siege of Paris, in the flower of his age, passes for a master-piece, in the ironical and ludicrous style. This is to be found in the ingenious work he published, under the title of the Satyrs of Menippus. Durant's works were printed in 1594, and he was living in 1599.

DURAVEL, a town of France, in Querci, seated on the river Lot, in the confines of the Agenois. Long. 1. 5. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

DURAZZO, an ancient and celebrated town of Turky in Europe, in Albania, with a bishop's see. It has a good harbour in the Gulph of Venice, forty-eight miles south-west of Scutari, eighteen south-west of Croia, seventy-five south-east of Otranto, and sixty north-east of Brindisi. Long. 20. 15. E. Lat. 41. 25. N.

DURBUY, a town of the Low Countries, capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Luxemburg. It was ceded to France in 1681, which rendered it back in 1698. It is seated on the river Outre, twenty-five miles south of Liege, thirty-three east of Namur, and thirty north-east of Dinant. Long. 5. 28. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

DURCKEIM, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, thirteen miles north-east of Newstadt, and thirteen north-west of Spire. Lon. 7. 55. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

DURELL (Dr. JOHN) a learned divine, was born at St. Helier's, in the isle of Jersey, in 1625, and studied at Merton college, in Oxford; but when that city came to be garrisoned for king Charles I. Mr. Durell, after a stay of two years, retired into France, and studied at Caen, in Normandy, and afterwards about two years at Saumur. But after the reduction of the isle of Jersey, by the parliament forces, in 1561, he having been concerned in its defence, was expelled from thence; upon which he withdrew to Paris, where he received episcopal ordination from the hands of Thomas, bishop of Galloway, in Scotland. He afterwards became chaplain to the duke de la Force, father to the princess of Turenne, in which station he continued about eight years. At the Restoration he came over to England, and officiated at the Savoy for several years, became chaplain to his majesty, successively prebendary of Salisbury, canon of Windsor, prebendary of Durham, and, at length, was created doctor of divinity and dean of Windsor. He wrote, A View of the Government and public Worship of God, in the Reformed Churches beyond the Seas; and, A Vindication of the Church of England, against the unjust and impudent Accusations of the Schismatics, 4to. He died on the 8th of June, 1683.

DUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roer. It is a well fortified town, and the best in the whole duchy. It was formerly a free imperial city; but was subjected to the duke of Juliers, in 1407. The emperor Charles V. took it by assault, in 1543. It is thirteen miles south of Juliers, and twenty-five south-west of Cologne. Lon. 6. 20. E. Lat. 50. 46. N. It is now subject to the elector Palatine.

DURER (ALBERT) a celebrated painter, was born at Nuremberg, in the year 1741; and by the instructions of his father, a curious jeweller, the precepts of Michael Wolgemuth, a considerable painter, and the rules of geometry, architecture, and perspective, he became the most excellent of all the German masters. Though his manner or design is generally hard, stiff, and ungraceful, and his gusto Gothic; yet he obtained the admiration of the greatest masters, both by his paintings and his prints. Vasari, in the life of Mark Antonio observes, that "if so excellent, so exact, "and so universal a man as Albert Durer, had been born in "Tuscany, as he was in Germany, and had formed his "studies according to those beautiful pieces he had seen at "Rome, he would have proved the best painter of all Italy, "as he was the greatest and most accomplished genius "which Germany ever produced." His principal works were painted at Prague, in the palace of the emperor Maximilian I. who had such a particular regard for his singular merit, that he presented him with a coat of arms, as the badge of nobility. He was also much in favour with the emperor Charles V. He was no less distinguished by his prints than by his paintings; the former being had in great esteem all over Italy, and copied at Venice by the above Marc Antonio, and so much esteemed, even by Raphael himself, that he hung them up in his own chamber, and used frequently to lament the misfortune of so great a genius being brought up in a country where nothing was to be seen that could excite in him noble ideas. He was a man of solid good sense, and was of a modest and agreeable temper; whence he was beloved by every body, and happy in all places, except at home, where the penurious and sordid temper of the miserable shrew his wife is said to have shortened his days. He died in 1538, aged fifty-seven. He wrote a treatise on Geometry, Perspective, Fortification, and the Proportions of human Bodies.

D'URFEY, (THOMAS) an eminent English songster and dramatic writer, was born in Devonshire, and bred to the law, which he soon forsook, that he might be more at liberty to write plays and songs. He wrote many of the former, with various success; but his chief talent seems to have lain in writing songs, which he would do to the most difficult tunes; and he was much admired for singing his own compositions, on which account he received many favours from persons of the highest rank: The duke of Albemarle had him frequently at his table, to divert his company that way: and even crowned heads condescended to admit him to their presence, and seemed not a little diverted by him; for he not only sung before that merry monarch Charles II. but before king William and queen Anne. Mr. Addison wrote the sixty-seventh number of the Guardian in favour of Mr. D'Urfey, who was then grown old and poor, to procure a full house to a play of his, that was to be acted for his benefit; and concludes it with observing, that the public could not do a kindness to a more diverting companion, or a more chearful, honest, and good-natured man. He was buried at St. James's, Westminster, with this inscription, on a stone erected to his memory, TOM D'URFEY died Feb. 26, 1723.

DURHAM, the county of, is bounded on the north-west by Northumberland, on the east by the German Ocean, on the north by Yorkshire, and on the west by a part of Cumberland and Westmoreland. It is forty miles from east to west, and thirty-five from north to south. It contains nine market-towns, one hundred and eighteen parishes, sixteen rivers, twenty bridges, twenty-one parks, four castles, fifteen thou-

thouſand nine hundred and eighty-ſix houſes, ninety-ſix thouſand nine hundred and eighty inhabitants, and ſends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Durham. The market-towns are, Durham, Auckland, Stockton, Sunderland, Darlington, Hartlepool, Stainthorp, Bernard-caſtle, and Walſingham.

The air of this county is generally very good, eſpecially on the eaſtern ſide; but on the weſtern and in the hilly parts it is ſharp and cold. Here likewiſe the land is barren, and the hills without graſs. The rivers Tyne and Tees almoſt encompaſs the whole county, except on the eaſt ſide; and the Were riſes in the mountains near the weſtern point, and runs ſouth-weſt to Auckland, then it turns north, and paſſes by Durham, and, holding on its courſe, falls into the ſea at Sunderland. Theſe, with the ſmaller rivers, abound with fiſh, particularly ſalmon. In general this country abounds with paſtures and corn-fields, but is moſt famous for its coal-mines, which ſupply London and other parts with excellent coals, which go under the common name of Newcaſtle coals, though dug up in another county. At Salt-water Haugh, near Butterſby, about a mile and a half from Durham, in the middle of the river Were, ariſes a ſalt ſpring, chiefly to be ſeen in the ſummer-time, when the water falls to one ſide of the channel; for in the winter it is loſt among the freſhes. The water bubbles up forty yards in length, and ten in breadth; and that which is ſalteſt iſſues out of a rock, upon the ſurface of which, in a hot day, is often found a perfect ſalt. This water, as ſoon as it comes out of the rock, is as ſalt as any brine can be; and though it be little in quantity in compariſon of the freſh water, it is ſtrong enough to cauſe a brackiſhneſs an hundred yards below it. This brine has been boiled, and found to contain a great quantity of bay-ſalt, which, though not ſo palatable, is as uſeful as ordinary ſalt. It tinges all the ſtones near it with a red colour.

This county, or biſhoprick, as it is commonly called, had anciently a petty king, or palatine of its own, who called a parliament of his own barons which made acts, raiſed ſubſidies, and did many other things proper to his own government; and was therefore looked upon as an exempt juriſdiction, and did not ſend members to parliament, like other counties. And though an act of parliament made in the reign of Henry VIII. abridged this ſee of many of its ancient liberties, and ſtripped it of the moſt eſſential branches of its palatine power; yet it ſtill continued to ſend no members to parliament, though the biſhops held no parliament of their own after that time, nor indeed ſome time before, that cuſtom having become obſolete. The firſt return of members to parliament was in 1654 and 1656, and was then omitted till the 31ſt of Charles II. for which purpoſe an act of parliament was paſt.

It is commonly ſaid, that there are mines of lead, iron, and quarries of marble in this county; but they are entirely neglected on account of the coals, which are of much greater benefit than thoſe could be.

DURHAM, the capital city of the county of Durham, is ſeated upon an eminence, near a pleaſant valley, and is ſurrounded with walls. The ſuburbs, without the walls, reach as far as the plain. It is almoſt encompaſſed by the river Were, and contains ſix pariſh-churches, beſides the cathedral. This laſt is handſomely decorated, and is well worth a traveller's notice. The caſtle, mentioned in the preceding article, ſtands in the middle of the town, between two ſtone bridges; the one upon the river, on the eaſt ſide, the other on the weſt. From the caſtle northward lies the market-place, and St. Nicolas's church; from whence the ſuburbs ſhoot out to the north-eaſt for a good way, within a winding of the river; as alſo others on both ſides, beyond the river, leading towards the bridges, each of which has a church. On the north ſide of the cathedral is the college, where the prebendaries reſide, and on the ſouth ſide is the college-ſchool.

Durham is governed by a mayor, recorder, and twelve aldermen, and as many common-council, who have inferior officers. The choice of members of parliament is in the corporation, citizens, and freemen, who at a late poll were above a thouſand. It was firſt incorporated by biſhop Pudſey, in the reign of Richard II. who granted to his burgeſſes of Durham, that they ſhould be free from toll, and have the ſame privileges as the town of Newcaſtle. The ancient government was by bailiffs of the borough of Durham, which, in the time of biſhop Nevil, before the year 1457, began to be called bailiffs of the city of Durham, and mention was then made of alderman. Biſhop Matthew changed the name of alderman into that of mayor, and that of burgeſſes into aldermen. In Auguſt 25, 1684, their liberties being reſigned into the hands of biſhop Crew, he procured them a new charter, dated March 7th, 1684, in the firſt year of James II. by the name of the mayor, aldermen, &c. of the city of Durham, confirming their former privileges. They act in the name and by the authority of the biſhop of Durham; and on their fair days keep a court of pye-powder.

Their market is on Saturdays, and their fairs, March 31, for three days; on the firſt for horned cattle, the ſecond for ſheep and hogs, and on the third day for horſes; on Whit-Tueſday and September 15 for the ſame. It ſends two members to parliament. It is fourteen miles ſouth of Newcaſtle, ſeventy-ſeven of Berwick upon Tweed, ſeventy north of York, and two hundred and fifty-ſeven north-by-weſt of London. Long. 1. 14. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

DURLACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and territory of Baden. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain called Thurnberg. The French in 1689, made dreadful ravages about this country with fire and ſword. Formerly there was a univerſity here, which is now dwindled to a college, the former having been transferred to Carlſrouhe. Here is a palace, and fine gardens, called the caſtle of Carlſburg, where the margraves formerly reſided. It is ſeated on the river Gieſen, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Baden. Long. 8. 20. E. Lat 48. 58. N.

DURSLEY, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday, and two fairs on Monday 6, and December 4, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is ſeated on or near a branch of the river Severn, and formerly had a caſtle, which is now in ruins. It is a cloathing town, and chiefly inhabited by men belonging to that buſineſs. It is a pretty conſiderable place, with a large church; and in the church-yard riſes a ſpring, which drives a mill within half a mile of the town. It is a corporation, and is governed by a bailiff, and four conſtables. It is twenty-two miles north-north-eaſt of Briſtol; fourteen ſouth ſouth-weſt of Glouceſter, and one hundred and ſeven weſt-by north of London. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 51. 40 N.

DURY, (JOHN) in Latin *Duræus*, a proteſtant divine, born in Scotland in the ſeventeenth century, laboured with great zeal for the re-union of the Lutherans and Calviniſts. He wrote a plan of re-union; a work intitled, *Aliquot Theologorum Galliæ & trium Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Epiſcoporum*; and ſome others.

DUSSELDORP, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of the duchy of Berg. It has been the place of reſidence of the elector Palatine; but the preſent elector could never reſolve to remove his court hither, though the palatinate has ſuffered ſo much. Here the river Duſſel falls into the Rhine. The elector's palace or caſtle is a fine building, adorned with excellent pictures, among which is that of the laſt judgment, painted by Rubens, which ſurpaſſes all the reſt in price and beauty. The town is neatly built, and well fortified, but has no ſuburbs. They have a ſeminary for poor ſcholars under the direction of the Jeſuits, which is a very fine building, as well as the collegiate church of St. Martin, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Juliers and Berg. Add to theſe the ſtatutes of marble and braſs, after the beſt models of Italy. The elector had a deſign of aggrandiſing this town, for, in March 1709, he iſſued out a declaration, which granted great privileges to thoſe that would come and ſettle here; but it has had little or no effect. It is twenty-three miles north-weſt of Cologne; twenty-three north-eaſt of Juliers, and ſixty-three ſouth-weſt of Munſter. Long 6. 24. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, with a bridge over the Danube, and a caſtle without the town, ſeated on a mountain. There are rich iron mines in the neighbourhood. It is thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Schaffhauſen, and twenty-three north-weſt of Conſtance. Long. 8. 52. E. Lat. 48. 8. N.

DUUMVIRI, in Roman antiquity, a general name given to thoſe magiſtrate and officers, where two were joined together; as the DUUMVIRI CAPITALES, who were judges in criminal cauſes; they were members of the public council, and had two lictors to walk before them: but though theſe judges had great power and authority, yet in capital caſes, it was lawful to appeal from their ſentence to the people, who alone had the power of condemning a citizen to death. The DUUMVIRI MUNICIPALES, were two magiſtrates in ſome of the cities of the empire, anſwering to the conſuls of Rome; only their office laſted five years, on which account they were frequently called *Quinquinales magiſtratus*; they had officers who walked before them, carrying a ſmall ſwitch; and ſome of them aſſumed the privilege of having lictors, bearing before them axes and the faſces, or bundles of rods. The DUUMVIRI NAVALES were commiſſioners of the fleet, whoſe duty conſiſted in giving orders for the fitting of ſhips, granting commiſſions to the officers of the navy, &c. And the DUUMVIRI SACRORUM were two officers choſen out of the nobility, and appointed to look after the Sybils books; but their number being afterwards encreaſed to ten,

ten, and then to fifteen, they were thence called *Decemviri* and *Quindecemviri*.

DUYVELAND, one of the iſlands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, eaſt of the iſle of Schonen, from which it is divided by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a great river of Muſcovy, which riſes in the duchy of Wologda, where it has the name of that province, afterwards it receives the river Suchana, and paſſes on to Waſh, Ouſtiough, the capital of the province of the ſame name, and entering that of Dwina, it takes its name, waſhes Archangel, and a little after falls into the white ſea by two mouths.

DWINA, a province of Muſcovy, ſeated near the White Sea, of which the moſt remarkable places are Archangel, St. Nicolas, and Colmogrod.

DWINA, the name of a river which riſes in Luthiania in Poland, and running north-weſt, divides Luthania from Courland, and falls into the Baltic ſea at the Dunamunder Fort, a little below Riga.

DYER, (Sir JAMES) an eminent lawyer in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at his father's ſeat of Roundhill, in Somerſhetſhire, about the year 1511. He was gradually raiſed to ſeveral preferments in the law, and, in 1559, was appointed chief juſtice of the common-pleas, which office he enjoyed with great reputation for twenty-four years. He wrote a large book of Reports, and a Reading upon ſeveral ſtatutes, and died on the 24th of March 1581.

DYER, (JOHN) an eminent poet, born in the year 1700, was the ſecond ſon of Robert Dyer, Eſq. of Aberglaſney, in Carmarthenſhire, in South Wales, and ſtudied at Weſtminſter-ſchool; and afterwards ſettled with Mr. Richardſon, an eminent painter in Lincoln's-inn-fields, he being fond of drawing from his childhood, and his imagination ſtrong and glowing. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and viſited moſt of the cities there, wherein any remains of antiquity are to be found; but chiefly reſided at Rome, whence he drew the materials of that inſtructive and moral poem called, The Ruins of Rome. On his return to England, he entered into the church, and was preſented to the living of Coningſby in Lincolnſhire; and ſoon after to another in the neighbourhood. His poetical works that were publiſhed are, 1. Grongar-hill, 2. The Ruins of Rome; 3. The Fleece, &c.

DYLE, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſing in Brabant, runs north by Louvain, and having received the Demer, runs weſt by Mechlin, and falls into the Scheld at Rupelmond.

DYSART, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſeated on the north ſide of the Forth, eleven miles north of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 5. W. Lat. 56. 10. N.

E.

EACHARD, (JOHN) D. D a learned Engliſh divine, was of a good family in Suffolk, and born about the year 1635. He finiſhed his education at Catharine hall, Cambridge, of which he became maſter in 1675, and the year following was created doctor of divinity by the royal mandate. He wrote, 1. The Grounds and Occaſions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion enquired into; 2. Some Obſervations upon the Anſwer to an Enquiry into the Grounds and Occaſions of the Contempt of the Clergy; 3. A Dialogue between Philautus and Timothy, &c. He died about the year 1696, and in 1705, his works were collected and printed in one volume 8vo.

EACHARD, (LAWRENCE) an eminent Engliſh hiſtorian and divine; was the ſon of a clergyman, and born at Baſſam, near Beccles in Suffolk, about the year 1671, and ſtudied at Chriſt's college, Cambridge, after which he was preſented to the livings of Welton and Elkinton, in Lincolnſhire. He was afterwards made a prebendary of Lincoln; in 1712, he was inſtalled arch-deacon of Stowe, and was preſented by king George I. to the livings of Rendleſham, Sudborn, and Alford, in Suffolk, at which places he lived eight years in a continued ill ſtate of health. Being adviſed to go to Scarborough for the waters, he got as far as Lincoln, where, declining very faſt, he was unable to proceed, and there going to take the air, he died in his chariot on the ſixteenth of Auguſt, 1730. He wrote, 1. A Hiſtory of England; 2. A General Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; 3. A Hiſtory of the Revolution; 4. An Engliſh Tranſlation of Plautus and Terence; 5. Maxims extracted from Archbiſhop Tillotſon's Works; 6. A Gazetteer, or Newſman's Interpreter; and, 7. A Roman Hiſtory from the Foundation of Rome till the Time of Conſtantine.

EAGLE, (MARY) a woman famous for the great quantity of milk in her breaſts, lived at Little Worley, in Staffordſhire, and was viſited by the curious and learned Dr. Plott, who atteſts from his own knowledge, that beſides what her child ſucked, ſhe could draw two quarts of milk from her breaſts every day, with which ſhe could have made two pounds of butter a-week, ever ſince ſhe was brought to-bed, which was about five months when the doctor ſaw her. He mentions an inſtance of a like nature from Borellius, in one Mary Carron, a taylor's wife of Bologne, who could afford milk enough every day for the nouriſhment of two children, and make butter beſides; which ſhe did at the deſire of an apothecary, who uſed it as a great noſtrum againſt conſumptions.

EARNE-LAKE, or LOUGH EARNE, a great lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulſter, extending thirty miles in length, at the narrow part of which ſtands Inniſkilling, a town remarkable for the bravery of its inhabitants on the ſide of king William, ſoon after the Revolution in England.

EASINGWOULD, a town in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Fridays, and has two fairs, July 5, and September 25, for horned cattle, horſe, ſheep, linen, and woollen cloth. It is ten miles north-weſt of York, and ſix ſouth-eaſt of Burroughbridge. Long. 0. 58. W. Lat. 54. 12. N.

EAST-MEATH, a county of Ireland, having the counties of Cavan and Lowth in the north and north eaſt, Kildare on the ſouth-weſt; Weſt-Meath and that of Dublin and the ocean on the Weſt. It lies on the north-weſt circuit of Ireland, and is thirty two miles from north to ſouth, and twenty-five from eaſt to weſt. It ſends fourteen members to parliament, that is, two for the county, and two each for the following towns, viz. Trim, Athboy, Navan, Kells, Duleck, and Ratoath, of which Trim is the principal. It is a plain populous county, abounding in corn and cattle.

EATON. See ETON.

EAUSE, an ancient town in Gaſcony, in Armagnac, and capital of the ſmall diſtrict called Eauſen. It is eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Condom, and ten north-weſt of Auch. Long. 0. 7. W. Lat. 43. 56. N.

EBDOME, Ἑβδόμη, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival held on the ſeventh day of every lunar month, in honour of Apollo, to whom all the ſeventh days were ſacred, becauſe on one of them he was born. At this ſolemnity the Athenians ſung hymns to Apollo, and carried in their hands branches of laurel, with which they alſo adorned their diſhes. *Potter's Antiq.*

EBEDJESSU, the ſame with Abdiſſi. See the article of ABDISSI.

EBENFURT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Leyte, on the confines of Hungary, twenty-four miles ſouth of Vienna. Long. 19. 5. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

EBERNBERG, a caſtle built on a rock, in the palatinate of the Rhine, a country of Germany. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Nawe and Alſen, thirteen miles ſouth-eaſt

ſouth-eaſt of Crouſnach, and eighteen north-weſt of Binghen. Long. 7. 30. E. Lat. 49. 53. N.

EBERSDORFF, a houſe of pleaſure belonging to the court of Vienna, in Lower Auſtria. It is ſeated on the Danube, thirteen miles eaſt of Vienna. Long. 16. 17. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

EBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. It has an ancient caſtle, where the counts of Eberſtein formerly reſided. It now belongs to the margraves of Baden, who are deſcended from the eldeſt branch It is ſix miles ſouth of Baden. Long. 7. 39. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

EBIONITES, a ſect thus called from Ebion, who is ſuppoſed to have lived about the year 72, and againſt whom ſome ſuppoſe St. John wrote his goſpel. The Ebionites maintained that Jeſus Chriſt was only a mere man, deſcended from Joſeph and Mary. They received no other goſpel but that of St. Matthew, which they had in Hebrew, but it was maimed and interpolated. They rejected the reſt of the New Teſtament, and eſpecially the Epiſtles of St. Paul, but had ſeveral apocryphal books, as St. Peter's Travels. They maintained that the ſeventh and firſt days of the week were equally holy: they bathed themſelves every day, like the Jews, and celebrated their myſteries every year with unleavened bread. Theſe miſtaken people at laſt united with the Helſeſaites.

EBREUL, a town of France, in Auvergne, ſeated on the river Scioule, eight miles from Riom, and thirteen from Clermont, and has a famous Benedictine abbey. Long. 3. 5. E. Lat. 46. 5. N.

EBRO, one of the moſt famous rivers of Spain. It riſes in Old Caſtile, near the town of Feuntibre, croſſes part of Biſcay, and Navarre, and all Arragon; and having ſeparated Catalonia from the kingdom of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean ſea, where ſeveral ſmall iſlands are at its mouth. It receives ſeveral rivers in its courſe, of which Arragon, and the Segre are the chief. It waſhes Lagrona and Calhora, in Caſtile, Tudello in Navarre, where it begins to be navigable, Saragoſſa, Arragon, Mequinza, and Tortoſa in Catalonia, but a boat cannot go up the ſtream higher than this laſt place, it is ſo very rapid.

EBROIN, mayor of the palace to Clotaire III. at firſt gained the affections of the French; but at length having uſurped the whole authority from queen Batilda, he behaved with extreme cruelty. Coltaire dying in 670, Ebroin ſet Thierri on the throne; but the grandees declaring for Childeric II. confined Ebroin in a monaſtery. After the death of Childeric II. in 673, Thierri re-mounted the throne, and had Leudeſe for his mayor of the palace. Ebroin, however, cauſed Leudeſe to be aſſaſſinated; ordered that the eyes of St. Leger, biſhop of Autun, ſhould be out; and obliged king Theirri to acknowledge him as his mayor of the palace. Ebroin's tyranny then knew no bounds; but he was at length murdered in 681, by a lord named Hermanfroi, whoſe eſtate he had ſeized.

ECCARD, (JOHN GEORGE) a famous hiſtorian and antiquary, born at Duingen, in the duchy of Brunſwick, on the 7th of September, 1674. He acquired the eſteem of M. Leibnitz, who procured for him the chair of profeſſor of hiſtory at Helmſtadt, and he was afterwards profeſſor at Hanover; but quitting that place in 1723, he embraced the poniſh religion; and afterwards going to Wurtzburg, was made epiſcopal counſellor, hiſtoriographer, keeper of the archives, and librarian. He died in 1730. He was the author of *Corpus Hiſtoricum Medii ævi.* and a great number of other works.

ECCHELLENSIS, (ABRAHAM) a learned Maronite, profeſſor of the Syriac and Arabic languages at the Royal College at Paris. He was ſent for from Rome, and employed, together with Gabriel Sionita, in M. le Jay's edition of the Polyglotte Bible; but Gabriel quarrelling with Ecchellenſis, laid his complaints, before the parliament, and cruelly defamed him, which was an affair that made much noiſe. Ecchellenſis was alſo attacked by M. Flavigny, doctor of the Sorbonne, and ſeveral ſevere pieces were publiſhed againſt each other. The congregation *de propaganda fide*, aſſociated him about the year 1636, with thoſe they employed in making an Arabic tranſlation of the Scriptures. He was at length recalled from Paris, and made profeſſor of the eaſtern languages at Rome. The grand duke Ferdinand II. then employed him in tranſlating into Latin the fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh books of Apollonius's Conics, in which he was aſſiſted by John Alfonſo Borelli, who added commentaries to it. Abraham Ecchellenſis died at Rome in 1664. He publiſhed ſeveral works, among which are, 1. *Eutychius Vindicatus*, againſt Selden and Hottinger; 2. Remarks on the Catalogue of the Chaldee Writers, compoſed by Ebedjeſſu, and publiſhed at Rome in 1653, &c.

ECCLESHALL, a town of Staffordſhire, with a ſmall market on Fridays. The biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry has a ſeat here, called Eccleſhall Caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Sow, ſix miles north-weſt of Stafford, and one hundred and forty two north-weſt of London. Their fairs are on Mid-lent Thurſday, Holy Thurſday, Auguſt 5, and the firſt Friday in November, all for cattle, ſheep, and ſaddle-horſes. Long. 2. 12. W. Lat. 52. 48. N.

ECCLESTON, an inconſiderable town in Lancaſhire, which has or had a market on Saturdays, but has no fair. It is two hundred and five miles from London, a little to the weſt of Whittle, in the mid-way between Wiggan and Preſton. Long. 2. 36. W. Lat. 53. 40. N.

ECDUSIA, Ἐκδυσία, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival obſerved by the Phæſtians in honour of Latona. Its origin is ſaid to be as follows: Galatea, the daughter of Euriſtius, was married to Lamprus, a citizen of Phæſtus in Crete, who being of an honourable family, but unable to provide competent fortunes for his daughters, commanded his wife, if ſhe was brought-to bed of a daughter, immediately to put her death, and then went to look after his flocks. Before his return Galatea was delivered of a daughter, but her maternal affection induced her to ſecure the infant, by calling it Leucippus, and telling her huſband was a boy. At length being no longer able to conceal the artifice, ſhe went to the temple of Latona, and with great earneſtneſs entreated the goddeſs, that if it were poſſible, the girl might be transformed into a boy, when Latona, being moved with compaſſion, granted her requeſt.

ECHARD. See EACHARD.

ECHIUS, or ECKIUS, (JOHN) doctor and profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of Ingolſtadt, was a native of Swabia, and rendered himſelf famous by his zeal and writings againſt Luther, and other proteſtants of Germany. His principal works are, 1. A Manual of Controverſies; 2. A Treatiſe againſt the Articles propoſed at the Conference of Ratiſbon in 1541; and, 3. Two Treatiſes on the Sacrifice of the Maſs. He died at Ingolſtadt in 1543, aged fifty-ſeven.

ECHO, in fabulous hiſtory, a nymph who was ſent by Jupiter to amuſe Juno by her tales, whenever he was engaged in a new amour, and by that means prevented his being diſcovered; but the jealous goddeſs finding out the deceit, deprived her of the uſe of ſpeech, and only left her the power of pronouncing the laſt word in a ſentence; the nymph afterwards falling in love with Narciſſus, and being unable to expreſs her paſſion, fled to the covert of the woods and caves, where pining away till ſhe had nothing left but bones and voice, the former petrified, and the laſt is found in caves. Others ſay this effect was produced from her being ſlighted by Pan, by whom ſhe had had a daughter called Iynge.

ECIJA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, ſeated on the river Xenil, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. It was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent, having been the ſee of a biſhop, which it loſt by the misfortunes of the times, after the invaſion of the Moors. The land about it is fruitful, and produces every thing neceſſary for life. But the chief riches of the inhabitants proceed from hemp, cotton, and wool, in which trade they are aſſiſted by the river Xenil, which waſhes the walls, the water of which is excellent for the waſhing of wool. It is twenty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Cordoua, and forty-eight eaſt of Seville. Lon. 5. 15. W. Lat 37. 21. N.

ECKEREN, a village in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and province of Brabant, remarkable for the obſtinate battle fought near it between the French and Dutch in 1703, where the Dutch general Opdam being ſeparated from his army, informed the States they were intirely defeated: but the Dutch ſtill maintained their ground, being commanded by general Slangenburg, and repulſed the French; whereupon Opdam was broke and diſgraced. It is five miles north of Antwerp, twenty-three ſouth-weſt of Bredda, and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Bergen-op-zoom. Long. 4. 21. E. Lat. 51. 32. N.

ECKTERNACH, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, ſeated on the river Sure, eighteen miles north of Luxemburg. Long. 6. 27. E. Lat. 49. 55 N.

ECLUSE, a ſmall but ſtrong town of the Dutch Low Countries, in the county of Flanders, with a good harbour and ſluices. The Engliſh beſieged it in vain in 1405, and the people of Bruges in 1436. But the Dutch, commanded by count Maurice of Naſſau, took it in 1644. It is defended by ſeveral forts, and is near the ſea, three miles north-weſt of Ardanburg, and nine north-eaſt of Burges. Long. 3. 10. E. Lat. 50. 25. N.

ECLUSE, (CHARLES DE L') in Latin *Cluſius*, a famous phyſician born at Arras, travelled into Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and England. The emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. gave him the charge of their phyſic garden; and he was afterwards profeſſor of botany

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ny at Leyden, where he died on the fourth of April, 1609, aged eighty-four. He wrote ſeveral works, which are publiſhed together in 2 vols.

EDAM, a town in Holland, noted for its cheeſe, of which it ſells large quantities. It is ſeated on the Zuiderzee, five miles from Horn, and eight from Amſterdam. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 52. 33. N.

EDBALD, king of Kent, was the ſon of Ethelbert, the firſt Chriſtian Saxon king, and reigned in the ſeventh century. No ſooner was his father dead than he relapſed into heatheniſm, and married his father's ſecond wife; upon which a great part of his people forſook Chriſtianity. He fell into a phrenzy, but at length recovering his ſenſes, he diſſolved his inceſtuous marriage, and re-embraced Chriſtianity. He died in the year 640, leaving the kingdom of Kent to his ſon Eucombert.

EDELINCK, (Gerard) a famous engraver, born at Antwerp, where he was inſtructed in drawing and engraving, and ſettled at Paris, in the reign of Lewis XIV. who made him his engraver in ordinary. Edelinck was alſo counſellor in the Royal Academy of Painting. His print of the Holy Family, copied from Raphael, thoſe of Alexander viſiting the Family of Darius, and the Penitent Magdalen, from le Brun, are particularly admired. His works are particularly eſteemed for the neatneſs of the engraving, the brilliant caſt, and the prodigious eaſe with which he did every thing, and to this is owing the great number of plates we have of his, among which are excellent portraits of a great number of illuſtrious men of his time. He died in 1707, at an advanced age, at the Hotel Royal at the Gobelins, where he had an apartment. He had a brother named John, who was a ſkilful engraver, but died young.

EDEMA, (Gerard) an aminent painter, was, according to Vertue, born in Frieſland, but according to Graham at Amſterdam. He was the ſcholar of Everding, whoſe manner he followed, and came to England about the year 1670. As he delighted in rocky views, falls of water, and ſcenes of horror, he made voyages to Norway and Newfoundland, to collect ſubjects for his pictures among theſe wildneſſes of nature; yet he had no talent for figures and buildings, and where he wanted theſe, he was aſſiſted by Wyck. Edema loved his bottle too well, which occaſioned his dying at Richmond about the year 1700.

EDEN, a river which riſes in Weſtmoreland, on the confines of Yorkſhire, and running north by Appleby and Carliſle, falls into the Solway Frith, ſix miles weſt of that city.

EDGAR, king of England, aſcended the throne in the year 959, at ſixteen years of age, but was not crowned till he was thirty. He was juſt, candid, religious, and a great friend to the monks: he was however given to women, and forced Wilfrida out of a nunnery to be his concubine, but being reproved by St. Dunſtan, ſubmitted to a ſeven years penance. He fitted out a prodigious fleet for the ſecurity of the coaſt, freed the country from robbers, puniſhed ſuch magiſtrates as ſuffered themſelves to be corrupted; travelled through the country to adminiſter juſtice, and changed the annual tribute of ſpecie and cattle, paid by the Welſh, into three hundred wolves' heads, and by that means cauſed the entire deſtruction of thoſe ravenous beaſts. He reigned ſixteen years, and died in 975. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Edward II.

Edgar, the eighty-ninth king of Scotland, was the ſon to Malcolm III. The nobility and people being diſſatisfied with their king Duncan's adminiſtration, Donald of the Iſles cauſed him to be murdered; but having betrayed the weſtern iſles to the king of Norway, the people ſent for Edgar from England, who ſoon put Donald's party to the rout, and impriſoned him till he died, ſo that Edgar came to the crown by the unanimous conſent of the ſtates. This prince was reſpected by the good, aud feared by the bad. He reigned nine years, and died in 1098.

EDGHILL, a place near Keynton, in Warwickſhire, rendered memorable for the firſt battle that was fought in the civil wars between the Royaliſts and Parliamenterians, where Charles I. was in perſon, on Sunday, 23d of October, 1642. It is ten miles north-weſt of Banbury, and twelve ſouth of Warwick. Long. 1. 27. W. Lat. 52. 9. N.

EDGWORTH, or Edgware, a town in Middleſex, with a market on Thurſday, and a fair on May 4, for horſes and cows. It is ten miles north-weſt of London. Long. 0. 14. W. Lat. 51. 37. N.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, is not only the moſt conſiderable place in theſe parts, but the chief city of that kingdom. The Romans could not well have made choice of a better ſpot for a fortification; for the rock on which the preſent caſtle is ſeated is inacceſſible on all ſides except the eaſt. The firſt building of a fort here ſeems to have given riſe to the town, and to have encouraged the neighbours to have fixed under the protection of it. Inſomuch that the houſes gradully encreaſing, have brought it down to the very foot of the aſcent towards the eaſt, and made it an entire Scotch mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The aſcent upon which the city ſtands, has on the north ſide a pool, called the North Loch, and was formerly guarded by another on the ſouth, called the South-Loch, as appears from the leaſes of ſome houſes of St. Ninians's Row, which was let with the privilege of a boat annexed. But this was drained ſeveral years ago. The city has ſix gates, the principal of which, towards the eaſt, called the Nether-bow, was magnificently rebuilt in the year 1616, and adorned with towers on both ſides.

The ſtreets run the whole length of the town, the Highſtreet which extends from the caſtle to the abbey, is ſaid to be the broadeſt in Europe, and all built of hewn ſtone, ſix or ſeven ſtories high, with ſaſh-windows. But then it muſt be remembered, that each ſtory is a diſtinct houſe, and has a particular owner, and has one ſtair-caſe common to them all. Timber houſes were prohibited long ago by an act of the town-council, on account of the many fires that have happened. Not only the private but the public buildings exceed thoſe in any other part of the kingdom. In the middle of the city is St. Giles's church, the cathedral, built of hewn ſtone, adorned with ſtone pillars and vaultings. It is ſo large as to be divided into three churches, each of which has a pariſh; beſides which, they have the South or Grey Friar's church, in the church yard of which, among many other curious monuments, is that of Sir George M'Kenzie. It is the common burying-place of the city. The Trone kirk or church was built in 1641. The collegiate church of the Sacred Trinity was built by Mary of Gueldres, king James the Second's queen. The Lady Yeſter's church was built and endowed by one of the lady Yeſters; and there is another very beautiful, the lateſt built of all. To theſe we muſt add two chapels, St. Magdalen's and St. Mary's, with another at the foot of the Canon-gate.

The hoſpitals are St. Thomas's and Heriot's. In the firſt, the poorer ſort of inhabitants are maintained, and have their proper chaplain. Heriot's hoſpital is ſo called from George Heriot the founder, who was jeweler to James VI. It is a ſtately fabric, like a palace. In the inner frontiſpiece is the ſtatue of the founder; and round about the houſes are pleaſant gardens, adorned with large walks and greens. It is a nurſery for boys, where the children of the poorer citizens have their education, till they are fit for the public ſchools and colleges.

Near the cathedral church is the parliament-houſe, ſtanding a great court, which on one ſide is encloſed with the upper and lower exchange, and with very ſtately buildings. Here is one of the higheſt houſes perhaps in the world, mounting ſeven ſtories above the parliament-cloſe, and being built on the deſcent of a hill, the back part is as far below it, ſo that from the bottom to the top one ſtair-caſe aſcends fourteen ſtories high. In the middle of the Parliament-cloſe or court is the ſtatue of Charles II. in braſs, upon a ſtately pedeſtal, erected at the charge of the city.

On the ſouth ſide is the college of king James the Sixth, founded in the year 1580, and endowed with all the privileges of an univerſity. The precincts are large, and the whole is divided into three courts, adorned on all ſides with excellent buildings, two lower and one higher, which is as large as both the others. They have their public ſchools, and a common hall, wherein divinity, Hebrew, mathematics, and medicine are taught. Their library is well ſtored with printed books, and has ſome manuſcripts. Under that is the king's printing houſe. The profeſſors have neat and handſome lodgings, and the ſtudents good gardens for their recreation.

The royal palace, called Holy Rood Houſe, is at the bottom of the Canon-gate, and has four courts; the outer court, which is as big as all the reſt, has four principal entries. It is ſurrounded on all ſides with handſome gardens, and on the ſouth lies the king's park, which has a great variety of medicinal plants. The entry of the palace is adorned with great pillars of hewn ſtone, and a cupola in the faſhion of a crown above it. The fore part is terminated by four high towers, two towards the north erected by James V. and the reſt by Charles II. The inner court has piazzas round it, all of hewn ſtone. But above all, the long gallery is moſt remarkable, it being adorned with the pictures of all the kings of Scotland from Fergus I.

About a hundred years ago the magiſtrates were at great expence to bring one of the beſt ſprings in Scotland into the city, which they did by leaden pipes, from a hill about three miles diſtant, and to make it more convenient, they erected ſeveral fountains in the middle of the high ſtreet, to ſerve the town with water. There is a college of juſtice, which hath its dean of faculty, and they try all their candidates.

didates King Charles the Second likewiſe erected a college of phyſicians here, giving them by patent under the great ſeal, an ample juriſdiction within the city and liberties, appointing the judicatures to concur with them in the execution of their decrees, and by a latter grant they have the liberty of profeſſing phyſic, and no one can commence doctor of phyſic regularly in this univerſity, without being examined by them. There are now public profeſſors of every branch of medicine, and Edinburgh has as famous a ſchool for that ſtudy as any in Europe.

The city is ſurrounded by an old Roman wall on every ſide, except towards the north, where it is ſecured by the North Loch. The ſtreet called the Cow-gate ſtreet is on one ſide the High ſtreet, and lies much lower, it is ſo called becauſe the cattle are drove through it to and from the Graſs-market, and there is an entrance into it from the city on the eaſt ſide, through a gate of the ſame name. One of the ſouth gates near the college is called the Potter-Row-Port, and is the entrance from the ſuburb termed the Potter-Row. The Weſt port gives entrance from a ſuburb below the caſtle. The North gate is at the lower end of the North Loch, and is the entrance from a ſuburb called Mutter's Hill and Leith. The principal port or gate, called the Nether Bow, leads from the High ſtreet to the Canon-gate. The chief ſtreet or High ſtreet being on the ridge of a hill, there are lanes run down the declivity on each ſide, which they call Winds, and are very narrow. In the Canon-gate ſtreet are ſeveral handſome houſes, where the nobility reſided when the court was kept here. The tolbooth is near the weſt end of the great church, and is a common priſon for debtors and criminals. The bank is at the foot of a cloſe on the north ſide of the land market. On the north ſide of the city, in a bottom, is the phyſic-garden, which contains a great variety of medicinal plants; and in this garden botanical lectures are read at the proper ſeaſon of the year.

In 1738 there was an hoſpital erected here for ſick and lame patients, like thoſe of London, which has met with great encouragement, and is well attended.

The city is governed by a lord provoſt, and four bailiffs, who, beſides the power of aldermen in the government of the city, have that of ſheriffs. Beſides which there is a common-council, which conſiſts of twenty-five perſons. All theſe are choſen annually, and the provoſt, dean of guild, and treaſurer are to be merchants. Beſides, no man is to be choſe provoſt, bailiff, dean of guild, or treaſurer, without having been a year or two member of the common-council. No man is to continue in the council above a year or two at a time, except he be member of it by virtue of a ſuperior office. The bailiffs are to be choſen indifferently out of twelve candidates propoſed, and none is to be elected deacon of the fourteen incorporated trades, except he has been maſter of his trade two years at leaſt, and none muſt continue deacon above two years at a time.

The fourteen incorporated trades are ſurgeons, goldſmiths, ſkinners, furriers, hammer-men, wrights, maſons, taylors, bakers, butchers, cordwainers, weavers, wakers or fullers, and bonnet makers. The magiſtrates are choſen annually on the Tueſday next after Michaelmas-day, by thirty-eight perſons, whereof twenty are to be merchants and tradeſmen. And the ſaid magiſtrates, with the town-council, are to have the adminiſtration of the government, except in ſome few reſerved caſes, as the election of magiſtrates, the dean of guild and treaſurer, and letting leaſes, giving boundaries of places, and other public matters; in which caſes they are to take advice of the fourteen deacons of trades. None of the corporated trades are to make any bye-laws among themſelves, without the conſent of the magiſtrates and town council. The auditors of the accounts are to be choſen by an equal number of merchants and tradeſmen. The lord provoſt, dean of guild, and treaſurer, are not to continue longer than one or two years at a time, and the bailiff is to be one year bailiff, one year old bailiff, and to be one year free of office. The trained bands of the city conſiſt of ſixteen companies, beſides a ſtanding company of the town guards.

Before the Union the parliament uſed to meet here, as the general aſſembly ſtill does. Here likewiſe the ſupreme courts of juſtice are held. It is a diſadvantage to Edinburgh that moſt of their great men attend on the court and parliament in London; but then the linen manufacture is in a very flouriſhing condition, and the people in general are more addicted to trade than they were formerly. It was the ſee of a biſhop till epiſcopacy was aboliſhed. Thoſe of the epiſcopal perſuaſion now aſſemble in meeting-houſes. It is four hundred meaſured or Engliſh ſtatute miles north-by-weſt from London. Long. 3. 2. W. Lat. 55. 57. N.

EDISTON Rock, a rock ſeated in the Engliſh channel, ſixteen miles ſouth of Plymouth, in Devonſhire, on which is a light-houſe, erected for the direction of ſhips going in and out of the channel.

EDMONDES, Edmonds, or Edmunds, (Sir Thomas) knt. was born at Plymouth, in Devonſhire, about the year 1565, and was initiated into public buſineſs under ſir Francis Walſingham, ſecretary of ſtate; after which he rendered himſelf famous by his embaſſies to ſeveral courts, and particularly to France. He died on the 20th of September, 1639. Several of his letters and papers, together with abſtracts of the reſt, have been publiſhed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Birch, in a work intitled An hiſtorical View of the Negociations between the Courts of England, France, and Bruſſels, from the year 1592 to 1617.

EDMUND I. king of England, was ſon to Edward the Elder, and ſucceeded his brother Ethelſtan, in the year 941. He cleared Mercia of the Danes, ſubdued Northumberland and Cumberland, which laſt he beſtowed upon the king of Scots, to engage him to aſſiſt him in his wars by ſea and land. In 946, as he feaſted with his nobles in Glouceſterſhire, he was ſtabbed by a robber, whom he had baniſhed. His two ſons Edwin and Edgar, being thought too young to ſucceed him, Edred his brother aſcended the throne.

Edmund, ſurnamed Ironſide, from his wonderful ſtrength, was born in 1016. He was the third ſon of king Ethelred II. and the eldeſt at the time of his father's death; when he was proclaimed king at London. He was one of the braveſt men of that age; but had the misfortune to be oppoſed by enemies who were too powerful. He however gained three complete victories over the Danes, commanded by Canute, whom he obliged to raiſe the ſiege of London. But not making a proper uſe of theſe advantages, and being impoſed upon by the counſels of Edric his brother-in-law, who ſought his friendſhip only to betray him, he was afterwards defeated by Canute, when his affairs were in ſo wretched a ſituation, that his friends were obliged to leave him, and ſubmit to the conqueror. Edmund however did not deſpair, but collected together ſuch of his ſubjects as continued faithful, in order to engage the enemy, and perceiving Canute at the head of his army, rode before his own troops to meet him, when a furious battle enſued, in which, neither having the advantage, they agreed to divide the kingdom between them. The unhappy Edmund however enjoyed his ſhare but a few days, for the villain Edric, his brother-in-law, got him aſſaſſinated, in 1017, by two of his domeſtics; from the hopes of gaining the favour of Canute by this baſe action; but that prince, inſtead of rewarding him, ordered his head to be cut off, and placed on one of the higheſt gates of London.

Edmund (St.) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was eſteemed by pope Innocent III. who raiſed him to that high preferment; but falling into diſgrace with Henry II. king of England, he retired to France, where he died, on the 16th of November, 1240. He wrote a work which is ſtill extant, intitled *Speculum Eccleſiæ*.

EDRED, king of England, ſucceeded Edmund I. in 946. The Danes, upon his aſcending the throne, revolted, and gained over to their ſide Malcolm, king of Scotland; but Edred marching into Northumberland, obliged them to ſue for peace. Upon this Malcolm concluded a peace with Edred, and paid him the ſtipulated homage. Edred then attacked the Danes in Northumberland, and made a terrible ſlaughter of them. The Northumbrians then caſt themſelves upon Edred for mercy, upon which he placed Edric their king, who had fled into Scotland, on the throne; but obliged him to pay him tribute. But the Danes lying in ambuſh for him, as he was returning towards Weſſex, ſuddenly fell on his rear. At which, being greatly exaſperated, he returned, diveſted Northumberland of its royalty, and reduced it to a province; making earl Oſulf, an Engliſhman, the firſt governor. Edred being now king of all England, governed his kingdom in perfect tranquility, and turning his thoughts entirely to religion, by the advice of Dunſtan, abbot of Glaſtonbury, rebuilt his church and abbey, and alſo Croyland and Abington monaſteries. Edred died in 956, in the tenth year of his reign, and was ſucceeded by Edwy.

EDWARD, ſurnamed the Elder, king of England, was the eldeſt ſon of Alfred, and aſcended the throne in the year 900. He was inferior in learning to his father, but equalled him in valour, piety, and the love he bore his ſubjects. He conquered the Welch, defeated the Danes, whom he kept in ſubjection, obliged Conſtantine II. king of Scotland to ſue for peace, and do him homage, and having reigned twenty-four years died in 925, and was ſucceeded by Athelſtan.

Edward, ſurnamed the Younger, king of England, was the ſon of Edgar, by his firſt wife Egelfleda, and aſcended the throne in 975. In his reign began the declenſion of the Saxon glory. The moſt remarkable particulars that happened at this time were a great famine, and the inteſtine broils which agitated the whole kingdom, on account of a quarrel between the ſecular prieſts and the monks. King Edward,

E D W

Edward, after a reign of three years, was murdered, by means of Elfrida, his ſtep-mother, who, on his calling at her houſe to pay his reſpects to her, when hunting, perſuaded him to drink a cup of wine, and while he was drinking on horſeback, cauſed him to be ſtabbed, in order to make way for her ſon Ethelred, who ſucceeded to the throne.

EDWARD, ſurnamed the Confeſſor, king of England, ſucceeded Hardicanute in 1042. He had been driven out of the kingdom by the Danes, and retired into Normandy, where Godwin, earl of Kent, went in ſearch of him, and having brought him to England, gave him his daughter in marriage, and by his influence placed him on the throne, though Edward, the ſon of Edmund Ironſide, was ſtill living. On being crowned he remitted the Daniſh tribute, which had been extremely heavy, and which the people had groaned under for thirty-eight years; but on the other hand, he raiſed to high poſts the Normans, who had been kind to him in his exile, and thus paved the way for the Norman conqueſt. But what occaſioned the greateſt troubles in this reign was the following incident. Euſtace, count of Bologne, returning from a viſit to king Edward through Canterbury, one of his harbingers inſolently offering to lodge in a houſe by force, was ſlain; on which the count going with his whole train to the houſe where his ſervant had been killed, not only ſlew the perſon who had done it, but eighteen more who defended him, upon which the townſmen running to arms, revenged their death, by the ſlaughter of twenty-one of his ſervants, wounded moſt of the reſt, and he himſelf with one or two eſcaped with difficulty. The count enraged, haſted back to the king, and made the court ring with his clamours. When Edward, being highly exaſperated, ſent for earl Godwin, and commanded him to raiſe forces, and treat the citizens of Canterbury as enemies. The earl, aſtoniſhed at his partiality againſt his own ſubjects, endeavoured to moderate his reſentment, and adviſed him to have recourſe to juſtice, and not to puniſh the innocent with the guilty. By this advice he incurred the king's diſpleaſure, and therefore, for his own ſecurity, raiſed forces out of his own and his ſon's earldoms, on pretence that they were deſigned againſt the Welſh. But the king comprehending his real deſign, ordered him and his ſon to make their appearance before him and the lords unarmed, which they refuſing, were baniſhed, and the queen, the earl's daughter, ſhut up in a monaſtery. After this William duke of Normandy came to England, was received with extraordinary reſpect, and led about to ſee the caſtles and cities, as if it was intended they ſhould ſhortly be his own, and returned highly pleaſed with his entertainment. At length earl Godwin appeared on the coaſt with a formidable navy, which obliged king Edward to agree to a reconciliation; when Godwin, his ſon, and the queen, were reſtored to their former honours, and the Normans baniſhed the kingdom. Edward afterwards by his generals vanquiſhed Macbeth, the tyrant of Scotland, and in 1065 ſubdued South Wales.

When peace was reſtored to his dominions, he cauſed all the good laws made by his predeceſſors to be collected, and adding others of his own, formed them into one body, and called them the Common Law of England. He built Weſtminſter-abbey, with a ſepulchre in it for himſelf, and alſo erected the church of St. Margaret, which ſtands near it. Yet in many inſtances, beſides thoſe already mentioned, he ſhewed himſelf a miſguided and cruel prince; for he ſeized the poſſeſſions of queen Emma his mother, allowing her only a ſmall penſion for life, and though he had no children to ſucceed him, he refuſed to cohabit with Editha his queen, under the pretence of his religious veneration for chaſtity. He is however repreſented as an admirable ſaint, and was the firſt king of England who pretended to have the miraculous power of curing the king's evil with his touch. He died on the 5th of January, 1065, in the ſixty-fourth year of his age. It is ſaid that he left his crown to William duke of Normandy; at leaſt that duke founded his claim on that pretence. But he was immediately ſucceeded by Harold II. ſon to the earl of Godwin.

EDWARD I. king of England, ſurnamed Long Shanks, was the ſon of Henry III. and was born at Wincheſter, in 1239. He was taller by the head than the generality of men; and his perſon was well made, ſtrong, and handſome; but his legs being rather too long, he thence obtained the name of Long Shanks. He carried on a cruſade againſt the Saracens, where, with only ten thouſand Engliſhmen, he ſtruck a general panic into the infidels. He there narrowly eſcaped being murdered by an aſſaſſin who wounded him in the arm with a poiſoned dagger; and it is ſaid that he owed his life to the affection of Eleanor his wife, who was with him, and ſucked the venom out of the wound. While he was on his return from Paleſtine he heard of the death of his father, which happened in 1272, and arriving in England with his queen, they were both crowned on the 19th of Auguſt, 1274. He began his reign by confirming the Magna Charta; by making a ſtrict enquiry into the affairs of his kingdom, and rectifying the coin which had been adulterated by the Jews. He then defeated and ſlew Lewellyn, king of Wales, who had revolted, and afterwards ſummoning a parliament at Ruthen, it was there reſolved that Wales ſhould be united to England: when ſome of the Welſh nobles telling the king that he would never peaceably enjoy their country, till they were governed by a prince of their own nation, he ſent for the queen to lie-in at Carnarvon, where being delivered of a prince, the ſtates acknowledged him for their ſovereign, and ſince that time the eldeſt ſons of the kings of England have borne the title of prince of Wales. Soon after, queen Eleanor dying at Grantham, in Lincolnſhire, the king erected a croſs at every place where the corpſe reſted in the way to Weſtminſter.

Edward then carrying his arms into Scotland, took Berwick, Dunbar, and Edinburgh; and John Baliol their king repairing to Edward, renewed his oath of fidelity, and put the whole kingdom in his power. But while Edward was endeavouring to recover ſome dominions he had loſt in France by treachery, the brave William Wallace roſe up in defence of his country, and having ſuddenly diſpoſſeſſed the Engliſh of all the ſtrong places they held, was declared regent of the kingdom; on which Edward haſtily returned from France, advanced into Scotland at the head of a powerful army, and defeated Wallace, who, ſeveral years after, was betrayed into the hands of the Engliſh, and ſent to London, where Edward treated him with unpardonable ſeverity, and made that great hero ſuffer the death of a traitor. Edward thrice conquered Scotland, and at length vowed that he would deſtroy that kingdom from ſea to ſea, but was ſeized with a dyſentery, and died in the little town of Burgh, on the 7th of July, 1307, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his reign, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey.

It is remarkable that Edward had ſo great a regard for the laws, that he publicly impriſoned his ſon, the prince of Wales, for breaking into the park of the biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry.

EDWARD II. king of England, was born at Caernarvon, and ſucceeded his father Edward I. in 1307, at twenty-three years of age. Inſtead of following the prudent example ſet him by his father, he recalled Pierce Gaveſton, whom that prince had baniſhed. Then marrying Iſabella, the daughter of the French king, they were both crowned at Weſtminſter, on the 24th of February, 1308. His ridiculous fondneſs for Gaveſton occaſioned innumerable diſputes, till at length the barons had recourſe to arms, and Gaveſton was beheaded. In the mean time the Scots obtained three victories over the Engliſh, and made themſelves maſters of every place in Scotland.

This weak prince now raiſed the two Spencers, father and ſon, to the ſummit of power; but they being baniſhed by the parliament, the king, in a rage, levied an army, took ſome caſtles from the barons, and recalled his two favourites. Afterwards, he invaded Scotland; but wanting proviſions, returned without ſtriking a blow: on which Bruce, king of Scotland, purſued him to York, and, after having deſtroyed twenty thouſand of the Engliſh, conſented to a peace. The two Spencers ſoon incurred the general hatred; and queen Iſabella flying to France with her ſon, the nobility ſent for her; when landing, and proceeding towards London with a numerous army, the king fled into the weſt; ſhe ſtill purſued him, and he ſet ſail for Ireland; but was driven back into Wales, and being taken, was ſent priſoner to the queen. Hugh Spencer, the father, was hanged and quartered, without a trial, and the young Spencer was hanged on a gallows fifty feet high.

The queen, now forgetting all the obligations of nature and duty, was entirely governed by Mortimer, earl of March, whom ſhe took to her bed: and the king being obliged to reſign the crown in 1327, in the forty-third year of his age and the twentieth of his reign, his ſon Edward was proclaimed king. After which, the late ſovereign was treated with the greateſt indignities, and at laſt inhumanly murdered; for ſome aſſaſſins having covered him with a feather-bed, held him down, while others conveyed a horn-pipe up his body, through which they thruſt a red-hot iron, and thus burnt his bowels.

EDWARD III. one of the greateſt and moſt celebrated kings of England, was born at Windſor, and was placed on the throne on the 26th of January, 1327, at fourteen years of age, while his father, Edward II. was living. Though a regency was appointed by the parliament, the queen and Roger Mortimer had the ſole authority; and influenced by them, the young king not only renounced all his pretenſions to Scotland, but gave his ſiſter in marriage to David Bruce, king of the Scots: yet afterwards becoming ſenſible of the queen's ill conduct, he confined her for life, and

and cauſed Mortimer, earl of March, to be hanged at Tyburn. He then broke the truce with Scotland, invaded that kingdom, won four battles in a ſhort time, and obliged king David to fly with his queen into France, when he ſet up Edward Baliol in his room. Edward now laid claim to France; for Charles, his mother's brother, dying, Philip of Valois had poſſeſſed himſelf of the kingdom, alledging the Salic law; but Edward aſſerted, that the Salic law, in excluding females from the ſucceſſion, did not exclude their male iſſue, on which he grounded his title. His firſt campaign paſſed without bloodſhed; but he took the title of king of France, and quartered his arms with the flours de lis, adding the motto, *Dieu et mon droit*, or, God and my right. However, in his next attempt he defeated the French fleet, and deſtroyed or took three hundred and ſeventy of their ſhips, and thirty thouſand men. He then beſieged Tournay; but being called home to oppoſe the Scots, concluded a truce for one year, with Philip king of France. In the next campaign he ravaged all the country, up to the walls of Paris, and his ſon, the Black Prince of Wales, at ſixteen years of age, won the glorious battle of Creſſy, in which the French were defeated, with incredible ſlaughter; they loſing eleven princes, and thirty thouſand common ſoldiers, a greater number than the whole army of the conquerors, whoſe loſs was very inconſiderable. Six weeks after this, the queen defeated the Scots, and took king David priſoner. Theſe memorable victories were obtained in the year 1346. Edward then laid ſiege to Calais, and having reduced it by famine, returned to England. He ſoon after ſent his ſon the Black Prince, who, after taking ſeveral towns, totally routed the French army, commanded by king John, who had ſucceeded Philip; and in this glorious battle, which was fought near Poictiers, took the king, many nobles, and a multitude of private men priſoners, though the French army was ſix times as numerous as the Engliſh. Thus Edward had the honour of having two kings his priſoners at the ſame time, John of France, and David Bruce, king of Scotland, who were both treated with great reſpect. The king of Scotland, who reſided at Odiham, in Hampſhire, was afterwards ranſomed for one hundred thouſand marks; and the French king, who lived at the Savoy agreed to pay for his ranſom five hundred thouſand pounds, and a conſiderable extent of country.

Charles king of France afterwards carried on a war with Edward, when the Engliſh were driven from all the places they had ſo bravely conquered, to which the death of the Black Prince greatly contributed.

Edward III. endeavoured to excite a ſpirit of induſtry among his ſubjects, who, blind to the advantage of their ſituation, and ignorant of the ſource from which opulence was deſtined to flow into their country, totally neglected commerce, and did not even attempt thoſe manufactures, the materials of which they furniſhed to foreigners. By allowing Flemiſh artizans to reſide in his dominions, as well as by many wiſe laws for the encouragement and regulation of trade, he gave a beginning to the woollen manufactures of England, and firſt turned the active and enterprizing genius of his people towards thoſe arts, which have raiſed the Engliſh to the higheſt rank among commercial nations. Edward alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by inſtituting the order of the Garter; and having ſettled the ſucceſſion, died at Richmond, in Surry, on the 21ſt of June, 1377, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age and the fifty-firſt of his reign, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey. He was ſucceeded by Richard II. the ſon of Edward the Black Prince.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE, ſo called from his wearing black armour, was the eldeſt ſon of Edward III. and queen Philippa, and was born on the 13th of June, 1330. Before he was ſeven years of age, his father created him duke of Cornwall, when he was the firſt duke created in England. Upon this occaſion he received a grant of the ſtannaries or duties on tin, in Cornwall. In the thirteenth year of his age he was created prince of Wales, the king inveſting him with a coronet, a gold ring, and a ſilver rod, and adding lands of conſiderable value in Wales, to enable him to maintain the dignity of a prince. When he was juſt turned of ſixteen, he attended his father in the wars in France, commanded the firſt line or battalion in the famous battle of Creſſy, and he alone obtained the honour of that glorious victory. The king of Bohemia, who had joined king Philip, loſt his life in the action; and his ſtandard, on which were three oſtrich feathers, with the motto in golden letters, *Ich dien*, that is, I ſerve, being brought to the prince, he placed the oſtrich feathers in his own coronet, with the ſame motto. He obtained another memorable victory near Poictiers, with an army of eight thouſand men, over ſixty thouſand French, took John, their king, with his ſon Philip, priſoners, and brought them in triumph to London, at the ſame time treating them with the greateſt politeneſs and humanity. The battle of Najarra too added to the luſtre of his military fame, by which he reſtored to the throne of Caſtile Don Pedro, who had been depoſed by his baſtard brother. It is obſerved of this prince, that he never engaged in any ſiege or battle in which he was not victorious; and that his juſtice, clemency and generoſity, the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition, his affability and condeſcenſion, rendered him the delight of mankind. He died while his father was living, in the forty-ſixth year of his age.

EDWARD IV. king of England, was the ſon of Richard, duke of York, and diſputed the crown with Henry VI. who was of the houſe of Lancaſter. Between theſe two families a great number of battles were fought, with different ſucceſs; but at length Edward obtained the crown, in 1461, by gaining a ſignal victory over Henry VI. whom he forced to fly into Scotland, with Margaret of Anjou, his conſort. He afterwards gained another victory over the ſame unhappy prince, who, after his ſecond defeat, came into England in diſguiſe, and being ſeized, was carried to London, with his legs tied under his horſe's belly, and then confined in the Tower.

The earl of Warwick had chiefly contributed to raiſe Edward to the throne; but that prince employing him to negociate a marriage for him in France, and in the mean time marrying Elizabeth, the widow of Sir John Grey, with whom the earl was in love, that nobleman was ſo exaſperated, that he raiſed a rebellion, in which he twice defeated the king's forces, and afterwards took his majeſty priſoner, and confined him in Middleham caſtle; from whence he eſcaped, and joining the lord Haſtings, in Lancaſhire, returned to London, when another battle enſued, and Warwick being defeated, was obliged to fly into France; but ſoon after landing at Dartmouth with a few troops, he ſoon increaſed them to ſixty thouſand men; upon which Edward alſo raiſed a numerous army at Nottingham; but as his enemies were advancing, the cry of king Henry being raiſed in his camp, Edward fled, and eſcaped into Flanders. Warwick then took Henry out of the Tower, and cauſed him to be acknowledged king of England. But Edward afterwards returning with a ſmall force, was received at London with acclamations of joy; and the unhappy Henry being again ſeized, was once more confined to the Tower. Edward then marched againſt the earl of Warwick, and routed his army, in a great battle, near Barnet, where the earl himſelf was ſlain, with ſeventeen thouſand of his men. Some time after, the queen having aſſembled an army, king Edward defeated her, near Tewkſbury, and took her priſoner, with her ſon prince Edward, the duke of Somerſet, &c. The prince being carried to the conqueror's camp, Edward aſked him, "Why he was ſo raſh as to enter the kingdom in arms;" when boldly anſwering, that "he came to recover his right, unjuſtly uſurped," Edward had the brutality to ſtrike the brave youth in the mouth with his gauntlet, on which his attendants ſtabbed him with their daggers. Thus they maſſacred an amiable prince, in the eighteenth year of his age; and ſoon after, king Henry, his father, was murdered in the Tower, or, as other ſay, died with grief, in the fiftieth year of his age. Queen Margaret, after being four years confined in the Tower, was ranſomed by her father, for fifty thouſand crowns. Edward cauſed his brother, the duke of Clarence, to be drowned in a butt of ſack. Edward being now at peace, ſpent his time in indolence and debauchery, and in corrupting the wives of the citizens. His favourite miſtreſs was Jane Shore. He died at Weſtminſter, on the 9th of April, 1483, in the forty-ſecond year of his age, and the twenty-third of his reign.

EDWARD V. king of England, was the eldeſt ſon of Edward IV. whom he ſucceeded, in 1483, at twelve years of age. He was at Ludlow when his father died; but being ſent for to London, he was lodged in the biſhop of London's palace, where, on the 4th of May, he received the oaths of the principal nobility, and his uncle Richard, duke of Glouceſter, was made protector of the king and kingdom. He obliged the queen to deliver up to him the duke of York, the king's brother, and ſent them both to the Tower, under the pretence of their waiting there till every thing was prepared for the coronation, at which the proceſſion was uſually made from thence to Weſtminſter. Mean while the duke of Glouceſter, by the aſſiſtance of the duke of Buckingham, ſir John Shaw, lord mayor of London, and Dr. Shaw his brother, had the two young princes declared illegitimate, affirming that in all likelihood their father was alſo a baſtard; and then cauſed himſelf to be acknowledged king of England; pretending to accept the crown with great reluctance; though he had put to death lord Haſtings for no other crime, but his being warmly attached to the young king; however, as that nobleman was greatly beloved by the people, Glouceſter pretended that his ambition and ſorceries endangered the kingdom; the queen and Jane Shore were accuſed as his colleagues, and the latter was taken into cuſtody, but was ſoon after releaſed on doing penance. Sir Robert Brackenbury

enbury, lieutenant of the Tower, refuſing to comply with Richard's cruel deſigns, he for one night only gave the command of that fortreſs to ſir James Tyrrell, and he procured two villains, who, in the dead of the night, entered the chamber where the princes lay, and ſmothered them in bed. Thus died Edward V. after a reign of only three months. The bodies of the young king and his brother were buried under the ſtair-caſe, where their bones were diſcovered one hundred and ninety-one years after, and by order of king Charles II. depoſited in Weſtminſter-abbey, and a ſmall monument erected to their memory in Henry the Seventh's chapel.

The honourable Mr. Walpole has however endeavoured, with great ſtrength of reaſon, and by the evidence of cotemporary writers, to vindicate Richard from moſt of theſe crimes; and to ſhew that they were calumnies invented to pleaſe king Henry VII.

EDWARD VI. king of England, and the only ſon of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, aſcended the throne at nine years of age, at which time he was well ſkilled in the Latin and French tongues, and had obtained ſome knowledge of the Greek, Italian, and Spaniſh. His perſon was very beautiful; he had great ſweetneſs of temper, and in that early age was remarkable for his piety and humanity. He was committed to the care of ſixteen perſons, whom Henry had nominated regents of the kingdom, and governors of his ſon; the principal of whom was the earl of Hertford, the king's uncle by the mother's ſide, who was ſoon after created duke of Somerſet.

The young queen of Scotland was now demanded in marriage for king Edward, but the ſame propoſal being made by France, in behalf of the dauphin, ſhe was ſent into that kingdom, on which the duke of Somerſet invaded Scotland, routed the Scots army at Muſſelburgh, and though the duke's forces amounted only to eighteen thouſand men, and the Scots to thirty thouſand, the latter were defeated with the loſs of fourteen thouſand killed, and one thouſand five hundred priſoners; but what is very improbable the Engliſh are ſaid to have loſt no more than fifty-one horſemen, and one foot ſoldier.

Henry had left the Reformation very imperfect; but Somerſet and his friends, aſſiſted by archbiſhop Cranmer, made uſe of this opportunity to improve it: private maſſes were now therefore laid a-ſide, the Bible was tranſlated into Engliſh, and prayers read in the ſame language. Yet Joan Bocker embracing the opinions of the German baptiſts, was burnt as an heretic; but the young king ſet his hand to the warrant with tears in his eyes, telling archbiſhop Cranmer, That if he did wrong, ſince it was in ſubmiſſion to his authority, he ſhould anſwer to God for it.

However, the above alterations occaſioned great diſturbances in ſeveral parts of the kingdom; ſome of which were ſuppreſſed by force of arms, and others by proclamations for a general pardon. Mean while the great power of the duke of Somerſet raiſed him many enemies, the chief of whom was Thomas lord Seymour; but articles of accuſation being exhibited againſt him, he was attainted in parliament, and then condemned and beheaded, without being brought to an open trial. However, the duke of Somerſet himſelf was ſome time after impeached, and charged with a deſign to ſeize the king, and to impriſon the earl of Warwick; for this he was condemned, and the young king being in a manner forced to ſign the ſentence, he was executed ſome time after. The earl of Warwick, now duke of Northumberland, ſucceeded to the earl of Somerſet's power, and at length, on the king's being taken ill of the meazles, married the lord Guilford Dudley, his fourth ſon, to the lady Jane Grey, eldeſt daughter to the duke of Suffolk, and perſuaded Edward to ſettle the crown on her, his ſiſters, Mary and Elizabeth, having been both declared illegitimate during the life-time of their father; and the prince, hoping to ſave the Reformation from impending deſtruction, appointed her his ſucceſſor, and ſoon after died, on the 6th of July, 1553, in the 16th year of his age, and the 7th of his reign. See the article GREY (Lady JANE).

Though Edward died ſo young, he left ſeveral writings, among which Mr. Walpole mentions, 1. The Sum of a Conference with the Lord Admiral, written with his own hand, and extant among the Aſhmolean manuſcripts. 2. A Method for the Proceedings of the Council, in his own hand, in the Cotton library. 3. His Arguments againſt the Pope's Supremacy, &c. in French, of which there is an Engliſh tranſlation, printed in 1682. He himſelf drew the rough draught of a ſumptuary law, which is preſerved by Stryp:, and an account of a progreſs he made. There are alſo ſome ſpecimens of his Latin Epiſtles and Orations, and of two other books written by him; the firſt before he was twelve years of age, againſt the abuſes of popery, which is dedicated to the protector his uncle. It is corrected by his French tutor, and atteſted by him to be of the king's own compoſition. The other is a tranſlation into French, of ſeveral paſſages of Scripture, preſerved in the library of Trinity college, Cambridge.

There have been ſeveral other princes in Europe of the ſame name.

EDWARDS (THOMAS) a famous divine and writer, in the ſeventeenth century, and a bitter enemy to the Independants, was educated at Cambridge, and though he afterwards conformed, he himſelf ſays, that he was always a puritan in his heart. He preached at Hertford, and at ſeveral churches in and about London. He wrote, 1. Reaſons againſt the Independent Government. 2. *Antapologia*: or a full Anſwer to the Apologetical Narration of Mr. Goodwin, &c. 3. *Gangræna*, or a Catalogue and Diſcovery of many of the Errors, Hereſies, Blaſphemies, and pernicious Practices of the Sectaries of this Time, vented and acted in England. 4. A Treatiſe againſt Toleration; and other works.

EDWARDS (Dr. JONATHAN) a famous Engliſh divine, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by engaging in moſt of the controverſies of his time. He was educated at Jeſus college, in Oxford; took his degrees in the regular way, and on the 2d of November, 1686, was elected principal of that college. He was a man of great abilities and learning, was a ſtrenuous advocate for Calviniſm, and treated all his opponents with great bitterneſs and acrimony.

EDWY, or EDWIN, king of England, was the ſon of Edmund, and ſucceeded Edred in 956, and was no ſooner ſeated on the throne, than he ordered Dunſtan, who had been treaſurer to the late king, to bring in an account of the ſums intruſted to him; but this he refuſed, alledging that it had been laid out for pious uſes. Upon this, the king's council were for dropping the affair, for fear of the people, who had a great opinion of Dunſtan's ſanctity, and an extraordinary veneration for the monks, and therefore branded thoſe who ſpake againſt them as impious and profane. However, to mortify the abbot, the monks were turned out of ſome benefices they had invaded, and the ſecular prieſts reſtored. The monks, upon this, vented the moſt bitter invectives; on which Dunſtan, who was ſuppoſed to be the chief author of theſe clamours, was baniſhed, or as ſome ſay, retired voluntarily to a monaſtery in Flanders. The monks now loudly exclaimed againſt the government of the young king, whom they repreſented as the moſt impious of men. This ſoon cauſed an inſurrection in Mercia, when Edgar the king's brother headed the rebels, and having ſeized that part of the country, marched into Northumberland and Eaſt Anglia, where he was joined by the Danes. Edwy not imagining it was in the power of the monks to do ſuch miſchief, was unprepared to quell the rebellion: and was only able to keep Weſſex, which preſerved its fidelity to him, and was forced to deliver up all the reſt, of which Edgar was choſen the head, with the title of king of Mercia. Edwy, vexed at his being thus deprived of his dominions, fell into a deep melancholy, which put an end to his life, after he had reigned a little above four years, and was buried at Wincheſter.

EFFERDING, a town of Germany, in Upper Auſtria, eight miles from Lintz. It has a caſtle, and belongs to the biſhop of Paſſau. There is good hunting in the neighbourhood. Long. 13. 44. E. Lat. 48. 0. N.

EGBERT the Great, the laſt king of the Saxon heptarchy, and the firſt king of all England, was the ſon of Alemund, and of the royal family of Weſſex. Brithric having uſurped the crown, he was ſentenced to loſe his head; but happily eſcaping the fury of his enemies, he fled to Offa, and afterwards to Charlemagne, king of France, and the founder of the Weſtern Empire. But Brithric being murdered in 801, he returned to Britain, where he was received with joy, and crowned king of Weſſex. Having learned in the ſeveral European courts the arts of peace and war, he ſecured the affections of his people by his juſtice and clemency, and by their aſſiſtance, conquered the Britons who inhabited the coaſts of Cornwall and Wales. In 823 he defeated Witglaph, king of the Mercians, and having conquered his kingdom, he, in 825, ſubdued the kingdoms of Kent, Eaſt Anglia, and Eſſex. Two years after he advanced againſt the Northumbrians, who ſubmitted without oppoſition, and the next year he became the ſole monarch of South Britain. He remained in the peaceable poſſeſſion of his extenſive dominions till the year 833, when the Danes made a deſcent into England, and defeated the army he ſent againſt them; but they did not long enjoy the fruits of their victory; for two years after Egbert routed them, drove them back to their ſhips; and during his reign they never dared to return. Having enjoyed his conqueſts about eight years, he died, in 836, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Ethelwulf.

EGER, a river of Bohemia, which has its ſource in Fichtelberg, in Franconia, and running eaſtward falls into the Elbe.

EGERIA, or ÆGERIA, a nymph held in great veneration by the Romans. Numa Pompilius made the people believe that he had compoſed the laws and religious ceremonies of Rome by her advice and aſſiſtance.

EGERTON (THOMAS) lord chancellor, natural ſon of ſir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, in Cheſhire, knt. where he was born, about the year 1540. He was educated at Brazen-noſe college, Oxford, from which he removed to Lincoln's Inn, and became a counſellor of great practice. In 1581 queen Elizabeth conſtituted him her ſollicitor-general; afterwards her attorney-general, and at length keeper of the great ſeal. In the firſt year of king James he was advanced to the degree of a baron, by the title of lord Elleſmere, and made lord-chancellor of England, and in the fourteenth of the ſame reign was raiſed to the dignity of viſcount Brackley. He wrote a ſmall book, intitled Certaine Obſervations concerning the Office of the Lord-Chancellor. A Speech in the Exchequer Chamber: and left behind him four manuſcripts of choice collections on the Prerogative Royal. He publiſhed, 1. Privileges of Parliament. 2. Proceedings in Chancery. 3. The Power of the Star-Chamber. He died March 15, 1616-17.

EGGELING (JOHN HENRY) a learned antiquary, born at Bremen, travelled into moſt of the kingdoms of Europe, and was at length ſecretary to that imperial city, which employment he diſcharged with great reputation, and died on the 15th of February, 1713, aged ſeventy-four. He wrote ſeveral works.

EGINHARD, or EGINART, ſecretary to the emperor Charles the Great, was a German, he rendered himſelf famous by his wit and his writings. He is eſteemed the moſt ancient hiſtorian of that nation, and a very elegant writer for a man of the ninth century. It is ſaid that he was beloved by Imma, the emperor's daughter, for whom he alſo had entertained a very great affection. One night he crept to the princeſs's apartment, knocked ſoftly at the door, and was admitted into her chamber. He deſigned to have retired before break of day; but to his great amazement, found that it had ſnowed very much, and was afraid leſt the print of his feet ſhould betray him; when mentioning his uneaſineſs to the princeſs, after a ſhort conſultation, ſhe offered to take him upon her ſhoulders, and carry him to ſome diſtance. The emperor, who had paſſed that whole night without ſleeping, roſe very early; and looking out of the window, ſaw his daughter ſtaggering under her burthen, and as ſoon as ſhe had ſet it down, make all the haſte ſhe could back again. He was moved with admiration and grief; but however, reſolved to diſſemble. Mean while Eginhard, perſuaded that the affair could not long remain a ſecret, went and threw himſelf at the emperor's feet, to beg his permiſſion to retire, alleding that his long ſervices had not been rewarded. The emperor anſwered, that he would think of it, and appointed him a certain day, on which he would acquaint him with his determination. The day being come, he ſummoned his council together, gave them a particular account of what he had ſeen, and aſked their advice, how he ſhould act in an affair which was ſuch a diſgrace to his family. Several of them voted for a ſevere puniſhment, while others, having duly weighed the affair, beſought the emperor to determine it himſelf, according to his divine wiſdom. When he obſerved, that if he puniſhed Eginhart, he ſhould rather enereaſe than leſſen the diſhonour of his family, and deſiring that he might be called in, told him that the complaints he had made of not being paid for his long ſervices, ſhould be anſwered by his having his daughter in marriage, who had carried him ſo kindly on her ſhoulders. He then ſent immediately for the princeſs, and gave her a portion ſuitable to the daughter of ſo great a prince. There are however ſome writers who ſuſpect this account to be fabulous; but it is recorded in the *Chronicon Lauriſhamenſe*, publiſhed by Freker, among the *Rei Germanicæ Scriptores*. In the year 814 Charlemagne died; when Eginhart and Imma parted, by mutual conſent, though they ſtill retained a very tender affection for each other. He became ſucceſſively governor of ſeveral abbies. She died in the year 836, and Eginhart was deeply afflicted at her loſs. He having acquired great reputation for his piety and learning, died about the year 844. His principal works are, 1. The Life of Charlemagne. 2. The Annals of France. 3 Letters, &c. His ſtyle is pure; and more florid than that of the other writers of his time.

EGNATIUS (JOHN BAPTIST) one of the moſt learned men of the ſixteenth century, taught the Belles Lettres with great reputation at Venice, his native country, and wrote in Latin, 1. A ſhort Account of the Lives of the Emperors from Julius Cæſar. 2. The Origin of the Turks. 3. Obſervations upon Ovid. 4. Explications of Tully's familiar Epiſtles; and ſeveral other works. He died on the 4th of July, 1553.

EGRA, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It contains a great number of able artificers, and is famous for its mineral waters. Wallenſtein, the emperor's general, was aſſaſſinated here, in 1634. The French became maſters of this town in 1741, but afterwards being blocked up, they were forced to capitulate on September 7, 1743. It is looked upon as a town of the greateſt conſequence in Bohemia, except Prague. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, ninety-five miles weſt of Prague, thirty-eight ſouth-eaſt of Culembach, and two hundred and five north-weſt of Vienna. Long. 12. 30. E. Lat. 50. 21. N.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on September 19, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated not far from the ſea, on the banks of a river, over which it hath two bridges, and had formerly the privilege of ſending members to parliament, which now is loſt. It is fourteen miles ſouth-weſt-by-ſouth of Cockermouth, and thirty-nine on the ſame point from Carliſle; and two hundred and ninety-ſeven north-weſt of London. Long. 3. 15. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

EGYPT, a country the moſt famous in prophane hiſtory of any part of the globe, eſpecially in the earlieſt ages of the world. Arts and ſciences flouriſhed here, while the reſt of the earth lay buried in the darkneſs of ignorance; and from hence Greece derived her learning which rendered her afterwards ſo famous. This was the country from from whence they drew their laws, their religion, and a great part of their cuſtoms. Few are ignorant that conquerors have come out of Egypt who have vanquiſhed great part of the world. It has furniſhed fabulous hiſtory with a Hercules, and the ſacred ſtory with kings, who have been formidable for their proweſs and exploits. It is likewiſe known, that it has itſelf been conquered by the different princes of Aſia; that its inhabitants have been led into captivity, and its cities abandoned, inſomuch, that an Arabian author has affirmed, that the fruitful river Nile run acroſs Egypt forty years, and not one ſingle man the better for it.

It was into Egypt that Joſeph, one of the ſons of Jacob, was ſold by his brethren for a ſlave, and afterwards became ſo powerful and famous, than even the Mahomedans themſelves have him in veneration to this very day. Hither Jacob retired with his family to follow the fortune of his beloved ſon, where his poſterity increaſed ſo prodigiouſly, even after they were made ſlaves, and kept in ſuch hard bondage, that they made their eſcape by a miracle, and in proceſs of time, were conducted to take poſſeſſion of Canaan, a land flowing with milk and honey. It is known to every one that Moſes was their leader, of whom ſuch wonderful things are related in the ſacred writings.

Egypt is bounded on the eaſt by the Red-Sea, and the iſthmus of Suez; on the north by the Mediterranean; on the weſt by Barbary, and the deſart of Barca, and on the ſouth by Nubia, and the kingdom of Sennar.

The Nile, after having traverſed Abyſſinia and Nubia, enters Egypt to the ſouth, a little above the great cataract, and under the tropic of Cancer; thence it runs directly north for about ſix hundred and twenty-ſix miles, till it falls into the Mediterranean ſea, in which it depoſits its water and its mud. When the Nile enters Egypt it has two chains of mountains on each ſide, without ever deſerting it. That to the weſt keeps it company till it falls into the ſea at Roſetta, which is thirty-eight miles diſtant from Alexandria. The other chain on the eaſt, which is three days journey from the Red-Sea, attends the Nile as far as Cairo, where opening, the river divides and forms the famous Delta. This being the only river in the country, the inhabitants were obliged to build towns on riſing grounds, either natural or artificial, near the banks of the Nile; ſo that upon the overflowing of the river, theſe reſemble iſlands, which, at ſuch times, have no communication but by means of boats. Hence Egypt chiefly extends in length, it being only between a hundred and two hundred miles in breadth from eaſt to weſt, and in ſome places not near ſo much.

It ſeldom rains in Egypt, and never when the wind blows from the eaſt, on account of the high mountains, which will not permit the clouds to paſs over them. No rain can come from the ſouth-weſt, becauſe this wind paſſes over the thirſty plains of Libya, and conſequently brings nothing but ſhowers of ſand. The ſame from the eaſt. Near the ſea it ſometimes rains with a ſouth-weſt, weſt, or north wind, but it ſeldom reaches Cairo, much leſs Upper Egypt. Beſides, it ſeldom or never rains but at ſun-ſetting, for then the wind is commonly down. All the rain that falls in a whole year, never equals a ſhower of two hours duration in Europe. When it comes, which ſometimes will not happen in three or four years, at Cairo, it is accounted a great bleſſing, and the very children will run about the ſtreets in it with exultations of joy.

The Arabian authors ſay, a man needs nothing but a ſhirt in the coldeſt ſeaſon of the year, which is in ſome ſenſe true,

true, for moſt of the Egyptian mechanics have nothing to wear, winter or ſummer, but a pair of linen drawers. However, people of rank have ſuch conveniences in building their houſes, that when they are at home, they may be as cool as they pleaſe at any time of the year. It is worth obſerving, that thunder is as rare as rain, though the weather be ever ſo hot; and that earthquakes are not very frequent, though it is probable, when they do happen, they muſt run from one end of Egypt to the other; for the whole country, properly ſpeaking, is nothing but a great ſolid rock, in which nature has wrought a canal for the paſſage of the Nile. Thoſe that dig but a little way in the earth, or turn up the ſand, always find a hard rock, except in the Delta, which was probably formed of the mud of the Nile.

It is ſomewhat ſurpriſing, that the ſeaſons ſhould be in ſo ſmall a ſpace, more forward in the moſt diſtant part of Upper Egypt by two months, than the Delta; ſo that when the harveſt is quite ripe above Eſſenic, it is ſtill green at Roſetta. Likewiſe near the cataracts the inhabitants are half black, whereas in Lower Egypt, they are only tawney. It is no wonder that ſo agreeable a country ſhould have a multitude of inhabitants. It is obſerved, that they formerly have reckoned eighteen thouſand cities; but Euſebius makes them twenty thouſand in the reign of Amaſis. Their decreaſe has been owing to the devaſtations of the wars, and yet the magnificent ruins of columns, temples, walls, and palaces, are a ſtanding proof of what there has been in times paſt. But how great has been the alteration! There is now ſcarce a town in Egypt incloſed with walls. Cairo has none, and the new town of Alexandria, Roſetta, Damietta, and Mantubo, the moſt celebrated places of Egypt, which contain a multitude of inhabitants, are nothing but open places. From Roſetta to Cairo, and from Cairo to Damietta, the villages are almoſt together along the banks of the Nile. Many of theſe are adorned with public buildings, and contain between two and three thouſand ſouls each. And, according to the common opinion, there is at leaſt twenty thouſand large villages in Egypt.

The ancient inhabitants of the country were the native Egyptians, which are now called Coptes, which is only a corruption of *Egbypt*, as it was pronounced by the Greeks. The Perſians, the Greeks, the Romans, and the Arabians, have been ſucceſſively introduced in their turns. The inhabitants at preſent conſiſt of Coptes, Moors, Arabs, Turks, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Syrians, Maronites, and Franks; whence it may be readily comprehended how different the Egyptians of the preſent time are from the ancient people who performed ſo many wonders. The Coptic language is now entirely loſt among them.

Beſides the people who live in towns and villages, there is another ſort who inhabit the fields on the borders of the Deſerts, particularly thoſe near the Nile. They dwell in tents, and change their places of abode as often as they find it convenient; that is, when they are obliged to ſeek for freſh paſture. Theſe are called Bedwins, of whom there are two millions in all Egypt. In November, December, and January, when graſs is plenty, they flock from all parts, to the diſtance of a thouſand miles beyond the Deſerts; add to this, that Egypt is a place of refuge for all ſorts of people, and of all conditions, who are daily flocking thither from the neighbouring countries.

This famous country towards the weſt, is defended by the deſert plains of Libya; the paſſage over which is not only very difficult, but very dangerous, as well from the want of water and proviſions, as the wild beaſts that are to be met with.

Egypt, as divided by the Nile, conſiſts of two parts, the Oriental, and Occidental. The Oriental part is comprehended between and the mountains of the Red-Sea, or Arabic gulph; and the Occidental between the ſame river and the Libyan mountains. According to this diviſion, the land to the north, comprehended between the two arms of the Nile, will make a third part. Others divide Egypt into the Upper and Lower: and the Upper will contain all the land on both ſides the Nile, from the rocks of Nubia, as far as Cairo. The Lower begins at Cairo, and comprehends all the Delta.

The pyramids of Egypt have in all ages been accounted one of the wonders of the world; but when they were built, or on what account, authors differ ſo much, that nothing certain can be concluded. They are certainly of very great antiquity, and perhaps the moſt ancient ſtructures on the globe. However, moſt are of opinion they were deſigned for the ſepulchres of ſome of their ancient kings. There are ſeveral of thoſe pyramids in the Deſerts, but thoſe taken moſt notice of by travellers are only three, two of theſe are pretty equal in magnitude, but the third is much leſs; however, the meaſures and obſervations are confined to one only, it being ſuppoſed to be the largeſt, and has a ſmall cavity on the inſide. They ſtand about nine miles ſouth-weſt from Cairo, on the ſide of the Deſert, upon a ſolid rock, to which there is a very gradual and eaſy aſſent. This ſituation makes them ſeem higher than they really are. For if, as Mr. Graves affirms, the great pyramid is made up of four equilateral triangles, each ſide of which is ſix hundred and ninety-three feet, then the perpendicular height will be only four hundred and ninety feet, not four hundred and ninety nine, as in the printed account; then likewiſe each ſide of the pyramid at the baſe or bottom is ſix hundred and ninety-three feet. This no doubt is very accurate, but whether the height is ſo or not may be queſtioned, becauſe we are not informed how it was meaſured, eſpecially as Pere Elzear determined the height to five hundred and twenty Paris feet, which are equal to five hundred and ſixty-five Engliſh, and this was taken as Thevenot informs us, both mathematically and mechanically. The whole area the pyramid ſtands upon takes up four hundred and eighty thouſand, two hundred and forty-nine feet, or eleven acres of ground.

The aſcent to the top of the pyramid on the outſide is by the ſteps, the lowermoſt of which is four feet in height, and three in bread, ſo that when the ſtones were intire, a man might walk all round on the pyramid on the firſt ſtep. Theſe riſe one above another in the ſame manner to the very top. This is not a point as it ſeems to be below, but an area, each ſide of which is thirteen feet and about a quarter: It is made of nine ſtones, beſides two which are wanting at the angles.

On the north ſide, aſcending thirty feet along an artificial bank of earth, there is a ſquare and narrow paſſage leading into the pyramid, through the mouth of which they enter with tapers in their hands, and then deſcend as it were down a ſteep hill. The breadth of the entrance is near three feet and a half, and the deſcent is ninety-two feet and a half, but ſo low towards the bottom, that people are forced to creep along on their bellies. The walls are all ſmooth and even, and the joints exceeding cloſe. From thence, on the left hand, they climb up a ſteep and maſſy ſtone, eight or nine feet high, and then enter the lower end of the firſt gallery, whoſe pavement is of poliſhed marble of a whitiſh colour. The ſides and roof are of rough ſtone, and the breadth and height about five feet. This gallery is an hundred and ten feet in length. At the end of this begins the ſecond gallery, which is a curious and very ſtately piece of work: It is divided from the former by a wall, through which there is a ſquare hole of the ſize of that at the entrance. On the right hand of this there is a circular wall of three feet diameter, lined with white marble, and ſquare holes on each ſide for the fixing of the feet and hands, ſo as to deſcend with eaſe. It is now but twenty feet deep, it being filled up with rubbiſh. From hence going ſtrait forward fifteen feet there is another ſquare paſſage, opening againſt the former, and of the ſame bigneſs. The ſtones are very maſſy, and exquiſitely joined, and ſeem to be of ſpeckled marble. From hence going a hundred and ten feet upon a level, you come an arched vault, or little chamber, which ſtands eaſt and weſt, and is not quite twenty feet long, ſeventeen broad, and fifteen high. The walls are plaiſtered, and the roof is covered with large ſmooth ſtones, which make a kind of an arch. Returning back from hence the ſame way, on getting through the ſquare narrow paſſage, and going ſtrait on in the ſame line as the ſecond gallery, and aſcending a pavement of about one hundred and fifty-four feet, it brings you to another gallery made on all ſides with white poliſhed marble, with ſuch cloſe joints, that they are ſcarce diſcernible with the naked eye. On each ſide there are benches of poliſhed ſtone, near two feet broad, and as much high, between which the paſſage is almoſt three feet and a half. The whole breadth is about ſeven feet, and the height twenty-ſix. Through another ſquare hole of the ſame dimenſions with the former, you come into a cloſet, lined with ſpeckled Thebaic marble, and then to another ten feet high, ſeven feet long, and three and a half wide. It is ſeparated from the former by a ſpeckled marble ſlab, placed in two mortices, and reaching within two feet of the cieling. Through another ſquare paſſage of the ſame ſize as the former, and nine feet long, all of Thebaic marble, exquiſitely cut, you come to a rich and ſpacious room in the center of the pyramid. The floor, the ſides, and the roof, are all made of vaſt tables of Thebaic marble: it is thirty-four feet and one-third in length, ſeventeen and one fifth in breadth, and nineteen and a half in height. The roof is covered with nine ſtones, which lie quite acroſs, like ſo many beams, and conſequently muſt be of a ſtupendous length. In this is a hollow piece of marble, ſuppoſed to be deſigned for a tomb; it is made of the ſame ſort of marble as the reſt of the room, which has black, red, and white ſpots, and is uſually called Porphyry. It has no ſculpture, engraving, relief, or emboſſment.

The

The ſecond pyramid is equal in dimenſions to the former, and by the ſides of it has rooms or houſes cut out of the ſolid rock, ſuppoſed to be for the habitation of the prieſts. The third pyramid is leſs than either of the former, and there are eighteen or twenty more ſcattered up and down in the Deſert; one of theſe which is ſaid to be as large as the pyramid firſt mentioned, may be aſcended in the ſame manner, and has an entrance on the north ſide. Near the firſt pyramid is a phynix cut out of the ſolid rock, on which it ſtands, and from which it has never been ſeparated. It is twenty-ſix feet high, and from the earth to the chin is fifteen feet, and yet all the features are in proportion. It is all of one entire ſtone. There are ſeveral fables told concerning it, that are not worth repeating.

The ruins of Memphis, the city ſo much celebrated of old, are ſome miles ſouth of the pyramids, and at the entrance of the plain of Mummies; this plain is thirty-ſix miles in circumference, and is a flat rock covered with ſand. In caverns cut into this rock were depoſited the embalmed bodies of the Egyptians which we now call Mummies. Thoſe that travel into Egypt for curioſity generally cauſe one of theſe caverns to be opened to view their poſition, and the cere-cloths in which they are wrapped. Many of theſe have been brought away and ſold to the curious in all parts of Europe. They are generally found in coffins of ſtone or ſycamore-wood, which is not ſubject to decay, and which are adorned with hieroglyphics. Near Memphis was the lake Meris, which was like a little ſea, and on which one hundred thouſand boats were ſaid to be continually rowing. What remains of it is now called Birka Caron, or the Lake of Charon. It was ſupplied with water by a canal from the Nile, the cutting of which is aſcribed to Joſeph, as were all other great works. On the weſt ſide of this canal, and to the ſouth of the lake, ſtands the palace of Charon, formerly called the Labyrinth, of which there are magnificent ruins yet remaining. It was built of marble, and was remarkable for its prodigious number of windings and turnings.

In Upper Egypt we find the ruins of Thebes or Dioſpolis, where there are now two coloſſuſes ſtanding upon two rocks. Cana, or Kona, or Coptain, was formerly called Coptos, but is now inhabited by the better ſort of Arabs. Naſia, or Aſna, or Aſena, is a fortreſs built upon a hill. Eſſena, or Aſſuana, is near the cataracts of the Nile; Swaken near the Red-Sea; Coſſira, a harbour on the Red-Sea, and ſome others. In this part of Egypt there are many ruins of magnificent temples, and other famous ſtructures, which are a plain proof of the grandeur of the inhabitants of this country in former ages. The greateſt calamity which befalls this country is the plague, but its damages are ſoon repaired by the fruitfulneſs of the women. It produces ſo much corn, that it was formerly called the granary of Rome, as it is now of the Turkiſh empire. It likewiſe abounds in rice, barley, cotton, pulſe, linen, fowls, ſheep, horned cattle, buffaloes, camels, aſſes, horſes, and other animals; the trees are always loaded with fruit, and there are wine, ſugar, citrons, oranges, melons, nuts, coffee, flax, and acacia, the thorny tree, which produces gum-arabic, grows near Suez. The animals of Egypt are lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, elephants, rhinoceroſſes, camels, dromedaries, monkies, and oſtriches. But the moſt particular to it are theſe following; the hippopotamus, or ſea-horſe. This is an amphibous animal, which lives both in the water and on the land, and is of a monſtrous ſize: behind he is like a buffalo, and before, like a horſe, eſpecially the head. He has very ſtrong teeth, beſides tuſhes, which are very large, and much better than ivory, for they never grow yellow; they are of the ſize of a bullock's horn. He weighs fifteen or ſixteen hundred weight, is covered with a mouſe-coloured fleck hair; has large lips, but no horns, and a wide mouth; it has broad ears, great eyes, a thick neck, and weak fetlocks; the hoofs are cloven in the middle, and the tail is tapering like a hog's. The crocodile is likewiſe an amphibious animal, and lives equally in the water or on land. It grows to a prodigious length, for ſome have been ſeen thirty feet long. It is of the ſhape of a lizard, and will continue forty days without eating. The female lays eggs as large as a nine-pin bowl; when they come to thirty or forty, ſhe covers them in the ſand, and they are hatched by the heat of the ſun. In due time ſhe breaks the ſhells to let out the young ones. The crocodile has a very large mouth, and ſuch prodigious ſharp teeth, that he will divide a man in two at one bite. He has no tongue, and ſwallows his prey whole. There is a ſkin which covers his eye when he is in the water, which retires to one corner when he is out of it. Thoſe who hunt crocodiles take a dead ſheep for a bait, faſtened to a great iron hook.

The cameleon is a kind of lizard which lives upon flies, and aſſumes the colour of the place he lies in. It is a poor, lean, hideous animal to look at, but very innocent. The Egyptian rat, called the ichneumon, is ſomewhat of the ſhape of a pig, and is very eaſily tamed. The briſtles on the body ſtand up like the quills of a porcupine. He is an enemy to the other rats and mice, and eſpecially to the crocodile, for he not only devours their eggs, but kills the young ones; but what is ſaid of their going down the crocodile's throat and devouring their entrails, ſeems to be fabulous. The civet-cat is not much unlike other cats but is three times as large. He ſmells very ſtrong of perfume. The male yields the beſt civet.

The manners of the Egyptians of the preſent age are not much different from what they were formerly, for they are very fond of pleaſure, and at the ſame time great poltrons, inſomuch, that thoſe who are born in Egypt have neither virtue, valour, nor wit. They are ſeldom without feſtivals, muſic, ſinging, dancing, and illuminations, not only in the cities, but in the villages themſelves. However they are not very luxurious in their eating, for no ſort of fleſh comes amiſs, except that of hogs, which all religions here have in abomination; and they all, two months in the year, that is in April and May, live on nothing but fiſh, either freſh or ſalted, and they moſt commonly uſe rice inſtead of bread. Their drinks are coffee, ſherbet, orange flower-water, and cinnamon-water, beſides a liquor called bouza, which is as intoxicating as wine. It is made with barley-meal, ſoaked in water, and mixed with ſome heady drug.

The Egyptians in general are very neat and clean, and make great uſe of baths. Neither men nor women have any ſtockings or ſhoes, but they have a ſort of ſlippers, which they put off when they ſit down. The women's dreſs, even in the ſtreets, is ſeldom any thing but a pair of linen drawers and a ſhift; but then they are very fine, and very coſtly, and their head-dreſs is ſet off with jewels; and yet they never ſhew their faces in the ſtreets. The Turks have no regard for the women of the country, but have them brought from Georgia, Circaſſia, and Mingrelia. Many are fond of the Abyſſinians, who, though they have a very dark complexion, have very regular features.

Egypt has been under the domination of the Turks ever ſince the year 1517, at which time the ancient ſultans were dethroned. The chief governor is a Turkiſh baſha, who hath a divan, and whoſe time of ſtaying here ſhould be but for one year, yet ſometimes he continues three. This government is always obtained by the help of money, for it commonly coſts the baſha 500,000 crowns before he arrives at Cairo, and every year he ſtays it lies him in as much; he is alſo obliged to pay 600,000 crowns a-year to the grand ſignior, and as much for proviſions for the ſeraglio; beſides, he muſt be at the expence of the pavillion which is ſent by the emperor every year to Mecca, and pay many other great ſums. To make amends for this, he enjoys all the revenue of the grand ſignior in Egypt, which, if well taken care of, would amount to 1,200,000 crowns yearly; and in the time of the plague, he may poſſeſs great ſums, as heir to the perſons deceaſed in right of the emperor. The whole kingdom is divided into thirty-nine kaſhiflicks, which have each a particular governor, but their exact extent is not known. There is not above 12,000 men in garriſon at Cairo, and 3000 at Swaken, on the Red-Sea, near the frontiers of Abyſſinia; and there are no forts but at Alexandria and Roſetta.

The trade of Egypt was much more flouriſhing formerly than it is at preſent, and yet it is ſo conſiderable now, that moſt nations in Europe have a conſul at Cairo. The commodities dealt in here are corn, ſugar, coffee, ſpices, cotton, flax, fine linen, Indian ſtuffs, ſilks, carpets, ſkins, leather, rough diamonds, emeralds, pearls, coral, ſalt-petre, gum-arabic, melons, citrons, caſſia, muſk, ſenna, and ſeveral other drugs uſed in medicine, a prodigious quantity of dates, ſea-horſes teeth, oſtrich feathers, and mummies.

EICK, (Hubert Van) a famous painter, born at Maſeik, in the dioceſe of Liege, had for his diſciple his brother John Eick, more known by the name of John of Bruges, and performed ſeveral pictures for Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, who gave him public marks of his eſteem. He died in 1426. See Bruges.

EICHFELD, a diſtrict in Germany, between Heſſe, Thuringia, and the duchy of Brunſwick. It belongs to the elector of Mentz.

EICHTERNACH, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſeated on the river Stour, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and ſurrounded with mountains. It has an abbey, a pariſh-church, an hoſpital, and a nunnery. It is ſeven miles north-weſt of Treves. Long 6. 30 E. Lat. 49. 55. N.

EIFFEL, a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, between the duchy of Juliers, the electorate of Treves, the duchy of Luxemburg, and the electorate of Cologne.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of the principality of Grubenhagen, formerly

merly imperial, but now ſubject to the elector of Hanover, who receives a good revenue from the iron and ſilver mines. Its principal commodity is excellent beer. It is ſeated near the river Ilme, thirteeen miles north of Gottingen, and twenty-five ſouth-weſt of Hildeſheim. Long. 9. 54. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

EINDHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabrant, fifteen miles ſouth of Bois-le-duc. Long 5. 30. E. Lat. 51. 26. N.

EISENACH, a handſome town of Germany, is the capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, and has a celebrated college. It belongs to, and is the place of reſidence of the prince of Saxe-Eiſenach. It is ſeated on the river Neſs, twenty miles north-weſt of Smalkalde, and thirty-eight ſouth-weſt of Erford. Long. 10. 18. E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

EISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, famous for the birth of Martin Luther. It is thirteen miles eaſt of Mansfeld, and thirteen weſt of Hall. Long. 11. 56. E. Lat. 51. 39 N.

EITDEVET, an ancient town of Afric, in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Hea, ſeated on the top of a high mountain, ſurrounded with craggy rocks, and two rivers. It hath a celebrated ſchool.

EKELENFORD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, with a harbour on the Baltic ſea. It is thirteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Sleſwick, thirteen north-weſt of Kiell, and thirty-five north-weſt of Lubeck. Long 10. 20. E. Lat 54. 40. N.

ELAPHEBOLIA, Ελαφηβολια, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival in honour of Diana, ſurnamed *Elaphebolos*, or the huntreſs, on which occaſion a cake was offered to her in the form of a deer.

The origin of this feſtival was as follows; The Phocenſians being reduced to the laſt extremity by the Theſſalians, to whom they diſdained to ſubmit, Daïphantus propoſed that a vaſt pile of combuſtible matter ſhould be erected, upon which they ſhould place their wives, children, and their whole ſubſtance, and in caſe they were defeated, ſet all on fire together, that nothing might fall into the enemies hands. The women being ſummoned to the public aſſembly, the propoſal was no ſooner made to them, than they unanimouſly conſented, applauding Daïphantus, and decreeing him a crown, as a reward for a propoſal that would ſave them all from infamy; the boys alſo are ſaid to have met, and conſented to it. Things being in this ſituation, they went to meet their enemies, whom they engaged with ſuch fury and reſolution, that thoſe by whom they had been reduced to extreme deſpair were entirely defeated. In memory of which victory, this feſtival was inſtituted, and obſerved with more ſolemnity than any other in that country. *Potter's Antiq.*

ELBA, an iſland of Italy, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, over againſt Piombino, ſubject to the prince of Piombino, under the protection of the king of Naples, to whom Porto-Longow therein belongs, and the grand duke of Tuſcany has Fort de Porto Ferraro. This iſland is remarkable for its mines of iron and loadſtone, and for a quarry of marble. Long. 11. 18. E. Lat. 42. 26. N.

ELBASSANO, a city of Turky, in Europe, in the province of Albania, forty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Durazzo. Long. 21. 15. E. Lat 41. 20. N.

ELBE, a river which riſes on the confines of Sileſia, and running ſouth to Koningſgratz, in Bohemia, afterwards runs north-weſt till it receives the Muldaw, at Malnick, below Prague, and continuing its courſe north, paſſes through the duchies of Saxony, viſiting Dreſden, Meiſſon, Wittenburg, and afterward Magdeburgh; then running north-weſt through Brandenburg, receives the river Havel, after which it divides the duchy of Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, then running between the duchies of Bremen and Holſtein, viſits Hamburgh; and paſſing on ſtill north-weſt by the fortreſs of Gluckſtadt, falls into the German ocean a little below it. It is navigable for great ſhips higher than moſt rivers in Europe, for ſhips of three or four hundred tuns may go up as high as Hamburgh, which is ſeventy miles from the ſea; and by this river is imported and exported to and from Germany, an incredible quantity of merchandize of almoſt every kind.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a duchy. It has a celebrated manufacture in cloth, eſtabliſhed in 1667. It is ſeated on the Seine, ten miles from Rouen, five from Pont-de-Arche, twenty from Conche, and ſixty-five north-weſt from Paris. Long. 1. 20. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

ELBING, a handſome, rich, fortified, trading town of Poland, in Royal Pruſſia, capital of the ſmall diſtrict of Hockerland, in the Palatinate of Marienburg, with a univerſity. It has been ſucceſſively in poſſeſſion of the Saxons, Poles, Swedes, Pruſſians, and Ruſſians. It is

ſubject to Poland, and there is a Poliſh garriſon in the town. It is ſeated near the Baltic ſea, in a fertile ſoil, thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Dantzick, and ninety north-by-weſt of Warſaw. Long. 19. 15. E. Lat. 54. 21. N.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in the duchy of Guelderland, on the Zuider-Zee. It is ten miles weſt of Harlem. Long. 5. 38. E. Lat. 52 28. N.

ELCATIF, or more properly KATIF, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, ſeated on the weſtern coaſt of the Perſian gulph. In the adjacent places the inhabitants fiſh for pearls. It is ſeated north-eaſt of Ahſa, at the diſtance of fifty miles. It has walls, a ditch, and four gates. At high tide the ſea riſes to the very foot of the walls. It has a channel or ſmall bay, by which the largeſt laden ſhips may come up to the town with the tide. It is one hundred and fifty miles ſouth-by eaſt of Kadema, two hundred and forty ſouth of Baſra, and three hundred and eighty weſt-by-north of Oman. Long. 53. 5. E. Lat. 20. 0. N.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It is ſeated in a country fruitful in grapes and dates, and abounding in cattle, in the midſt of a foreſt of olive and palm-trees of a prodigious height. The town is pretty well built; but though it is ſix miles from the ſea, the water is brackiſh. The out-parts of the town are very agreeable, and there are plenty of gardens and orchards full of excellent fruit. It is ſeated on the river Segre, ten miles from Alicant, and ſeven from Orihuela. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 38. 10. N.

ELEANOR OF GUIENNE, queen of France, and afterwards of England, was the daughter of William X. duke of Guienne, and born about the year 1122. Nature ſeemed to have beſtowed upon her all her favours. To an elevated rank, and the richeſt dowry, ſhe had all the charms of the moſt lovely and accompliſhed perſon. Her father dying when ſhe was ſcarce 16 years of age, deſtined her to be the wife of Lewis VII. ſtyled the Younger, who ſoon after being induced by St Bernard to march to the aſſiſtance of the Chriſtians in the Holy Land, ſet out in 1147, with his wife Eleanor, and forty thouſand men.

In this fatal expedition he formed the reſolution of repudiating Eleanor, who, while they were in Aſia, gave him ſome cauſe for jealouſy, and of reſtoring to her the two fine provinces of Guienne and Aquitaine ſhe had brought him in marriage, and ſhe was accordingly divorced three months after, on the 18th of March 1152. On the 18th of May in the ſame year, ſhe married Henry duke of Normandy, who, by this marriage, obtained a great part of France, particularly Guienne, Perigord, Angoumois, Poitou, Saintonge, Auvergne, Limoſin, and pretenſions to the county of Toulouſe, which he alſo obtained. He was before in poſſeſſion of Anjou, Normandy, Touraine, and Maine. Eleanor afterwards diſtinguiſhed herſelf in England, where Henry II. was crowned in 1154, and diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her political intrigues. She long ſurvived that great prince, and died in the convent of Fontevrault, on the 31ſt of March, 1204, in the eighty-firſt year of her age. See HENRY II. king of England.

ELEANOR OF AUSTRIA, queen of France and Portugal, was the eldeſt daughter of Philip archduke of Auſtria, and was born at Louvain, on the 24th of November, 1498. In 1519 ſhe married Emanuel king of Portugal, and having continued his widow two years, was promiſed by his brother, the emperor Charles V. to Charles of Bourbon, conſtable of France, as a reward for his deſerting his prince; but after the battle of Pavia, Charles V. who of all princes paid the leaſt regard to his promiſes, gave his ſiſter to Francis I. king of France, as the pledge and ſeal of the peace between the empire and France. The marriage was celebrated at Bourdeaux, on the 4th of July, 1530, and the queen crowned at St. Denys on the 5th of March, 1531. Her natural goodneſs, and the effect expected from this alliance, rendered her extremely dear to Francis. Reading, and the exerciſes of piety were her employments, hunting and fiſhing her amuſements. After the death of that prince, with whom ſhe lived between ſixteen and ſeventeen years, ſhe retired into the Netherlands, from whence ſhe followed the emperor her brother to Spain, and died at Valladolid in March 1558.

ELEAZAR, the name of ſeveral Jews; the moſt celebrated of which are, 1. ELEAZAR the high-prieſt, the ſon of Aaron, and the father of Phineas. 2. ELEAZAR, one of David's moſt valiant captains, who made a great ſlaughter of the Philiſtines, in the 1047th year before the Chriſtian æra; 3. The high-prieſt ELEAZAR, the brother of Simon the Juſt, who ſent learned Jews to Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, to tranſlate the Old Teſtament from Hebrew into Greek, about the 277th year before the birth of Chriſt; this is now called the Septuagint; 4. The venerable ELEAZAR, who, under the reign of Antiochus Epiphanes, choſe rather to loſe his life, than to eat meat

forbidden

forbidden by the law of Moſes; 5. ELEAZAR, the youngeſt ſon of Matathias, who, in a battle fought by his brother againſt Antiochus Eupator's army, diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the enemy, and ſlipping under the belly of a large elephant, killed him with his ſword, but was preſſed to death by the weight of that animal.

ELECTORS, are the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of the German empire, who have the power of electing the emperor. The origin of this auguſt aſſembly is unknown, and therefore we may conclude it was perfected by little and little. However, ſome pretend this college was founded in the year 998, in the time of the emperor Otho or Otton III. when he aſſumed the imperial dignity of Germany. At the time of making the golden bull there were ſeven electors, whence they were called the Septemviri. But within about an hundred years ago, the houſes of Bavaria and Hanover have obtained that dignity, the former in 1623, and the latter in 1692, inſomuch, that the number of electors now is nine, of which three are eccleſiaſtics, and ſix ſeculars; theſe are, 1. Mentz, 2 Treves, 3. Cologne, 4. Bohemia, 5. Bavaria, 6. Saxony, 7. Brandenburg, 8. the Palatinate, and, 9. Brunſwick-Lunenburg. Whenever there is an aſſembly of the electors, that of Mentz preſides, and takes the voices.

ELECTRA, the daughter of Agamemnon, perſuaded her brother Oreſtes to revenge his father's death upon Ægyſthus his murderer.

ELENIA, Ελένια, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival inſtituted by the Laconians in honour of Helena, which was celebrated by virgins riding upon mules, or in chariots compoſed of reeds or bull-ruſhes.

ELEPHANTA, a ſmall iſland about nine miles from Bombay, ſo called from the ſtatue of an elephant cut in ſtone, of the natural magnitude. There is likewiſe a horſe carved in ſtone, which is ſo well done, that many at a diſtance have taken it for a living animal. But the moſt remarkable thing in this iſland is the famous pagod, hewn out of the rock in the midſt of an high mountain; it is one hundred and twenty feet ſquare, and about eighteen high, beſides ſeveral out-rooms which belong to it. The roof is ſupported by ſixteen pillars of ſtone, at ſixteen feet diſtance from each other, done in a curious manner, the diameters of which are three feet and a half. There are likewiſe arches made with ſurpriſing ſkill and exactneſs. Out of the ſides of the pagod are carved figures of men from twelve to fifteen feet high, to the number of forty or fifty, which are in exact proportion according to their height. Some of theſe have ſix arms, others three heads, and ſome of their fingers are as big as an ordinary man's leg. Some are adorned with crowns wrought in a moſt curious manner, while others near them hold ſceptres in their hands; above the heads of others are a multitude of little people in poſtures of devotion; ſome are leaning upon women, and others on the head of a cow; ſome are taking a moſt beautiful woman by the chin, and others cutting little children to pieces. Above the heads of all there is a diminutive ſet of people, which ſeems to be hovering in the air, and look very lively, with chearful aſpects. There is nothing extraordinary in the frontiſpiece, or at the entrance, and yet the whole pagod muſt require infinite labour and ſkill, which has cauſed the Indians themſelves to aſſert, that it is the work of the giants repreſented in it, none elſe in their opinion being able to perform ſuch a work.

ELEUSINIA, Ελευσίνια, a ſolemnity obſerved by ſome of the ſtates of Greece every fourth year, and by others, particularly the Athenians every fifth year, at Eleuſis in Attica, from whence it was tranſlated to Rome under the emperor Adrian. It was the moſt myſterious ſolemnity of any in Greece, and ſo ſuperſtitious were they of concealing its ſacred rights, that if any perſon divulged any part of them he was puniſhed with death; yet the neglect of it was looked upon as a crime of a very heinous nature. There were two ſolemnities of this name, called the Leſſer and the Greater Myſteries.

The Leſſer myſteries were performed near the river Iliſſus, and in latter times were uſed as a preparative to the Greater. They here offered ſacrifices and prayers, wearing crowns and garlands of flowers, and ſtanding upon the ſkin of a victim offered to Jupiter.

About a year after they were admitted to the Greater Myſteries, when they were initiated in the following manner: The candidates being crowned with myrtle, had admittance by night into a place called the Myſtical Temple, when having waſhed their hands in holy water, they were admoniſhed to preſent their minds pure and undefiled, after which the holy myſteries were read, and certain queſtions propoſed, as whether they were faſting, &c. This done, ſtrange and amazing objects preſented themſelves. The place they were in appeared bright and reſplendent with light, and then again covered with black darkneſs and horror, ſometimes thunder and lightning, ſometimes frightful noiſes and bellowings, ſometimes terrible apparitions aſtoniſhed the trembling ſpectators. The other ſolemnities laſted nine days, in one of which a ſolemn proceſſion was made, in which the holy baſket was carried in a conſecrated cart, crowds of people ſhouting as they went along, *Hail to Ceres*, after theſe followed women carrying baſkets, containing carded wool, ſalt, a ſerpent, pomgranates, cakes, poppies, &c. On the fifth night, the men and women ran about with torches in their hands, in memory of Ceres's journey in ſearch of her daughter. On the ſixth day, the ſtatue of Jacchus, who accompanied the goddeſs in her ſearch after Proſerpine, was carried to Eleuſis with a torch in its hand, accompanied by perſons with their heads crowned with myrtle, dancing and beating brazen kettles. The next day there were ſports, in which the victors were rewarded with a meaſure of barley, &c. Diodorus Siculus has obſerved, and even proved from their exact reſemblance, that theſe myſteries came from Lower Egypt, and were the ſame with thoſe of Iſis.

ELEUTHERIA, Ελευθέρια, an annive ſary ſolemnity obſerved by the Platæans, in honour of thoſe who had bravely loſt their lives in defence of the liberties of their country. On which occaſion a proceſſion was made, which began about break of day: It was led by a trumpeter ſounding a point of war, then followed certain chariots loaden with myrrh, garlands, and a black bull; after theſe came young men who were free-born, carrying libations of wine and milk, jars of oil, and precious ointments. Laſt of all came the magiſtrate, and though it was unlawful for him to wear garments of any colour but white, or to touch iron, he was then cloathed in a purple robe, and taking a water-pot of the city-chamber, proceeded with a ſword in his hand through the midſt of the city to the ſepulchres, when drawing water out of a neighbouring ſpring, he waſhed and anointed the monuments, then ſacrificing the bull upon a pile of wood, made ſupplication to infernal Jupiter and Mercury, and invited to the entertainment the ſouls of the valiant heroes who loſt their lives in defence of their country, and filling a bowl with wine, ſaid, "I "drink to thoſe who loſt their lives for the liberties of "Greece."

It was alſo the cuſtom for ſlaves to keep a holiday called by this name, when they obtained liberty.

Another feſtival called *Eleutheria*, was obſerved by the Samians in honour of the god of love. *Potter's Antiq.*

ELEUTHERUS, biſhop of Rome, ſucceeded Sotor in 177. In his time Chriſtianity greatly increaſed, eſpecially at Rome, where many of the Roman nobility, with their families, were baptized. He was biſhop upwards of fifteen years, and died on the 26th of May, 192.

ELFIELD, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Rhinegaw, in Lower Saxony, ſeated on the river Rhine, ſeven miles north-weſt of Mentz, and ſubject to the elector of Mentz. Long. 25. 11. E. Lat. 50. 6. N.

ELGIN, a town of Sotland, capital of the county of Murray, ſeated on the river Loſay, five miles ſouth of Murray-Frith, and thirty-ſeven eaſt of Inverneſs. Long. 2. 45 E. Lat. 57. 40. N.

ELHAM, or ELTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Mondays; the fairs are on Palm Monday, Eaſter-Monday, Whitſun-Monday, and October 10, for horſes, cattle, and pedlary-ware. It is nine miles ſouth of Canterbury, and ſixty-ſeven ſouth-weſt of London. Long. 1. 12. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

ELHAMMA, a town of Africa, in Proper Tripoli, near a lake called the Lake of Lepers, becauſe its water is ſaid to cure the leproſy. Long. 10. 51. E. Lat. 34. 0. N.

ELIAS LEVITA, a learned rabbin of the ſixteenth century, and an able Jewiſh critic, was born in Germany. He taught Hebrew at Rome, and at Venice, and wrote, 1. A Treatiſe on the Maſſora; 2. A Dictionary of the Chaldee Language, and an Hebrew Gloſſary; 3. Several excellent Treatiſes on the Grammar of the Hebrews. Moſt of his works have been tranſlated into Latin.

ELIC, (LEWIS PHILIP) in Latin *Elichius*, lived in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, and wrote a book in Latin on the Magic of the Devils, of their Power to do Evil, and of the Power of Sorcerers, and another on the Miſery of Man.

ELICHMAN, (JOHN) a native of Sileſia, lived in the year 1600, and practiſed phyſic at Leyden. He underſtood ſixteen languages, and was ſo well ſkilled in the Perſian, that in the judgment of Salmaſius, Europe has never produced any man who ever equalled him in that point, and perhaps never will. He wrote a diſſertation, *De Termino Vitæ ſecundum Mentem Orientalium*, and a Latin Tranſlation of the Tables of Cebes, with an Arabic Verſion.

ELIEZER, a famous rabbin, whom the Jews believed to be very ancient, and even place him as early as the time of our Saviour; but according to M. Morin, he lived in the ſeventh or eighth century. He wrote a famous book, intitled

titled The Chapters, which Vorſtius has tranſlated into Latin, with notes.

ELIJAH, the Tiſhbite, a famous prophet under the reign of Ahab. He foretold that there would be no rain for three years; was miraculouſly fed by ravens; multiplied the meal and oil of the widow of Zarephath, and raiſed her ſon from the dead. He afterwards reproached Ahab for worſhipping Baal, and fire coming down from heaven in a miraculous manner to conſume the ſacrifice he offered to God, the people put four hundred and fifty of the prieſts of Baal to death, who were unable to work that miracle. Jezabel the queen reſolving to take away his life, he fled into the Deſert, where he was ſupplied with bread and water by an angel. In ſhort, he performed ſeveral other miracles, and was at length taken up into heaven in a chariot of fire, about the eight hundred and ninety-fifth year before the Chriſtian æra.

ELIPANDUS, archbiſhop of Toledo, in the eighth century, maintained with Felix d'Urgal, that Jeſus Chriſt was not the natural, but the adopted ſon of God. His opinion was condemned in ſeveral councils, and by pope Adrian in the time of Charlemagne. He died about the year 800.

ELISHA, a famous prophet, the ſon of Shaphat, quitted the plough about the nine hundred and ſeventh year before the birth of Chriſt, to follow the prophet Elijah, whom he afterwards conſtantly attended. He was preſent at that great prophet's aſcenſion into heaven, and inheriting his mantle, and a double portion of his prophetic ſpirit, paſſed through the river Jordan dry ſhod; and ſeveral young men, who are in the Scriptures called children, ridiculing his divine miſſion, were devoured by two bears; he multiplied a poor woman's oil; raiſed the Shunamite woman's ſon from the dead; multiplied the bread he diſtributed to the people; cured Naaman's leproſy; and after having performed many other miracles, died about the eight hundred and thirtieth year before the birth of Chriſt, at about an hundred years of age. Long after his death, a dead body being caſt into his tomb, was raiſed to life, on its touching his dry bones.

ELIZABETH (St.) the wife of Zacharia, and the mother of John the Baptiſt.

ELIZABETH (St.) the daughter of Andrew II. king of Hungary, was born in 1207, and in 1221 married Lewis, landgrave of Heſſe, by whom ſhe had three children. After the death of the prince her huſband, ſhe was deprived of the regency during the minority of her ſon, and was reduced to the neceſſity of begging her bread from door to door; however, ſhe was at length permitted to return to the palace, and treated according to her dignity: but preferring a ſtate of humility to the higheſt honours, ſhe employed herſelf in ſpinning, and ſerving the poor in the hoſpital of Maſpurg, which ſhe herſelf had founded. She died on the 19th of November, 1231, aged twenty-four, and was canonized by Gregory IX. four years after.

ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA, queen of France, was the daughter of the emperor Maximillian II. and Mary of Auſtria, the daughter of the emperor Charles V. She was born in 1554, and in November, 1570, married Charles IX. king of France. She was one of the wiſeſt and moſt virtuous princeſſes France has ever had. In the midſt of a court extremely corrupt, barbarous, and filled with the moſt cruel bigotry, ſhe preſerved her virtue, ſimplicity, ſweetneſs, and charity. It is ſaid that at the maſſacre on St. Bartholomew's day, not having heard a word of the dreadful ſlaughter intended, ſhe went to bed as uſual, and not awaking till the morning, was then told of that horrid affair; when ſhe ſuddenly cried out, "Alas! does the king my huſband know "it?" Yes, madam, ſaid they, it is he that has done it.—"O my God!" cried ſhe, "what counſellors are they "that gave him ſuch advice? My God, I entreat thee to "pardon him," and then calling for her prayer-book, offered up her prayers to God with her eyes filled with tears. Such, ſays a French author of the Romiſh church, were the ſentiments of a queen extremely zealous for the catholic religion, in thoſe days of horror, when the father piouſly cut the throat of his ſon; the ſon that of his father; when even the miniſters of the altar offered to the God of peace and mercy, their poniards ſtained with the blood of their brethren.

Elizabeth is not only placed in the number of the beſt queens of France; but held a diſtinguiſhed rank among the learned; as ſhe compoſed a pious work, and another on what paſſed in France in the reign of Charles IX. and her own. She died greatly regretted, and worthy to be ſo, on the 22d of January, 1592.

ELIZABETH, queen of Edward IV. king of England, was the daughter of ſir Richard Widville, by Jaqueline of Luxembourg, ducheſs of Bedford, and widow of ſir John Grey, of Groby, who was killed fighting for the houſe of Lancaſter. As her huſband's eſtate was forfeited to the crown, ſhe firſt appeared before the king as a ſuppliant, with all the attractions which beauty, heightened by diſtreſs, could give her, and ſoon found her way to his heart, and to the throne. See EDWARD IV.

ELIZABETH, the amiable queen of Henry the Seventh, was the eldeſt daughter of Edward the Fourth, and by her marriage to that prince, the two houſes of York and Lancaſter were united. She was a pattern of conjugal duty and obſequiouſneſs, but met with very cold returns from the king, whoſe malignity to the houſe of York, and jealouſy of its title to the crown, extended itſelf even to his queen. She bore him three children, prince Arthur, prince Henry, and the princeſs Margaret, and died on the 11th of February, 1503.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, and the daughter of Henry VIII. and Anna Boleyn; ſhe was born on the eighth of September, 1533, and when ſhe came to the crown, on the 17th of November, 1558, was wavering between the two religions, but at laſt, to the inexpreſſible advantage of England, choſe the reformed. She aſſiſted the diſtreſſed States of Holland, defeated the formidable armada of Spain, encouraged the navigation of England, and ſpread her fame to the moſt diſtant parts of the earth. The papiſts repreſent her as a monſter of cruelty, avarice, and laſciviouſneſs, which is not to be wondered at, conſidering the ſevere laws ſhe was obliged to put in execution againſt thoſe of that religion. Yet pope Sextus had a particular eſteem for her, ſince he placed her among the three perſons, who alone, in his opinion, deſerved to reign; the other two were himſelf and Henry IV. of France. "Your queen, ſaid he to an Engliſhman, is born for-"tunate. She governs her kingdom with great happineſs, "and wants only to be married to me, to give the world "a ſecond Alexander the Great." It is indeed difficult to excuſe her beheading Mary queen of Scots, and the ſeverity ſhe ſometimes made uſe of both againſt the papiſts and the proteſtant diſſenters. She however underſtood the art of reigning in an eminent degree, and her reign was the ſchool of able miniſters, great ſtateſmen, and diſtinguiſhed warriors. She was very learned; for ſhe underſtood the Greek, Latin, French, Spaniſh, and Dutch: had a deep and penetrating, a noble and elevated mind. Yet her glorious reign, on which Providence for a long time poured innumerable bleſſings, ended in a moſt diſmal melancholy; which, according to ſome writers, was occaſioned by the death of the earl of Eſſex, whom ſhe had cauſed to be beheaded. This queen makes a conſiderable figure among the learned ladies. Her Tranſlation of the Meditations of the Queen of Navarre was printed at London, in 1548. Her Tranſlation of Xenophon's Dialogue between Hiero and Simonides, was firſt printed in 1743, in numb. 2. of the Miſcellaneous Correſpondence; and ſeveral of her Letters are in the *Sylloge Epiſtolarum*. She alſo wrote a Comment on Plato, and tranſlated into Latin two of the Orations of Iſocrates, and a play of Euripides, &c. She died on the 3d of April, 1603, aged ſeventy, in the forty-fifth year of her reign.

ELIZABETH of Bohemia, princeſs Palatine, is celebrated by the learned for her genius, her philoſophical knowledge, and for being the diſciple and protectreſs of Des Cartes. She was the eldeſt daughter of Frederick V. elector Palatine of the Rhine, who was elected king of Bohemia in 1619, and of Elizabeth of Great Britain, and was born on the 26th of December, 1618. She learned foreign languages when very young, and became well ſkilled in philoſophy and the mathematics. Having ſeen Des Cartes's Philoſophical Eſſays, ſhe became ſo fond of them, that ſhe reſolved to be inſtructed by that celebrated philoſopher himſelf. Des Cartes inſtructed her in the moſt abſtract parts of geometry, and the moſt ſublime metaphyſics; in both which ſhe became ſo learned, that Des Cartes, on dedicating to her his Principles, obſerves, that ſhe was the only perſon he had yet found, who perfectly underſtood the works he had publiſhed. Uladiſlaus IV. king of Poland ſought her in marriage, after the death of Renea Cecilia of Auſtria, his firſt wife; but her love for philoſophy made her refuſe him. At length, having incurred the diſpleaſure of the electreſs palatine her mother, who ſuſpected her of having had ſome concern in the death of the ſieur d'Epinai, a French gentleman, who was aſſaſſinated at the Hague, ſhe went to live at Groſſen, then at Heidelberg, and afterwards at Caſſel. She at laſt accepted of the abbey of Hervorden, a benefice worth about twenty thouſand crowns a year. This abbey ſhe rendered a philoſophical academy, into which all perſons of wit and learning were received, without regarding either ſex or religion; and it was conſidered as one of the Carteſian ſchools. The princeſs Palatine died there in 1680. Queen Chriſtina of Sweden had conceived ſuch a jealouſy of her, that ſhe would not ſuffer any one to praiſe her in her preſence.

ELIZABETH ISLAND, is near the coaſt of New England, having cape Cod on the north, the iſland of Nantucket on the eaſt, and the iſland of Martha's Vineyard on the weſt

weſt. It is ſubject to Great Britain, and the natives are employed in fiſhing. Long. 70. 30. W. Lat. 41. 0. N.

ELLENBOGEN, called Locket in the Bohemian language, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the ſame name, which is almoſt ſurrounded by the river Egra. It is not large, but has a ſtrong caſtle. It is thirty miles north-eaſt of Egra, and ſeventy five weſt-by-north of Prague. Long. 12 40. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

ELLERENA, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, with a biſhop's ſee. It is fifty miles ſouth-by-eaſt of Menda, and fifty-four north of Seville. Long. 5. 31. W. Lat. 38. 18. N.

ELLESDON, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Saturdays. The fair is on Auguſt 26, for horned cattle, ſheep, linen, and woollen cloth. It is three hundred and one miles north of London. Long. 1. 45. W. Lat. 55. 22. N.

ELLESMERE, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. The fairs are the third Tueſday in April, Whit-Tueſday, Auguſt 25, and November 14, for horſes, ſheep, and horned cattle. It is eighteen miles north-by-weſt of Shrewſbury, and one hundred and ſeventy-two north weſt of London. Long. 2. 55. W. Lat 52. 53 N.

ELLOTIA, Ελλωτια, in Grecian antiquity, two feſtivals, one of which was celebrated at Crete, in honour of Europa, where Europa's bones were carried in proceſſion, with a myrtle garland no leſs than twenty cubits in circumference. The other was celebrated by the Corinthians in honour of Minerva, in which young men ran with lighted torches in their hands.

ELMACINUS (George) a famous hiſtorian, in the thirteenth century, was born in Egypt, and though he acknowledged himſelf a Chriſtian, was ſecretary to ſeveral khalifs. He wrote in Arabic an Hiſtory of the Saracens, which was tranſlated into Latin by Erpenius, and printed at Leyden in 1625, in two volumes, folio.

ELMENHORST (Geverhart) a perſon of learning, who flouriſhed in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. He was born at Hamburgh, and applying himſelf to the ſtudy of criticiſm, wrote Notes upon Minutius Felix, Arnobius, Apuleius, &c. He died in 1621.

ELNE, a town of France, in Rouſſillon, which was formerly ſurrounded with walls, but they are now in ruins. It has a large church and a convent of Capuchins. The houſes are about two hundred and eighty, and the number of ſouls eight hundred and ſeventy. It is ſeated on the river Fech, five miles from Perpignan. Long. 2. 56. E. Lat. 42. 39. N.

ELPENOR, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the companions of Ulyſſes, was changed, with thoſe who were with him, into ſwine. Circe however at length reſtored him to his priſtine form; but falling from a ladder, he broke his neck.

ELSHEIMER (Adam) a celebrated painter, was born at Frankfort, on the Mayn, in the year 1574, and was at firſt a diſciple of Philip Uffenbach, a German; but his ardent deſire of improvement carrying him to Rome, he ſoon became a moſt excellent artiſt in landſcapes, hiſtories, and night-pieces, enlightened by the moon, or by candles; and all of them with ſmall figures. His works are very few; and from the incredible pains and labour which he beſtowed upon them, valued at ſo high a rate, that they are ſeldom to be found but in the cabinets of princes. He was naturally inclined to melancholy, and through continued thought and ſtudy, this unhappy temper became ſo fixed, that neglecting his own domeſtic concerns, debts came thick upon him, and were followed by impriſonment, which ſtruck ſuch a damp upon his ſpirits, that though he was ſoon releaſed, he did not long ſurvive it, but died about the year 1610, at thirty-ſix years of age.

ELSIMBURG, a port-town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, ſeated on the ſide of the Sound, over againſt Elſinore. It was formerly a fortreſs belonging to the Danes, but all the fortifications were demoliſhed in 1679, and there is only one tower of a caſtle which remains undemoliſhed. It now belongs to Sweden. Long. 13. 20. E. Lat. 56. 2. N.

ELSINORE, a port town of Denmark, ſeated on the Sound, in the iſle of Zealand. The Sound is a ſtrait of the Baltic Sea, of which this is one of the quays, for here the Danes take toll of all the merchant ſhips which go to the Baltic. Sometimes two or three hundred veſſels paſs through it in a day. Long. 13. 23. E. Lat. 56. 0. N.

ELSYNGE (Henry) clerk of the houſe of commons, in the reign of king Charles I. and a perſon of diſtinguiſhed abilities, was born at Batterſey, in Surry, in the year 1598, and after ſtudying at Weſtminſter-ſchool, completed his ſtudies at Oxford. He wrote a work, intitled The ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments, which has had ſeveral editions, and ſome Tracts that have never been printed.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhoprick of Hildeſheim. It is ſeated on the river Leing, ſeventeen miles ſouth of Hanover, and eleven ſouth-weſt of the city of Hildeſheim. Long. 9. 40. E. Lat. 52. 18. N.

ELVAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is a large town, and one of the beſt and moſt important in Portugal, ſeated ſix miles from the frontiers of Eſtramadura, in Spain. It is built on a mountain which it entirely takes up, and is ſtrongly fortified with works of free ſtone. The ſtreets of the town are handſome, and the houſes neat; and there is a ciſtern ſo large, that it will hold water enough to ſupply the whole town ſix months. The water is conveyed to it by a magnificent aquæduct, three miles in length, ſuſtained in ſome places by four or five high arches, one upon another. On the ſide of the aquæduct is a foreſt of olive trees, two miles in length, divided into walks, with fine fountains in the middle. Near it is fort St. Lucia, which ſerves for a citadel. The adjacent country abounds with wine and oil. It was bombarded by the French and Spaniards in 1706, but without effect. It has generally a gariſon of one thouſand men. The king founded an academy here, in 1733, for young gentlemen. It is ſeated near the river Guadiana, fifty miles north-eaſt of Evora, thirteen north-weſt of Badajoz, and ninety eaſt of Liſbon. Long. 7. 28. W. Lat. 38. 39. N.

ELWANGEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, with a chapter whoſe provoſt is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It has an abbey in the town, and the palace belonging to it is built on a mountain over againſt the abbey. It is ſeated on the river Jaxt, eighteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Hall, and twenty five miles ſouth-weſt of Anſpach. Long. 10. 18. E. Lat. 48. 50. N.

ELY, a city of Cambridgeſhire, ſeated in the fenny part of the county, on the river Ouſe, which renders the air unhealthy. It has a handſome cathedral, which was the work of ſeveral biſhops. The buildings are but mean, and the inhabitants not numerous. It has a market on Saturdays, and is governed by a mayor. The fairs are on Holy-Thurſday, for horſes; on the Thurſday of the week St. Luke's-day falls in, which is October 18, for horſes, cheeſe, and hops. It is with the territory about it, which includes Wiſbech, and moſt parts round it, a territory of itſelf; and has a judge who decides all cauſes, criminal and civil, within its limits, and is the ſee of a biſhop. It is ſeventeen miles north of Cambridge, and ſixty-eight north of London. It has a free-ſchool for twenty-four boys, and two charity-ſchools, the one for forty boys, and the other for twenty girls, which are maintained by ſubſcription. Long. 0. 15. E. Lat. 52. 24. N.

ELYOT (Sir Thomas) an excellent grammarian, poet, philoſopher, phyſician, coſmographer, and hiſtorian, in the ſixteenth century. He finiſhed his education in St. Mary's hall, in Oxford; and after he had ſpent ſome years in that univerſity, travelled into foreign countries. Upon his return to England he was introduced to court, where his uncommon genius and extenſive learning recommended him to the favour of Henry VIII. who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and employed him in ſeveral negociations, particularly to Rome, in the year 1532, about the divorce of queen Catharine, and afterwards to the emperor Charles V. He was diſtinguiſhed by his candour, and by the innocence and integrity of his life, as much as by his learning. Hence he was admired and beloved by all the men of learning, who were his cotemporaries, and who celebrated him in their works. He wrote, 1. The Caſtle of Health. 2. The Governor. 3. The Banquet of Sapience. 4. *De Rebus Memorabilibus Angliæ*; and other pieces. He died in 1546.

ELYSIUM, or Elysian Fields, in pagan mythology, the happy abodes of the juſt and good after death, abounding with woods, fountains, and every thing ſuppoſed capable of affording delight. Of theſe beautiful plains the poets have given a variety of deſcriptions; in particular, an eternal ſpring of flowers and verdure; fountains of freſh water, thoſe of honey, and thoſe of odoriferous ointment; a ſky ever ſerene; ambroſial breezes, an univerſal harmony and uninterrupted joy, were ſuppoſed to embalm thoſe delightful regions. The origin of whatever relates to the ſtate of the virtuous and the wicked after death, was evidently derived from the ceremonies of the Egyptians on the burial of the dead. See Tartarus.

ELZIVIRS, five celebrated printers at Amſterdam and Leyden, admired for the beauty and correctneſs of their editions, viz. Lewis, Bonaventure, Abraham, Lewis, and Daniel. The laſt died at Amſterdam, in 1680.

EMANUEL (Comnenus) emperor of Conſtantinople. See Comnenus.

Emanuel, king of Portugal, and one of the greateſt princes that have reigned in Europe, ſucceeded his couſin John II. who died without iſſue, in 1495. He protected men of learning, drove the Moors out of his dominions, and took many

many cities and fortreſſes in Africa. He carried on the deſigns of king John, and under his auſpices, Vaſco de Gama, Albuquerque, Alvarez Cabral, and other great ſeamen, diſcovered new countries, and ſpread the name of the Portugueſe among people who were before unknown. Such proſperity and happineſs gave to the time of his reign the name of The Golden Age of Portugal. He died at Lisbon, on the 13th of December, 1521, aged fifty-three.

EMANUEL (PHILIBERT) duke of Savoy, ſurnamed Iron Head, was the ſon of Charles III. and Beatrix of Portugal, and was born on the 8th of July, 1528. He went into Germany at twenty years of age, was made general of the Imperial army at the ſiege of Metz, and defeated the French at the battle of St. Quintin, in 1557; but a peace being concluded in 1559, he married Margaret of France, the daughter of king Francis I. By this marriage he recovered his dominions, which he enlarged by his prudence and courage. His piety, wiſdom, valour, and love of the ſciences gained him the affection of his ſubjects. He died on the 30th of Auguſt, 1580, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles Emanuel.

EMBDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is large, rich, and has a good harbour, and two ſtrong caſtles. This town is divided into three parts, 1. the Old Town. 2. Faldren, and 3. the two ſuburbs. The moſt remarkable things are the town-houſe, to which boats can come up along the canal called Delf, the library which is contained therein, and the cathedral church. It is called the mother of the reformed churches, becauſe the Reformation began here in 1519, and ſoon after extended itſelf throughout the Seven Provinces. The inhabitants in general are of the reformed church, but there are a great many Catholics, Mennonites, and Jews, who have the free exerciſe of their religion. Formerly the ſhips of the Brandenburghers, bound for Africa, made this town their ſtaple. Their harbour renders it a place of ſome trade. In 1744, the Dutch ſold their right to this place to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Ems, near the ſea, twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Groningen, and forty-five north-weſt of Oldenburg. Long. 24. 38. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

EMBOLI, a town of Turky in Europe, in Macedonia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Stromona, forty miles north of Theſſalonica. Long. 7. 3. E. Lat. 41. 48. N.

EMBRUN, or AMBRUN, a town of France, in Dauphiny, with an archbiſhop's ſee. The cathedral and the archbiſhop's palace are fine ſtructures. This laſt ſtands in the higheſt part of the town, which has five gates, and as many pariſhes. It hath a Jeſuit's college, and had a citadel in the place where the convent of Capuchins is now built. It has alſo a convent of Cordeliers, and a nunnery. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is ſeated near the river, on a high rock, eighteen miles eaſt of Gap, fifty-five ſouth-eaſt of Grenoble, thirty-five north-eaſt of Digne, forty-five north of Senez, and three hundred and ſixty-five ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 24. E. Lat. 44. 34. N.

EMLYN (THOMAS) a learned and pious divine, memorable for his ſufferings on account of his opinions, was born at Stamford, in Lincolnſhire, and received his education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and an academy of the diſſenters, amongſt whom he began to preach in the year 1682. He ſoon after became chaplain to the counteſs of Donegal, with whom he went to Belfaſt in Ireland, where ſir William Franklin, who had a good eſtate in the weſt of England, offered him a conſiderable living, on condition of his conforming to the eſtabliſhed church; but this he declined, the terms of miniſterial conformity being ſuch that he could not conſcientiouſly comply with them, though he had not then the ſcruples about the Trinity he afterwards had. The confuſions in Ireland at the time of the Revolution induced him to return to England, and being invited by ſir Robert Rich, one of the lords of the admiralty, to his houſe near Beccles, in Suffolk, was prevailed upon by him to officiate as miniſter to a diſſenting congregation at Leoſtoff, in that county. There contracting an intimate acquaintance with Mr. William Manning, a nonconformiſt miniſter in that neighbourhood, being both of inquiſitive tempers, they jointly ſearched into the principal points of religion, and Dr. Sherlock's Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity, being publiſhed about the ſame time, they turned their thoughts to that ſubject; which they examined the more cloſely, as they imagined they ſaw reaſon firſt to doubt, and afterwards to differ from, the received doctrine in that article. Mr. Manning became a Socinian, and ſtrove hard to make Mr. Emlyn one; but the latter could never be brought to doubt of the pre-exiſtence of our Saviour, or that God created the material world by him. In 1691 Mr. Emlyn received an invitation from Mr. Boyſe, a diſſenting miniſter of Dublin, to accept of the paſtoral care of his congregation jointly with himſelf, and accordingly went to Dublin, where, about ſeven years after, he had ſome thoughts of openly declaring his ſentiments on the Trinity, and quitting his congregation, as he could have no hopes of ſtaying when they were known. He only wanted a proper opportunity of doing it, and this was ſoon offered him; for Dr. Duncan Cummins, a phyſician in Dublin, having ſome ſuſpicion, put Mr. Boyſe firſt upon the enquiry, and afterwards went with him to Mr. Emlyn's houſe, where Mr. Emlyn freely owned his being convinced that "the God and father of Jeſus Chriſt is alone the ſupreme Being, and ſuperior in excellence and authority to his Son, who derives all from him." But declared that he had no deſign to cauſe ſtriſe among them, and would therefore leave the congregation peaceably, that they might chuſe another if they pleaſed in his place. Mr. Boyſe however brought the affair before the meeting of the Dublin miniſters, on which he was immediately prohibited from preaching, and a few days after obliged to withdraw himſelf into England. The pulpits inſtantly reſounded with hereſy and blaſphemy, and the loudeſt clamours were raiſed againſt him and his opinions.

On his arrival at London he publiſhed a ſhort account of his caſe, and after about ten weeks abſence returned to his family, which he had left in Dublin. When finding the prodigious odium his opinions, and conſequently himſelf, lay under, he reſolved to ſhew what evidence he had for them from the Scriptures, and wrote An humble Inquiry into the Scripture Account of Jeſus Chriſt; intending to return to England as ſoon as it was printed. Of this ſome zealous diſſenters getting notice, one of them obtained the lord chief juſtice Pine's ſpecial warrant to ſeize him and his books, and went with the keeper of Newgate to ſee it executed. The chief juſtice at firſt refuſed to take bail, but at laſt accepted of two perſons being bound in a recognizance of eight hundred pounds for his appearance. He accordingly took his trial for this book, before the court of Queen's Bench, on the 14th of June, 1703; but not being permitted to ſpeak freely, was ſoon found guilty. He was committed to the common jail till the 16th of June, and then appearing to have judgment given againſt him, the queen's council moved that he ſhould recant; which Mr. Emlyn abſolutely refuſing, he was ſentenced to pay one thouſand pounds fine to the queen, to lie in priſon till it was paid, and to find ſecurity for his good behaviour during life; and as if this was not ſufficient, was led with a paper on his breaſt round the Four Courts. He was now for above a quarter of a year a cloſe priſoner in the under-ſheriff's houſe; but upon complaint, was haſtily hurried to the common jail, where he lay among the criminals, in a cloſe room filled with ſix beds, for five or ſix weeks; and then was removed, upon his petition, by an habeas corpus, into the Marſhalſea, for his health. Thus he continued under cloſe confinement, forſaken by all his friends, except Mr. Boyſe, who made inceſſant attempts to procure his liberty. At laſt his fine was diminiſhed to ſeventy pounds, and that together with twenty pounds claimed by the primate as the queen's almoner, being paid, he was releaſed, after two years and above a month's impriſonment, upon giving ſecurity for his good behaviour during life.

He now returned to London, where a few friends aſſembled a ſmall congregation, to whom he preached every Sunday. This gave great offence to the high church clergy, and even the lower houſe of convocation, in their repreſentation to the queen in 1711, made no ſcruple falſely to aſſert, that weekly ſermons were preached in defence of the Unitarian principles. This congregation however within a few years dwindled away, by the death of the principal perſons who ſupported it; and Mr. Emlyn being left a comfortable ſubſiſtence, by a gentleman who pitied his misfortunes, retired into ſilence and obſcurity; but was honoured with the eſteem and friendſhip of many eminent and learned men, among whom was the excellent Dr. Samuel Clarke, Mr. William Whiſton, and Dr. James Foſter. He died at Iſlington, on the 30th of July, 1741, in the ſeventy eighth year of his age. Since his death his works have been collected in three volumes, octavo, and to the whole are prefixed, by his ſon Sollom Emlyn, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Author.

EMMA, the wife of Ethelred, king of England, and the mother of Edward the Confeſſor, was the daughter of Richard II. duke of Normandy. She attended king Ethelred when he was forced to retire, with his ſons Alfred and Edward, into her father's dominions; and after Ethelred's death, married Canute, and conſented to the excluſion of her former huſband's children from the throne: yet had ſuch a ſhare in the government, during the reign of her ſon Edward the Confeſſor, that the earl of Kent, who had enjoyed great authority during ſeveral reigns, grew jealous of her, and charged her with ſeveral crimes; on which that prince ſending for all her treaſures, inſtantly reduced her to the extremeſt poverty. In this diſtreſs ſhe appealed to the

biſhop

biſhop of Wincheſter, to whom ſhe was related: this furniſhed her enemies with a new ſubject for calumny, and ſhe was accuſed of having a criminal converſation with him. The archbiſhop of Canterbury brought three accuſations againſt her; that ſhe had conſented to the death of her ſon Alfred, that ſhe had endeavoured to prevent Edward's obtaining the crown, and that ſhe had carried on a ſcandalous correſpondence with Alwine, biſhop of Wincheſter. The credulous king, upon this, convened a ſynod to enquire into the affair, and they ſentenced her to ſubmit to the ordeal trial by fire, and ſhe was ordered to go bare-foot over nine plough ſhares, heated red hot, before the clergy and people in the cathedral church of Wincheſter. The night before this trial ſhe ſpent in prayer at St. Swithin's tomb. The next day, when the preparatory ceremonies were concluded, ſhe walked on the plough-ſhares dreſſed like a common woman, naked to the knee, with her eyes conſtantly fixed towards heaven, and though ſhe trod upon all the hot irons, ſhe, on her walking out of the church, is ſaid to have aſked, when they deſigned to bring her to the teſt? and being told it was over, returned thanks to God for proving her innocence; on which the king falling on his knees, not only begged her pardon, but ridiculouſly ordered the biſhops to diſcipline him, on which his ſhoulders were laid bare, and he was ſcourged. Yet he ſuffered her to ſpend the laſt ten years of her life in a kind of priſon at Wincheſter, where ſhe died, in the year 1052.

EMMERICK, a rich fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It carries on a good trade with the Dutch, and both proteſtants and catholics have the free exerciſe of their religion. The ſtreets are neat and regular, and the houſes tolerably built. It was taken by the French in 1672, and delivered to the elector of Brandenburg in 1673, under whoſe juriſdiction it now is. It is ſeated near the Rhine, eight miles eaſt of Cleves, and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Nimeguen. Long. 5. 29. E. Lat. 52. 5. N.

EMMIUS (Ubo) a learned profeſſor at Groningen, was born at Gretha, a village in Eaſt Frieſland, on the 5th of December, 1547. He was the ſon of Emmo Dicken, a miniſter of that village, who had been the diſciple of Luther and Melancthon, and at nine years of age was ſent to ſtudy at Embden, after which he was ſent to the univerſity of Roſtock. In 1579 he was made rector of the college of Norden, which he cauſed to flouriſh extremely; but in 1587 he was turned out of his employment, for refuſing to ſubſcribe to the confeſſion of Augſburg. The year after he was choſen rector of the college of Leer, whoſe reputation he raiſed ſo high, that it ſurpaſſed that of Norden. In 1594 he was made rector of the college of Groningen, where he continued near twenty years, and in 1614, the magiſtrates changing that college into an univerſity, made Emmius profeſſor of hiſtory, and of the Greek tongue. He was the firſt rector of that univerſity, and one of the chief ornaments of it by his lectures. What has been ſaid of the extent of his memory, and his accurate knowledge, in hiſtory, can ſcarcely be credited; for it is aſſerted, that without any preparation, he could anſwer all queſtions relating to both ancient and modern hiſtory, without the leaſt miſtake in the circumſtances of times, places, and perſons. Though he ſpent his life in a college, he was capable of even adviſing princes; hence the governor of the provinces of Frieſland and Groningen frequently conſulted him, and ſeldom failed to follow his advice. He wrote in Latin, 1. Decades of the Affairs of Frieſland. 2. Ancient Greece illuſtrated. 3. An Hiſtory of Rome. 4. An Univerſal Hiſtory: and ſeveral other works. He died on the 9th of December, 1625.

EMOUI, or Emwi, a ſea-port town of China, in the province of Fokien. It is one of the beſt harbours in the world, and is made by the iſland Emoui on one ſide, and the continent on the other, and by abundance of ſmall iſlands which are very high, and ſhelter it from the winds. It is ſo ſpacious, that it will contain ſeveral thouſand ſhips, and ſo deep, that they may come cloſe to the ſhore, and ride in ſafety. It was formerly frequented by European veſſels, but now the trade is removed to Canton. The emperor keeps a ſtrong garriſon here. Long. 140. 55. E. Lat. 24. 30 N.

EMPEDOCLES, a celebrated philoſopher and poet, was born at Agrigentum, a city in Sicily, about four hundred and forty-four years before the Chriſtian æra; followed the Pythagorean philoſophy, and admitted the metempſychoſis. He conſtantly appeared with a crown of gold on his head, to maintain by this outward pomp, the reputation he had acquired of being a very extraordinary man. Ariſtotle ſays, that he was a great lover of liberty; extremely averſe to ſtate and command, and that he even refuſed a kingdom that was offered him. His principal work was a Treatiſe in verſe on the Nature and Principles of Things. Ariſtotle, Lucretius, and all the ancients, make the moſt magnificent elogiums on his poetry and eloquence. His death is variouſly reported; but the common opinion is, that he leaped into mount Ætna, that he might leave behind him an opinion that he was a god; but Diogenes Laertius ſeems to believe, that Empedocles being extremely old, fell into the ſea and was drowned.

EMPEREUR, (Constantine l') a native of Oppyck, was a celebrated profeſſor of Hebrew at Harderwick, and afterwards at Leyden. He was well ſkilled in the eaſtern languages, which he learned under Druſius and Erpinus. He contracted an intimate friendſhip with Lewis de Dieu, Daniel Heinſius, and the two Buxtorfs; wrote ſeveral works, which are eſteemed, and died in 1648.

EMPOLI, a ſmall town of Italy, in Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Arno, eighteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Florence, and twenty-eight of Piſa. Long. 11. 44. E. Lat. 43. 26. N.

EMPORIUS, a learned rhetorician in the ſixth century, wrote ſeveral works which are ſtill extant, and written in an animated and nervous ſtyle.

EMS, a river of Germany, which riſes in the biſhoprick of Paderborn, near the town of the ſame name, and the ſource of the river Lippe. It traverſes the counties of Ritberg, Tekelenburg, the biſhoprick of Munſter, and a part of Eaſt-Frieſland, where it falls into Dolart-Bay, a mile and a half above Embden. The principal places it paſſes by are Ritberg, Rhedas, and Lingen.

ENCHUYSEN, a ſea-port town of North-Holland, ſeated on the Zuider Zee. Two thirds of the town are environed by the ſea, which makes it a peninſula; the harbour was formerly large and commodious, but it is now in danger of being choaked up with ſand. The ſtreets are clean, and cut through by abundance of canals: It is ſtrong by art and nature, and has plenty of good water. The houſes are neat and handſome, as alſo the public buildings, eſpecially the ſtadt-houſe, which has a very high tower, and is as handſome as any in Holland, except Amſterdam. It has two churches, one of which is remarkable for its high tower, and the other is turned into an admiralty-office. Ships are built here for the Baltick and the Eaſt Indies, and there is a great trade carried on in herrings and ſalt fiſh. It is eight miles north-eaſt of Horn, eighteen ſouth-eaſt of Staveren, and twenty-five north-eaſt of Amſterdam. Long. 5. 10. E. Lat. 52. 39. N.

ENDYMION, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Athlius, and grandſon of Jupiter, who taking him up into heaven, he had the inſolence to ſollicit Juno, for which he was caſt into a deep ſleep; when Luna concealed him in a cave of Mount Latmos, in Caria, where ſhe had fifty daughters by him, and a ſon named Ætolus, after which he was again exalted to the ſkies.

According to ſome mythologiſts, this fable had its origin from the Neomenia, or feaſt in which the Egyptians celebrated the ancient ſtate of mankind; for which purpoſe, it is ſaid, they choſe a retired grotto, wherein they placed an Iſis with her creſcent, and by her ſide an horus aſleep, to denote the repoſe and ſecurity mankind then enjoyed, which they called *endymion*, or *the Grotto of the Repreſentation*. Others affirm, that Endymion was king of Elis, but being expelled his kingdom, retired into Caria to Mount Latmos, where applying himſelf to the ſtudy of the heavenly bodies, and chiefly the moon, the poets feigned that he was beloved by Luna, who viſited him every night as he lay aſleep on the top of that hill.

ENFIELD, a town in Middleſex, with a market on Saturdays. It has two fairs held on May 25, and November 29, for horſes, cows, and cheeſe. It is eleven miles north of London, Long. 0. 20. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

ENGELBERDA, or Engelberga, empreſs of Germany, was, according to ſome, the daughter of the duke of Spoleto, or, according to others, of Etico duke of Swabia, and was married to the emperor Lewis II. The dignity of empreſs, of which her birth could give her no proſpect, raiſed the hatred and jealouſy of many of the princes and princeſſes of Germany. The prince of Anhault, and the count of Mansfeldt, her moſt inveterate enemes, even accuſed her of being unfaithful to the emperor her huſband, and ſupported their calumnies with the moſt plauſible reaſons. The innocent princeſs could no otherwiſe juſtify herſelf than by expoſing herſelf to the terrible proof of water, which in thoſe times of ignorance ſuperſtition had introduced. She was to ſubmit to it within two days, when there arrived at Augſburg, where the court then was, a knight armed at all points, mounted on a very fine horſe, accompanied by an eſquire and a page. He advanced to the gate of the imperial palace, and poſted upon it a challenge, by which he offered to maintain, in the liſts, the innocence of the empreſs againſt her accuſers. The emperor approved of this combat: the prince of Anhalt and the count of Mansfeldt ſucceſſively appeared in the liſts, and were overthrown by the generous knight, who obliged them to acknow-

knowledge, that what they had maintained were baſe calumnies. The marquis of Halberſtadt reſolved to take the part of the two lords, but as he was advancing to the combat, he fell from his horſe and was killed. The victorious knight then went to ſalute the emperor with his vizir down, and departed without making himſelf known; but the emperor cauſing him to be followed, learned that this brave knight was Bozon count of Arles, and as a teſtimony of his eſteem ſent him a crown, and gave him the title of king of Arles. Engelberge, after the emperor's death, retired into the convent of St. Julia at Breſcia, whence ſhe removed to that of St. Sextus at Placenza. She was living in the year 880.

ENGHIEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the county of Hainault. Near this town king William III. attacked the French, commanded by marſhal Luxemburg, in 1692, but was repulſed with very great loſs. This is commonly called the battle of Steinkirk. This place is ſeated in a valley, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Bruſſels, and is much frequented by ſtrangers, on account of the palace and park belonging to the governor of the Auſtrian Netherlands. The park is adorned with caſcades, fountains, arbours, gardens, and orange-walks, according to the modern taſte. At the end of the park there was a farm houſe, that has been turned into fine lodgings and apartments, which have been all furniſhed in a different manner. It is fifteen miles north of Mons. Long. 3. 52. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

ENGIA, or ENGINA, a town of Turky, in Europe, ſeated on the gulph of Engia, between Achaia and the Morea, twenty-one miles ſouth of Athens, and five eaſt of Corinth. It is about thirty miles in circumference, and conſiſts of ſix hundred houſes. It is in a fruitful country, that abounds with patridges to that degree, that the people are ſummoned to deſtroy their eggs, to preſerve their corn. Long. 24. 9. E. Lat. 37. 54. N.

ENGLAND, the ſouthern and moſt fertile part of the iſland of Great Britain, derived its name from the Angles, the ancient inhabitants of a ſmall country of the ſame name, in the duchy of Sleſwic, in Denmark, who came over with the Saxons to aſſiſt the Britons. It is ſituated between two degree eaſt, and ſix degrees weſt longitude, and between forty-nine degrees fifty minutes, and fifty-five degrees forty-five minutes north latitude. It is bounded on the north by Scotland, on the ſouth by the Britiſh Channel, on the eaſt by the German Ocean, and on the weſt by St. George's channel, the Iriſh Sea, and the weſtern Ocean. Its length from Berwick upon Tweed to Chicheſter, is four hundred ſtatute or meaſured miles, and its breadth from Yarmouth in the eaſt, to St. David's in the weſt, is three hundred and fifteen meaſured miles.

It is a fine fertile country, watered by many rivers, the principal of which are, the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, the Medway, the Ouſe, the Humber, the Cam, the Tyne, the Thamar, the Tees, the Tweed, the Eden, the Avon, the Derwent, the Ribble, the Merſey, and the Dee.

The chief hills in England, excluſive of Wales, are the Mendip in Somerſetſhire, the Malvern in Worceſterſhire, the Chiltern-hills in Buckinghamſhire, the Cotſwold in Glouceſterſhire, the Peak in Derbſhire, the Wolds in Yorkſhire, the Pendle, Pennikent, and Ingleborough in Lancaſhire, and the Wrekin in Shropſhire. And here it is to be noted, that the northern parts of England are much more hilly and mountanious than the ſouthern.

The lakes in England are neither many nor very large. In Cambridgeſhire there are Ramſay-Mere and Soham-Mere; in Huntingdonſhire, Whittleſea-Mere; and in Weſtmoreland Winander-Mere; beſides ſome ſmall lakes in Lancaſhire. The hot baths are thoſe of Bath in Somerſetſhire, and Buxton Wells in Derbyſhire, beſides the hot wells near Briſtol. The mineral waters for drinking only, are Tunbridge, Scarborough, Epſom, Iſlington, Northal, Barnet, Cheltenham, Acton, Dulwich, Cobham, and Harrowgate; of which Scarborough and Tunbridge are the moſt frequented.

The unſettled weather in this iſland renders the air groſs and full of vapours, and yet it is generally heathful, unleſs in marſhy low grounds, eſpecially near the ſea, as in Kent and Eſſex. The rains are frequent, but commonly gentle, and never ſo violent as in the hot countries between the tropics. There has been now and then an earthquake, but never attended with thoſe cruel conſequences we frequently hear of in other countries. The greateſt damage is done by ſtorms of wind, but theſe ſeldom happen, and are more ſeldom general. An eaſterly wind, which blows moſt frequently in the ſpring, is unwholſome, and too often produces blights among the fruit-trees and the corn. The ſouth is moſt productive of epidemical diſtempers; and the north, though very cold in the winter, is not prejudicial to health, unleſs to ſome tender conſtitutions; but the moſt common wind is the weſt, which is of itſelf very healthful; but when it brings long ſettled rains, it muſt be prejudicial to the health of many weakly perſons on that very account. However, the air is neither ſo hot in ſummer, nor ſo cold in winter, as in other countries of the ſame latitude: not that we are entirely free from long, cold, froſty, ſevere winters, and hot, dry, parching ſummers, but then they happen but ſeldom.

Formerly this kingdom was over-run with foreſts, there having been no leſs than ſixty-nine, which took up two-thirds of the whole, of which there are but four left that are remarkable, viz. Windſor, New-Foreſt, the Foreſt of Dean, and the Foreſt of Sherwood. The principal timber in this iſland is oak, elm, aſh, and beech: but we have other trees upon many accounts as uſeful, as the walnut, poplar, maple, horn-beam, hazle, willow, ſallow, ſycamore, and arbele.

The ſoil is various, but chiefly conſiſts of clay, gravel, and ſand. The clays are fit for wheat and beans, and the other for barley and oats, and any of them will produce peas, The lighteſt ſoils will bear turneps, and after them barley, except in very dry years. Beſides, there have been great improvements made of late years, by new methods of huſbandry, and ſowing clover, cinquefoil, trefoil, lucern, and other graſs-ſeeds. In ſome parts, as Kent and Eſſex, there are large plantations of hops; and in others, conſiderable quantities of flax and hemp.

The principal fruits are apples and pears, of the juice of which are made rich, vinous liquors, called cyder and perry. We have likewiſe plenty of cherries, plums, peaches, nectarines, apricots, grapes, currants, gooſeberries, ſtrawberries, and raſpberries. In Eſſex and Cambridgeſhire there is a great quantity of the fineſt ſaffron in the world; and in Bedfordſhire and Bucks woad for dying. Our kitchen-gardens and fields produce carrots, parſneps, potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, kidney-beans, artichoakes, aſparagus, onions, ſpinnage, beets, lettuce, cellery, broccoli, muſhrooms, and all ſorts of ſallad-herbs.

It has been computed, that thirty-four millions of buſhels of wheat is annually produced in England, of which great quantities are often exported into other countries. The barley may be about as much, of which twenty-three millions of buſhels are converted into malt, to make ale and beer. A million more is uſed by the malt-diſtillery. The reſt is made into bread, exported abroad, or reſerved for ſeed. In ſome other parts, eſpecially the northern, there is a great deal of rye, which is mixt with wheat and made into bread. The grain for horſes are beans, oats, and vetches. However, in ſome of the northern parts, they make the oat-meal into cakes, which ſerves them entirely for bread.

The animals of this kingdom are beeves, or horned cattle, horſes, aſſes, a few mules, hogs, ſheep, goats, red and fallow deer, hares, rabbits, dogs, cats, foxes, badgers, weazels, ferrets,, pole-cats, ſquirrels, rats, mice, moles, hedgehogs, and otters. Our horned cattle are the largeſt and beſt we meet with any where; and there is a leſſer ſort brought from Wales and Scotland, whoſe fleſh is very ſweet and good. Our ſheep are very valuable both for their fleeces and fleſh. In Lincolnſhire they are prodigiouſly large; but thoſe that feed upon ſhort graſs throughout the kingdom, are ſmall, and yet are by much the fineſt eating; their fleſh is commonly called near London Downmutton. The number of ſheep muſt be ſometimes more and ſometimes leſs, but at a medium, there are twelve millions of ſheep which are ſhorn yearly, whoſe fleeces, one with another, are worth 900,000 pounds, and when manufactured, 4,500,000 pounds.

The tame fowls are cocks and hens, geeſe, ducks, turkies, peacocks, and tame pigeons. The ſwans are likewiſe pretty tame, though they are not domeſtic. The wild are buſtards, wild-geeſe, wild-ducks, teals, wigeons, plovers, pheaſants, patridges, wood-cocks, grouſes, heath-cocks, moor-hens, kites, hawks of various kinds, cuckows, ſeveral ſorts of owls, rooks, ravens, crows, jackdaws, magpies, jays, wood-peckers, wall-creepers, ox-eye-creepers, hoopkoes, king-fiſhers, water-ouzels, quails, turtle-doves, ſtock-doves, pigeons, thruſhes, blackbirds, fieldfares, ſtares, martins, ſwallows, red-ſtarts, robin-red-breaſts, larks of ſeveral ſorts, nightingales, wrens, titmice, ſparrows, bulfinches, goldfinches, linnets, yellow-hammers, water-wagtails, cranes, herons, bitterns, ſnipes, godwits, curlieus, red-ſhanks, lapwings, knots, ruffs, coots, cormorants, ſhags, choughs, and wheat-ears.

The rivers, lakes, and ponds produce ſalmon, trout, pikes, jacks, carps, tench, chars, graylings, perch, roach, dace, barbels, ſhad, mullets, bream, eels, plaice, flounders, ſmelts, gudgeons, haddocks. and cray-fiſh. In the ſea are cod-fiſh, whitings, turbets, halybuts, ſoals, herrings, pilchards, ſprats, dabs, mackrel, lumps, ſea-gudgeons, ſea-eels, ſand-eels, lobſters, crabs, prawns, ſhrimps, oyſters, and other ſhell-fiſh. The herrings and pilchards are cured in different manners, and exported into other countries.

With

With regard to metals, we have iron mines in ſeveral parts of England; lead-mines in Derbyſhire, and tin-mines in Cornwal, which produce the fineſt tin in Europe. Beſides theſe, we have copper mines, and ſilver mines, but theſe laſt will hardly pay the expence of working. We have one mineral, which ſome think to be peculiar to England, and that is black-lead, which is got out of a hill in Cumberland. Marble, free ſtone, ſalt ſprings, and pit-coal, in various parts of the kingdom. London is ſupplied from Newcaſtle and Sunderland with pit-coal, which, becauſe it is brought by the ſea, is by the inhabitants improperly called ſea-coal. Fuller's earth is not very rare or coſtly, but is of great advantage to the cloathing trade.

The diviſion of England and Wales into dioceſes.

Provinces.	Dioceſes.	Counties.	Pariſhes.	Impropr.
Canterbury.	Canterbury.	Part of Kent.	257	140
	London	Eſſex, Middleſex, Part of Hertf.	923	189
	Winchester	Southampton, Surrey, Iſle of Wight, Iſles of Guern. and Jerſey	362	131
	Chicheſter	Suſſex	250	112
	Saliſbury	Wiltſhire, Berkſhire	248	109
	Exeter	Devonſhire, Cornwall	604	239
	Bath and W.	Somerſet	388	160
	Glouceſter	Glouceſter	267	125
	Worceſter	Worceſter, Warwick part	241	79
	Hereford	Hereford, Part of Shropſh.	313	166
	Litchfield and Coventry	Stafford, Derby, Part of Shropſh. Partof Warwick	557	250
	Lincoln	Lincoln, Leiceſter, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Hertford part	1255	575
	Ely	Cambridge, Ely Iſle	141	75
	Norwich	Norfolk, Suffolk	1121	385
	Oxford	Oxford	195	88
	Peterboroug.	Northampton, Rutland	293	91
	Briſtol	Dorſet	236	64
	Rocheſter	Part of Kent	98	36
	St. David's	Pembroke, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Brecknock, Radnor, Glamorgan part, Monmouth part, Montgomery pa. Hereford part	308	120
	Bangor	Caernarvon, Angleſey, Merioneth part, Montgomery pa. Denbigh part	107	36
	Landaff	Monmouth part, Glamorgan part	177	98
	St. Aſaph	Denbigh part, Flint part, Montgomery pa. Merioneth part, Hereford part.	121	19
York.	York	York, Nottingham	581	336
	Durham	Northumberland, Durham	135	87
	Cheſter	Cheſter, Richmond, Lancaſter, Part of Cumber.	256	101
	Carliſle	Part of Cumber. Part of Weſtmoreland.	93	18
		In all	9284	3845

The diviſion of England into counties, with their length, breadth, pariſhes, market towns, and the number of members they ſend to parliament.

Counties.	Length.	Breadth.	Pariſhes.	Mark. T.	Mem. of P.
Berkſhire	45	25	140	11	9
Bedfordſhire	24	14	116	9	4
Buckinhamgſhire	40	18	185	15	14
Cambridgeſhire	35	20	163	7	6
Cheſhire	45	25	85	12	4
Cornwall	70	40	161	27	44
Cumberland	50	38	58	14	6
Derbyſhire	30	25	106	11	4
Devonſhire	50	45	394	38	26
Dorſetſhire	45	25	248	22	20
Durham	35	30	118	9	4
Eſſex	45	36	415	27	8
Glouceſterſhire	50	26	280	27	8
Hampſhire	46	30	250	20	26
Hertfordſhire	30	27	120	18	6
Herefordſhire	35	30	176	8	8
Huntingdonſhire	22	18	79	6	4
Kent	50	47	408	31	10
Lancaſhire	45	32	61	27	14
Leiceſterſhire	30	25	192	11	4
Lincolnſhire	60	35	630	39	12
Middleſex	29	16	200	7	8
Monmouthſhire	25	20	127	7	3
Norfolk	50	35	660	33	12
Northamptonſhire	45	20	156	13	9
Northumberland	40	30	460	12	8
Nottinghamſhire	40	20	168	8	8
Oxfordſhire	40	30	280	12	9
Rutlandſhire	12	9	48	2	2
Shropſhire	34	25	170	16	12
Somerſetſhire	50	40	385	35	18
Staffordſhire	44	27	130	19	10
Suffolk	45	30	55	21	16
Surry	34	22	140	11	14
Suſſex	60	20	312	17	20
Warwickſhire	35	26	158	14	6
Weſtmoreland	32	24	26	8	4
Wiltſhire	40	30	304	21	4
Worceſterſhire	35	25	152	12	9
Yorkſhire	80	70	363	58	30

In England there are forty counties which ſend up eighty knights to parliament, and twenty-five cities which ſend fifty citizens, of which Ely ſends none, and London four. And one hundred ſixty-ſeven boroughs which ſend two burgeſſes each; beſides five boroughs which ſend only one each; viz. Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdley, Higham Ferrers, and Monmouth. The two univerſities ſend four. The Cinque Ports, Haſtings, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hithe, and their three dependants, Rye, Winchelſea, and Seaford, ſend two each, ſtiled barons, in all ſixteen. Wales ſends twelve knights for the twelve counties, and twelve burgeſſes for twelve boroughs, whereof Pembroke ſends two, and Merioneth none. In Scotland they ſend thirty knights for the ſhires, and fifteen burgeſſes for the boroughs; which make in all five hundred and fifty-eight members of the houſe of commons. Some reckon the four towns which give names to the biſhopricks in Wales to be cities, but they are not ſo much as incorporated, nor do they ſend any repreſentatives to parliament.

Our manufactures and trades are now upon ſuch a footing, that no other in the world can vie with us. Our woollen manufacture far exceeds thoſe of all other countries; and for ſilks we now equal France. Our dyers and printers of linen and cottons have brought their art to great perfection, both for the beauty and durableneſs of their colours. Our letter-founders now exceed the Dutch in the neatneſs of their types, and our paper-mills produce very good paper, both for writing, printing, and common uſes. In ſhort, all arts and ſciences, and all mechanical trades, are nearly in as great perfection here as in any other country.

Our foreign traffic is vaſtly great, ſome of which is carried on by companies, and the reſt by private merchants. The Hamburgh merchants were incorporated firſt, and theſe export broad-cloths, druggets, long ells, ſerges, ſeveral ſorts of ſtuffs, tobacco, ſugar, Eaſt India goods, tin and lead, which are conſumed in Lower Germany; from whence they import great quantities of linen-yarn, kid-ſkins, tin-plates, and other articles.

The Ruſſia merchants export coarſe woollen, long-ells, worſted ſtuffs, tin, lead, and tobacco; and import from Ruſſia hemp, flax, linen, linen-yarn, Ruſſia leather, iron, and pot-aſhes.

The Eaſt-land company trade to all the countries in the Baltic Sea, as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Livonia,

vonia, Pomerania, and Mecklenburgh; but this trade is in a manner laid open. To theſe countries we carry a little cloth, and other manufactures; but for their iron, copper, timber, and naval ſtores, we chiefly pay ready money.

The Turky merchants export broad-cloths, long-ells, tin, lead, iron, ſugar, and ſome bullion; and they import great quantities of raw-ſilk, grogram, yarn, dying materials, drugs, leather, cotton, fruit, and oil.

The Eaſt-India company export ſilver, lead, cloth, and a few other Engliſh manufactures; and they import raw and wrought ſilks, callicoes, chintz, tea, china-ware, cabinets, medicinal drugs, pepper, borax, camphire, &c. But all the wrought ſilks and cottons are exported again.

Thoſe that trade to Guinea purchaſe gold-duſt, elephants teeth, malgueta, palm-oil, red wood, and negro ſlaves, partly with the manufactures of England, and partly with Eaſt India ſtuffs. It is now ſaid, ſince the Guinea trade has been laid open, that upwards of thirty thouſand ſlaves have been purchaſed in a year, and ſo they might before, for the private traders were nearly as numerous as they are now.

The merchants who trade to Italy, export broad-cloths, long-ells, baize, druggets, callimancoes, camblets and other ſtuffs, leather, tin, lead, fiſh, pepper, and Eaſt-India goods; and they import raw and wrought ſilks, wine, ſoap, olives, oil, anchovies, and dying materials. The balance has been greatly againſt us in the ſingle article of raw ſilk, but we hope it will leſſen yearly, if the breeding of ſilk-worms in the ſouthern colonies of North America is properly encouraged.

The traders to Spain export broad cloth, druggets, baize, long-ells calamancoes, and other ſtuffs, leather, tin, lead, fiſh, corn, and haberdaſhery wares; and import wine, oil, ſalt, lemons, and oranges. This is accounted a moſt beneficial trade.

We export to France tin, lead, horn-plates, corn, and great quantities of tobacco; and import from thence wine, barndy, &c.

To Flanders we ſend ſerges, flannels, ſtuffs, ſugar, tobacco, tin, and lead; and bring back from thence cambrick, lawns, lace, linen, thread, and tapes to a very great value. This is a very diſadvantageous trade.

To Holland we export broad-cloth, druggets, long-ells, ſtuffs, leather, corn, coals, India and Turky commodities, ſugars, tobacco, rice, ginger, pitch, and tar; and in return we have cambricks, hollands, lace, linen, thread, tapes, inkle, whale-bone, madder, argol, toys, clap-board, wainſcot, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and mace.

To our plantations in the Weſt-Indies we ſend all manner of cloathing, as well of linen as woollen furniture for their houſes, and almoſt every commodity for the convenience of life; for which we bring back ſugar, ginger, indigo, molaſſes, pimento, coffee, and many other productions of thoſe iſlands.

To our ſettlements in North America we have been accuſtomed to export all ſorts of cloathing and furniture, and our manufactures of almoſt every kind; in lieu of which we have tobacco, indigo, ſome raw ſilk, rice, pitch, tar, and ſilver, which they gain by a trade with Spaniſh America, beſides medicinal balſams, woods, barks, and roots. There is a probability that not only raw-ſilk and indigo, but wine and oil will be wrought from Carolina.

The government of England is a limited monarchy, and the power of making new laws, and repealing old ones, is veſted in the king, lords, and commons. But the king only has the power of declaring war, and making peace, and the commons only have the privilege of raiſing money for the ſervice of the current year, with the conſent of the of the lords; for though the laſt cannot alter a money-bill, they can reject it.

The adminiſtration of juſtice is the buſineſs of the courts of Weſtminſter-hall, in which are the court of chancery, the court of king's bench, the common-pleas, and the exchequer. Beſides, all the judges, except the chancellor, go their circuits twice a-year throughout England, to try criminals, and to determine ſuch cauſes as are brought before them between man and man. In the court of chancery the witneſſes are examined by interrogatories, and their depoſitions are taken in writing, on which the chancellor founds his decrees. But in the other courts, the witneſſes are examined and croſs-examined, *viva voce*, and the facts are determined by a jury of twelve ſubſtantial men, which in the country muſt be freeholders; but in London and Middleſex reputable houſekeepers and tradeſmen are not only admitted to the petty jury, but the grand jury. When they have given their verdict, the judges have no power to alter or reverſe it.

The eccleſiaſtical government is in archbiſhops and biſhops, who adminiſter juſtice in their reſpective courts, in matters relating to eccleſiaſtical affairs by their chancellors and officials. The archdeacons have a court of their own.

The convocation is a national ſynod of the clergy, deſigned to conſider the ſtate of the church, and is called together by the king, who directs his writs to the archbiſhop of each province, impowering them to ſummon the the biſhops, deans, archdeacons, and proctors of the clergy, to meet at a certain time and place: but this is done by the biſhop of London, as dean-provincial, who, in conſequence of a mandate from the archbiſhop, cites all the other biſhops, deans, archdeacons, one proctor for each cathederal and collegiate church, and two proctors for the inferior body of the clergy in each dioceſe, to the place of meeting, which is uſually at St. Paul's cathedral in London, from whence they adjourn to the Chapter-houſe, or to Weſtminſter. They are regularly ſummoned at the time every new parliament meets, and after they have agreed upon, and preſented an addreſs to the king, they are uſually adjourned without entering upon buſineſs.

The upper houſe in the province of Canterbury conſiſts of twenty-two biſhops, of whom the archbiſhop is preſident. The lower houſe is made up of deans, archdeacons, and proctors, in all one hundred and ſixty-ſix. The archbiſhop of York may hold a convocation at the ſame time, the members of which are fifty in all.

The higheſt eccleſiaſtical court is that of delegates, which conſiſts of commiſſioners appointed by his majeſty under the broad-ſeal. Their buſineſs is to hear appeals from the inferior courts. The court of arches hears appeals in eccleſiaſtical cauſes in the province of Canterbury, in which the judge alone determines a cauſe without a jury. The court of audience is when the archbiſhop hears a cauſe himſelf. The prorogative court takes notice of wills, and the eſtates of thoſe who die inteſtate. The court of peculiars takes cognizance of the cauſes in pariſhes, exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of the dioceſe. Every biſhop has likewiſe a court, which takes cognizance of wills, and the eſtates of thoſe that die inteſtate, wherein his chancellor is judge; under which, in large dioceſes, there are conſiſtory courts. In the archdeacon's court, cauſes of an inferior nature are determined which comes under his juriſdiction.

Every parliament is ſummoned by the king's writs, fifty days before they aſſemble; one of which is directed to every lord ſpiritual and temporal, requiring him to appear at a certain time and place, to treat and adviſe of certain weighty affairs. Other writs are ſent to the ſheriff of every county, to ſummon thoſe who have a right to vote for members of the houſe of commons, to elect two knights for each county, two citizens for each city, and one or two burgeſſes for each corporation, according to ancient cuſtom. No one ought to be a candidate for a county who is not poſſeſſed of an eſtate of ſix hundred a-year, nor for a city or corporation, without three hundred pounds per annum.

The lord chancellor, or keeper for the time being, is ſpeaker of the houſe of lords; but the commons elect their own ſpeaker, who muſt be approved of by the king. All members muſt take the oath of allegiance before they vote, and no Roman catholic can ſit in the houſe. The twelve judges, and the maſters in chancery, ſit in the houſe of peers, but have no vote. However, the judges give their opinions in point of law when it is required; and the maſters in chancery are uſually employed in meſſages to the commons, and in carrying down money-bills. The commons ſend up all their meſſages and bills by ſome of their own members. The lords have the liberty of voting by proxy, which the commons have not But the commons, as obſerved above, have the power alone of introducing money-bills, in which they will not ſuffer the lords to make any alteration, though they have the power of throwing them out.

The commons can impeach any peer of the realm, as well as inferior perſons, but they muſt be tried by the lords. Likewiſe all capital offences, ſuppoſed to have been committed by a peer, is brought before that houſe, and muſt be judged by it. Such a trial may be brought before them when the parliament is not ſitting.

Any member of the houſe of commons may move to bring in a bill, which, if allowed, muſt be prepared by him and ſome others, and then be preſented to the houſe; and after it has been read a firſt time, the ſpeaker repeats an abſtract of the bill, and puts the queſtion if it ſhall have a ſecond reading, and upon the ſecond reading, it is uſually committed to a committee, or thrown out. When the committee has gone through the bill, the chairman makes his report at the ſide of the bar, reading all the alterations made by the committee, which are either agreed to, or rejected, by the houſe, as the queſtion is put on every one of them. Then the queſtion is put whether the bill ſo amended ſhall be engroſſed, and read a third time, on ſome future day; which, if agreed to, the ſpeaker puts the queſtion on that day, if the bill ſhall paſs, which, if carried in the affirmative,

the bill is carried to the houſe of lords. But if the bill be rejected, it cannot be brought in again the ſame ſeſſions. Forty members are ſufficient to conſtitute a houſe, and eight a committee, but not leſs.

The members direct their ſpeeches to the ſpeaker, and if any one anſwers any particular ſpeech, he who made it is not ſuffered to reply the ſame day, and if debates ariſe about any bill, no one is permitted to ſpeak twice the ſame day, unleſs the houſe be turned into a committee, and then every one may ſpeak as often as he pleaſes, if the chairman will allow it. The commons give their votes by Ayes and Noes, and if it be uncertain which is the greater number, the houſe divides. If the queſtion be about bringing in a bill or petition, the Ayes go out; but if it relates to a thing already admitted into the houſe, the Noes go out. If it be a committee, the Ayes take the right ſide of the chair, and the Noes the left.

When the two houſes differ about a bill, or any other matter, ſometimes a conference is demanded in the Painted Chamber, where a deputation from each houſe meet. At which time the lords ſit at a table, and the commons are ſtanding and bare. If they agree, it then lies for the royal aſſent, but the king may reject that or any other bill. A bill coming from the crown for a general pardon is read but once in either houſe; but every other bill muſt be read three times. The houſe may adjourn themſelves without cauſing any alteration in their proceedings, but when it is prorogued, all buſineſs muſt be reſumed anew, and all bills which have not received the royal aſſent are loſt.

The parliament was formerly diſſolved by the king's death, but now they continue ſitting, or aſſemble, if not ſitting, till the ſucceſſor diſſolves them, which muſt be within a certain time limited. In the houſe of peers, each lord, when he votes, declares himſelf Content or Not content, beginning with the youngeſt. The majority here, as in the houſe of commons, always carries the queſtion.

Before we conclude this article, it will be neceſſary to take notice of the particular buſineſs of each court of juſtice. The court of chancery, of which the lord chancellor or keeper is the ſole judge, is a court of equity, and is deſigned to abate the rigour of the common law in ſome particular caſes, as well as to enquire into frauds and breaches of truſt. The proceedings are by bills, anſwers, and decrees. The witneſſes are examined in private, and their evidence is taken in writing. The defendant is ſummoned to appear by a ſupœna, which if he neglects, an attachment goes out againſt him, in order to compel him. If he keeps out of the way, the attachment is attended with a proclamation, and if this is diſregarded, the court will award a proclamation of rebellion, upon which, when taken, he is ſent priſoner to the Fleet; and here their power ends, for this court cannot ſeize on the defendant's eſtate.

The lord chancellor hath twelve aſſiſtants, uſually called maſters in chancery; the principal whereof is maſter of the rolls, ſo called from his being keeper of the rolls or records of the court of chancery: in the abſence of the chancellor he hears all cauſes at the rolls, and ſometimes in the court of chancery. He hath the offices of the ſix clerks in his gift.

The office of the ſix clerks is to enroll commiſſions, pardons, patents, &c. which paſs the great ſeal, and they are attornies for the ſuitors for all cauſes depending in this court. Under theſe clerks there are ſixty more, who diſpatch all the buſineſs of that office. And there are two examiners in the court of chancery, who examine witneſſes on their oaths, and take their depoſitions in writing. The court of chancery iſſues out commiſſions for charitable uſes, inquiring into ſuch frauds and abuſes as may have been committed where eſtates or money have been given to charitable uſes, obliging the truſtees to perform their truſt, according to the intent of the donors.

The court of king's-bench takes cognizance of all criminal cauſes; viz. treaſons, felonies, and breaches of the peace, and can examine, controul, and correct the judgments and proceedings of the inferior courts, not only in pleas of the crown, but in all pleas, real, perſonal, and mixed, except thoſe of the exchequer. There are four judges in this court, namely, the lord chief juſtice, ſtyled the lord chief juſtice of England, who is created by patent, as well as the three puiſne judges, and they all hold their places for life. This court grants prohibitions to other courts, both eccleſiaſtical and civil, when they exceed the bounds of their juriſdiction. All matters of fact, relating either to civil or criminal cauſes, is determined by a jury.

The court of common pleas takes notice only of civil cauſes, and real actions are pleadable no where elſe. Neither can fines be levied, or recoveries ſuffered in any other court. The judges of this court are the lord chief juſtice of the common pleas, and three other judges. They are created by patent for life. None but ſerjeants at law can plead in this court, and the trial of all facts is by a jury.

The court of exchequer tries all cauſes relating to the public revenues, as well as thoſe of private right between party and party; and it is a court of equity as well as of law; where the ſuitors proceed by way of bill and anſwer. The principal judge in this court has the title of the lord chief baron, beſides which there are three other judges.

The counties of England are divided into ſix circuits, as before obſerved, and two judges are appointed to each circuit twice a year.

In every city, both civil and criminal cauſes are tried in the court of the mayor and aldermen, in trivial matters; but they determine no capital caſes, nor pleas of land. But all cauſes may be removed from thence to ſuperior courts. In all corporations the proceedings are the ſame. The lords of manors can hold court barons and court leets, where the tenants are obliged to attend and receive juſtice in ſome few caſes. But the buſineſs of court leets is chiefly to preſent and puniſh nuiſances; and at court barons, the conveyances and alienations of the copyhold tenants are enrolled. There are likewiſe county courts held in all parts of England, where little matters are controverted; and courts of conſcience erected, not only in London and Weſtminſter, but in ſome parts of England, for the recovery of ſmall debts.

The juſtices of the peace have great power in all things relating to the breach of the peace, and their qualifications for this office is an hundred pounds per annum. Their office is to put the ſtatute law in execution relating to the poor, the highways, vagrants, treaſons, felonies, riots, and the preſervation of the game. In capital offences they only commit and bind over the offender to take his trial at the aſſizes; but in moſt other caſes they determine matters finally at their quarter ſeſſions, eſpecially in relation to the poor.

The office of high conſtable and petty conſtable conſiſts chiefly in performing the orders of the juſtices, and ſerving their warrants; in keeping the peace, and detaining vagabonds and other offenders, till they can bring them before a juſtice of the peace.

The people of England are divided into the laity and clergy, and the firſt are ſubdivided into the nobility, gentry, and commonalty. By nobility is meant the temporal peers, who are lords of parliament, of whom there are five degrees, namely, dukes, marquiſſes, earls, viſcounts, and barons. A duke's coronet has leaves without pearls, and his eldeſt ſon is called lord marquiſs; the younger are called by their Chriſtian names, with the additions of lord, as, lord William, lord Thomas; and all his daughters have the title of ladies; but this is by the courteſy of England. All the children of a marquiſs have the title of lords and ladies on the ſame account; and the eldeſt ſon has the title of viſcount: a marquiſs's coronet has a pearl and a ſtrawberry-leaf all round, of equal height: an earl's coronet differs from it in having the pearls raiſed upon points. An earl's eldeſt ſon has the title of viſcount, and his daughters are called ladies, but the younger ſons are only eſquires. A viſcount's coronet has an unlimited circle of pearls, but a baron's has only ſix. None of the children of either of theſe have the title of lord or lady.

With regard to rank or precedency they obſerve the following order: 1. dukes; 2. marquiſſes; 3. the eldeſt ſons of dukes; 4. earls; 5 eldeſt ſons of marquiſſes; 6. younger ſons of dukes; 7. viſcounts; 8. eldeſt ſons of earls; 9. younger ſons of marquiſſes; 10. barons; 11. eldeſt ſons of viſcounts; 12. younger ſons of earls; 13. eldeſt ſons of barons. All peers of the ſame degree keep rank according to the dates of their patents. Their ladies, and the ladies of their ſons have precedency in the ſame manner as their huſbands. However, ſome of the officers of ſtate have precedency of all dukes who are not of the royal blood, as the lord chancellor, or lord keeper, the lord high treaſurer, the lord preſident of the privy-council, and the lord privy-ſeal. Others take place only of thoſe of the ſame degree, as lord chamberlain of England, lord chamberlain of the houſhold, and lord high admiral.

There are or have been nine great officers of ſtate, 1. the lord high ſteward, who is now made occaſionally for the trial of a peer, for a capital crime, during which he ſits in ſtate, with a white ſtaff in his hand. His buſineſs is to pronounce ſentence, and when that is done he breaks his ſtaff. 2. The lord high chancellor, who is looked upon as the principal perſon in the kingdom in civil affairs, as the archbiſhop of Canterbury is in eccleſiaſtical matters. He is a privy counſellor by his office, and diſpoſes of all the king's livings which are under twenty pounds a year in the king's books. 3. The lord high treaſurer, takes charge of the king's revenue, which is kept in the exchequer, but this office is now put in commiſſion. 4. The lord privy-ſeal is to affix the privy-ſeal to all charters and grants of the king, and to all pardons ſigned by his majeſty. But they muſt firſt paſs the ſignet in the ſecretary's office, which being directed to the lord privy-ſeal, is his warrant for fixing the privy-ſeal to

the grant. He is a privy counſellor by his place. 5. The lord preſident of the council, propoſes matters to the privy council, and reports its tranſactions to the king when he is not there. 6. The lord chamberlain, regulates the affairs in the king's houſhold, puts on his robes of ſtate, appoints a nobleman to carry the ſword of ſtate before the king, takes care of the furniſhing Weſtminſter-hall at coronations, and provides all things in the houſe of lords in the time of parliament. 7. The lord high conſtable was a place of very great trust, but is now diſcontinued. 8. The earl marſhal, with the aſſiſtance of the kings at arms and heralds, marſhals and orders the proceſſions at coronations, is judge of coats of arms, and of pedigrees, having a court in the common hall of the college of heralds, ſo that whoever wants a coat of arms muſt apply to the earl marſhal by petition. 9. The laſt great officer is the lord high admiral, who has the care of all maritime affairs. This office is now put into commiſſion. To theſe may be added the three ſecretaries of ſtate.

There are alſo two orders of knighthood, the knights of the garter, and thoſe of the bath.

We ſhall ſay nothing of the religion, manners, and dreſſes of the Engliſh, becauſe theſe fall under every one's own obſervation.

ENGLAND (NEW). See NEW ENGLAND.

ENGLEBERT (CORNELIUS) a celebrated painter in the ſixteenth century, born at Leyden. Several good pieces of his drawing are to be ſeen at Leyden and Utrecht. He had two ſons, who exactly imitated his manner; one of whom came to England, and was employed by Henry VIII.

ENKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, ſeated near Meller lake. It is a ſmall open town, and lies forty miles weſt of Stockholm. Long. 16. 30. E. Lat. 59. 50. N.

ENNIUS (QUINTUS) an ancient Latin poet, born at Rudiæ, a town in Calabria, about the two hundred and thirty-ſixth year before the birth of Chriſt. He inſtructed Cato the Cenſor in the Greek language, while in Sardinia; and went with him to Rome, where he was eſteemed for the integrity of his manners, the ſprightlineſs of his wit, and the agreeableneſs of his converſation. He endeavoured to introduce the beauties of the Greek language into the Latin tongue, and was the firſt among the Romans who compoſed heroic verſes. He wrote many tragedies, and alſo the Annals of the Roman Republic. If we may believe Horace, Ennius never applied himſelf to writing till he had drank freely of wine. He died about the one hundred and ſixty-ninth year before the Chriſtian æra, and was buried in his friend Scipio's ſepulchre. We have only ſome fragments of his works, which were firſt collected by the two Stephens, and afterwards publiſhed at Naples, with a learned Commentary, by Jerom Columna, in quarto, 1590; and reprinted at Amſterdam, in 1707, in 4to, with additions by Heſſelius.

ENNODIUS (MAGNUS FOELIX) was deſcended from an illuſtrious family in Gaul, and born in Italy, about the year 473. He entered into holy orders by the conſent of his wife, who had brought him a great fortune, and who on her ſide became a nun. He pronounced a panegyric on Theodoric, undertook the defence of pope Symmachus, and in 510 was advanced to the biſhoprick of Favia; after which, he was appointed to negociate a union between the Eaſtern and Weſtern churches; for which purpoſe he took two journies into the Eaſt, but without ſucceſs. He died at Pavia, in 521, aged forty-eight. His works, which gained him great reputation, were publiſhed by Andrew Schottus, at Tournay, 1610, in octavo; and by James Sirmond, at Paris, 1611, in octavo, with notes.

ENO, or ENOS, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, near the gulph of the ſame name, with the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. It is ſeated one hundred and twenty-five miles weſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 26. 15. E. Lat. 40. 46. N.

ENOCH, the ſon of Jared, and the father of Methuſalem, was born three thouſand four hundred and twelve years before our Saviour's incarnation. On account of his extraordinary piety, he was ſaid to walk with God; and had the extraordinary privilege of being taken up into heaven, without ſuffering death.

ENS, a city of Germany, in Upper Auſtria, with the title of a principality. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Ens, has a good arſenal, and is defended with ſtrong fortifications. It is thirteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Lintz, and ninety weſt of Vienna. Long. 14. 22. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in Upper Alſace. It is a pretty little place, well ſeated and well built, and conſiſts of about two hundred houſes. It ſtands on the river Ill, ten miles ſouth-weſt of Briſach, forty-one ſouth-by-weſt of Straſburgh, and two hundred and forty four ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 7. 46. E. Lat. 47. 49. N.

ENT (Sir GEORGE) an eminent phyſician, born at Sandwich, in Kent, on the 6th of November, 1604, was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, and afterwards travelling into foreign countries, received the degree of doctor of phyſic, at Padua. After his return he obtained great practice, was made preſident of the College of Phyſicians in London, and at length received the honour of knighthood from king Charles II. He was extremely intimate with Dr. Harvey, whom he learnedly defended, in a piece intitled, *Apologia pro Circulatione Sanguinis contra Æmilium Parisanum*. He alſo publiſhed *Animadverſiones in Malachiæ Thruſtoni*; and ſome Obſervations in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. Glanville, ſpeaking in his Plus Ultra of the modern improvements of anatomy, numbers Sir George Ent, Dr. Gliſſon, and Dr. Wallis, with the moſt celebrated diſcoverers in that ſcience. The two former were among the firſt members of the Royal Society. Sir George Ent died at London, on the 13th of October, 1689.

ENTRE-DUERO-E-MINHO, a province of Portugal, ſo called becauſe it is ſeated between two rivers, of which the Douro is on the ſouth, and the Minho on the north. It is alſo bounded on the weſt by the ſea, and on the eaſt by the province Tra-los Montes, from which it is ſeparated by a ridge of mountains. It is about forty-five miles in length, and thirty in breadth. The ſoil is rich and fertile, and the air pure and wholeſome, which renders the women fruitful, and the people in general long-lived. They reckon one thouſand four hundred and ſixty pariſh-churches in this province, beſides the metropolitan church at Braga, and the cathedral at Porto. There are likewiſe thirty convents and nunneries, well endowed; ſix harbours for ſhips; two hundred ſtone bridges; and above five hundred ſprings, which never grow dry. The fruitfulneſs of the land is owing to the great number of rivers, wherewith it is watered; for beſides the Douro and the Minho, there is the Lima, which riſes in Galicia, paſſes to Soias, to Ponte-de Lima, and falls into the ſea at Viana; the Tamago, which proceeds from Galicia and paſſes to Monte-Rei, enters the province of Tra-los-Montes, where it waſhes the walls of Chiaves, then advances into this province, and falls into the Douro; the Cavado paſſes by Braga and Barcelos, and falls into the ocean: the Rio d'Aves falls into the ſea at Villa-de-Conde. It is divided into four diſtricts, from the names of four of the principal towns; Oporto, Viana, Defoz-de-Lima, Ponte-de-Lima, and Guimaranes. Braga is the capital of the whole province.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France, in Provence, ſeated on the river Var. It is the place of reſidence of the biſhop of Glandeve. Long. 7. 11. E. Lat. 44. 1. N.

EOBANUS (HELIUS) a celebrated Latin poet, born in the landgravate of Heſſe, under a tree in the midſt of the fields, on the 6th of January, 1488, and became ſo famous for his poetry, that he was called, *the Homer of Germany*. Eobanus taught polite literature at Herford, at Nuremburg, and afterwards at Marpurg, where the landgrave of Heſſe loaded him with favours. He was as famous a drinker as he was a poet. He died at Marpurg, on the 5th of October, 1540. He tranſlated into Latin verſe Theocritus, Homer's Iliad, &c. and his elogies are particularly admired. His poetry is wrote in a natural, eaſy, clear, and chaſte ſtyle; and he was the beſt poet Germany had then ever produced. His life is written by Joachim Camerarius.

EPAMINONDAS, a celebrated Theban, the ſon of Polymnus, and one of the greateſt captains of antiquity, learned philoſophy and muſic under Lyſis, a Pythagorean philoſopher, and was from his infancy inured to all the exerciſes of body and mind. He was learned, generous, well-ſkilled in war, brave, modeſt, and prudent, and had ſuch a regard for truth, that he would not tell a falſhood, even in jeſt. He ſerved firſt under the Lacedæmonians, and ſaved the life of Pelopidas, their chief, who received in a battle ſeven or eight wounds; and contracted a ſtrict friendſhip with that general, which laſted till his death. At his perſuaſions, Pelopidas delivered the city of Thebes from the yoke of the Spartans, who had rendered themſelves maſters of Cadmea, which occaſioned a bloody war between the two nations. Epaminondas was made general of the Thebans, on which he gained the celebrated battle of Leuctra, in the three hundred and forty-firſt year before the Chriſtian æra, in which Cleombrotus, the valiant king of Sparta, was killed. He then ravaged the enemy's country, and cauſed the city of Meſſina to be rebuilt and peopled. At length, the command of the army was given to another, becauſe Epaminondas had kept his troops in the field four months longer than he had been ordered by the people; but inſtead of retiring in diſguſt, he now ſerved as a common ſoldier, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſo many brave actions, that the Thebans, aſhamed of having deprived him of the command, reſtored him to his poſt, in order to carry the war into Theſſaly, where his arms were always victorious. A war breaking out between the Elians and the inhabitants of Mantinea, the Thebans took the part of the former. Epaminondas then reſolved to endeavour to ſurpriſe Sparta and Mantinea; but not ſucceeding, he gave the enemy battle, in the three hundred and ſixty-third year before the Chriſtian æra, and received a mortal wound with a javelin, the bearded iron remaining in the wound. Knowing that

it could not be drawn out without giving him immediate death, he would not ſuffer it to be touched, but continued to give his orders; and on his being told, that the enemy were entirely defeated, "I have lived long enough, he cried, "ſince I die without being conquered;" and at the ſame time he plucked the arrow from his wound, and expired. A moment before his death, one of his friends lamenting his leaving no poſterity, (for he was never married) "Thou "art deceived, ſaid he, I leave two daughters to ſurvive me, "the victory of Leuctra and that of Mantinea."

EPERIES, a free city of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of Saros. It is encompaſſed with ſtrong walls, and good advanced works. It is remarkable for its fairs, its ſalt-works, and its mineral waters. There is a college in this place where Emer, count Teckel, ſtudied, who was the chief of the malcontents. He died at Nicomedia, in Aſia, in 1705. It was taken by them in 1682; but general Schultz beat them, and retook it, in 1685. They took it again in 1704; and the Imperialiſts got it again in 1707. It is ſeated on the river Tarſo, twenty miles north of Caſſovia, ninety ſouth-by-weſt of Sondormitz, and one hundred and forty-five eaſt-by-north of Preſburg. Long. 21. 1 E. Lat. 48. 50. N.

EPEUS, the brother of Peon, and king of Phocis, reigned after his father Panopeus. According to Pliny, he was the inventor of the battering-ram; and it is ſaid he built the Trojan-horſe, and founded the city of Metopontum.

EPHÆSTION, the favourite of Alexander the Great. They were equal in age; and he, being taller and handſomer, was often taken for Alexander himſelf. That prince told one who aſked his pardon for it, that he was not miſtaken; for he was another Alexander. At his death Alexander was ſo grieved, that he eat nothing for three days; he cauſed divine honours to be paid him, and beſtowed twelve thouſand talents on his funeral.

EPHAISTIA, ἡφαιστεῖα, an Athenian feſtival, in honour of Vulcan, at which races were performed with torches, in the following manner: three young men being choſen, one of them, who was appointed by lots to take his turn firſt, took a lighted torch in his hand, and began the courſe, which having ended, he gave it to the ſecond, and he, in like manner, to the third. The victory was his who carried the torch lighted to the end of the race.

EPHESUS, now called by the Turks Ajaſalouc, is an ancient and celebrated city of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia. It ſtands in a fine plain, which extends weſtward, towards the ſea, above ſix miles, and is above three miles wide in many places. Towards the north, eaſt, and ſouth, there are high mountains and rocks, by which it is ſhut up on all ſides, except towards the ſea. It has mount Gallecius on the north, in the road to the ſea, into which the river Caiſter diſcharges itſelf. This river has a paſſage through the mountains, and leaving the city to the ſouth, makes ſeveral turnings and winding in the plains, and falls into the ſea to the weſt of the city, near a promontory. This city, ſo famous in hiſtory, and the capital of Aſia, has not now above forty or fifty Mahommedan families of Greek extraction, who live in miſerable huts, without one Chriſtian among them.

All the ground is covered with ruins, fragments of marble, pedeſtals, pillars, and broken pieces of curious architecture. The Turks have a caſtle on a little hill, which ſtretching from north to ſouth, commands the whole plain. The incloſure of this citadel, which is fortified with many towers, has nothing magnificent; but, at a little diſtance from thence, on the ſouth ſide, there are the remains of another citadel, whoſe works were covered with the fineſt marble of the ancient Epheſus. At the foot of a hill, whereon the caſtle ſtands, is the church of St. John, now converted into a moſque, and is but an ordinary ſtructure. There is an aqueduct ſtill remaining, whoſe pillars, which ſuſtain the arches, are of fine marble. It was made uſe of to ſupply the citadel and city with water. The ruins of the temple of Diana, formerly one of the wonders of the world, are ſtill viſible, among which there are only four or five broken pillars. This ſtructure was four hundred and twenty-five feet long, and two hundred and twenty feet wide; there were one hundred and twenty-ſeven pillars, each ſixty feet high, ſix and thirty of which were covered with baſſo relievos. At the foot of the mountain, near the ruins of the temple, is the Grotto of the Seven Sleepers, who took a nap which laſted two hundred years, if you will believe tradition. The caſtle, which they call the priſon of St. Paul, is a modern ordinary building. It is ſeated near a gulph, thirty-five miles ſouth of Smyrna. Long. 27. 3. E. Lat. 38. 16. N.

EPHIALTES, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Neptune, was a giant of prodigious ſtrength. He, with his brother Othus, and the reſt of the giants, reſolved to ſcale heaven, but he was killed by Jupiter; after which Jupiter caſt him into Tartarus.

EPHORI, Ἔφοροι, in Grecian antiquity, five, or, according to ſome, ſeven magiſtrates eſtabliſhed in Sparta, by Lycurgus, as a curb on the power of their kings. Their authority was exceeding great; for they ſometimes expelled, and even put the kings to death, ſuſpended or aboliſhed the power of the other magiſtrates, and called them to an account at pleaſure; they were alſo intruſted with the public treaſure; they made war and peace, and preſided in the public ſhews and feſtivals.

EPHORUS, a celebrated orator and hiſtorian, about three hundred and fifty-two years before the Chriſtian æra, was a native of Cumæ, in Æolia. He was the diſciple of Iſocrates; and by his advice he compoſed an hiſtory, the loſs of which has been regretted by the learned.

EPHRAIM, the ſecond ſon of the patriarch Joſeph, and the head of the tribe of the Jews that bears his name.

EPHREM Syrus, an ancient Chriſtian writer, in the fourth century, deacon of Edeſſa, was born at Niſibe, in Syria. He was eſteemed by St. Baſil, St. Gregory Nyſſen, and other great men. He wrote againſt the opinions of Sabellius, Arius, Apollinarius, the Manichees, &c. and acquired ſuch reputation by his virtue and his works, that he was called the Doctor and the Prophet of the Syrians. He died in 378. The beſt editions of his works are that of Oxford, in 1708, in folio, and that of Rome, from 1732 to 1736, in Syriac, Greek, and Latin, ſix volumes folio.

EPICHARMUS, a poet and Pythagorean philoſopher, was born in Sicily, or, according to others, in the iſland of Coos, and carried into Sicily when but three months old. He and Phormus are ſaid to have invented comedies at Syracuſe, where a great number of his performances were acted, which were afterwards imitated by Plautus. He alſo compoſed ſeveral philoſophical and medicinal treatiſes. Ariſtotle and Pliny attribute to him the invention of the two Greek letters, Θ and Χ. He lived about four hundred and forty years before the Chriſtian æra, and died at above ninety years of age.

EPICTETUS, a celebrated Stoic philoſopher, born at Hierapolis, in Phrygia, in the firſt century, was the ſlave of Epaphroditus, a freedman and one of Nero's guard. Domitian baniſhing all philoſophers from Rome, about the year 94, Epictetus retired to Nicopolis, in Epirus, where he died in a very advanced age, and after his death, the earthen lamp he made uſe of ſold for three thouſand drachmas. He was a man of great modeſty, which was eminent in his own practice, as well as in his recommendation to others: hence he uſed to ſay, "That there is no need of "adorning a man's houſe with rich hangings or paintings, "ſince the moſt graceful furniture is temperance and mo-"deſty, which are laſting ornaments, and will never be "the worſe for wearing." Of all the ancient philoſophers, he ſeems to have made the neareſt approaches to the Chriſtian morality, and to have had the moſt juſt ideas of God and providence. He always poſſeſſed a cool and ſerene mind, unruffled by paſſion, and was uſed to ſay, that the whole of moral philoſophy was included in theſe words, *ſupport* and *abſtain*. One day, his maſter, Epaphroditus, ſtrove, in a frolic, to wrench his leg; when Epictetus ſaid, with a ſmile, and free from any emotion, "If you go on, "you will certainly break my leg;" but redoubling his effort, and ſtriking it with all his ſtrength, he at laſt broke the bone; when all the return he made was, "Did not I "tell you, ſir, that you would break my leg." No man was more expert at reducing the rigour of the maxims of the Stoics into practice. He conformed himſelf ſtrictly, both in his diſcourſe and behaviour, to the manners of Socrates and Zeno. He waged continual war with fancy and fortune, and it is an excellence peculiar to himſelf, that he admitted all the ſeverity of the Stoics without their fourneſs, and reformed Stoiciſm as well as profeſſed it; and beſides his vindicating the immortality of the ſoul, as ſtrenuouſly as Socrates, or any Stoic of them all, he declared openly againſt ſelf-murder, the lawfulneſs of which was maintained by the reſt of the ſect. Arrian, his diſciple, wrote a large account of his life and death, which is loſt, and preſerved four books of his diſcourſes, and his Enchiridion, of which there have been ſeveral editions in Greek and Latin; and, in 1758, was publiſhed a tranſlation of them into Engliſh by the learned and ingenious Miſs Carter.

EPICURUS, one of the greateſt philoſophers of his age, was born at Gargettium, in Attica, about the three hundred and fortieth year before the Chriſtian æra. He was the ſon of Neocles and Chæreſtrata. He ſettled at Athens when he was about thirty ſix years of age, and ſet up a ſchool there in a garden he had purchaſed, where he lived with his friends in great tranquility, and educated a great number of ſcholars who lived in common with their maſter, and ſubſiſted entirely on what this garden produced. His ſchool was never divided, but his doctrine was followed, as if he were an oracle. He maintained, that motion was eternal and neceſſary; that the world was governed by chance;

chance; and the Supreme Divinity was too great to concern himſelf with the affairs of men; that the gods were not to be worſhipped from the hope of reward or the fear of puniſhment, but from the pure ideas of reaſon, which require us to reſpect and honour whatever is moſt perfect, he therefore recommended veneration to the gods, ſobriety, and chaſtity; and it is certain that he lived in an exemplary manner, and conformably to the rules of philoſophical wiſdom and frugality. His works, it is ſaid, amounted to three hundred volumes, which contained nothing but what was entirely his own: theſe, however, are all loſt. His diſciples, long after his death, corrupted the purity of his principles, and inſtead of the delight ariſing from temperance and ſobriety, ran into all the exceſſes of voluptuouſneſs. He died of a ſuppreſſion of urine, in the two hundred and ſixty-firſt year before the Chriſtian æra, aged ſeventy-two.

EPIDEMIA, ἐπιδημια, in Grecian antiquity, private feſtivals, or times of rejoicing, when a friend or relation had returned from a journey.

EPIMENIDES, an ancient poet and philoſopher, born in Crete. It is ſaid, that when he was a boy, being ſent by his father into the country to fetch a ſheep, he left the road and went into a cave, where he ſlept fifty-ſeven years; but authors differ about the time: however, at laſt waking, and fancying that he had only taken a ſhort nap, he began to look about for the ſheep; but not finding it, he proceeded to his father's country eſtate, when perceiving the face of things altered, and the lands poſſeſſed by a new maſter, he ran back with amazement into the city. Here endeavouring to get into his father's houſe, his younger brother, now grown a grave old man, with much ſcruple admitted him, and informed him of all that had paſſed, and how long he had ſlept. Plutarch obſerves, that he awaked an old man; but Pliny and Laertius tell us, that he grew old in as many days as he had ſlept years. Some authors ſay he wandered all this time in order to improve himſelf in natural philoſophy. However, the report of this accident made him immediately eſteemed a peculiar favourite of the gods, upon which account the Athenians, on being afflicted with a plague, ſent for him to Athens, when performing the luſtrations of the city, the plague ceaſed. He here got acquainted with Solon, about the five hundred and ninety-ſixth year before the Chriſtian æra, and inſtructed him in the proper methods for the regulation of the Athenian common-wealth. He refuſed the preſents offered him by the Athenians, and at length returned to Crete. He died in a very advanced age, after he had compoſed many works in verſe, which were much admired by the ancients. Plato calls him a divine man, and St. Paul quotes a line out of his book of Oracles and Reſponſes; viz. "The Cretans "are always liars, evil beaſts, ſlow bellies."

EPIMETHEUS, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Japetus, and brother to Prometheus, married Pandora, and though warned of the danger, opened the fatal box preſented her by Jupiter, by which means vice, folly, and diſeaſes, overſpread the earth. He had by Pandora a daughter, named Pyrrha, who married Deucalion; but at length Jupiter metamorphoſed him into an ape, and baniſhed him to the iſle Pithecuſæ. See PANDORA and PROMETHEUS.

EPIPHANIUS (St.) an ancient father of the church, born at Beſanducan, a village in Paleſtine, about the year 332. He founded a monaſtery near the place of his birth, and preſided over it. He was afterwards elected biſhop of Salamis, when he ſided with Paulinus againſt Meletius, and ordained in Paleſtine, Paulinian, the brother of St. Jerom, on which a conteſt aroſe between him and John, biſhop of Jeruſalem. He afterwards called a council in the iſland of Cyprus, in which he procured a prohibition of the reading of Origen's writings, and made uſe of all his endeavours to prevail on Theophilus, biſhop of Alexandria, to engage St. Chryſoſtom to declare in favour of that decree: but not meeting with ſucceſs, he went himſelf to Conſtantinople, where he would not have any converſation with St. Chryſoſtom, and formed the deſign of entering the church of the apoſtles, to publiſh his condemnation of Origen; but being informed of the danger to which he would be expoſed, he reſolved to return to Cyprus, and for a farewell to St. Chryſoſtom, he ſaid, "I hope you will not die a bi-"ſhop;" to which the latter replied, "I hope you will "not return to your own country." Both which came to paſs, for St. Chryſoſtom was depoſed from his biſhoprick, and Epiphanius died at ſea on his return, in the year 402, or 403, at about eighty years of age. The beſt edition of his works is that of father Petavius, in 1622, in Greek and Latin, with learned notes, in two volumes, folio.

EPIPHANIUS, patriarch of Conſtantinople in 520, zealouſly undertook the defence of the council of Chalcedon, and the condemnation of the Eutychians. Pope Hormiſdas gave him the power of receiving in his name all the biſhops, who were willing to unite themſelves to the Roman church, on

condition of their ſubſcribing a formula he had prepared. Epiphanius died in 535.

EPIPHANIUS SCHOLASTICUS, a famous writer of the ſixth century, was the friend of Caſſiodorus, at whoſe deſire he tranſlated from the Greek into Latin the eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians, Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret. From this verſion Caſſiodorus compoſed his *Hiſtoria Tripartita*. Epiphanius made ſeveral other tranſlations.

EPIRUS, a province of Turky in Europe, ſeated near the narroweſt part of the gulph of Venice. On the ſide of the continent it is ſurrounded by the Acroceraunian mountains, or the mountains of Chimera. In ſome maps it is called Upper Albania. The famous Scanderbeg reigned in this country, and very probably would have driven the Turks out of Europe, had he been ſupported by the Weſtern Chriſtians. The principal places are Delfino, where the baſhaw uſually reſides; Chimera, a ſmall town ſeated on a rock; Butrinto, Parga, Larta, and Preveſa, belong to the Venetians.

EPISCOPUS (SIMON) one of the moſt learned men of the ſeventeenth century, and the principal writer of the Arminian ſect, was born at Amſterdam in 1583. He was choſen in 1612 to fill the place of divinity profeſſor at Leyden, vacant by the voluntary reſignation of Gomarus. Epiſcopus publicly undertook the defence of the Arminians againſt the Gomariſts, which procured him many enemies. The ſynod of Dort would not admit him to ſit in that aſſembly as a judge, but condemned him, depoſed him from his miniſtry, and baniſhed him out of the territories of the republic. He then retired to Antwerp, where he wrote againſt the church of Rome, in defence of thoſe truths which all proteſtants in general maintain; but in 1626 returned into Holland, and was miniſter of the church of the Remonſtrants at Rotterdam, till 1634, when he was made rector of the Arminian college at Amſterdam, and enjoyed that poſt till his death, which happened on the 4th of April, 1643. He wrote in Latin, 1. An Antidote againſt the Synod of Dort. 2. Bodeker out of his Wits. 3. Obſervations upon ſome Chapters of St. Paul's Epiſtle to the Romans. 4. Theological Inſtitutions; and, 5. An Examination of Capellus's Theſes, &c. His works are printed together in two volumes, folio. Thoſe contained in the firſt volume were printed in his life-time; thoſe in the ſecond are poſthumous.

EPISTATIS, Ἐπιστάτης, in Grecian antiquity, was an officer among the Athenians, choſen out of the Prytanes, in order to have the cuſtody of the public ſeal, the keys of the exchequer and citadel, which truſt was thought ſo great, that no man was permitted to enjoy it above a ſingle day, nor to be elected into it a ſecond time. The Epiſtatis was alſo the preſident of the aſſembly, where the chief part of his office ſeems to have conſiſted in granting the people liberty to give their votes, which they were not permitted to do till he gave the ſignal.

EPPENDORF (HENRY of) a gentleman of Germany, who lived in the ſixteenth century, and raiſed a great clamour againſt Eraſmus. He wrote a work in Latin againſt Eraſmus's Admonition againſt Lying and Slandering; and alſo a work which contains an account of this controverſy.

EPPING, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Fridays. The fairs are on Whit-Tueſday and October 13, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is ſeventeen miles north-by-eaſt of London. Long 0. 9. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the river Alſats, eighteen miles north-weſt of Philipſburg, and fifteen north-weſt of Hailbron. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat 49. 31. N.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, famous for its medicinal waters, which are of a purging quality. It is a pleaſant place, and pretty much reſorted to by the Londoners. It has a market on Fridays, and a fair on July 25, for toys. It is fifteen miles ſouth-weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 0. 18. W. Lat. 51. 25. N.

ERFORT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, the capital of Thuringia, and ſubject to the elector of Mentz. It is defended by good ramparts, and has a caſtle on an eminence, which commands the town. Its inhabitants are almoſt all Lutherans, but its principal churches belong to the Catholics. There are ſeveral handſome ſtructures, both public and private, but the houſes in general are but indifferently built. The adjacent country abounds with corn and wine, in which they have a good trade, as well as in worſted; eſpecially at the two great fairs in Trinity week and St. Martin's day. The cathedral is a handſome Gothic building, and famous for having the largeſt bell in all Germany. On the hill called Peterſberg, there is a Benedictine convent, and a handſome church. There are ſeveral other churches and convents worth notice. It is ſeated on the river Gera, thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Mulhauſen, twenty ſouth-weſt of Weimar, and fifty

north-by-east of Coburg. Long. 11. 14. E. Lat. 50. 49. N.

EPULONES, in Roman antiquity, an order of prieſts who aſſiſted at the ſacrifices, had the management of the ſacred banquet, and gave notice when feaſts were to be held in honour of the gods. At firſt they were only three in number, but afterwards they were encreaſed to ſeven. They had their name from a cuſtom which obtained among the Romans in time of public danger, of inviting the gods to a ſumptuous feaſt in their temples, when the ſtatues were brought on rich beds, with their pillows, and placed at the moſt honourable part of the table, as the principal gueſts: theſe regalios they called Epula, the care of which belonged to the Epulones.

ERACLIA, Ηραχλεια, in Grecian antiquity, a name given to ſeveral feſtivals obſerved in honour of Hercules.

ERAIA, Ηραια, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival at Argos, in honour of Juno, who was the protectreſs of that city; and it was alſo kept by the colonies from Argos, which inhabited the iſlands of Ægina and Samos. There were two proceſſions to the goddeſs's temple without the city, one by the men in armour; another, in which the prieſteſs of Juno, who was always a matron of the firſt quality, was drawn in a chariot by white oxen. From her prieſthood the Argians counted their years, as the Athenians did by the government of the Archons. On their arrival at the temple, they offered an hecatomb of oxen. There were alſo certain games wherein the victory conſiſted in pulling down a ſhield that was ſtrongly fixed upon the theatre.

Another feſtival of this name was celebrated every fifth year in Elis, where ſixteen matrons were appointed to weave a garment for the goddeſs. There were alſo games which are ſaid to have been firſt inſtituted by Hippodamia in honour of Juno, by whoſe aſſiſtance ſhe was married to Pelops. The preſidents were ſixteen matrons, each attended by a maid. The contenders were virgins, who, being diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral claſſes, according to their ages, ran races in their order, beginning from the youngeſt. The habit of all was the ſame; their hair was diſhevelled, their right ſhoulders bare, and their coats reached no lower than their knees. Thoſe who obtained the victory were rewarded with crowns of olive, had a ſhare of the ox that was offered in ſacrifice, and were permitted to dedicate their pictures to the goddeſs.

ERASMUS (Desiderius) one of the greateſt men that ever appeared in the republic of letters, was born at Rotterdam, October 28, 1467. He loſt his father and mother at fourteen years of age, and was committed to the care of certain guardians, who would force him to be an eccleſiaſtic, which he for a long time refuſed; but was at laſt obliged to aſſume the religious habit among the canons regular in the monaſtery of Stein, near Tergou, where he for ſome time amuſed himſelf with painting. He was ordained prieſt in 1492, and afterwards went to Paris to continue his ſtudies. He alſo ſtudied civil law at Orleans; travelled into England, and was exceedingly pleaſed with the erudition and other advantages of this country. He then went into Italy, ſtayed about a year at Bologna, when he wrote to Lambert Brunnius, ſecretary to pope Julius II. to deſire a diſpenſation from his vows, which he obtained. From thence he went to Venice; afterwards to Padua, and at length to Rome, where he was well received by the pope and cardinals, particularly by cardinal de Medicis, who was afterwards Leo X. In 1509, Eraſmus made another voyage to England, at the requeſt of his friends here, who made him expect great advantages from Henry VIII. He lodged with ſir Thomas More, lord chancellor of England, when he compoſed his Praiſe of Folly in Latin. He became Margaret profeſſor of divinity at Cambridge, Greek profeſſor at Oxford and Cambridge, and miniſter of Aldington in Kent. He then went to Baſil, on which Charles of Auſtria, ſovereign of the Low Countries, who was afterwards emperor under the title of Charles V. made him his counſellor of ſtate, and aſſigned him an annual penſion of two hundred florins, which was paid him till the year 1525. King Francis I. offered him much more conſiderable advantages to draw him into France; and pope Paul III. conceived the deſign of making him a cardinal; but Eraſmus was too much a proteſtant to take any ſtep towards being raiſed to that dignity. At length he quitted Friburg, where he had lived ſeveral years, on account of his ill ſtate of health, and returning to Baſil, was made rector of the univerſity. He there reviſed his works, and died on the 12th of July, 1536, aged fifty-eight. "This great man, "who was the boaſt and glory of his country," ſays Mr. Granger, "diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a reformer of religion, "and reſtorer of learning. His religion was as remote from "the bigotry and perſecuting ſpirit of the age in which he "lived, as his learning was from the pedantry and barba-"riſm of the ſchools. He was much eſteemed by the En-"gliſh nobility, whom he celebrates as the moſt learned in "the world. He lived in the ſtricteſt intimacy with More, "Lynacre, Colet, and Tonſtall; and preferred the ſociety "of his ingenious and learned friends to that of the greateſt "princes in Europe, ſeveral of whom ſought his acquain-"tance. We find in his works, particularly his Colloquies "and Epiſtles, a more juſt and agreeable picture of his own "times, than is to be met with in any other author. His "*Moriæ Encomium* will ever be admired for the trueſt wit "and humour." The beſt edition of his works is that by John Le Clerc, publiſhed at Leyden, in 1703, in ten volumes, folio. But as Eraſmus did not publicly embrace the ſentiments of Luther, and yet cenſured a great many things in popery, he has been cenſured, and treated very injuriouſly both by papiſts and proteſtants.

ERASTUS (Thomas) a famous phyſician, born in 1523, in the marquiſate of Baden Dourlach. He finiſhed his ſtudies at Bologna, and taught with reputation at Heidelburg, and afterwards at Baſil, where he died, on the firſt of January, 1582. He wrote ſeveral medicinal works, the principal of which are againſt Paracelſus; and a famous book *De Excommunicatione Eccleſiaſtica*.

ERATO, in fabulous hiſtory, one of the Muſes. She preſided over elegiac or amorous poetry, and dancing, and is repreſented as a young maiden crowned with myrtle and roſes, with a lyre in her right hand, and a bow in her left; with a little winged Cupid placed by her, armed with his bow and arrows.

ERATOSTRATUS, an obſcure Epheſian, who, to get himſelf a name, ſet fire to the temple of Epheſus, in the three hundred and fifty-ſixth year before the Chriſtian æra; on which account the Epheſians made a law that nobody ſhould preſume ſo much as to pronounce his name; but this ſingular law was rather the means of perpetuating it.

ERATOSTHENES, a learned critic and philologer, born at Cyrene, about the two hundred and ſeventy-ſixth year before the Chriſtian æra. He was the ſcholar of Ariſton and Callimachus, and became librarian of Alexandria, under Ptolemy Evergetes, king of Egypt. He died in the one hundred and ninety-fourth year before the birth of Chriſt, aged eighty-one. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of all the ſciences, and was the firſt who diſcovered the method of meaſuring the compaſs of the earth. Some of his works are ſtill extant, and were printed at Oxford in 1672, in octavo.

ERCILLA y Cuniga (Don Alonzo d') a celebrated Spaniſh poet, who lived at the end of the ſixteenth century, going into Chili, engaged and defeated the Indians called Araucana, who had revolted againſt their conquerors the Spaniards; and on this occaſion, Don Alonzo d'Ercilla compoſed an epic poem, which he intitled Araucana, from the name of thoſe people. In this poem there appear new and bold thoughts, and a great deal of fire and elevation, though but little taſte in the invention, and beſides, the rules of an epic poem are not obſerved.

ERECTHEUS, the fifth king of Athens, ſucceeded Pandion about the one thouſand three hundred and ninety-ninth year before the Chriſtian æra, reigned fifty years, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Cecrops. It is ſaid that Boreas ſtole his daughter Erythia, and had two ſons by her, Zetes and Calais.

EREMITA (Daniel) a native of Antwerp, and ſecretary to the duke of Florence, about the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. He wrote a Panegyric on the duke of Florence; an Epiſtle *De Helveticorum, Rhetorum, Sedonenſium ſitu Republica & Moribus*; ſome Latin Poems, &c. He died at Leghorn, in 1613.

ERICK, that is Henry, the name of fourteen kings of Sweden, the moſt known of which is Erick, the eldeſt ſon of Guſtavus I. and Catharine of Saxony. He aſcended the throne in 1560, and engaged in war, but without ſucceſs. His brothers John and Charles took up arms againſt him in 1568, and were joined by the principal nobility, who beſieged him in Stockholm; took him priſoner, confined him, and at length his brother John was proclaimed king by the general conſent of the nobles, and of all the orders of the ſtate.

ERICTHONIUS, the fourth king of Athens, ſucceeded Amphictyon about the one thouſand four hundred and eighty-ninth year before the Chriſtian æra, and reigned fifty years. He inſtituted the Panathenaic games, in honour of Minerva. And it is ſaid, that having legs crooked like ſerpents, he invented chariots to conceal their deformity. He was ſucceeded by Pandion.

ERIE, a great lake in North America, which is two hundred and forty miles from eaſt to weſt, and ſixty-five from north to ſouth. The middle of it is in about forty-nine degrees of latitude. It has a communication with the lake Ontario, by the ſtrait of Niagara, where there is one of the greateſt cataracts or water-falls in the world. Long. from 80. to 87 deg. W. Lat. 41. and 42. deg. N.

ERIGENA,

ERIGENA, (John) alſo called Scotus, a perſon of diſtinguiſhed learning, was, according to ſome, an Engliſhman, born at Ergene, a town bordering on Wales; according to others, a Scotſman, and others have repreſented him as an Iriſhman; but whichever he was, he flouriſhed about the middle of the ninthe entury, and was very learned in a barbarous age. He left his native country when young, and went into France, where he was kindly received by Charles the Bald, who was ſo fond of him, on account of his extraordinary parts and learning, that he made him the conſtant companion both of his pleaſures and his buſineſs. About the year 850, when the predeſtinarian controverſy was agitated, Erigena, engaged warmly in it; and drew great ill-will upon himſelf, though the books of his antagoniſts were condemned. This was ſuppoſed to have proceeded partly from ſomething in his writings, not agreeable to the doctrines of the church, and partly from envy on account of his intimacy with the king.

After the death of Charles, in 877, he returned to England, and ſome time after was employed by Alfred to promote learning and the liberal arts at Oxford, that univerſity being then lately reſtored by Alfred, and he there taught geometry and aſtronomy; but having ſpent three years in this ſituation, he left the univerſity on account of ſome diſputes and diſturbances which aroſe there, and retired to the monaſtery of Malmſbury, where he opened a ſchool; but behaving with ſeverity to his ſcholars, they ſtabbed him with the iron bodkins they then wrote with, in ſuch a manner, that he died, according to ſome, on the fourth of November 883, or according to others, in 886. Some ſay that his ſcholars were inſtigated to this cruel act by the monks, who hated him on account of his learning and his heterodoxy. Nevertheleſs we are told, that a miracle was wrought at his funeral by the deſcent of fire from heaven, which inſtantly changed their opinion, and they not only buried him in a more honourable place than they intended, but conſidered him as a ſaint and a martyr. And ſuch he continued to be in the Church of Rome, till ſome wiſer heads of late diſcovered that he had held opinions directly contrary to the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation, and then Baronius ſtruck him out of the martyrology. He wrote, 1. *De Diviſione Naturæ, ſeu de Rerum Natura*; 2. A Tranſlation from the Greek into Latin of the *Ambigua S. Maximi, ſeu Scholia ejus in difficiles Locos S. Georgii Nazianzeni.* Theſe two works were printed at Oxford in folio, in 1681. 3. A Tranſlation into Latin of four Pieces of Dionyſius the Areopagite; 4. A Work upon the Body and Blood of Chriſt; 5. A Work on Predeſtination, &c.

ERIGONE, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Icarus, was ſo grieved at the murder of her father that ſhe hanged herſelf, on which Jupiter, to reward her filial piety, took her into the heavens, and placed her in the conſtellation Virgo.

ERISICHTHON, in fabulous hiſtory, a Theſſalian lord, who having cut down a foreſt conſecrated to Ceres, was reduced by that goddeſs to ſuch extreme hunger, that he proſtituted his daughter to obtain ſubſiſtence; and at length, having lived on his own fleſh, died diſtracted.

EROPUS, king of Macedon, ſucceeded his father Philip I. when but an infant. The Illyrians taking advantage of his minority, attacked the Macedonians, and defeated them; but afterwards, the infant being carried into the field, the ſoldiers, for fear of leaving it expoſed, fought deſperately, and gained a complete victory, about the 598th year before the Chriſtian æra.

ERPENIUS, (Thomas) in Dutch Thomas of Erpe, a celebrated profeſſor of the Arabic language, was born at Gorcum in Holland, in 1584, and educated at Leyden. He applied himſelf to the oriental languages at the perſuaſion of Joſeph Scaliger, and afterwards travelled into England, France, Italy, and Germany, and every where obtained the eſteem of the learned. On his return to Holland, he was made profeſſor of Arabic in the univerſity of Leyden, and died there on the 13th of November, 1624. He publiſhed a great many excellent works, which ſpread his reputation through the whole learned world. It is ſaid that the king of Morocco admired ſo greatly the letters Erpenius wrote to him in Arabic in the name of the United Provinces, that he could not ceaſe reading them, and ſhowing them to thoſe who ſpoke that language naturally.

ERIVAN, a city of Aſia, in Perſia, capital of Perſian Armenia. It is a large dirty ill-looking place, in which are no handſome bulidings, the houſes are very mean, and raiſed with earth or mud; but it is full of gardens and vineyards. It is ſituated in a plain which is ſurrounded on all ſides with mountains. Two rivers paſs near it, the Zengui to the north-weſt, and the Queur Boulac to the ſouth-weſt. The fortreſs may paſs for a town of itſelf; it is of an oval form, and is four miles in circumference, containing about eight hundred houſes. It is inhabited by none but the native Perſians. The Armenians have ſhops in it, where they work and trade in the day-time, but at night return to their habitation in the city. The fortreſs is ſurrounded with three walls, made with bricks dried in the ſun, which have battlements, and are flanked with towers, and defended with ramparts. On the north-eaſt there is a dreadful precipice, above two hundred yards in depth, at the bottom of which the river runs. The garriſon uſually conſiſted of two thouſand; but how many there is ſince the revolution is hard to ſay. The palace of the governor of the province is within the fortreſs. The city is about a cannon's ſhot diſtant from the fortreſs, and the ſpace between is full of houſes and markets. There are ſeveral churches in the city, the two principal of which are ancient ſtructures. The modern ones are ſmall, and half buried in the earth, inſomuch that they look like catacombs. Near the biſhop's houſe is a ſmall tower, but upon what occaſion it was built is not known. On the outſide there are characters reſembling the Armenian, but the Armenians cannot read them. The inſide is quite naked. Before it there is a large market-place, and near that a brick moſque now in ruins. Three hundred paces from hence there is a large ſquare called a maydan. It is two hundred paces in diameter, and is ſurrounded with trees. It is the place for public diverſions and exerciſes. There are many baths in the city, and in the fortreſs ſeveral caravanſeras. The portico of the fineſt is eighty paces deep, and forms a handſome gallery, which is full of ſhops, where they ſell all ſorts of ſtuffs. Before it is a market-place, ſurrounded with ſhops, in which all ſorts of proviſions are ſold.

The country about Erivan is very fruitful, and produces good wine, and very cheap. The Armenians affirm that Noah planted the vine near this city, and pretend to ſhow the very ſpot. Patridges, trouts, and carp, are extremely good and cheap. The two laſt they have from the lake of Erivan, which is ſeventy miles in compaſs, and very deep. It is ſixty miles north-weſt from the town. The moſques of this place have nothing particular worth mentioning. Erivan is one hundred and five miles north-weſt of Aſtrabad, and two hundred eaſt of Erzerum. Long. 44. 50. E. Lat. 40. 20. N.

ERKELENS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, with a caſtle. Long. 5. 49. E. 50. 27. N.

ERLANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquiſate of Cullembach, thirteen miles north-weſt of Nuremberg. Long. 11. 7. E. Lat. 49. 38. N.

ERZERUM, or Erzeron, a city of Turky, in Aſia, and capital of Armenia, or Turkomania. It is a pretty large town, five days journey from the Black Sea, and ten from the frontiers of Perſia. It ſtands in a delightful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, which hinder the Frat, or Euphrates, from falling into the Black Sea. The winters are exceeding ſharp here, and it is ſometimes very cold in the middle of June. They do not get in their harveſt till September. The country is quite bare of wood, inſomuch that their common fewel is cow-dung. The fruits are brought from Georgia, particularly pears, plums, cherries, and melons. A neighbouring hill ſupplies very fine ſprings, which not only water the fields, but the ſtreets of the town.

Erzerum is ſurrounded with double walls, defended by pentagonal towers, but the ditches are neither deep nor well kept up. The beglerbeg, or baſhaw of the province, lives in the ſeraglio, which is very ill built. They reckon that there are eighteen thouſand Turks at Erzerum, ſix thouſand Armenians, and ten thouſand Greeks. In the province are ſixty thouſand Armenians, and ten thouſand Greeks.

The Armenians have a biſhop, and two churches; and the Greeks have a biſhop, but the church is a miſerable place. The laſt are moſtly braziers, inhabiting the ſuburbs, who work the copper brought from the neighbouring mountains. They drive a great trade in copper utenſils and furs, particularly martins ſkins. Five or ſix days journey from the town there are oaks which produce plenty of gall-nuts, which are brought hither.

This place is the thoroughfare and reſting place of all the merchants trading to the Indies, eſpecially when the Arabs are watching for their prey round Aleppo and Bagdad. The plain of Erzerum is incloſed between two beautiful ſtreams which forms the Euphrates. Long 40. 50. E. Lat. 39 46. N.

ESAU, the ſon of Iſaac and Rebecca, was born in the 1836th year before the Chriſtian æra. He ſold his birth right to his brother Jacob for a meſs of pottage; and againſt the will of his father married amongſt the Canaanites. Jacob fradulently deprived him of his father's bleſſing, and then fled to Laban to eſcape the effects of his anger. At length, however, they were reconciled, after which Eſau retired to Seir in Idumia, where he died about the 1710th year before

before the birth of Chriſt, aged an hundred and twenty-ſeven, leaving a numerous family.

ESCALIN, (ANTHONY) a celebrated captain in the ſixteenth century, born of an obſcure family at la Garde, in Dauphine. He raiſed himſelf by his wit and courage, ſignalized himſelf on ſeveral occaſions, and in 1542, was ſent ambaſſador to the Porte from the French king, Francis I. He at length became baron of la Garde, and general of the gallies, acquired great reputation both by ſea and land, and died on the 30th of May, 1578, aged eighty. Hiſtorians frequently call him captain Poulin or Polin, which was his name before his advancement.

ESCOBAR DE MENDOZA, (ANTHONY) a famous caſuiſt among the Jeſuits; wrote a Treatiſe on Moral Divinity; Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, and other works. He died on the 4th of July, 1669, at above eighty years of age.

ESCURIAL, a palace which takes its name from a village about fifteen miles north-weſt of Madrid, the capital of Spain. It is the largeſt and moſt ſuperb ſtructure in the whole kingdom, and perhaps one of the fineſt in Europe. It was begun by Philip II. in 1557 who was twenty-two years in building it. He called it St. Laurence of the Eſcurial, becauſe he had gained a battle over the French on that ſaint's day.

It contains as many different buildings as are uſually met with in a city; for there is a royal palace, a church, a college, a library, cloiſters, ſhops for mechanics, lodgings for great numbers of people, fine walks, large alleys, a vaſt park, and gardens with water-works. It is built in a dry barren ſpot, ſurrounded with rugged mountains, inſomuch, that every thing that grows there is owing to art. This place was choſen only for the ſake of the ſtone wherewith it is built, which is got from a mountain juſt by, and is very durable.

The way from the village to the Eſcurial, is along a walk planted with four rows of elm and lime-trees, about a mile and a half in length. There is a glacis round the building, which, before the front, is ſeparated from the ſquare by walls, through which there are gates to enter the ſquare. The ſquare is paved with ſtones of different figures, diſpoſed into compartments.

The ſtructure itſelf is almoſt ſquare, and is a little longer one way than the other; all the walls are conſtructed with grey ſtone, ſo well poliſhed, that it looks like marble. This noble ſtructure has eleven thouſand windows, ſeventeen cloiſters, twenty-two courts, eight hundred columns, a prodigious number of chambers, halls, ſaloons, and cloſets.

ESDRAS, a Jewiſh prieſt, and doctor of the law, during the captivity acquired the eſteem of Artaxerxes Longimanus. That prince ſent him to Jeruſalem with rich preſents for the temple, which had been rebuilt under Zerubbabel, and gave orders to the governors of the neighbouring provinces, to furniſh whatever ſhould be neceſſary to encreaſe the ſplendor of divine worſhip. Eſdras arrived at Jeruſalem in the 467th year before the birth of Chriſt, when he dedicated the city, and read the law to the people. He is alſo generally ſuppoſed to have collected and reviſed the books which form the canon of ſcripture. He wrote the firſt of the four books which bear his name, a part of which is written in Chaldee, and a part in Hebrew; the ſecond ſeems to have been written after his death, and the two laſt are accounted apocryphal even by the Church of Rome.

ESK, a river, which is part of the boundary between England and Scotland. It runs from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt, and falls into Solway Frith.

ESKIMAUX, the inhabitants of a country called Eſkimaux, or Terra Labrador, to the north of the river of St. Laurence, in North America. But this cannot properly be their country, for they are ſometimes in one place, and ſometimes in another, for in the ſummer they are ſeen in Newfoundland. Though they wander about in a vaſt country, they are very few in number, being hardly ſufficient to people two or three villages. They are ſuppoſed to be ſo called from the words Abnaqui Eſquimantſic, which ſignify eaters of raw fleſh, for they are the only ſavages of America that live upon fleſh without dreſſing it; however, they ſometimes dry it in the ſun. They are the only people in this continent that have any beards, beſides thoſe that have ſettled here, and came originally from other countries. Their beards are very thick, and reach up to the eyes, inſomuch that you cannot diſcover any feature in their faces. Their eyes are ſmall, and look very wild, their teeth are large and foul; their hair is generally black, and hangs over their foreheads in a frightfull manner.

They will eat nothing though never ſo good that the Europeans give them. They always wear cloaths winter and ſummer, and their ſkins are white, which ſhews they are of a different original from the inhabitants of the reſt of America.

Their clothes are a ſort of ſhirt, made of the guts of large fiſh, cut into fillets, and ſewed together, over which there is a ſort of waiſtcoat of bear-ſkin, or of ſome other wild beaſt. Some have them made of the ſkins of birds, with a hood like that of a capuchin, to put over their heads, of the ſame materials as the ſhirt. The ſhirt comes no lower than the waiſt, but the waiſtcoat, or rather caſſock, reaches to their thighs behind, and before terminates in a point a little lower than the girdle. But that of the women reaches to the middle of the leg, and is faſtened on with a girdle from which hang little bones. The men have breeches made of ſkins, with the hair on the inſide, which are faced with ermine, or other furs. Their ſtockings are alſo of ſkins, with the hair on the inſide, over which they have boots of the ſame, then another pair of ſtockings, and then boots again. Their arms are nothing but arrows, which are pointed at the end with the teeth of a ſea cow. Sometimes there is iron at the end, when they can get it. In the ſummer they live in the open air day and night, and in the winter lodge in caves, where they lie promiſcouſly all together.

ESLINGEN, a city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is an imperial free city, and is pretty large, with five ſuburbs. It had a univerſity, which is come to nothing ſince the year 1732, becauſe the univerſity of Tubingen, and the college of Stutgard are in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are chiefly Proteſtants, and yet there are ſeveral convents in this city. It is ſeated on the Neckar, five miles ſouth-eaſt of Stutgard, fifteen north-eaſt of Tubingen, and forty north-weſt of Ulm. Long. 9. 18. E. Lat. 48. 46. N.

ESMOUTIER, a town of France in Limoſin, eighteen miles from Limoges. Long. 1. 47. E. Lat. 15. 42. N.

ESMENDREVILLE (JOHN DU BASE, lord of) preſident of the court of Aids at Roan, was executed with Marlorat a Proteſtant miniſter, and ſome others, as being one of thoſe who principally occaſioned the reſiſtance which that city made to the arms of the French king, in the civil wars of Charles IX. He was beheaded, and his body hanged on a gibbet, on the firſt of November, 1562.

ESPEN (ZEGER BERNARD VAN) a famous civilian and learned canoniſt, born at Louvain, on the 9th of July, 1646, where he was admitted doctor of law in 1675. He taught with reputation in the college of pope Adrian VI. but having approved as canonical the conſecration of Mr. Steenhoven, archbiſhop of Utrecht, he was obliged to retire to Maeſtricht, and from thence went to Amersfort, where he died, on the 2d of October, 1728, aged eighty-three. The moſt excellent of his works is his *Jus Eccleſiaſticum univerſum*, in which he diſcovers great knowledge in eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, both ancient and modern.

ESPENCE (CLAUDIUS D') a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Chalons ſur Marne, in 1511. He wrote, 1. A Commentary on St Paul's Epiſtles to Timothy and Titus. 2. A Treatiſe on Clandeſtine Marriages; and other works on Continence, the Adoration of the Euchariſt, the Maſs, &c. and died on the 5th of October, 1571, aged ſixty.

ESPERIENTE (PHILIP CALIMACO) a learned writer of the fifteenth century, was born at San Gimignano, in Florence, of the noble and illuſtrious family of Buonaccorti. He went to Rome under the pontificate of Pius II. and there, with Pomponius Lætus, formed an academy, all the members of which took Latin or Greek names. The learned perſon of whom we are now ſpeaking, changed his name of Buonaccorti to that of Calimaco; but the ſurname Eſperiente was given him on account of his great experience in public affairs. Paul II. imagining that the new academy concealed ſome pernicious myſtery, proſecuted the members with ſuch rigour, that Eſperiente fled to Poland, where king Caſimir III. entruſted him with the education of his children, and ſome time after made him his ſecretary. That prince afterwards ſent him ſucceſſively as his ambaſſador to Conſtantinople, Vienna, Venice, and Rome. At his return to Poland his houſe was ſet on fire, and his moveables, his library, and ſeveral of his writings, conſumed, which gave him great concern. He died at Cracow in 1496. He wrote, 1. *Commentaria Rerum Perſicarum*, folio. 2. *Hiſt. de iis quæ a Venetis tentata ſunt Perſis & Tartaris contra Turcas movendis, &c.* 3. Attila, which is a Hiſtory of that King of the Huns, in quarto. 4. *Hiſtoria de Rege Uladiſlao, ſeu clade Varnenſi*, in quarto. Paulus Jovius was of opinion, that in this hiſtory Eſperiente excells all the hiſtorians that have written ſince Tacitus.

ESPERNAY, a town of France, in Champagne. It was formerly fortified in the ancient manner, but now the fortifications are all deſtroyed. It is ſeated in an agreeable place, on the river Marne, where the country produces excellent wine. It is eighteen miles north-weſt of Chalons,

lons, fifteen ſouth of Rheims, and ſeventy-five eaſt-by-north of Paris. Long. 4. 11. E. Lat. 49. 2. N.

ESPERNON, a town of France, in Beauce, ſeated on the river Gueſle, five miles from Chartres. Long. 0. 45. E. Lat. 48. 35. N.

ESPINAL, a town of Lorrain, near the mountains of Voſga, where there is a nunnery, which takes in no girls but what are of noble families. It is famous for the paper-mills which are near it. It was formerly fortified, but is now diſmantled. It is ſeated on the Moſelle, ten miles north-weſt of Remiremont, and thirty-five ſouth-eaſt of Nancy. Long. 6. 20. E. Lat. 48. 26. N.

ESPRIT (JAMES) counſellor of ſtate, and member of the French academy, was born at Beziers in 1611, and died at Paris in 1678. He publiſhed a Paraphraſe on the Pſalms, ſome Letters, and a Work entitled the Falſity of Human Virtues, which is only a Commentary on Rochefoucault.

ESSE (ANDREW DE MONTALEMBERT, lord of) a French general of great bravery, flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century. He ſignalized himſelf by his courage on ſeveral occaſions, particularly in the defence of Landrecy, when beſieged by the emperor in the year 1543, where, with ruined fortifications, and a garriſon diſtreſſed for want of proviſions, he forced the emperor to retire.

ESSECK, is a town of Sclavonia, in Hungary, and the moſt remarkable place in the country, on account of a bridge built by the Turks. This bridge is built of wood, and is eight miles and five hundred and ſixty-five paces long, and ſeventeen paces broad. It is over the river Drave, at ſome diſtance from the place where it falls into the Danube. The reaſon of its being ſo long is, becauſe the fens or marſhes are overflowed It has towers built on it at the diſtance of every quarter of a mile, and has handſome rails on each ſide. That part of the bridge over the Drave was burnt down by count Serini in the Turkiſh wars, and is now ſupplied by a bridge of boats. The town is large, well fortified, and populous. The fort of Dard, which defends the town, is ſeated on the farther ſide of the Danube. Eſſeck was abandoned by the Turks in 1687, after the battle of Harſa. It is ninety miles weſt-by-north of Belgrade, one hundred and thirteen ſouth of Buda, and one hundred and ſeventy-five ſouth-by-eaſt of Vienna. Long. 20. 25. E. Lat 46. 20. N.

ESSEN, a city of Germany, which is free and imperial, and is governed by a ſenate of Proteſtant counſellors. Near the wall is a handſome nunnery of the order of St. Benedict, which depends immediately on the empire. They make a large quantity of ſword-blades and fire-arms at Eſſen. It is ten miles north-eaſt of Duiſburg, and fifteen ſouth of Dorſten. Long. 6. 39. Lat. 51. 31. N.

ESSENES, a ſect among the Jews, who were divided into two ſorts, the Practics and the Theoretics. The firſt lived in cities, the other in ſolitary places. The Eſſenes in general profeſſed a community of goods, for the moſt part ſhunned marriage, and all pleaſures whatſoever, wore white garments, forbad oaths, drank nothing but water, had their elders in ſingular reſpect, and were ſo ſtrict in the obſervation of the ſabbath, that on that day they would not remove a veſſel out of its place, nor even ſupply or eaſe nature upon it without the moſt urgent neceſſity. Philo alſo ſays, that they offered no ſacrifices to God, but thoſe of a pure and upright heart; but Joſephus obſerves, that upon certain occaſions they brought preſents to the temple.

ESSEX, is a large populous county, bounded on the eaſt by the German Sea, on the weſt by the river Stort, which divides it from Hertfordſhire, and by the river Lea, which parts it from Middleſex; on the ſouth by the river Thames, which ſeparates it from Kent, and on the ſouth-eaſt by part of Cambridgeſhire and Suffolk, from which laſt it is divided by the river Stour. It is fifty miles in length, from Harwich in the eaſt to Birchanger in the weſt, and forty-ſeven in breadth, from Tilbury Fort in the ſouth to Haveril in the north. It contains twenty hundreds, twenty-two market-towns, four hundred and fifteen pariſhes, forty-ſix parks, one foreſt, one million two hundred and forty thouſand acres of land, thirty-four thouſand eight hundred and nineteen houſes, and two hundred and thirty-eight thouſand eight hundred ſouls. It ſends eight members to parliament, that is, two knights of the ſhire, and for Colcheſter, Malden, and Harwich, two each.

The chief rivers are the Thames, the Stower, the Lea, the Stort, the Coln, the Chelmer, the Blackwater, the Crouch, and the Roding, which contain variety of fiſh. The air of this country is very healthful, except in the Hundreds, where the inhabitants are ſubject to agues of a very bad ſort. Among theſe Rochford and Dengy hundreds are the worſt; and yet in theſe places the ſoil is very rich, and anſwers the expectation of the huſbandmen, by whom they are chiefly inhabited, for the owners of the land ſeldom chooſe to live there. Some of the inland parts are more barren and healthy; but near the rivers and market-towns the ſoil conſiſts of clay and loam, which yields plentiful crops.

No county in England abounds more in proviſions of all ſorts, of which great quantities are ſent to London, both by ſea and land, particularly butter, cheeſe, and calves. Out of the ſea they have ſoals, plaice, flounders, maids, lobſters, and oyſters, of which laſt thoſe from Colcheſter are moſt famous, being ſent in barrels all over the kingdom. Another commodity, almoſt peculiar to this county, is ſaffron, which is the beſt in the world. It is cultivated chiefly about Saffron-Walden, on the edge of Cambridgeſhire. Every acre will yield eighty or one hundred pounds of wet ſaffron, which looſes its weight greatly before it is dried. The waters in the Hundreds are very indifferent, and in ſome places near the ſea brackiſh, but in other places they are very good. The chief manufacture is the woollen, which is carried on at Colcheſter, Halſtead, Braintree, and other places. The inhabitants make baize, ſays, ſerges, ſhalloons, &c. In ſome places they ſpin a great quantity of yarn, which is ſent up to Spitalfields in London. Colcheſter and Bocking baize are in great eſteem.

ESSEX (earl of). See the article DEVEREUX.

ESTAIN, a ſmall ancient town of France, in the duchy of Bar, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Verden. Long. 5. 43 E. Lat. 49. 15. N.

ESTAMPES (VALENÇAY ACHILLES D') knight of Malta, and a celebrated cardinal, was the ſon of John d' Eſtampes, lord of Valençay, and was born at Tours, on the fifth of July, 1593, and early engaged in the profeſſion of arms. He commanded at the ſiege of Rochelle in quality of vice-admiral, and after the reduction of that city, was made marſhal de camp. He at length became general of the gallies, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the taking of St. Maura, and in the Archipelago. Some time after he was invited to Rome by pope Urban VIII. to ſerve him in the affair between him and the duke of Parma; he was ſoon after made general of the army of the Holy See, under cardinal Antonio Barberini, and on the 4th of December, 1643, was created cardinal. He vigorouſly maintained the intereſt of France againſt the Spaniſh ambaſſador, and died on the 7th of July, 1646, at fifty-three years of age. He was a bold, brave, and enterprizing man, who performed the moſt difficult things with the greateſt eaſe.

ESTAMPES (ANNE DE PISSELEU, ducheſs of). See PISSELEU.

ESTAMPES, a town of France, in Beauce, ſeated on the river Juine, in the middle of meadows, ſurrounded with hills, which are planted with vines, intermixed with fruit-trees, gardens, and houſes of pleaſure. The great church, the collegiate church of Notre Dame, and that of St. Martin, are all the conſiderable buildings. There is an old caſtle, ſaid to be built by king Robert. Eſtampes is thirty miles eaſt of Chartres, thirty-five north-by-eaſt of Orleans, and thirty-three ſouth of Paris. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

ESTAPLES, a ſea-port town of France, in Picardy, which is gone very much to decay. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Canche, ten miles from Boulogne, and one hundred and twenty-five north of Paris. Long. 1. 29. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

ESTAPO, a ſtrong town of America, in New Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and Indians. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. Long. 103. 55. W. Lat. 17. 50. N.

ESTAVEYER, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Fribourg. It is a handſome place, on the ſide of the lake of Neufchatel. There is a very high caſtle on the ſide of the lake, as alſo a convent of Urſuline nuns. In the diſtrict of this town the banks of the lake are very high, and in many places full of craggy rocks. Not far from Eſtaveyer is the monaſtery of Chartreux monks. Long. 6. 55. E. Lat. 46. 46. N.

ESTE, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Venice, and in the Paduan. It is fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Padua, and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Vicenza. Long. 12. 12. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

ESTELLA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre. It is a handſome place, ſeated on the river Egra, in a pleaſant valley. It is fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Pampeluna, and twenty-five north of Calahorra. Long. 2. 12. W. Lat. 42. 35. N.

ESTEPA, a town of Andaluſia, with an ancient caſtle, ſeated on a mountain. It is fifteen miles ſouth of Ecija, and ſeventy-three north-by-weſt of Malaga. Long. 5. 9. W. Lat. 37. 10. N.

ESTHER, the niece, or rather couſin-german of Mordecai, a Jew of the tribe of Benjamin. She lived at Suſa, married Ahaſuerus, after that prince had divorced Vaſhti, his firſt wife, and ſaved the life of Mordecai, and of the Jews, whom Hammon, the favourite of Ahaſuerus, had reſolved to deſtroy. The Jews inſtituted the feaſt of Purim as a perpetual memorial of this deliverance.

ESTIUS (William) a famous divine, born at Gorcum, in Holland, ſtudied at Utrecht, and afterwards at Louvain, where he obtained the degree of doctor, in 1580. Some time after, he taught at Douay, with great reputation, and became chancellor of the univerſity in that city. He died on the 20th of September, 1613, aged ſeventy-two. His principal works are. 1. Commentaries on St. Paul's Epiſtles; 2. A Theological work, in two volumes, folio; and, 3. Notes on the difficult Paſſages in the Holy Scriptures.

ESTIOLLE (Claudius de l') lord of Sauſſay, and one of the ancient members of the French academy, was born at Paris, and wrote ſome dramatic pieces, and ſeveral odes. He died in 1652.

ESTONIA is a province of the Ruſſian empire, and part of Livonia. It is bounded on the eaſt by the Baltic ſea, on the north by the Gulph of Finland, on the weſt by Ingria, and on the ſouth by Lettonia. It is divided into ſix diſtricts, 1. Harrien; 2. Wireland; 3. Alentakin; 4. Wich; 5. Jerven; and, 6. Odepoa. The principal towns are, Revel, Weiſenberg, Borckholm, Narva, Nyſlot, Habſal, Derpt, St. Elin, Pernau, and Roderſwick.

In former times the inhabitants of this country carried on a good trade in corn, which was dried in ſtoves: but wars have much diſpeopled the country, inſomuch that not a fourth part of it is inhabited, and a great number of gentlemen's ſeats lie in ruins.

ESTRADES (Godfrey Count d') marſhal of France, and governor of Dunkirk, ſerved in Holland under prince Maurice, and in 1621 was ſent ambaſſador-extraordinary into England. In 1662 he concluded the treaty of Breda, and was afterwards intruſted with ſeveral other important negociations. He died on the 26th of February, 1686, aged ſeventy-nine. An Extract of his Memoirs were publiſhed at the Hague in 1743, in nine volumes, duodecimo.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, has New Caſtile on the eaſt Leon on the north, Andaluſia on the ſouth, and Portugal on the weſt. It is one hundred and ſeventy-five miles in length, and one hundred in breadth; and its principal towns are, Calatrava, Menda, and Badajoz, on the river Guadiana; Alcantara, on the Tajo; and Cona and Placentia, to the north of this river. Theſe two rivers, which traverſe this province in length, render it extremely fertile. Beſides theſe, there are three ſmaller rivers, the Alegon, which paſſes by Coria, and falls into the Tajo; the Almonte, which has its riſe in the mountains of Calatrava, and falls into the ſame river; and the Zaja, which has its ſource in the mountains of Sierra Morena, and runs into the Guadiana, a little below Medellin.

Eſtramadura enjoys a very pure and healthful air, and its mountains are full of wild and tame animals; they having woods and foreſts for the one ſort, and paſtures for the other. The fields are planted with fruit-trees, which bear all kinds of delicious fruit; ſuch as, pears, apples, nuts, cheſnuts, figs, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, and oranges. The vineyards produce excellent wines of all colours, and the fields yield plenty of corn.

Estramadura, a province of Portugal near the mouth of the Tagus or Tajo, is bounded on the north by Beira, on the eaſt and ſouth by Alentejo, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean. It is about eighty eight miles in length, and forty-five in breadth. The rivers beſides the Tagus are, the Zezem, which comes from the province of Beira, paſſes to Pedragan, and falls into the Tagus near Punheta; the Nabon, which runs to Tomar, and empties itſelf into the Zezera; the Rio de Soura, which proceeds from the mountain Tapiæus, or Sera de Anzaon, runs to Soura, and loſes itſelf in the Mondego; the Soro, to the ſouth of the Tagus, runs from the eaſt to the weſt, and receiving ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams, ſeparates Eſtramadura from Alentejo, and falls into the Tagus between Benevento and Salvaterra; the Zadaon, coming from Alentejo, runs from the ſouth to the north, and turning weſtward enters Eſtramadura, and keeping between theſe two provinces, falls into the ſea, near Setubal.

This province is divided into ſix comarcas, viz. Litria, Liſbon, Tomar, Santaren, and Alanquar, to the north of the Tagus; and that of Setubal, to the ſouth of this river. Theſe are likewiſe the principal towns.

Eſtramadura is equal, if not preferable, to any other province in Spain or Portugal. The diſtrict of Santaren produces ſuch plenty of corn, and feeds ſo many flocks of ſheep, that it may enter into competition with Sicily. The fruits and the wines are all excellent; and it was here that the ſweet oranges brought from China were firſt planted, and of which there are large quantities tranſported to foreign parts, with the wines and other fruits. The fields are covered with flowers almoſt all the year, from which the bees collect large quantities of fine honey. The olive-trees are numerous, from which they have excellent oil. The rivers abound with good fiſh, and the mountains have quarries of ſeveral kinds. The river Tagus was formerly noted for the gold mixed with her ſands, which is now perhaps not thought worth while to ſeek after. In ſhort, the air is ſo ſoft and mild, that there is almoſt a perpetual ſpring.

ESTREES (John d') grand maſter of the French artillery, and one of the moſt able commanders of his time, was at firſt page to queen Anne of Brittany. He performed ſignal ſervices for Francis I. and Henry II. and was preſent at the taking of Calais, in 1558. He is ſaid to be the firſt gentleman of Picardy who embraced the proteſtant religion. He died in a very advanced age, in 1567.

Etrees (Francis Hannibal d') duke, peer, and marſhal of France, was born in 1573. He at firſt embraced the ſtate of an eccleſiaſtic, and king Henry IV. nominated him to the biſhoprick of Laon; but he quitted that biſhoprick, to embrace the profeſſion of arms; when he diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions; particularly, he ſuccoured the duke of Mantua, took Treves, and was ambaſſador-extraordinary to Rome. He died at Paris, on the 5th of May, 1670, aged ninety-eight. He wrote Memoirs of the Regency of Mary de Medicis; an Account of the Siege of Mantua, in 1630; and of the Intrigues of the Conclave in which Pope Gregory XV. was elected, in 1621.

Estrees (Victor Maria duke d') born on the 30th of December, 1660, ſucceeded his father in the poſt of vice-admiral of France, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Levant. In 1691 he bombarded Barcelona and Alicant; in 1701 was made lieutenant-general of the fleet of Philip V. king of Spain, and marſhal of France in 1705. The duke d'Eſtrees commanded the fleet in 1704 under the count of Thouloufe, at the battle of Malaga, and was made a grandee of Spain, and knight of the golden fleece. He was received an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences in 1707, of the French Academy in 1715, and an honorary member of that of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres in 1726. He died at Paris, without, iſſue, on the 28th of December, 1737, aged ſeventy-ſeven.

ESTREMOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, is well fortified, and populous. It ſtands upon a high mountain, and is ſurrounded by a ditch. It is divided into the upper and lower town, of which the latter is moſt regular and beſt fortified; and all its fortifications are covered with free-ſtone. The houſes are white on the outſide, and the principal are adorned with fine marble columns. This marble is obtained from a rock cloſe by the town, and has been made uſe of for ſome of the moſt ſtately ſtructures in Spain and Portugal. There is in this town a tower entirely conſtructed of this marble, by king Denys I. The ſtones are ſo well poliſhed, that when the ſun ſhines upon them, they glitter extremely. Here they make veſſels of a ſort of earth, which are highly eſteemed in many parts of Europe for their fine ſmell. Without the town is a ſpring, which ſends out its waters in ſo full a ſtream, that it is ſufficient to turn a mill immediately: however, it dries up in winter, as do moſt of the other ſprings. In 1663, the Portugueſe gained a complete victory over the Spaniards near this place. It is ſeated thirty-eight miles weſt of Badajoz, and ſeventy-five eaſt of Liſbon. Long. 8. 12. W. Lat 38. 44. N.

ESWEGEN, or Eschwegen, a town of Germany, in the territory of Heſſe-Caſſel, is next to Caſſel the principal town in the country. The ſtreets are fine and large, and it has a handſome caſtle. At ſome diſtance from this town is the mountain called Weiſener, which is ſaid to be the higheſt in Lower Heſſe. There are a great many uncommon plants growing upon it, and it contains mines of pit-coal. It is twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of the city of Caſſel. Long. 0 48. E. Lat. 51. 24. N.

ETEOCLES, the ſon of Œdipus and Jocaſta, divided the kingdom of Thebes with his brother Polynices, on condition that they ſhould reign by turns. Eteocles, being the eldeſt, reigned the firſt year; but afterwards refuſed to reſign the throne to his brother. This refuſal kindled the famous Theban war, in which the two brothers engaged, and killed each other.

ETHALIDES, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Mercury, who being allowed by his father to wiſh for whatever he deſired, except immortality, aſked to have the power of remembering all the tranſmigrations of his ſoul after death. Heraclides Ponticus, to gain credit to his doctrine of the tranſmigration, pretended that he himſelf was this Ethalides.

ETHELBALD, king of England, ſucceeded his father Ethelwolf (to whom he had been very undutiful) in 857; but Ethelbert, his brother, had a ſhare in the kingdom, Kent, Eſſex, Surry, aud Suſſex being bequeathed to him by his father. The moſt remarkable particular in Ethelbald's reign is his falling in love with his mother-in-law, his father's widow, whom he married. But dying without iſſue, after a reign of three years, the whole kingdom devolved to his brother Ethelbert.

ETHEL-

ETHELBERT, king of Kent, ſucceeded Emeric, his father, and, about the year 560, married Bertha, a Chriſtian princeſs, the daughter of Charibert, king of France. This princeſs was allowed the free exerciſe of her religion, and by her conduct greatly contributed to the converſion of the Engliſh, and particularly of Ethelbert, who became the firſt Chriſtian king of the Saxon race. In his reign pope Gregory the Great ſent ſome monks into England, under Auguſtine, their abbot, who, on their arrival, ſent word to Ethelbert, that they were come to offer him heaven, by a God unknown to the Saxons; and the queen perſuaded him to hearken to the pope's miſſionaries: upon which, he ſent for them to come before him, and gave them audience in an open field, purſuant to a ſuperſtitious notion, that if they ſhould employ ſecret inchantments to deceive him, they would be diſperſed, and loſe all their power, in the open air. After Auguſtine's ſermon, he told them, "that "though he was greatly delighted with what he heard, "yet, as thoſe things were new to him, he ſhould pro- "ceed leiſurely in his determination." He, however, gave them permiſſion to preach in his kingdom, and allowed every one who approved of their doctrine to embrace it, and at length became their convert himſelf. Ethelbert died in 616, after a reign of fifty-ſix years.

ETHELBERT, king of England, was the ſecond ſon of Ethelwolf, and ſucceeded his brother in 860, when he obtained the government of the whole kingdom. He was a brave and virtuous prince. In his reign the Danes landed in the Weſt, and having ſacked Wincheſter, burnt that city to the ground: but he beat them back to their ſhips, and forced them to leave their booty behind. Five years after they returned to Thanet, when the Kentiſh men, wearied out with their frequent alarms, agreed with them for a ſum of money; which not being paid in time, the Danes roſe in the night, and ravaged all the eaſt of Kent. Ethelbert died in 866, and was buried at Sherburn.

ETHELRED I. king of England, was the third ſon of Ethelwolf, and ſucceeded his brother Ethelbert, in the year 866. He was brave, prudent, and pious; but had no ſooner aſcended the throne, than the Danes ravaged England, plundered the city of York, and wintered in Mercia. The next year they laid waſte all the country, till they came into Weſſex, where nine battles were fought, in one of which Ethelred ſlew one of their kings, nine earls, and a great number of common ſoldiers; but about fourteen days after, Ethelred's army was routed in another battle, and himſelf ſlain: others, however, ſay, that he died of the plague, in 872, in the ſixth year of his reign. He was ſucceeded by Alfred the Great, his youngeſt brother.

ETHELRED II. king of England, was the ſecond ſon of Edgar and Elfrida, and ſucceeded Edward the Martyr, on that prince's being murdered, by order of Elfrida, while drinking on horſeback at her gate. He was covetous, indolent, and a coward. The Danes, who had ſettled in England, treating the natives on all occaſions with great inſolence, he, by a ſecret commiſſion, cauſed them all to be aſſaſſinated in one night; which induced Sweyn, king of Denmark, to invade his dominions; and, Ethelred being deſpiſed and hated by his ſubjects, the Danes eaſily prevailed, and having defeated his forces, obliged him to pay thirty thouſand pounds, raiſed on the Engliſh, by a tax called Danegelt. With this booty Sweyn ſailed to Denmark: but returning the next year, with a more powerful army, he entirely conquered the kingdom. Upon which, Ethelred eſcaped into Normandy; but on the death of Sweyn, which happened ſoon after, he returned to England, where he died, in the year 1016, after a reign of thirty ſeven years; and was ſucceeded by his ſon Edmund Ironſides.

ETHELSTAN, king of the Weſt Saxons. See ATHELSTAN.

ETHELWOLF, the ſecond king of England of the Saxon race, ſucceeded his father Egbert the Great, in the year 836. He had been biſhop of Wincheſter, and was eſteemed a pious, wiſe, and peaceable prince: on which, the Danes, thinking to take advantage of his mild and pacific diſpoſition, invaded England, and plundered London; but, in 851, he cut moſt of them to pieces: and they returning about two years after, he obtained two ſuch ſignal victories over them, that, according to ſome hiſtorians, not one of the Danes eſcaped to tell their countrymen the news. This king freed the church lands from all tribute; and afterwards going to Rome with his younger ſon Alfred, and being kindly received by pope Leo IV. he had the folly to render his kingdom tributary to the papal ſee, by obliging every family in his dominions to pay to the pope one ſhilling annually, which was called Rome's ſcot, or Peter-pence. During his abſence, he concluded a marriage between his ſon Alfred and Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald, king of France; which raiſing a ſuſpicion that he intended to place him on the throne, Ethelbald, his eldeſt ſon, began to conſpire againſt him; therefore, on his return to

England, in order to avoid a civil war he gave him the beſt part of his kingdom. He died in 857, after a reign of twenty one years, leaving four ſons, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred, ſharing the kingdom between the two eldeſt, Kent, Suſſex, Surry, and Eſſex, being bequeathed to Ethelbert, his ſecond ſon.

ETHEREGE (GEORGE) a celebrated wit in the reign of king Charles and king James II. and eminent for his poetical genius, eſpecially in comedy. He was born at London, about the year 1636. He had his education, as is commonly ſuppoſed, in the univerſity of Cambridge, and ſtudied ſome time after in one of the Inns of Court. He ſeems to have been originally intended for the law; but his genius leading him ſtrongly to the ſtudy of the belles lettres, he removed to purſue that more agreeable courſe of life, and became remarkable for his ſprightly and generous temper, and his free, lively, and natural vein of writing, which acquired him the general character of *Gentle George*, and *Eaſy Etherege*. He wrote the three following comedies, Love in a Tub, She would if She could, and the Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter; and alſo ſome airy ſonnets, ſmart lampoons, and ſmooth panegyrics. His peculiar talents, which were now known and admired, introduced him to the acquaintance of all the wits of the age, particularly of the earl of Dorſet, the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Rocheſter, &c. who recommended him to the favour of his majeſty king James II. and by that prince he was ſent ambaſſador to Ratiſbon, where having treated ſome company with a liberal entertainment, and being too forward in waiting on ſome of his gueſts at their departure, it is ſaid he unhappily tumbled down the ſtairs, and broke his neck.

ETHIOPIA is a vaſt country, which lies to the ſouth of Egypt, in Africa. It was ſo called by the ancients, to whom but a ſmall part of it was known, and principally that which is called Nubia. Others have given the name of Higher Ethiopia to Abyſſinia: both which ſee in their proper places. Some by Ethiopia mean all the ſouth part of Africa.

ETIENNE, (ST.) the capital town of Upper Forez, in France. It is ſurrounded with walls, carries on a good trade, and is remarkable for its manufactures in iron and ſteel, which have brought it to a flouriſhing condition, inſomuch that it now contains eighteen thouſand ſouls. The brook Furens, on which the town ſtands, is thought to be of great uſe in tempering their works, which are knives, ſword-blades, fire-arms, and the like. It is twenty three miles ſouth-eaſt of Feurs, thirty ſouth-weſt of Lyons, and and two hundred and ſeventy-five ſouth by-weſt of Paris. Long. 4. 35. E. Lat. 45. 22 N.

ETLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the margravate of Baden. It is ſeated between Pforzheim and Raſtat, ten miles from each. Long 9. 31. E. Lat. 48. 55. N.

ETNA MOUNT, now called Gibello, is a burning mountain in the iſland of Sicily, and province of Val Demona. The top of the mountain is encompaſſed with ſnow; which however does not prevent the ſmoke and flames from aſcending continually, inſomuch, that the air in the night-time ſometimes ſeems to be all on fire. It ſometimes throws out calcined ſtones, and red-hot cinders, from an aperture which is five hundred paces in breadth. The bottom is ſeventy miles in circumference, which on the eaſt and ſouth is covered with vineyards, and on the weſt and north with woods, full of wild animals. Sometimes it vomits up ſuch torrents of burning matter, that it entirely ruins the country round about it. The moſt remarkable eruptions were, in the years 1536, 1554, 1556, 1579, 1669, and 1693, which have made a good deal of noiſe in hiſtory. It was obſerved, in 1693, that this mountain ſunk lower conſiderably; but then it was attended with an earthquake, as thoſe eruptions generally are. Long. 14. 49. E. Lat. 38. 12. N.

ETTMULLER (MICHAEL) a celebrated phyſician, born at Leipſic, on the 26th of May, 1640. He travelled into moſt of the countries of Europe, after which he was made profeſſor of botany, chemiſtry, and anatomy, at Leipſic, where he died, in 1683. He wrote Medicinal Inſtitutions, and other works, the moſt complete edition of which is that of Naples, 1728, in five volumes, folio.

ETTMULLER (MICHAEL ERNEST) his ſon, was alſo an able phyſician, and died, on the 25th of September, 1732, after his having favoured the public with ſeveral diſſertations.

ETON, a town of Buckinghamſhire, oppoſite to Windſor, to which it is joined by a bridge over the Thames. It is moſt remarkable for its college, which is one of the beſt ſeminaries in England. It was founded by Henry VI. in 1441, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It has a provoſt, ſeven fellows, two ſchoolmaſters, two conducts, an organiſt, ſeven clerks, ſeventy king's-ſcholars, ten choriſters, a regiſter, and twelve ſervants, who have all their lodgings and neceſſary conveniencies, beſides a good maintenance in the college.

lege, which conſiſts of an apartment for the provoſt and fellows, a large hall, chapel, library, and ſchool-houſe. The ſcholars are to be inſtructed in claſſic learning, and, being made fit for the univerſity, are by election ſent to King's college, in Cambridge, where they are provided with ſcholarſhips, and fellowſhips in their turns, none but theſe being admitted fellows.

The ſchool is divided into the upper and lower, and each into three claſſes; and beſides the maſters mentioned above, there are four aſſiſtants or uſhers to each, there being ſeldom leſs than three hundred ſcholars here, beſides thoſe on the foundation who board at the maſters houſes, or elſewhere within the college bounds. It has a fair on Aſh-Wedneſday, for horſes and cattle, and is twenty-one miles from London. Long. 0. 31. W. Lat. 51. 28. N.

EU, a conſiderable town of France, in Upper Normandy. It conſiſts of three pariſhes, has a handſome ſquare, ſeveral religious houſes, and had a college of Jeſuits. In the church of theſe laſt there are ſeveral magnificent tombs. The caſtle is large, and has fine apartments. Their trade is chiefly in ſerge and lace. It is ſeated on the river Brele, in a valley, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Dieppe, thirteen ſouth-weſt of Abbeville, twenty north of Neuf-Chatel, and ninety-one north-by weſt of Paris. Long. 30. E. Lat. 50. 3. N.

EVAGORAS I. king of Cyprus, received Conon, the Athenian captain, about the four hundred and fifth year before the Chriſtian æra. He took the city of Salamis, and made war on Artaxerxes, king of Perſia; but loſing a battle at ſea, he was forced to give up the iſle of Cyprus to the Perſians, and to be contented with reigning in Salamis. He was aſſaſſinated by Thraſydeus, the eunuch; and left two ſons, Nicocles, who ſucceeded him, and Protagoras.

EVAGORAS II. the grandſon of the former, and the ſon of Nicocles, was deprived of his kingdom of Salamis by his uncle Protagoras. He had recourſe to Artaxerxes Ochus, from whom he obtained a ſovereignty in Aſia of much greater extent than that he had loſt; but at laſt, to avoid the accuſations formed againſt him, he fled into the iſle of Cyprus, where he was put to death.

EVAGRIUS, patriarch of Conſtantinople, was elected to that ſee in 370, immediately after the death of Eudoxus, an Arian biſhop. But he was driven from his ſee, and baniſhed by the emperor Valens.

EVAGRIUS, patriarch of Antioch, and the friend of St. Jerom, ſucceeded Paulinus in 389; but as Meletius had ſucceeded Flavian in 381, this double ſucceſſion continued the ſchiſm in the church of Antioch; but after Evagrius's death, his party joined with Flavian, and put an end to the ſchiſm.

EVAGRIUS SCHOLASTICUS, a famous hiſtorian, born at Epiphania, about the year 536. He practiſed the profeſſion of an advocate, from which he was called Scholaſticus, which name was then given to the pleaders at the bar. He was alſo tribune and keeper of the prefect's diſpatches. He wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which begins where Socrates and Theodoret ended theirs; and other works, for which he was rewarded by the emperors Tiberius and Mauricius. M. de Valois publiſhed at Paris a good edition of Evagrius's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, in folio; and it was republiſhed at Cambridge in 1620, in folio, by William Reading, with additional notes of various authors.

EVANDER, called the ſon of Mercury on account of his eloquence, went into Italy about ſixty years before the taking of Troy; when Faunus, who then reigned over the Aborigines, gave him a large extent of country, in which he ſettled with his friends. He is ſaid to have taught the Latins the uſe of letters, and the art of huſbandry.

EVARICK, king of the Goths in Spain, was the ſon of Theodoric I. and the brother of Theodoric II. whom he ſucceeded in 466. He ravaged Luſitania, the Upper Spain, and Navarre, took Arles and Marſeilles, laid ſiege to Clermont, and defeated the emperor Anthemius. In ſhort, he plundered Auvergne, Berry, Touraine, and Provence, and died at Arles in 485. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Alaric.

EVARISTUS, biſhop of Rome, ſucceeded St. Clement in the year 100.

EVAUX, a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of la Marche, twenty miles from Montluzon. Long. 2. 35. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

EUCHERIUS, biſhop of Lyons, was raiſed to that ſee in 434. He was the author of two excellent Treatiſes, the one on the Advantages of Solitude, and the other on Contempt of the World. Several other works are attributed to him. He died in 454.

EUCLID, a native of Megara, and the diſciple of Socrates, attended with ſuch pleaſure to the leſſons of that philoſopher, that during the war between the Athenians and Megarians, he diſguiſed himſelf in woman's apparel, to attend the ſchool of that great man, and thus eluded the edict which forbid the Megarians going to Athens on pain of death. After the death of Socrates, Plato, and other philoſophers went to Euclid at Megara, to ſhelter themſelves from the tyrants who governed Athens. Euclid gave himſelf up to all the ſubtilties of logic, and founded a ſect of eternal diſputers. He however admitted but one chief good, which he ſometimes called God, ſometimes Spirit, and ſometimes Providence. He was ſucceeded by Eubulides.

EUCLID, a celebrated mathematician, born at Alexandria, taught in that city about two hundred and ſeventy-ſeven years before the Chriſtian æra, under the reign of Ptolemy Lagus. He reduced all the fundamental principles of pure mathematics, which had been delivered down by Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and other mathematicians before him into regularity, and order, and added many others of his own diſcovering; on which account he is ſaid to be the firſt who reduced arithmetic and geometry into the form of a ſcience. He likewiſe applied himſelf to the ſtudy of mixed mathematics, and eſpecially to aſtronomy, in which he alſo excelled. The moſt celebrated of his works is his Elements of Geometry, of which there have been a great number of editions in all languages, and a fine edition of all his works was printed in 1703, by David Gregory, Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford.

EUDES, duke of Aquitain, in the eighth century. Being jealous of the power of Charles Martel, he granted ſuccours to Chilperic and Rainfroy; who were defeated by Charles Martel about the year 719; on which, Eudes making a peace with the latter, delivered up Chilperic to him. In 719 he defeated Zama, general of the Saracens, who had laid ſiege to Toulouſe; but in 730, ſeeing that the infidels grew formidable, he entered into an alliance with Munuza, their general, and gave him his daughter in marriage. Two years after, Eudes called Charles Martel to his aſſiſtance againſt Abderama, and was at a celebrated victory gained over the Saracens. In 732 a war broke out between theſe two princes, which was not ended till the death of Eudes, in 735.

EUDES, count of Paris, duke of France, and one of the moſt valiant princes of his time, was the ſon of Robert the Strong. He defended Paris in 887 againſt the Normans, whom he obliged to raiſe the ſiege. The year following he was proclaimed king of Weſt France, and a ſhort time after, he cut in pieces a Norman army, and purſued thoſe who eſcaped as far as the frontiers. He obliged king Charles the Simple to retire into Neuſtria, took Laon, and died at la Fere in Picardy, on the 3d of January, 898.

EUDOXIA, the wife of the emperor Arcadius, took the part of Theophilus of Alexandria, againſt St. John Chryſoſtom, whom ſhe baniſhed from Conſtantinople on his inveighing againſt the luxury and vanity of the ladies at court. She recalled him from this exile ſome time after; but the biſhop expreſſing his indignation in very vehement terms, againſt the games and ſhews exhibited to the people on the dedication of a ſtatue erected in honour of that princeſs, ſhe cauſed him to be baniſhed a ſecond time. She died on the 6th of October, 404.

EUDOXIA, or EUDOCIA, the daughter of Leontius, an Athenian philoſopher, was diſtinguiſhed by her beauty and many accompliſhments. She was inſtructed by her father in polite literature, philoſophy, and the mathematics; but he diſinheriting her by his will, from a belief that the riches of her mind would be a ſufficient portion, ſhe went to complain of this injuſtice to Pulcheria, the ſiſter of Theodoſius the Younger; and that princeſs, charmed with her wit, and filled with admiration at her wiſdom, adopted her for her daughter; had her baptized; changed her name of Athenais to that of Eudoxia, and at length engaged the emperor to marry her. Their union laſted a conſiderable time; but being at variance with Theodoſius and Pulcheria, on account of the emperor's jealouſy, ſhe retired into Paleſtine, and died at Jeruſalem in 460, aged ſixty-ſeven. She was the author of a Paraphraſe on the four firſt Books of the Old Teſtament, in heroic verſe, and of a great number of poems which are loſt.

EUDOXIA, the daughter of the former, and Theodoſius the Younger, and the wife of the emperor Valentinian III. who was killed by Maximus in 455. She was married in ſpite of herſelf to the laſt mentioned prince. In revenge for this act of violence ſhe called Genſeric, king of the Vandals, into Italy, who ſacked Rome, and carried this princeſs captive into Africa, with her two daughters Placidia and Eudoxia; but at length, at the requeſt of the emperors Marcian and Leo, ſhe was ſent back to Conſtantinople.

EUDOXUS, of Gnidus, the ſon of Æſchinus, flouriſhed about three hundred and ninety years before the Chriſtian æra, and was an aſtronomer, geometrician, and legiſlator. Architas inſtructed him in geometry; and Philiſton of Sicily in medicine. He travelled into Egypt to conſult the learned of that country, and at his return gave laws to his own.

own. He died about the three hundred and fiftieth year before the birth of Chriſt.

EUDOXUS, the firſt patriarch of Antioch, and afterwards of Conſtantinople. He was a great favourer of the Arians, and therefore, at his baptizing the emperor Valens, in the year 367, engaged him to defend that party. He died in 370.

EVE, the wife of Adam, and the mother of all mankind, who, being deluded by the ſerpent, occaſioned the fall, and all its dreadful conſequences. She had many children, but Cain, Abel, and Seth, are the only ones mentioned in Scripture.

EVEILLON (JAMES) an able canoniſt, and grand vicar of Angers, under Fouquet, De Reuil, and Arnaud. He compoſed an excellent Treatiſe on Excommunications, &c. in quarto, and other works which are eſteemed. He was ſo very charitable to the poor, that on their account he deprived himſelf of moſt of the accommodations of life. As he was one day cenſured for having no tapeſtry, he replied, "When I enter my houſe in winter, the walls do "not ſay that they are cold; but the poor whom I find "ſhivering at my door, tell me that they are in want of "cloathing." He died at Angers, in 1651, aged ſeventy-nine.

EVELYN (JOHN) a very ingenious, learned, and pious writer, born at Wotton, in Surry, October 31, 1620, and educated at the univerſity of Oxford. He afterwards travelled, but after his return, enjoyed ſome conſiderable poſts, and in the reign of king William was treaſurer of Greenwich hoſpital, in Kent. "His life," ſays the honourable Mr. Walpole, "was a courſe of enquiry, ſtudy, curioſity, inſtruction, and benevolence. The works of the Creator, and the mimic labours of the creature, were all objects of his purſuit. He unfolded the perfection of the one, and aſſiſted the imperfections of the other. He adored from examination; was a courtier that flattered only by informing his prince, and by pointing out what was worthy for him to countenance, and was really the neighbour of the goſpel, for there was no man that might not have been the better for him. He was one of the firſt promoters of the Royal Society, a patron of the ingenious and indigent, and peculiarly ſerviceable to the lettered world; for beſides his writings and diſcoveries, he obtained the Arundelian marbles for the univerſity of Oxford, and the Arundelian library for the Royal Society: nor is it the leaſt part of his praiſe, that he who propoſed to Mr. Boyle the erection of a philoſophic college for retired and ſpeculative perſons, had the honeſty to write in defence of active life againſt Sir George Mackenzie's Eſſay on Solitude. He knew that retirement in his own hands was induſtry and benefit to mankind, but in thoſe of others, lazineſs and inutility. There are five ſmall prints of this gentleman's journey from Rome to Naples, drawn and etched by him; and he publiſhed ſeveral works, among which are, 1. A Character of England; 2. The State of France; 3. An Eſſay on the firſt Book of Lucretius *da Rerum Natura*; 4. The French Gardener; 5. A Panygyric on king Charles the Second's Coronation; 6. *Fumifugum*, or the Inconveniences of the Air and Smoke of London diſſipated; 7. The Hiſtory and Art of Engraving in Copper; 8. A parallel between the Ancient Architecture and the Modern; 9. Sylva, or a Diſcourſe of Foreſt-Trees; and ſeveral others. He died February 27, 1705-6, aged eighty-ſix.

EVELYN, (JOHN) ſon to the former, was born at Saye's Court near Deptford, in Kent, January 14, 1654, and educated at Oxford. He was no leſs diſtinguiſhed for his political abilities than his literary accompliſhments, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the revenue in Ireland, and would probably have been advanced to higher employments, had he not been cut off in the flower of his age, by dying March the 24th, 1698, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He wrote the following works, 1. Of Gardens, a poem, tranſlated from the Latin of Renatus Rapinus; 2. The Life of Alexander the Great, tranſlated from the Greek of Plutarch; 3. The Hiſtory of the Grand Vizirs Mahomet, and Achmet Coprogli, and of the three laſt Grand Signiors, their Sultanas, and chief Favourites, tranſlated from the French; and ſome poems.

EVEPHENUS, a Pythagorean philoſopher, who was condemned to death by Dionyſius the Elder, for having diſſuaded the Metapontines from joining in a league with him; but was ſo far from being terrified at the ſentence, that he only deſired the tyrant to let him go home to give his ſiſter in marriage, promiſing to return in a little time, and deliver himſelf up to execution. The tyrant aſked what bail he would give. He offered his friend Eucritus, who readily undertook for his return in ſix months. This piece of confidence and friendſhip was much admired; but all the court were ſtill more ſurpriſed when Evephenus returned, and preſented himſelf to the tyrant, who being charmed with the virtue of two ſuch friends, deſired to be admitted to a third ſhare of their friendſhip.

EVERSHOT, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a [illegible] days. The river Frome riſes near it. The fair is on May 12, for bullocks and toys. It is thirty-two miles eaſt of Exeter, forty ſouth-of Briſtol, and one hundred and thirty-two weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long 2. 45. W. Lat. 50. 47. N.

EVESHAM, a borough-town of Worceſterſhire, ſeated on a gentle aſcent from the river Avon, over which there is a bridge of ſeven arches. It contains three pariſh churches, and is governed by a mayor, ſeven aldermen, twelve capital burgeſſes, a recorder, and a chamberlain, all of which are of the common-council, and twenty-two other burgeſſes, called aſſiſtants. Their juriſdiction extends to the pariſh on the other ſide of the Avon, called Bengworth. The market-day is on Monday, and the fairs on Candlemas-day, the firſt Monday after Eaſter, Whit-Monday, and September 21, all for cattle and horſes. It ſends two members to parliament. Near the bridge there was formerly a caſtle called Bengworth-caſtle. Two of the churches ſtand near the Tower, built by the abbot of Litchfield, which holds the bells for both. This town ſtands in the vale of Eveſham, famous for its fertility in producing fine wheat, and for the numerous flocks it feeds. It is fourteen miles eaſt-by-ſouth of Worceſter, ſixty north-north-weſt of Briſtol, and ninety-five weſt-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

EUGENE, (FRANCIS) prince of Savoy, was born in 1663, and was deſcended from one of the three branches of the houſe of Savoy. His father was Eugene Maurice, earl of Soiſſons, general of the Swiſs and Griſons, and governor of Champaigne in France; and his mother was neice to cardinal Mazarine. He was early committed to the tuition of a doctor of the Sorbonne, and and was deſigned for the church. His father died before he was ten years of age, after the French king had given young Eugene the grant of an abbey, as a ſtep towards his obtaining a cardinal's hat. But this was by no means ſuitable to his genius, for he was a youth of a great ſpirit, and was ſo jealous of the honour of his family, that ſoon after the death of his father, his mother being baniſhed to the Low Countries, he proteſted againſt the injuſtice with which ſhe was treated, and vowed eternal enmity to the authors of it. He was ſtill trained up for the ſervice of the church; but at length, finding that he had no inclinations that way, he frequently beſought the king, who maintained him according to his quality, to give him ſome military employment; but this being denied him on various pretences, he apprehended that he ſhould not be promoted according to his deſerts in France, and perceiving that he was involved in the diſgrace of his mother, and that his elder brother, Thomas count de Soiſſons, was deprived of a very conſiderable penſion, under the pretence of his having married againſt the king's conſent, he reſolved to retire to Vienna, with prince Philip, another of his brothers, to whom the emperor's ambaſſador had promiſed a regiment of horſe.

His imperial majeſty gave them a kind reception, and prince Eugene ſoon became his favourite. In the meantime, he had many flattering promiſes and invitations to return to France; but his fidelity to the emperor remained unſhaken, and he reſolved to ſpend his life in the ſervice of the houſe of Auſtria. On their firſt arrival in Germany, the Turks making an irruption into the hereditary country, prince Philip received his death's wound by the fall of his horſe, after he had behaved with great bravery in a ſkirmiſh with the Turks, and left his command to his brother Francis Eugene. This prince, in the year 1683, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Vienna, where he made a great ſlaughter of the Turks, in the preſence of John III. king of Poland, the elector of Bavaria, John George III. the elector of Saxony, Charles V. duke of Lorrain, and many other great men. The next year he again ſignalized himſelf at the ſiege of Buda, where he behaved with ſuch gallantry, that the duke of Lorrain wrote a letter in his commendation to the emperor. He was conſtantly in the trenches, and was one of the firſt that entered the town ſword in hand; and at his return to Vienna, when Newhauſel was taken, the duke preſented him to the emperor, ſaying, May it pleaſe your Majeſty, this young Savoyard will ſome time or other become the greateſt captain of the age. His imperial majeſty had the firmeſt confidence in him, and the army going into winter quarters, he inveſted him with the chief command, during the abſence of the ſupreme officers. Thus he daily roſe in the favour of the court of Vienna, and every campaign was a new ſtep to his advancement.

At the taking of Belgrade in 1688, prince Eugene, who was always among the foremoſt in every onſet, received a cut with a ſabre through his helmet; but he returned the blow, and laid the Turk who gave it dead at his feet. Lewis XIV. having now invaded the empire, prince Eu-

gene was commanded to make a diverſion in Italy; he therefore blocked up Mantua, which had received a French garriſon. In 1692 he entered Dauphiny, when the inhabitants of Gap brought him the keys of the town, and all the neighbouring places ſubmitted to contribution; but the great deſigns he had formed there ſoon vaniſhed; for the Spaniards would ſtay no longer in the army, though prince Eugene, for whom they had an high eſteem, endeavoured to make them change their reſolution.

In 1696, after the ſeparate peace between France and Savoy, at which prince Eugene was extremely diſſatisfied, Lewis XIV. in order to draw him over to his intereſt, offered him his father's government of Champaigne, beſides the poſt of marſhal of France, and an annually penſion of two thouſand piſtoles; but nothing was capable of ſhaking his fidelity to the emperor, who afterwards gave him the command of his army in Hungary, in preference to many older generals; and in 1697, he gave the Turks the greateſt blow they had received during the whole war, at Zenta, near Peterwaradin. The Grand Seignior, who commanded his troops in perſon, had thrown a bridge over the Thieſſe, and made his forces encamp on both ſides of that river. Prince Eugene marched up to him, attacked his camp on the weſt ſide, and after a ſhort diſpute, broke in, made himſelf maſter of it, and forced all who lay on that ſide the Theiſſe over that river, whither he followed them, and gave them a total defeat. In this action the Germans had only four hundred and thirty men killed, and one thouſand five hundred and eighty-three wounded; but twenty-two thouſand Turks were ſlain in the field, among whom was the grand vizier, and the aga of the janiſaries, ten or twelve thouſand were drowned in the Thieſſe, and ſix thouſand were wounded and taken priſoners, among whom were twenty-ſeven baſhaws, and ſeveral agas. The Imperialiſts took nine thouſand loaded waggons, after three thouſand had been thrown into the river, the grand ſeignior's tent, valued at forty thouſand livres, with all the reſt belonging to the army, ſeventeen thouſand oxen, ſix thouſand camels heavy laden, ſeven thouſand horſes, one hundred heavy cannon, and ſeventy field-pieces, a ſcymitar of ineſtimable value, the grand ſeignior's great ſeal, his coach drawn by eight horſes, in which were ten of the women of his ſeraglio, all that prince's papers, and all the money that was to pay the army, the whole booty amounting to ten millions ſterling.

In 1699, the peace of Carlowitz was concluded, and an end put to the war which had laſted fifteen years. Prince Eugene had paſſed his youth in the wars of Hungary, was in almoſt all the battles, and had eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf. This fortunate general ſeemed now to have nothing to do, but to enjoy at Vienna that tranquility which is ſometimes, but not always reliſhed by men who have ſpent their lives amidſt the noiſe of war. But his repoſe was of ſhort duration. The king of Spain's death, and the dreaded union of that monarchy with France, kindled a new war, which called him into Italy to command the emperor's forces there, when the progreſs of his arms againſt marſhal Catinat, made the French king recall that general, and ſend marſhal Villeroy into Italy in his room. But Eugene ſoon let him ſee, that numbers alone, in which the French were greatly ſuperior, could not gain a victory, for he foiled him in every ſkirmiſh and engagement, and at length took him priſoner.

The queen of England now concerted meaſures with the emperor for carrying on a war with France. Her majeſty reſented the wrong done to the houſe of Auſtria, by the duke of Anjou's uſurping the crown of Spain; ſhe reſolved to preſerve the liberty and balance of Europe, to pull down the exorbitant power of France, and at the ſame time to revenge the affront offered by the French king's owning the pretended prince of Wales for king of her dominions. She therefore ſent an army under the duke of Marlborough into Flanders, where prince Eugene diſtinguiſhed himſelf under that great general. For the particulars of theſe tranſactions ſee the article CHURCHILL, (JOHN) duke of Marlborough.

In the year 1710, the enemies of prince Eugene, who had vowed his deſtruction, ſent him a letter, with a paper encloſed, which was poiſoned to ſuch a degree, that it made his highneſs, with two or three more, who did but handle it, ready to ſwoon, and inſtantly killed a dog, upon his ſwallowing it after it was greaſed. The next year the emperor Joſeph dying, prince Eugene marched into Germany to ſecure the election of that emperor's brother to the throne, and the following year came into England, to try to engage our court to continue the war; but had the mortification to find, the day before his arrival, that his good friend the duke of Marlborough was turned out of all his places. But though his negociation was unſucceſsful, he was treated with great reſpect, and the queen made him a preſent of a ſword ſet with diamonds, worth about five thouſand pounds.

In 1713, prince Eugene, though forced to act only defenſively on the Rhine againſt the French, who now threatened to over-run Europe, nevertheleſs ſignalized himſelf by his vigilance and conduct; and having the next year concluded and ſigned a peace with France, as his Imperial majeſty's plenipotentiary, he returned to Vienna, where he was received by the people with the loudeſt acclamations of joy, and with the moſt cordial affection by the emperor, who preſented him a ſword richly ſet with diamonds. Soon after a war again breaking out on the ſide of the Turks, he was ſent with the Imperial army into Hungary, where, attacking their camp, he not only obtained a complete victory, but took the important fortreſs of Temaſwaer, after the Turks had been in poſſeſſion of it one hundred and ſixty-four years, and next inveſted and took Belgrade. A peace being now concluded with the Turks, he had a long ſuſpenſion from the glories that conſtantly attended his victorious ſword. But at length we find him engaged in a new ſcene of action, in the war between the emperor, and the kings of France, Spain, and Sardinia, in which he experienced various ſucceſs. This illuſtrious hero died at Vienna on the 10th of April, 1736, in the ſeventy-third year of his age.

Prince Eugene was of the middle ſize, had a very ſerious and reſerved air; he was ſenſible of all the ſweets of friendſhip, faithful to his promiſes, had no pride, and was extremely liberal. He cheriſhed the officers and ſoldiers, rewarded their bravery, was uneaſy when they were ſick, or wounded, rejoiced at their cure, and had an affectionate concern in whatever happened to them; this procured him the love and confidence of all his troops, who conſidered him as their father and protector: his candour and love for the ſciences rendered him the delight of the ingenious and the learned. He had a taſte for the finer arts, but deſpiſed oſtentation and luxury, and was extremely plain in his dreſs. He was firſt counſellor of the Council of Conferences, preſident of the Aulic Council of war, generaliſſimo of the armies of the emperor and the empire, his imperial majeſty's vicar-general in Italy, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and knight of the golden fleece, &c.

EUGENIUS, biſhop of Carthage, had a conference, in 484, with the Arians, by order of Hunneric, who baniſhed him the ſame year. He was, however, recalled under the reign of Gonbaud; but king Traſſamond drove him again from Carthage, and baniſhed him to Gaul, when Eugenius retired to Albi, and died at Viance in that dioceſe, on the 6th of September, 505. He wrote ſeveral works, which are ſtill extant.

EUGENIUS I. a Roman, ſucceed pope Martin I. He died in 653, and was ſucceeded by Vitalian.

EUGENIUS II. a Roman, was elected pope after the death of Paſchal I. on the 19th of May, 824. He govered the church with great mildneſs, and died on the 11th of Auguſt, 827, and was ſucceeded by Valentine.

EUGENIUS III. before called Peter Bernard, was at firſt a Ciſtercian monk, and the diſciple of St. Bernard, but was elected pope on the 27th of February, 1145, the very day on which pope Lucius II. died. A ſedition at Rome obliged Eugenius to fly to France in 1147, where he was well received by Lewis VII. and where he held ſeveral councils to promote a cruſade. He returned to Italy in 1148, rendered himſelf maſter of St. Peter's church in 1150, and died at Tivoli on the 8th of July 1153. He wrote ſeveral works, and was ſucceeded by Anaſtatius IV.

EUGENIUS IV. before called Gabriel Condolmerio, was of an obſcure family at Venice, and born in 1383. He was brought up to the church, became a Celeſtine friar, and being carried to Rome by a nephew of Gregory XII. obtained the favour of that pope, who firſt made him his treaſurer, then biſhop of Sienna, and at laſt a cardinal. Martin V. gave him the legateſhip of the Picentine, and afterwards that of Bologna. He aſſiſted at the council of Conſtance, and in 1431, was elected pope, after the death of Martin. He opened his pontificate with ſeizing the treaſures which Martin V. had amaſſed; and this ſeiſure was conducted ſo indiſcretely, that it raiſed a civil tumult, threw all things into confuſion, and laid the foundation of the wars and miſeries that attended his reign. In 1434, Philip duke of Milan being exaſperated againſt him, made an incurſion into the territories of Rome. The cavalry he ſent thither was commanded by Nicholas Fortebrachio, a brave captain, who had quitted the pope's ſervice in great diſguſt; for having demanded his pay, Eugenius ſaid, that he ought to think himſelf well paid by the ſpoils he had taken. Enraged at this anſwer, he had ſought another maſter, and being employed on this occaſion by Philip, made ſuch dreadful havock about Rome, that the whole city was in conſternation, and the pope himſelf in doubt whither to retire. The people reſorted to him in crowds, to complain of the loſſes they had ſuſtained; but Eugenius, not knowing which way to turn himſelf,

himſelf, referred them to the cardinal his nephew and chamberlain. He continued thundering all the while with his bulls; but whatever effect that kind of thunder may have wrought while things have been ſtill and peaceable, it has ſeldom been attended to amidſt the claſh of arms. The cardinal who was idle and voluptuous, paid little regard to the complaints that were made; but to thoſe who complained of their loſing all their cattle, uſed to return no other anſwer but, "You value your cattle too "highly, the Venetians lead a much more agreeable life "without them." The people of Rome, enraged by this behaviour, cried out, "To arms! Liberty!" They removed all the magiſtrates appointed by Eugenius, choſe others, and ſeized the cardinal. The pope, reduced to theſe extremities, diſguiſed himſelf in the habit of a monk, and going on board a veſſel, fled to Oſtia, notwithſtanding the volleys of ſtones and arrows that were diſcharged at him, and afterwards went to Florence. Rome was now free, but the Romans did not long enjoy their liberty, for the pope's authority was reſtored in that city during his abſence, by the patriarch of Alexandria, who puniſhed the mutineers with the utmoſt ſeverity.

In 1431, Eugenius confirmed the council of Baſil; but the emperor Sigiſmund dying, he declared the council diſſolved, and aſſembled another at Ferrara in 1437. The prelates, who ſtill continued to hold the council of Baſil, depoſed him two years after, and elected Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy, in his room, who took the name of Felix V. Eugenius then transferred the council from Ferrara to Florence, where the emperor Paleologus aſſiſted, with many Greek biſhops. Eugenius at length removed the council from Florence to Rome in 1442, and undertook to recover the lands which he thought had been uſurped from the church; but he had not time to execute this deſign, for he died on the 23d of February, 1447. It is ſaid, that when he was at the point of death, he turned towards the religious who ſtood by his bed, and with a voice interrupted with ſighs, cried, "O Gabriel, how "much better would it have been for thy ſoul's health "hadſt thou never been raiſed to the purple or pontificate, "but continued a religious life in thy monaſtery!" Eugenius never drink wine, and was very frugal in himſelf, though magnificent in his palace. He was no ſcholar, yet was a patron of ſcholars. He is juſtly blamed for having made his legate perſuade the king of Hungary to violate a ſolemn treaty of peace concluded with the Turks, and to undertake againſt them a bloody war, that proved fatal to the Chriſtians. He was ſucceeded by Nicholas V.

EUGUBIO, a town of Italy, in the territories of the pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is thirty-five miles ſouth of Urbino, and eighty-eight north of Rome. Long. 13. 46. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.

EVIAN, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais, ſeated on the lake of Geneva, twenty-four miles north-eaſt of Geneva, and ten miles ſouth-weſt of Lauſanne. Long. 6. 34. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

EVILMERODAC, king of Babylon, ſucceeded his father Nebuchadnezzar about the five hundred and ſixty ſecond year before the birth of Chriſt. He releaſed Jehoiachin, king of Judea, out of priſon, and treated him with the greateſt kindneſs.

EULOGIUS, patriarch of Alexandria, in the year 581, was famous for his learning and piety: he compoſed ſeveral works againſt the Novations, Acephali, &c. and died about the year 608.

He ought not to be confounded with Eulogius of Cordova, who alſo wrote ſeveral works, and ſuffered martyrdom in 859.

EUMENES, a famous captain, born at Cardia, a town in Thracian Cherſoneſus, of an obſcure family. By his valour he acquired the eſteem of Alexander the Great, who gave him his wife Barſina's ſiſter in marriage. After the death of that conqueror, Eumenes had Capadocia and Paphlagonia to his ſhare, but Antigonus refuſing to ſettle him in them, he retired to Pardiccas, made himſelf maſter of ſeveral provinces, and commanded that prince's army againſt Craterus and Antipater. On the death of Perdiccas he made war on Antigonus and Seleucus, and loſt the battle of Orcinia. In ſhort, after various ſucceſs, he was delivered up by his own troops to Antigonus, who put him to death about the three hundred and fifteenth year before the Chriſtian æra.

EUMENES, king of Aſia and Pergamus, ſucceeded his father Attalus, about the one hundred and ninety-ſeventh year before the birth of Chriſt. He lived in ſo ſtrict an union with his brothers Attalus, Phileterus, and Atheneus, that they were propoſed as an example of fraternal amity. He made an alliance with the Romans, conquered Pruſſias, diſcovered the deſigns of Perſeus, defeated Antigonus, the ſon of Seleucus, and died about the one hundred and fifty-ninth year before the Chriſtian æra.

EUMENIDEIA, Εὐμενίδεια, in Grecian antiquity, a feſtival obſerved by the Athenians once a year in honour of the Furies, with ſacrifices, in which pregnant ewes, cakes made by the moſt eminent of the young men, and a libation of honey and wine, were offered to theſe infernal goddeſſes; the worſhippers were alſo adorned with flowers. At Athens none were admitted to theſe ceremonies but free-born denizens of known virtue and integrity, for ſuch alone could be acceptable to thoſe deities, whoſe peculiar office it was to puniſh and revenge all kinds of wickedneſs.

EUMENIDES, or Furies, in Pagan mythology, the jailors and tormentors of the wicked in Tartarus. The names of theſe avengeful ſiſters, as they were alſo called, were Tiſiphone, Alecto, and Megæra, who went by the general appellation of *Furiæ*, on account of the diſtraction that attends a guilty conſcience. However, to each of theſe was aſſigned a diſtinct office. Tiſiphone was ſaid to puniſh the ſins ariſing from anger and hatred, Megæra thoſe occaſioned by envy, and Alecto the crimes that ſpring from ambition and luſt. Others, however, make only one Fury, called Adraſtia, the daughter of Jupiter and Neceſſity, and the avenger of all vice.

The furies are painted lean, with long flabby breaſts, their hair compoſed of ſnakes, and their hollow eyes inflamed with madneſs, carrying in one hand whips and iron chains, and in the other torches that yield a diſmal light. Their robes are black, and their feet of braſs, to ſhew that their purſuit, tho' ſlow, is ſteady and certain.

Some mythologiſts repreſent theſe imaginary beings as only a repreſentation of the inward ſtings and ſcourges of a guilty conſcience, and thus they are repreſented by the poets. However, the abbé la Pluche ſays that they were derived from the Egyptians, who uſed three figures to denote the three months of autumn, and that the very deformities aſcribed to them were ſymbols of national joy: he adds, that with that people the ſerpents were the hieroglypic of life and happineſs, and their torches public indications of a ſacrifice.

EUMENIUS, a celebrated orator in the fourth century, was of Greek extraction. He was born at Autun, and was much eſteemed by Conſtantius Chlorus, and the emperor Conſtantine. In 309 he pronounced a fine panegyric at Treves, in the preſence of that emperor, and diſcovered much zeal for the re-eſtabliſhment of public ſchools. Father de la Baume has collected all that is extant of this author's in his *Panegyrici veteres*.

EUNAPIUS, a famous ſophiſt, phyſician, and hiſtorian, in the fourth century, was a native of Sardis, and flouriſhed under the reigns of Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian. He wrote the lives of the philoſophers of his time, in which he ſhews himſelf a bitter enemy to the Chriſtians; and alſo a hiſtory of the Cæſars, in which he treats the Chriſtian emperors very injuriouſly.

EUNOMIUS, biſhop of Cyzicum in the fourth century, was the diſciple of Aëtius, and maintained opinions very like thoſe of Arius. He was continually baniſhed from place to place, and after having experienced a variety of ſufferings, died very old, about the year 394. The greateſt part of his works is loſt.

EVORA, or EBORA, a conſiderable town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Phœnicians, and it is certain that Julius Cæſar gave it the right of a Latin city, by the name of Liberalitas Julia, as appears from an ancient inſcription. Sertorius built ſtrong ſtone walls round it. It was very conderable in the time of the Goths, and had the privilege of coining money. The Moors had it in their poſſeſſion till 1166, when king Alfonſus I. took it from them. In the ſixteenth century it was advanced to the dignity of a metropolitan ſee, and in 1559 the archbiſhop founded an univerſity here.

Evora is ſeated in the heart of the province, in a vale, where the land is not very level, but it is pleaſant, and ſurrounded with mountains on all ſides. Both the lower ground and the mountains are very fertile, and are planted with high trees of various kinds, as well fruit-trees at others. It may contain about five thouſand inhabitants, capable of bearing arms. It is fortified with thirteen baſtions, and defended by a good citadel. It is ſixty miles eaſt-by-ſouth of Liſbon, and one hundred and thirty weſt of Seville. Long. 8. 26. W. Lat. 38. 40. N.

EUPHEMIA, (St.) a virgin and martyr of Chalcedon, in the fourth century, ſuffered death under the perſecution of Diocleſian, about the year 307.

EUPHEMIA, a port town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ulterior, ſeated in a bay, to which it gives its name. It is fifty miles north-eaſt of Reggio. Long. 16. 28. E. Lat. 39. 16. N.

EUPHEMIUS, patriarch of Conſtantinople in the year 489, took out of the Dyptics the name of Peter Mongus; but not being willing to do the ſame with reſpect to Acacius, the popes Felix and Gelaſius refuſed to admit him to their communion.

munion. He was baniſhed in the year 495 by the emperor Anaſtatius, who had obliged him to make a public profeſſion of his faith, and died at Ancyra, in the year 515.

EUPHORBUS, a famous Trojan, killed by Menelaus at the war of Troy. Pythagoras affirmed that his ſoul was the ſame as that of Pythagoras, and that it paſſed into his body by tranſmigration.

EUPHORION, of Cha'cis in Eubea, a celebrated poet and hiſtorian, born about the two hundred and ſeventy-fourth year before the Chriſtian æra, was librarian to Antiochus the Great. Suetonius ſays that the emperor Tiberius compoſed Greek poems in imitation of Euphorion, and that he placed the writings and picture of that philoſopher in the public libraries.

EUPHRANOR, an admired painter and ſculptor of antiquity, lived about three hundred and ſixty-two years before the Chriſtian æra, and compoſed ſeveral volumes of ſymetry and the art of colouring. His conceptions were elevated and noble, his ſtyle bold and maſculine, and he was the firſt who ſignalized himſelf by repreſenting the majeſty of heroes, yet is ſaid to have fallen into the ſame error with Zeuxis, of making his heads too big in proportion to the other parts.

EUPHRASIA (St) an illuſtrious, ſolitary, and religious of the Thebaid in Upper Egypt, was the daughter of Antigonus, governor of Lyſia. She was born in the year 380, and died at thirty years of age, in a monaſtery of the Thebaid, where ſhe had been diſtinguiſhed by her piety and virtue.

EUPHRATES, or the FRAT, is the moſt celebrated river of Aſia, has two ſources to the northward of the city of Erzerum, in Turcomania, in about forty degrees of latitude. Theſe ſtreams unite three days journey below the city, where the river is navigable for ſmall veſſels, but the rocky channel renders the paſſage dangerous. It runs at firſt from eaſt to weſt, thro' Turkomania, where meeting with Mount Taurus, it turns to the ſouthward, dividing Turcomania from Natolia, and continuing its courſe ſouth-eaſt, divides Syria from Diarbeck or Aſſyria. It afterwards paſſes through the province of Irack Arabi, or Chaldea, and having united its waters with the Tigris, runs on ſouth-eaſt to the city of Baſra, and falls into the gulph of Perſia.

EUPHRATES, a diſciple of Plato, was in ſuch prodigious favour with Perdiccas, king of Macedon, that he was as much monarch as he. He excluded from Perdiccas's table all perſons who were not ſkilled in geometry or philoſophy. Parmenio put him to death in the reign of Philip, ſucceſſor to Perdiccas.

EUPHROSYNE, in the Pagan mythology, one of the three Graces.

EUPOLIS, a famous comic poet of Athens, flouriſhed about four hundred and forty years before the Chriſtian æra. 'Tis ſaid that Alcibiades cauſed him to be put to death for writing ſome verſes againſt him.

EURE, a river of France, which riſes in Le Perche, in the foreſt of Logny, between Nully and Lande, and falls into the Seine, a little above Pont de l'Arche. It is navigable for boats.

EVREMOND (CHARLES DE ST. DENNIS) a celebrated writer, born at St. Dennis le Guaſt, in Lower Normandy, April 1, 1613. As ſoon as he had gone through a courſe of philoſophy, he applied himſelf to the law, but ſoon quitting that ſtudy, entered into the army, ſerved in ſeveral campaigns, and roſe from the rank of enſign to the poſt of marſhal de camp. A military life did not hinder him from cultivating polite literature, and he ſignalized himſelf by his politeneſs and wit as much as by his bravery; but was obliged to leave France for writing a letter to the marquiſs de Crequi, afterwards marſhal of France, in which he rallied cardinal Mazarine in a very ſatirical manner. He ſpent the latter part of his life in England, where king Charles II. ſettled a penſion of 300l. a year upon him. He wrote many pieces, which are collected together under the general title of St. Evremond's works. They have had ſeveral editions, but the beſt is that of Amſterdam, 1726, in five volumes, duodecimo, together with two volumes more of the ſame ſize, intitled, A curious Collection of the beſt Pieces attributed to St. Evremond, and of ſeveral Pieces by other Hands: to all which is prefixed his Life, by M. Des Maizeau. Several of his pieces had been tranſlated into Engliſh, though incorrectly; and we have an accurate tranſlation of the whole by Des Maizeau, in three volumes, octavo. St. Evremond died in September, 1703, in the ninety-firſt year of his age, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, in Normandy with a biſhop's ſee. It has nine pariſhes, and ſeveral religious houſes. The cathedral church, and the magnificent caſtle of Navarre, are ſtructures worth a traveller's obſervation. It is ſeated on the river Iton, fifty-five miles north-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 14. E. Lat. 49 21. N.

EURIPIDES, a celebrated Greek poet, and one of thoſe who moſt excelled in tragedy, was born about the four hundred and eightieth year before the Chriſtian æra, in the iſle of Salamis, whither his father and mother had retired a little before Xerxes entered Attica. He learnt rhetoric under Prodicus, morality under Socrates, and natural philoſophy under Anaxagoras; but at eighteen years of age abandoned philoſophy, in order to apply himſelf to dramatic poetry. It ought not, however, to be imagined that he afterwards neglected the ſtudy of morality and natural philoſophy, for his works prove the contrary. He ſhut himſelf up in a cave to compoſe his tragedies, which were extremely applauded by the Greeks. The Athenian army, commanded by Nicias, being defeated in Sicily, the ſoldiers purchaſed their lives and liberties by reciting the verſes of Euripides, ſuch eſteem and veneration had the Sicilians for the pieces wrote by this excellent poet. Socrates, the wiſeſt of the philoſophers, ſet ſuch a value upon them, that they were the only tragedies he went to ſee acted, and yet his performances ſeldom gained the prize. Euripides frequently interſperſes through them moral ſentences, and ſevere reflections on the fair ſex, whence he was called the *Woman Hater*. He was, nevertheleſs, married, but the ſcandalous lives of his two wives drew upon him the raillery of Ariſtophanes, and other comic poets, which occaſioned his retiring to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon, where he was well received. That prince was fond of learned men, and drew them to him by his liberality. If we may believe Solinus, he made Euripides his miniſter of ſtate, and gave him other extraordinary proofs of his eſteem. He however died in a very miſerable manner: he was walking in a wood, according to his cuſtom, in deep meditation, when the intenſeneſs of his thoughts, perhaps, carrying him too far, he was met by the hounds of Archelaus, who was then hunting, and was torn to pieces in the four hundred and fifth year before the Chriſtian æra, when ſeventy-five years of age. Archelaus buried him with great magnificence, and the Athenians were ſo much afflicted at his death, that the whole city went into mourning.

Of ninety-two tragedies which he compoſed, nineteen are only remaining, the moſt valuable editions of which are thoſe of Aldus in 1703, octavo; of Plantin, in 1570, ſexeſimo; of Commelin, in 1597, octavo; of Paul Stevens, in 1604, quarto; and of Joſhua Barnes, in 1694, folio.

EUROPA, in fabulous hiſtory, the daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, and the ſiſter of Cadmus, who being beloved by Jupiter, that god transformed himſelf into a white bull, and appeared in the meadows where ſhe was walking with her attendants. Pleaſed with the beauty and gentleneſs of the horned animal, ſhe ventured on his back, when the god immediately plunged into the ſea, and carried her off in triumph to the iſle of Crete, where, laying aſide his diſguiſe, he made the bull a conſtellation in the zodiac, and, in honour of his miſtreſs, gave her name to the fourth part of the world.

Some mythologiſts explain this fable by obſerving that Taurus, king of Crete, or general of the forces of that monarch, waged war with Agenor, diſpoſſeſſed him of the city of Tyre, and of Europa his daughter, whom he carried with him to Crete. Others ſay, that Aſterius, or Minos, brought her away, when he waged war with the Phœnicians; and that putting her into a ſhip called Taurus, or the Bull, ſailed with her to Crete, where ſhe married Aſterius, who, for his virtue and juſtice, was called Jupiter.

EUROPE is one of the four parts of the world, and is a large peninſula, being bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean, on the weſt by the Weſtern Ocean, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, which ſeparates it from Africa, and by the Archipelago, which divides it in part from Aſia, as alſo by the Black Sea, and then by the river Don, till it comes near the river Volga or Wolga, and then it is parted from Aſia by this laſt, and afterwards by the river Oby. Europe is ſituated between Long 9. 35. W. and 72. 25. E. and latitude 35. and 72. N. It is about three thouſand three hundred miles in length, from Cape St. Vincent, in Portugal, to the river Oby, in Ruſſia; and two thouſand two hundred miles in breadth, from Cape Matapan, in the Morea, to the North Cape of Norway. We may judge by this, that it is much leſs than Aſia and Africa; but it is in many things more conſiderable than both.

Europe, excepting a ſmall part of Lapland and Muſcovy, is ſituated in the temperate zone; inſomuch, that we neither feel the extremities of heat nor cold. We cannot boaſt of rich mines of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones, nor does it produce ſugar or ſpices, nor yet elephants, camels, lions, tygers, panthers, and crocodiles, things that we can do without; but produces abundance of corn, pulſe, fruits, animals, and even ſimples, the moſt neceſſary for the uſe of mankind. In general, it is better peopled and better cultivated than the other parts; it is more full of cities, towns, and villages, great and ſmall, and its buildings are more ſolid, and more commodious, in general, than thoſe of Africa and Aſia. The inhabitants are all white, and incomparably more handſome than the Africans, and even than moſt of the

the Aſiatics. The Europeans ſurpaſs both in arts and ſciences, eſpecially in thoſe called the liberal, in trade, navigation, and in military and civil affairs; being, at the ſame time, more prudent, more valiant, more generous, more polite, and more ſociable than they: and though we are divided into various ſects, yet, as Chriſtians, we have infinitely the advantage over the reſt of mankind. There are but few places in Europe where they ſell each other for ſlaves; and none where robbery is a profeſſion, as it is in Aſia and Africa.

There are ſeveral ſorts of governments in Europe, as the two empires of Germany and Ruſſia, the kingdoms of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Pruſſia, Sardinia, and the Two Sicilies. The commonwealths are Holland, Swiſſerland, Venice, Genoa, Raguſa, Lucca, and Geneva. The dukedoms, Tuſcany, Savoy, Modena, Mantua, Parma, and Courland, &c.

There are five ſorts of religions in Europe, viz. The Mahommedan, which is profeſſed in Turky in Europe; the Greek, of which there are many in the ſame parts, in all Muſcovy, and in ſeveral parts of Poliſh Ruſſia; the Roman catholic in Spain, Portugal, France, and Italy; the proteſtant, though with a conſiderable difference, in Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. There is a mixture of in both the laſt, Ireland, Swiſſerland, Germany, Poland, Hungary, and the Low Countries: beſides many Jews, and ſome idolaters, in Lapland, and the northern parts of Muſcovy.

There are three general languages in Europe; the Latin, of which the Italian, the French, and the Spaniſh, are dialects; the Teutonic, which is ſpoken, though differently, in Germany, Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, and Great Britain; the Sclavonic, which is ſpoken, though greatly diſguiſed, in Mucovy, Poland, Bohemia, and Turky in Europe. There are ſome of leſs extent, as the Greek, the Proper Hungarian, the Baſque, the Britiſh, which is ſpoken in Wales and Bretagne, in France, the Iriſh, and the Laponic.

The moſt conſiderable mountains are, the Sierra Morena, in Spain: the Pyrennees, between France and Spain; the mountains of Auvergne and of the Cevennes, in France; the Alps, between Germany and Italy; the mountains of Bohemia and Germany; the Appenines, in Italy; the Dofrine, mountains, between Norway, Sweden, and Lapland, the mountains of Stolp and Oby, in Muſcovy; the Carpatian mountains, between Poland, Germany, Hungary, Tranſylvania, and Moravia; Mount Argentara, which ſeparates Servia and Moldavia from Macedonia, Romania, and Albania; Monte Gibello, in Sicilly; the Wreking, in Shropſhire; and ſome high mountains in Wales and Scotland.

Europe is as well watered with rivers as any part of Aſia or Africa; for in Spain there is the Ebro, the Guadalquivir, the Guadiana, the Tajo, and the Douro; in France, the Garonne, the Rhone, the Loire, and the Seine; in Italy, the Po, and the Tiber, or Tivere; in Germany, the Rhine, the Weſer, the Elbe, the Oder, and the Danube; in England, the Thames; in Scotland, the Tay; in Ireland, the Shannon, in Poland, the Viſtula and the Nieper; and in Muſcovy, the Don, the Dwina, the Wolga, and part of the Oby.

Europe may be divided into eleven great parts, including their dependencies; 1. Sweden; 2. Denmark and Norway; 3. Ruſſia; 4. Poland; 5. Germany; 6. France; 7. Spain; 8. Italy; 9. Turky in Europe; 10. Little Tartary; and, 11. The European iſlands, of which the chief are Great Britain and Ireland. The greateſt cities in Europe are, London, Paris, Amſterdam, Conſtantinople, Moſcow, and Rome.

EURYDICE, in fabulous hiſtory, the wife of Orpheus, was bit by a ſerpent, and died on the very day of their marriage. Orpheus went to Tartarus, or hell, to ſeek for her; where, by the charms of his lyre and the ſweetneſs of his voice, he obtained Pluto's permiſſion to bring her back to the earth, on condition, that he did not look at her till they came to the light of the world: but his impatient fondneſs rendering him unable to avoid turning his head, to ſee if ſhe was ſafe, ſhe was ſnatched from him for ever.

EURYDICE, the wife of Amyntas, king of Macedon, lived about three hundred and ſixty years before the Chriſtian æra. She brought Amyntas four children, three ſons, Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, the father of Alexander the Great; and a daughter, named Euryone. Eurydice fell ſo diſtractedly in love with her ſon-in-law, that to engage him to marry her, ſhe promiſed to murder her huſband, and raiſe him to the throne: but Euryone informed the king of her wicked deſigns. However, the king, though convinced of his wife's guilt, pardoned her, for the ſake of her children. After his death, he was ſucceeded by his ſon Alexander; but Eurydice, fired with luſt and ambition, got him murdered, as alſo Perdiccas, her ſecond ſon, who ſucceeded his brother Alexander.

EURYDICE, daughter to Amintas, the ſon of Perdiccas, king of Macedon, and the brother of Philip, Alexander the Great's

father, married her uncle Aridæus, who was declared king of Macedon after Alexander's death. She oppoſed Olympias, Alexander's mother, on every occaſion; but having the ill fortune to be deſerted by her ſoldiers, on her endeavouring to hinder Olympias from returning into Macedon, both Aridæus and ſhe fell into Olympias's hands, and were impriſoned in a dungeon. The Athenians murmuring at her cruelty, Olympias cauſed ſome Thracians to murder Aridæus, and this rigour not bridling Eurydice's tongue, ſhe ſent her a ſword, a girdle, and a cup of hemlock-juice, and recommended her to die by which of them ſhe pleaſed; when Eurydice, without ſhedding a tear, or ſhewing the leaſt diſturbance, took the girdle, and ſtrangled herſelf.

EURYDICE, an Illyrian lady, whom Plutarch propoſes as a pattern to her ſex, becauſe though ſhe was of a barbarous country, and advanced in years, ſhe applied herſelf to ſtudy, that ſhe might be qualified to educate her children. The time in which ſhe lived is uncertain.

EURYSTHÆUS, in fabulous hiſtory, king of Mycenæ, ſucceeded his father Sthenelus, and, to pleaſe Juno, made Hercules undertake the labours ſo celebrated by the poets, from the hopes that he would periſh in ſome of them. He is ſaid to have been killed by Hyllus, one of the ſons of Hercules, about the one thouſand two hundred and thirtieth year before the Chriſtian æra.

EURYTUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a king of Oechalia, who promiſed to give his daughter in marriage to any one who could ſhoot nearer a mark than he. Hercules agreed to the propoſal; but though he won, he was refuſed the prize: on which he ſlew Eurytus, and carried away his daughter.

EUSDEN (LAWRENCE) an Engliſh divine and poet-laureat, was born in Ireland, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge and entered into holy orders. On his tranſlating the lord Halifax's Battle of the Boyne into Latin, and dedicating it to that ingenious nobleman, his lordſhip became his patron. He was alſo eſteemed and encouraged by the duke of Newcaſtle, on whoſe marriage with the lady Henrietta Godolphin, he wrote an epithalamium; for which, upon Mr. Rowe's death, his grace procured him the poſt of poet-laureat. He was the author of many poetical pieces; but was placed by Mr. Pope in his Dunciad. He died at his rectory at Coneſby, in Lincolnſhire, on the 27th of September, 1730.

EUSEBIUS, ſurnamed Pamphilus, a celebrated biſhop of Cæſarea, in Paleſtine, and one of the moſt judicious and learned men of his time, was born in Paleſtine, about the latter end of the reign of Galienus. He was the intimate friend of Pamphilus the Martyr, and after his death took his name, in honour to his memory. He was ordained biſhop of Cæſaria in 313. He had a conſiderable ſhare in the conteſt relating to Arius, whoſe cauſe he, as well as ſeveral other biſhops of Paleſtine, defended, being perſuaded that Arius had been unjuſtly perſecuted by Alexander, biſhop of Alexandria. He aſſiſted at the council of Nice in 325, when he made a ſpeech to the emperor Conſtantine, on his coming to the council, and was placed next him on his right hand. He was preſent at the council of Antioch, in which Euſtathius, biſhop of that city, was depoſed; but though he was choſen by the biſhop and people of Antioch to ſucceed him, he abſolutely refuſed it. In 335 he aſſiſted at the council of Tyre, held againſt Athanaſius; and at the aſſembly of biſhops at Jeruſalem, at the time of the dedication of the church there; and was ſent by theſe biſhops to the emperor Conſtantine, to defend what they had done againſt Athanaſius; when he pronounced the panegyric made on that emperor, during the public rejoicings in the beginning of the thirtieth year of his reign, which was the laſt of his life. Euſebius ſurvived the emperor but a ſhort time, for he died about the year 338. He wrote, 1. An Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, of which Valetius has given a good edition in Greek and Latin. 2. The Life of Conſtantine. 3. A Treatiſe againſt Hierocles. 4. *Chronicon.* 5. *Preparationis Evangelicæ.* 6. *De Demonſtratione Evangelica*, of which there are but ten books extant out of twenty; and ſeveral other works, ſome of which are loſt.

EUSEBIUS, biſhop of Nicomedia, and afterwards of Conſtantinople, flouriſhed in the fourth century, and rendered himſelf famous by his adhering to the opinions of Arius, and his oppoſition to Athanaſius.

EUSEBIUS, biſhop of Verceil, in the fourth century, warmly defended Athanaſius, on which account he was baniſhed by the emperor Conſtantius. At his return he oppoſed an Arian biſhop of Milan, and died on the firſt of Auguſt, 373. A Latin verſion of the four Goſpels is attributed to him, which John Andrew Irici cauſed to be printed at Milan, in 1748, quarto; but he was evidently not the author of it.

EUSEBIUS, a native of Greece, ſucceeded pope Marcellus, on the 5th of February, 310, and died the following year. He was ſucceeded by Miltiades.

EUSTACHIA (ST.) one of the ſmalleſt of the Caribbee iſlands, in America, has a ſtrong fort, and belongs to the

Dutch. It is little more than a mountain, which riſes in the form of a ſugar-loaf, which is hollow at the top. Long. 62. 56. W. Lat. 17. 29. N.

EUSTATHIUS, biſhop of Beræa, was born in Pamphilia, and in 323 was raiſed to the ſee of Antioch. In 325 he aſſiſted at the council of Nice, where he oppoſed the Arians with great zeal; but being charged with Sabellianiſm and immorality, he was baniſhed, by the emperor Conſtantine, to Trajanopolis, in Thrace, where he died, about the year 337. He wrote ſeveral treatiſes; all of which are loſt, except a treatiſe on the Pythoneſs, or Woman with a Familiar Spirit, which he wrote againſt Origen.

EUSTATHIUS, biſhop of Theſſalonica, in the twelfth century, under the reigns of the emperors Emanuel, Alexander, and Andronicus Comnenus. He was a very eminent grammarian, and wrote Commentaries upon Homer and Dionyſius, the geographer. The beſt edition of his Commentaries on Homer is that of Rome, printed in Greek, in 1542, four volumes, folio. His Commentaries on the Periegeſis of Dionyſius were printed by Mr. Hudſon, at Oxford, in 1697, octavo. Euſtathius appears to have been alive in the year 1194.

EUSTOCHIA, a Roman lady, illuſtrious by her birth, her virtues, and her merit, was one of the diſciples of St. Jerom. Under that excellent maſter, ſhe became a perfect miſtreſs of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; and applied her knowledge in theſe languages to the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures. She attended that holy doctor in his travels into Syria, Paleſtine, and Egypt, to viſit the convents and holy places; and ſhut herſelf up in the convent of Bethlehem, which ſhe governed, after the death of Paula. She died in the year 419.

EUTHYCRATES, a celebrated ſtatuary, born at Sycione, was the ſon and ſcholar of Lyſippus. He applied himſelf principally to obſerve the proportions of bodies. The ſtatues of Hercules and Alexander procured him great reputation, as did that of Medea, drawn by four horſes.

EUTICHIUS, a famous patriarch of Alexandria, from the year 933 to 940. He compoſed, in Arabic, his Annals, which were printed by Dr. Pococke, at Oxford, in 1658, with a Latin verſion.

EUTROPIUS, (FLAVIUS) a Latin author, in the fourth century, was ſecretary to Conſtantine the Great, and afterwards bore arms under the emperor Julian, and followed that prince in his expedition againſt the Perſians. He wrote an Abridgment of the Roman Hiſtory, from the Foundation of Rome to the Reign of Valens, to whom he dedicated his works, the beſt edition of which is that of Miſs Le Fevre, afterwards Madam Dacier, publiſhed at Paris for the uſe of the Dauphin, in quarto, in the year 1683.

EUTROPIUS, a famous eunuch, who, in the reign of Arcadius, was raiſed to the moſt diſtinguiſhed poſts, and even to the conſulſhip, but rendered himſelf odious by his crimes and debaucheries, and had even the inſolence to threaten the empreſs Eudoxia, with cauſing her to be divorced; but Gainas having demanded his head, he took ſanctuary in a church, which he had deprived of its immunities, when St. Chryſoſtom ſaved him from the fury of the populace, and pronounced, on that occaſion, a ſermon, which is juſtly eſteemed a maſter-piece of eloquence. Eutropius was afterwards baniſhed to the iſland of Cyprus, and was beheaded at Chalcedon, in 399.

EUTYCHES, a famous abbot of a monaſtery at Conſtantinople, in the fifth century, who zealouſly attacking the opinions of Neſtorius, fell himſelf into error. He maintained that Jeſus Chriſt had a celeſtial body, which had paſſed through the body of the Virgin as through a canal, and that after the hypoſtatic union there was but one nature in Jeſus Chriſt, the human nature being abſorbed by the divine. This opinion was however condemned by the ſynod of Conſtantinople in 448, but it was approved in one held at Epheſus, and afterwards condemned in the general council of Chalcedon in 451.

EUTYCHIANUS, biſhop of Rome, ſucceeded Felix on the 4th of June, 275. He ſuffered martyrdom on the 8th of December, 283, and was ſucceeded by Caius.

EUTYCHIUS, a famous patriarch of Conſtantinople, ſucceeded Mennas in 552, and called the fifth Oecumenical council, in which he preſided. But at length oppoſing the opinions of Juſtinian, that prince cauſed him to be depoſed in a ſynod, and afterwards baniſhed him. However he was reſtored in 577, and compoſed a Treatiſe on the Reſurrection, in which he maintained that the bodies raiſed will be ſo ſubtil, as not to be tangible. He died in 582, aged ſeventy.

EUTYCHIUS, patriarch of Alexandria, was born at Cairo in Egypt, in the year 876. He became ſo well ſkilled in phyſic, that he was reckoned one of the beſt phyſicians of his time. Towards the latter part of his life he applied to the ſtudy of divinity, and in 933 was choſen patriarch of Alexandria, when he took the name of Eutychius, he being before called Said Ebn Batrik. He wrote Annals from the beginning of the world to the year 900, which were publiſhed by the learned Dr. Pococke, in Arabic and Latin, at Oxford, in 1659, quarto, with a preface and notes by Mr. Selden. There are ſome other of his works in manuſcript, in the public library at Cambridge.

EUZOIUS, deacon of Alexandria, in the fourth century, was depoſed together with Arius; but upon his offering Conſtantine a confeſſion of his faith, was again received into the church. He was ſoon after preferred to the ſee of Antioch; and in the year 360 baptized the emperor Conſtantine.

EXETER, the capital city of Devonſhire, was the Iſca Dannoniorum, in the Itinerary of Antoninus. It is a mile and a half in circumference, and has large ſuburbs without the walls. It has ſix gates, ſeveral turrets, and four principal ſtreets, which all meet in the middle of the city, out of which run ſeveral leſſer ſtreets and lanes. There were ſeveral conduits, to which leaden pipes conveyed water for the uſe of the city. The principal was in the cathedral church-yard, which is now converted into a pump. There are ſixteen churches in the city and ſuburbs, beſides the cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Peter. This ſtands in the eaſt quarter of the city, and is a magnificent ſtructure. It has two towers, in one of which was St. Peter's bell, which weighed thirty thouſand pounds, which is now taken down. The other tower contains a ring of ten bells, the largeſt in England. It is vaulted throughout, both in the body and the iſles, and is three hundred and ſeventy-two feet in length, and ſeventy two in breadth. In the choir the epiſcopal ſeat is high, and of curious workmanſhip; and in other parts of the church there are handſome tombs and monuments. The organ is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt in England, the great pipe being fifteen inches in diameter. The biſhop's palace is near the cathedral, and has a way out of it into that church. The dean and chapter's houſes are near the church-yard, in a place called the Cloſe.

The cathedral is ſurrounded with pleaſant walks and good houſes, and is ſeparated from the reſt of the town by its gates. In the north part is the caſtle, called Rugemont. The Saxon kings had anciently their palace here, and ſince the Conqueſt it was the reſidence of the earls of Cornwal. At preſent it is famous only for being the ſhire hall of Devon, and the place where the aſſizes are kept, as well as the quarter-ſeſſions.

The High-ſtreet for ſpaciouſneſs and good buildings is ſcarcely to be equalled in any city but London, beſides which the city halls are worthy notice. It is a county of itſelf, and is governed by a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, a recorder, chamberlain, and other ſubordinate officers. It ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by the magiſtrates and freemen, being in number about one thouſand two hundred. It was anciently noted for the coinage of money, and being a ſtaple town. It continued coining ſo late as the reign of king William III. as appears from the letter E on his ſhillings and other pieces. It has long had a printing-houſe, where ſeveral books of value have been printed.

The incorporated body of this city is divided into ſeveral companies, and every company is governed by ſuch officers among them as are yearly choſen, by which means the order of the city is greatly promoted. Civil cauſes are directed to the mayor, or his officers, who have cognizance of all pleas, and hear cauſes between party and party, and determine them with the advice of the recorder, aldermen, and common council of the city. But criminal cauſes belonging to the king, and breaches of the peace, are determined by eight aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace. The manufactures are ſerges, pluſhes, and of late tapeſtry. It has two markets, on Wedneſdays and Fridays, and four fairs, on Aſh-Wedneſday, Whit-Monday, Auguſt 1, and December 6, for horned cattle, horſes, and almoſt every commodity. It is ſeventy-nine miles ſouth-weſt of Briſtol, twenty-eight ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Barnſtaple, eighty-eight weſt-by-ſouth of Saliſbury, and one hundred and ſeventy-two weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 3. 40. W. Lat. 50. 44. N.

EXETER (FRANCES BRIDGES, counteſs of) a lady diſtinguiſhed by a moſt cruel and unjuſt proſecution carried on againſt her. She was daughter to the lord Chandos, and was firſt married to ſir Thomas Smith, of Abingdon, maſter of the requeſts, and Latin ſecretary to James I. After his deceaſe ſhe became the ſecond wife of Thomas Cecil, the firſt earl of Exeter of that name, who died on the 7th of February, 1622. After the earl's death ſhe was maliciouſly accuſed of inceſt with her ſon-in-law, the lord Roſs, who married a daughter of ſir Thomas Lake, whom he ſlighted. This ſcandalous accuſation was accompanied with that of witchcraft, the great crime of that age, and alſo with that of an intention to poiſon her accuſers: theſe were the ladies Lake and Roſs. Sir Thomas Lake, who ſaid, "he could not

not refuſe to be a father and a huſband," was artfully perſuaded to join with them, in a proſecution againſt the innocent counteſs. King James took great pains to enquire into the truth of this affair, and diſcovered ſuch a complication of forgery, ſubornation, and perjury, as is ſcarce to be paralleled in hiſtory. The king ſat in judgment upon them himſelf, and compared their crimes to the firſt plot of the firſt ſin in Paradiſe; the lady Lake to the ſerpent, her daughter to Eve, and ſir Thomas to Adam. Lady Roſs, who confeſſed her guilt in open court, was pardoned. Sir Thomas and his lady were fined ten thouſand pounds to the king, and five hundred pounds to the injured counteſs. The laſt mentioned lady had only one daughter, who died in her infancy.

EXILLES, a town in Piedmont, in the Brianzoneſe, defended by four baſtions, and a caſtle ſtanding upon a hill. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, and afterwards confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is ſeated on the river Doire, eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Suza, and twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Pignerol. Long. 7. 10. E. Lat. 45. 12 N.

EXPERIENS (PHILIP CALLIMACHUS). See ESPERIENTE.

EXUPERIUS, biſhop of Thouloufe, in the fifth century, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by acts of the moſt extraordinary beneficence. There being a great famine, he ſold all his goods, and even the conſecrated gold and ſilver plate in the church, to relieve the poor. He died about the year 417.

EYE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is but a mean dirty place, and has only one fair, which is on Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys. It ſends two members to parliament, and is twenty-five miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Bury, twenty three north of Ipſwich, and ninety-one north-north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 3 E. Lat. 52. 27. N.

EYNDHOVEN, a town in Dutch Brabant, with a ſtrong caſtle. The inhabitants make a great deal of butter in the neighbourhood, and have mines of pit-coal. It now belongs to the prince of Naſſau Orange. Long 5. 26. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

EYRAC, or IRAC ARABI, a province of Turky, in Aſia, three hundred and forty-five miles in length, and one hundred and ninety in breadth, of which Bagdad is the capital. The other towns are Hella, on the river Euphrates, near the place where Babylon ſtood. Kufa, on the lake Rahema, once a large city, now in a mean condition; and Baſrah, a large town, and of great trade.

EYRAC AGEMI, or IRAC AGEMI, the principal province of Perſia. It was formerly called Parthia. It is five hundred and forty miles in length, and three hundred and ſixty in breadth. The capital city is Iſpahan. It is bounded on the north by Gilan and Adirbeitzun, on the eaſt by the province of Chorafan; by Chuſiſtan and Forſiſtan, or Pars, on the ſouth; and by Curdiſtan the ancient Aſſyria on the weſt.

EYSENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, ſeated on the river Neſs. A ſeminary was founded here in 1704, for ſix ſtudents in theology; and in 1707 an illuſtrious ſchool. It is the capital of the country, and belongs to the branch of Sax-Eyſenach. It is thirty-five miles eaſt of Erfurt. Long. 10. 18. E. Lat. 50. 59. N.

EYSENGREYN (MARTIN) in Latin, *Eiſengrenius*, doctor of divinity, and vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Ingolſtadt, in the ſixteenth century. He wrote, 1. An Account of the memorable Things which happened in the Church. 2. A Chronicle of Spire; and many other works. He died in the year 1578.

EZEKIEL, the third of the greater prophets, was carried away captive when young with the reſt of the Jews to Babylon, in the reign of Jeconiah, and began to prophecy about the four hundred and eighty-fifth year before the Chriſtian æra. He predicted the captivity and ruin of Jeruſalem, the misfortunes that would happen to the neighbouring nations, the re-eſtabliſhment of the Jews, the rebuilding of the temple, the reign of the Meſſiah, and the call of the Gentiles. His prophecies are filled with viſions, ſentences, and compariſons, ſome of which are ſo difficult to be underſtood, that the Jews forbid the reading of them before thirty years of age. Ezekiel reproaches that people for their idolatry, expatiates on their crimes, and uſes every argument to turn them from the worſhip of falſe gods, threatening them with captivity and the greateſt misfortunes, if they continued in them, and gave credit to the promiſes of falſe prophets. This, it is ſaid, ſo exaſperated that people, that they put him to a cruel death. The book of Ezekiel contains twenty-two viſions, placed according to the order of time in which they appeared to him.

EZIJA, or ECYA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the banks of the river Xenil, over which there is a long handſome ſtone bridge. It was formerly more conſiderable than it is now, having been a biſhop's ſee, which it loſt by the invaſion of the Moors. The land about it is fruitful, and produces all the neceſſaries of life, eſpecially it affords paſture for numerous flocks of ſheep. The riches of the inhabitant ariſe from hemp, cotton, and wool, which are exported by means of the river which falls into the Guadalquivir, fifteen miles below the town. It is thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Cordova, and forty one eaſt of Seville. Long. 5 4 W. Lat. 37. 22. N.

EZZELINO, a famous tyrant, born in the village of Onera, in the province of Trevigiano, was of German extraction, and lived in the thirteenth century. He fought at firſt at the head of the Gibelins, and gained ſeveral great victories. At length he became dreaded on account of his cruelty and oppreſſion; for having taken Verona, Padua, and ſome other cities in Italy, he there rendered himſelf odious by the moſt ſhocking tyranny. Being one day informed that the inhabitants of Padua had revolted, he put to death twelve thouſand of them whom he had in his army. But at laſt the princes of Lombardy entered into a league againſt him, took him as he was marching to attack Milan, and carried him to Soncino, where he died mad, on the 12th of October, 1259, after he had exerciſed his tyranny above forty years.

F.

FABER (JOHN) a learned divine, of the order of St. Dominic, was born at Hailbron, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſixteenth century by his ſermons, and various works, the principal of which are, a Latin Treatiſe on the Manner of knowing Heretics, and another to prove that there may be faith without charity.

FABER (JOHN) a learned Dominican monk, who was official and grand vicar of Conſtance, in 1519, and alſo confeſſor to the emperor Ferdinand. He was a friend to Eraſmus, and had a celebrated conference with the Proteſtants in 1526. He died June 12, 1541. His principal works have been collected together, and printed in three volumes, folio. This monk is frequently called The Hammer of the Heretics, from one of his books intitled *Malleus Hæreticorum.*

FABER (JOHN) an excellent ſcraper in mezzotinto, was born in Holland, and brought to England at three years of age; he received his firſt inſtructions from his father, who drew the portraits of the founders of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, and whom he at length far ſurpaſſed. He afterwards ſtudied in Vanderbank's academy. He executed a prodigious number of portraits, ſome of which are bold, free, and beautiful. To him we owe the kit-kat-club, and the beauties at Hampton-Court. "He died of the gout, ſays Mr. Walpole, a few years ago, at his houſe in Bloomſbury."

FABER. See FEVRE.

FABERT (ABRAHAM) marſhal of France, and governor of Sedan, was born at Metz, and ſignalized himſelf by his courage in ſeveral battles and ſieges. He ſaved the king's army at the famous retreat at Mentz, which ſome have compared to that of Xenophon. Being wounded in the thigh at the ſiege of Turin by a muſket-ball, M. de Turenne, with the cardinal de la Valette, to whom he was aid-de-camp, conjuring him to follow the advice of all the ſurgeons, and ſuffer his leg to be cut off, he ſaid that death ſhould either have him entire or not at all, and he was happily cured. He had afterwards the government of Sedan, which he fortified with ſuch ſolidity and œconomy, that the French king never had better fortifications, nor any performed at ſo little expence. He took Stenay in 1654, and in 1658 was made marſhal of France. His merit, his probity, and his modeſty, acquired him the eſteem of Lewis XIV. and the nobility. He refuſed the collar of the king's orders, alledging that it ought never to be borne by any but the ancient nobility; on which Lewis XIV. anſwered his letter with his own hand, and obſerved that thoſe to whom he was going to diſtribute it could never receive more honour from it than he had done, by refuſing it from ſo generous a principle. He died at Sedan on the 17th of May, 1662, at ſixty-three years of age. Father Barre publiſhed his Life in 1752, in two volumes, duodecimo.

FABIAN (ROBERT) an Engliſh hiſtorian, born at London, in the fifteenth century, was brought up to trade, and became ſo conſiderable a merchant, that he was choſen one of the aldermen of that city, and, in 1493, ſerved the office of ſheriff. He was a man of learning, and had ſome ſkill in poetry, both in Engliſh, Latin, and French, but chiefly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of hiſtory, and compiled a Chronicle of England and France, or, as he calls it, The Concordance of Stories, in two volumes, folio. He died in London, in the beginning of the year 1512.

FABIANUS, biſhop of Rome, was born in that city, and ſucceeded Anterus in that ſee, in the year 236. He ſuffered martyrdom on the 13th of January, 250, during the perſecution of Decius. It is ſaid that a dove ſettled on his head during the ceremony of his election.

FABIUS (MAXIMUS RULLIANUS) a celebrated Roman conſul, was general of the cavalry, in the three hundred and twenty-fourth year before the Chriſtian æra, and obtained the command of the army during the abſence of Papirius the dictator, with expreſs orders not to attack the enemy; but ſo fine an opportunity of defeating them offered, that he rather choſe to expoſe his head, than to neglect doing an important ſervice to his country. He therefore forced the camp of the Samnites, and gained a complete victory; yet in ſpite of this glorious ſucceſs, Papirius reſolved that he ſhould ſuffer death for his diſobedience, but the army and the Roman people obtained his pardon. Fabius was five times conſul, once cenſor and dictator; he triumphed over the Apulians, Lucerians, Samnites, Gauls, Umbrians, Marſi, and Tuſcans, and inſtituted the annual proceſſion of the Roman knights, mounted on white horſes, from the Temple of Honour to the Capitol.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, (QUINTUS) one of the greateſt generals of his time, was ſurnamed Cunctator, *i. e.* Temporiſer, becauſe being created dictator, after the battle of Traſimenes, in the 217th year before the Chriſtian æra, he found means to weary out Hannibal without fighting, by encamping in the moſt advantageous manner, and inceſſantly harraſſing him. Hannibal rallied his backwardneſs, and made uſe of every ſtratagem to force him to come to an engagement; but ſeeing that all was to no purpoſe, he ſent him word, that, "If he was as great a captain as he "would be thought, he ought to come into the plain and "give him battle." But Fabius coldly replied, "That if "Hannibal himſelf was as great a captain as he would be "thought, he would do well to force him to fight." Fabius was five times conſul, the firſt in the 233d year before Chriſt, after he had defeated the Ligurians. He performed ſuch great ſervices for his country, that he was called, The Buckler of the Republic. He was alſo called Verrucoſus, from a wart on his lips, and Oricula, from his ſingular mildneſs. Quintus Fabius Maximus, his ſon, was alſo conſul; during his conſulſhip, ſeeing his father come to him on horſeback, he ordered him to diſmount, when that great man embracing him, ſaid, "I was willing to ſee whether thou knoweſt what it is to be a conſul."

FABIUS PICTOR, the firſt of the Romans who wrote hiſtory in proſe, lived about two hundred and ſixteen years before the Chriſtian æra. The work we have under his name is a ſuppoſititious piece, and one of thoſe publiſhed by Annius Viterbo. This family took the name of Pictor, from the firſt of it who painted the temple of Health at Rome.

FABIUS DOSSENUS, or DORSENUS, compoſed farces, called by the Romans Atellanes, from the city of Atella, where he wrote them. This poet is mentioned by Horace, Seneca, and Pliny.

FABIUS MARCELLINUS, an hiſtorian of the third century, lived after Alexander Severus, and before Diocleſian. He is cited by Lampridius as the author of the Life of Alexander Mammeus. It is this Marcellinus, who with Marius Maximus, and Suetonius Vopiſcus, propoſed to imitate, in writing, the Life of Probus.

FABIUS RUSTICUS, an hiſtorian in the time of Claudius and Nero, was the friend of Seneca. Tacitus, in his Annals and Life of Agricola, praiſes his ſtyle.

FABRE, (JOHN CLAUDE) prieſt of the Oratory, and one of the moſt laborious French writers in the eighteenth century, was the ſon of an able ſurgeon, and born at Paris on the 25th of April, 1668. He was ſucceſſively profeſſor of philoſophy at Rumilly in Savoy, at Toulon, Rionen, Mans, and at Nantes, and taught theology three years at the ſeminary of the congregation at Lyons, where he cauſed to be printed his ſmall Latin and French Dictionary in 8vo, drawn from the beſt claſſic authors, which has had many editions. It was at Lyons alſo that he printed, in 1709, a new edition of Richelet's Dictionary, corrected and augmented, in 2 vols. folio, though in the title it was ſaid to be printed at Amſterdam, on account of ſeveral

veral paſſages, which it was ſuppoſed would give offence, and it was accordingly ſuppreſſed, when being obliged to leave the congregation of the oratory, and to retire to Clermont, in Auvergne, and having no means of ſubſiſtence, he applied himſelf, to the education of ſome children. He was reſtored to his place in the congregation of the Oratory at the end of the year 1715, and was ſent to Douai, and afterwards lived at Montmorency. He died at Paris on the 22d of October, 1753, at eighty-five years of age, much regretted, on account of his modeſty, candour, ſweetneſs of temper, and his virtues. The moſt conſiderable of his works, is the Continuation of the Abbé Fleury's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which contains much erudition, but has many faults. He alſo wrote, beſides the works we have mentioned, 1. A Tranſlation of Virgil, in 4 vols. 12mo, with Notes and Diſſertations; 2. A Tranſlation of the Fables of Phædrus, with Notes, 12mo; 3. An Edition of Ovid's Metamorphoſes, with Notes, 12mo. &c.

FABRE (CLAUDE). See VAUGELAS.

FABRETTI (RAPHAEL) a very learned antiquary, born at Urbino in 1619. He was of a noble family, had a lively genius, an excellent memory, and a ſtrong inclination to learning. He obtained the eſteem of the moſt celebrated antiquaries in Europe, as cardinal Carpegna, cardinal Charles Barberini, and pope Alexander VII. who made him his ſecretary. After the death of that pope, Fabretti applied himſelf entirely to his ſtudies, the fruits of which are ſeveral excellent works, on the Aqueducts of ancient Rome, Trajan's Column, Ancient Inſcriptions, &c. He died January 7, 1700, aged eighty.

FABRI (HONORIUS) a laborious Jeſuit, born in the dioceſe of Bellay, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in philoſophy and the mathematics, and by writing a great number of books, the moſt curious of which treat of Optics, the Loadſtone, the Motion of the Earth, the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea, and of Geometry. He died at Rome, March 9, 1688.

FABRI, or FABRICIUS (GEORGE) a celebrated writer, born at Chemnitz, in 1516, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his piety and his works in proſe and verſe, which are, the Art of Poetry, in ſeven Books, and a great number of Latin poems, wrote in a pure, elegant, and eaſy ſtyle. He died on the 5th of July, 1571, aged fifty-ſix.

FABRIANO, a town of Italy, in the State of the Church, and in the March of Ancona. It is famous for making the beſt paper in all Italy. It is thirteen miles weſt of St. Severino. Long. 13. 3. Lat. 45. 18. N.

FABRICIUS, LUSCINUS (CAIUS) a Roman general, as much diſtinguiſhed by his honeſty and frugality, as by his courage, he was conſul, for the firſt time, in the year of Rome 471, about the 280th year before the Chriſtian æra, and conquered the Samnites, the Brutii, and the Lucanians. He raiſed the ſiege of Thurium, and obtained ſuch immenſe booty, that after he had given the ſoldiers a large ſhare of it, and had returned to the citizens of Rome all they had contributed to the expence of the war, there were ſtill four hundred talents left, which were carried into the exchequer on the day of his triumph, he being the only perſon who kept none of thoſe rich ſpoils for himſelf. Having been ſent on an embaſſy to Pyrrhus, he refuſed the preſents offered him by that prince, and being once honoured with a ſeat at his table, the diſcourſe turned upon the Epicureans, who, it was ſaid, placed their higheſt happineſs in a voluptuous life, and did not believe that the gods minded the government of the world, on which Fabricius cried, "Heaven grant that Pyrrhus and the Samnites may take great delight in this philoſophy, as long as they wage war againſt us." During his ſecond conſulſhip he generouſly informed Pyrrhus, that his phyſician had offered to poiſon him, provided he could obtain a reward. Fabricius died ſo poor, that the ſenate married his daughters at the public expence.

FABRICIUS (VEIENTO) a Roman author in the reign of Nero, A. D. 49. wrote defamatory libels againſt the ſenators and pontiffs, and was driven out of Italy for his crimes. Tacitus remarks, that this Fabricius, while he was prætor, faſtened maſtiffs inſtead of horſes to the chariots in the Cercenſian games. His works were burnt by Nero's order.

FABRICIUS (JEROME) a celebrated phyſician in the latter-end of the ſixteenth century, more known by the name of Aquapendente, the place of his birth; was the diſciple and ſucceſſor of Fallopius. He chiefly applied himſelf to ſurgery and anatomy, which he profeſſed at Padua for forty years with extraordinary reputation. The republic of Venice gave him a penſion of a thouſand golden crowns, and honoured him with a gold chain, and a ſtatue. He died in 1603. We have ſeveral of his works which are much eſteemed.

FABRICIUS (JOHN ALBERT) one of the moſt laborious and learned men of the laſt century, was born at Leipſic on the 11th of November, 1668. Having loſt his father and mother at ten or eleven years of age, his tutor ſent him to ſtudy at Quedlinburg, where reading by chance the Adverſaria of Barthius, it inſpired him with an incredible thirſt for ſtudy, and he applied himſelf to the reading of ancient authors both ſacred and profane. In 1693 he went to Hamburgh, and was, ſome years after, elected profeſſor of eloquence in that city. In 1719, the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel offered him the chair of the firſt profeſſor of divinity at Gieſſen, and the place of ſuperintendant of the churches of the confeſſion of Augſburg: when the magiſtrates of Hamburgh, in order to retain him, added an hundred crowns a year to his ſalary, and he was ſo ſenſible of this proof of their regard for him, that he reſolved to end his days in that city, and ſteadily refuſed all the places that were offered him elſewhere. He died April 3, 1736, aged ſixty-eight. He wrote a great number of works, but the principal and moſt eſteemed are, 1. Memoirs of Hamburgh, in 7 vols 8vo. to which Mr. Evers added an eighth; 2. *Bibliotheca Græca*, 14 vols 4to. 3 *Bibliotheca Latina*; 4. *Codex Apocryphus Novi Teſtamentini*, 3 vols 8vo. 5. *Codex pſeudepigraphus Veteris Teſtamenti*, 2 vols. 8vo. 6. *Salutaris Lux Evangelii, toti Orbi per Divinam Gratiam exoriens*, &c.

FABRICIUS (VINCENT) a native of Hamburgh, eminent for being a good poet, an able phyſician, a learned civilian, and a great orator, was counſellor to the biſhop of Lubec, and afterwards ſyndic of the city of Dantzick. His Latin poems and orations have been much admired; the moſt complete edition of them is that of Leipſic, in 1685. He died at Warſaw April 11, 1667, aged fifty-four.

FABROT (CHARLES HANNIBAL) one of the moſt celebrated civilians of his time, was born at Aix in 1681, and obtained an extraordinary ſkill in the civil and canon law, and in the belles lettres. He publiſhed the *Baſilicæ*, or Conſtitutions of the Emperors of the Eaſt, in Greek and Latin, with learned notes, in 7 vols. folio; and editions of *Cedrenus*, *Nicetas*, *Anaſtaſius bibliothecarius*, *Conſtantine Manaſſes*, and *Cujas*, with learned and curious Notes.

FABULINUS, in pagan worſhip, a certain deity to which the Romans offered ſacrifices, when their children began to ſpeak.

FACUNDUS, biſhop of Hermiana in Africa, aſſiſted at the famous conference held by pope Vigilius at Conſtantinople in 547, and wrote a Defence of the Three Chapters; that is, of the Orthodoxy of Theodorus of Mopſueſta, the Writings of Theodoret, and the Letter of Ibas; and compoſed on this occaſion twelve books, publiſhed by father Sirmond in 1629. This work is wrote with great art, ſpirit, and eloquence, but his fiery zeal ſometimes carries him too far.

FACIO (BARTHOLEMEW) a learned Italian of the fifteenth century, born at Spetia in the ſtate of Genoa. He was ſecretary to Alphonſo of Arragon, king of Naples, and ambaſſador from the Genoeſe to that prince. He acquired the friendſhip of the moſt illuſtrious perſons of his time, particularly that of the celebrated Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope, under the name of Pius II. Facio tranſlated from Greek into Latin Arrian's Hiſtory of Alexander the Great, and compoſed in Latin the Hiſtory of Alphonſo V. king of Arragon and Naples. He alſo wrote, 1. A Treatiſe in Latin on the illuſtrious men of his time, of which a new edition was publiſhed at Florence, in 1745, quarto. 2 *De Bello Veneto Cladiano ſeu inter Venetos, & Genuenſes ob Inſula Tenedos Poſſeſſionem geſto, circiter Anno* 1391. 3. *De Vitæ Felicitate, ſeu ſummi boni Fruitione Liber*; and ſome other works. He died in 1457.

FAENZA, a city of Italy, in the State of the Church, and in Romania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is an ancient place, and has undergone various revolutions before it fell into the hands of the pope. The river Amona waſhes its walls, and paſſes between the city and the ſuburbs, which are joined by a ſtone bridge, defended by two good towers. The moſt remarkable things in the town are a marble fountain, adorned with ſeveral ſtatues, and the ſquare, which is ſurrounded with piazzas, which ſerve to walk under during the heat of the day, and when it rains. The church in the ſquare is better built than any of the reſt. This city is moſt remarkable for its earthern ware, which is the beſt in all Italy. There is a great deal of flax in the fields round about it. It is fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Ravenna, ten north-weſt of Forli, and ten ſouth-eaſt of Immola. Long. 12. 40. E. Lat. 44 34. N.

FAERNO (GABRIEL) in Latin *Faernus*, an excellent Latin poet and critic, was born at Cremona, in Italy, and flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century. His ſkill in polite literature rendered cardinal de Medicis, afterwards pope Pius IV. particularly fond of him. He was the author of ſome Latin Elegies, a hundred Latin Fables, ſelected from the ancients, and written in Iambic verſe, and of ſeveral criticiſms, as *Cenſura Emendationem Livianarum, De Metris Comicis*, &c.

He was extremely well ſkilled in decyphering manuſcripts, and reſtoring ancient authors to their purity; in particular, he took ſuch pains with Terence, that the celebrated Dr. Bentley thought his notes upon that author ſo important, that he has given them entire in his edition of him. He died at Rome, on the 17th of November, 1561.

FAGE (RAIMOND DE LA) an excellent deſigner and engraver, was born at Toulouſe, or, according to others, at Liſle, in the year 1648. He applied himſelf to deſigning through inclination, in ſpite of his parents, and had no maſter, nor any aſſiſtance, but his ſuperior talents ſupplied the want of them, and he became one of the beſt deſigners in Europe; but thoſe he performed on licentious ſubjects are the moſt eſteemed. He died in 1690.

FAGIUS (BUCHELIN) an eminent proteſtant miniſter, born at Rheinzabern, in 1504, where he laid the foundation of his learning, and afterwards ſtudied at Heidelberg and Straſburg. He at length ſtudied at Iſna, where the plague beginning to ſpread in 1541, he openly rebuked the wealthieſt of the inhabitants who were about to leave the place, exhorting them either to continue there, or liberally to beſtow their alms before they went, for the relief of thoſe they left behind, adding, that during the viſitation, he would viſit thoſe that were ſick, adminiſter ſpiritual comfort to them, pray for them, and be preſent with them day and night, all which he did, and yet eſcaped the diſtemper. The plague at the ſame time raging at Straſburg, and among many others, taking off Wolfangus Capito, Fagius was invited by the ſenate to ſucceed him, and he continued preaching there till the beginning of the German wars, when the elector Palatine made him public profeſſor at Heidelberg, and there he publiſhed many books for the promotion of Hebrew learning. In 1548, the perſecution in Germany induced him and Bucer to come to England at the invitation of archbiſhop Cranmer. They arrived here in 1549, were entertained ſome days at Lambeth palace, and appointed to reſide at Cambridge, where they were to perfect a new tranſlation and illuſtration of the Scriptures, Fagius taking the Old Teſtament, and Bucer the New, for their ſeveral parts; but an end was put to this by their ſudden illneſs and death; Fagius was ſeized with a fever at London, but would be removed to Cambridge, in hopes of receiving benefit from the change of air, but died there on the 13th of November, 1550, and Bucer did not ſurvive him above a year. Both their bodies were dug up and burnt in the reign of queen Mary. Fagius wrote a great number of books.

FAGNANI (PROSPER) a celebrated profeſſor of the canon law, and one of the moſt learned civilians in the ſeventeenth century, was conſidered at Rome as an oracle, and became ſecretary of the ſacred congregation. He loſt his ſight at forty-four years of age, and compoſed, by order of pope Alexander VII. an excellent Commentary on the Decretals, in three volumes folio, printed at Rome, in 1661. The index to that work is a maſter-piece in its kind, and it is almoſt impoſſible to conceive that it could be compoſed by a blind man. He died in 1678, at above eighty years of age.

FAGUNDEZ (STEPHEN) a famous Jeſuit caſuiſt, born at Viana, in Portugal, and the author of a Treatiſe on Contracts, and other moral works. He died January 13, 1645, aged ſixty-eight.

FAHLUN, or COPPERBERG, a town of Weſterdal, in Dalecarlia, in Sweden. It is a large open town, and every ſtreet is built in a ſtrait line. There are two ſquares, one of which is large, handſome, and regular, to the north of which is a ſtone building, which contains the court of juſtice, a granary, and a public diſpenſary of medicines. To the eaſt is a large church with a high ſteeple, which contains a fine ring of bells. The church is covered with copper, and the gates are of braſs, but it has no ornaments within. In the church-yards there are ſeveral tombs of caſt metal. Without the town, to the eaſt, is another church built with ſtone as the former, and covered with copper. The ſpire likewiſe on the top of the ſteeple is covered with the ſame metal, and is very beautiful. Beſides theſe, among the buildings about the mines, there is a chapel for the officers and workmen belonging to them.

At ſome diſtance from the town, to the ſouth-weſt, there is a handſome houſe, which belongs to the king of Sweden, where the governor reſides, and where the king ſometimes comes; and round it are ſeveral country houſes belonging to the burghers. Theſe have all a ſhare in the mines; for without this they can have no right to this privilege. They are called berſemans, or men of the company; and thoſe that work themſelves are called brukande-berſemens. Inſtead of a cane, they generally carry little axes in their hands, wear their hats like quakers, have black coats without pockets, with black ſtockings and gloves. The country on the weſt ſide of the town, for half a mile together, is quite barren and full of rocks. Among theſe are the copper mines. Several canals are cut through them, which carry water to the machines, and ſet them at work. On the eaſt ſide, on the river, there are ſome good meadows, and beyond them you ſee nothing but woods and mountains. Thoſe that viſit the mines are accommodated with habits proper for the purpoſe, and have a man to guide them. At firſt they go down into a great quarry two hundred yards broad, and three hundred deep, by means of ſtairs or ſteps cut in the rock, and where thoſe are wanting, by wooden ladders. The conductors carry with them ſeveral bundles of long deal ſplinters, and at the bottom of the quarry they begin to light them; then the viſiters begin to enter a narrow cavern one after another, with his guide before him, in which there is a deſcent by a winding ſtair-caſe, which leads to a ſquare perpendicular hole, about three or four feet wide, and thirty deep, with ladders againſt two of the ſides, made up of ſeveral faſtened together to reach to the bottom. When they are got down, they enter a narrow paſſage, which leads to the workmen, who are quite naked, except a pair of breeches. Here the heat begins to be intolerable and ſuffocating. Paſſing by theſe, they deſcend to cavities forty feet wide, ſome of which are terminated by deep pits. There are narrow paſſages by which theſe cavities communicate with each other. Theſe paſſages have wood at the bottom to guide the wheels of the tumbrils, in which the horſes draw the ore from the mines, to the places where there are perpendicular holes from the top, through which it is drawn up in buckets, in the ſame manner as our coal-pits. Through theſe the horſes are let down and drawn up with cords and broad girths. The tumbrils are made like wheel barrows, with one wheel only. In the cavities there are ſtables for the horſes, and blackſmith's ſhops, and ſeveral workmen, ſome with clothes, and ſome without. They are furniſhed with crows of different ſhapes, and other inſtruments, to raiſe the ore and fill the tumbrils. They have likewiſe to empty the cavities when too much water comes in; and there are ſtreams which run along and loſe themſelves in the clefts of the rock. The roofs of the cavities are ſometimes ſupported with walls, props of wood, and pieces of iron; notwithſtanding which, they ſometimes fall down ſuddenly, and bury the workmen in the ruins. They muſt neither whiſtle nor ſing in the mines, nor will they let any women go down. The depth of ſome of the pits is ſix hundred and forty feet. The viſiters are generally drawn up in buckets, in the ſame manner as the ore. They draw the water out of the mines with engines, in the ſame manner as out of the coal-pits. Their engines or machines are of different kinds.

The mines are to the ſouth-weſt of the town, about three hundred yards from the houſes. Between the mines and the town, and in the town itſelf, there are a great number of forges along the ſide of the river, with bellows that are put in motion by means of the water. Near the forges are a great number of furnaces, where the ore is laid on wood, which they ſet on fire, and let it burn ſeveral days. This is the firſt furnace for the preparation of the ore. They burn the ore again in a ſecond furnace like the former; and then they melt it in a fierce fire, which is kept up by a great pair of bellows, which are kept going by a ſtream of water. Thoſe that paſs through the ſmoke of the furnaces are not able to breathe, and when it blows into the town, it greatly incommodes the inhabitants; however it kills all the gnats, with which the neighbouring towns are ſometimes incommoded.

FAILLE (GERMAIN DE LA) an able annaliſt of Toulouſe, was born at Caſtelnaudari, on the 30th of October, 1616, and was the king's advocate in the preſidial of that city. He wrote the Annals of Toulouſe, in two volumes; and a Treatiſe on the Nobility of the Capitouls, or Chief Magiſtrates of that City; and died at Toulouſe, on the 12th of November, 1711, aged ninety-ſix.

FAIRFAX (EDWARD) an Engliſh poet, was the natural ſon of ſir Thomas Fairfax, and flouriſhed in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I. to the former of whom he dedicated a Tranſlation of Taſſo, which has gone through ſeveral editions. He was alſo the author of Twelve Eclogues; of the Hiſtory of Edward the Black Prince, and of a book intitled *Dæmonologia*, which laſt is ſtill in manuſcript. He was living in the year 1631.

FAIRFAX (FERDINAND, lord) general of the parliament forces in the North, in the great rebellion. He and his ſon gained a complete victory over colonel Bellaſyſe, governor of York, at Selby, in that county, on the 11th of April, 1644, for which the parliament ordered a general thankſgiving; but he was totally routed by the earl of Newcaſtle, at Adderton Moor, in June, 1643. After ſir Thomas Glemham had ſurrendered York, and the above earl had retired beyond the ſeas, he ſucceeded to the government of that city, and of the northern counties. He died at York, on the 13th of March, 1647-8.

FAIRFAX (THOMAS, lord) commander in chief of the parliament's forces in the civil wars, in the laſt century, was the ſon of the above Ferdinand, lord Fairfax, and was born at Denton, in the pariſh of Otley, in Yorkſhire, in January 1611. He ſtudied in St. John's college, Cambridge, and after-

afterwards, being of a martial diſpoſition, went into Holland, and ſerved as a volunteer under the command of Horatio, lord Vere. Having thus acquired ſome knowledge in the art of war, he returned to England, and retiring to his father's houſe, married Anne, the fourth daughter of the lord Vere. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars in 1642, his father was made general of the parliament's forces in the North, and he obtained a commiſſion to be general of the horſe under him, when he ſoon ſignalized himſelf by his intrepidity on ſeveral occaſions, particularly in taking ſome important towns and garriſons in Yorkſhire and Cheſhire. He commanded the right wing of horſe at the famous battle of Marſton Moor, in which the Royaliſts were defeated, and the king's affairs entirely ruined in the North. On the parliament's new modeling the army, they unanimouſly voted ſir Thomas Fairfax general in the room of the earl of Eſſex, and to him Oliver Cromwell was joined with the title of lieutenant-general, who was afterwards the ſpring of all his ſucceeding motions. In February 1644-5, he received his commiſſion; after which, he, on the 14th of June, obtained a complete victory at the deciſive battle of Naſeby. On the 18th he took Leiceſter: on the 10th of July he defeated the lord Goring; on the 22d took Bridgewater by ſtorm; on the 30th of the ſame month became maſter of Bath; on the 15th of Auguſt took Sherborne-caſtle by ſtorm; and having beſieged Briſtol from the 22d of Auguſt to the 10th of September, it was ſurrendered to him by prince Rupert. After this he became maſter of Tiverton; took Dartmouth by ſtorm; beſieged and took the city of Exeter, made himſelf maſter of ſeveral forts and garriſons; defeated the lord Hopton, and following him into Cornwall, entirely diſperſed the king's army in the Weſt. He then obliged the king to retire in diſguiſe from Oxford. His majeſty departed from thence on the 27th of April, 1646, and put himſelf into the hands of the Scots; when ſir Thomas having taken that city, and ſeveral other places, the unhappy king Charles I. had before Michaelmas neither an army nor fortreſs left in England. He then took a journey to London, where he arrived on the 12th of November, being met ſome miles off by great crowds of people, and the city militia; and two days after he received the thanks and congratulations of both houſes of parliament. On the 18th of December he ſet out to convoy the two hundred thouſand pounds that had been granted to the Scottiſh army, as the price of their delivering up their ſovereign. The parliament now attempting to diſband the army, he, in the beginning of June, 1647, advanced towards London, and in Auguſt entered the city, with the ſixty members who had fled to the army, and reſtored them in a kind of triumph; for which he received the thanks of both houſes, and was appointed conſtable of the Tower. His father dying on the 13th of March, 1647-8, he became poſſeſſed of his title and eſtate, and was appointed keeper of Pontefract-caſtle, cuſtos rotulorum of Yorkſhire, &c. in his room: after which he quelled an inſurrection of the London apprentices; and another in Kent, headed by George Goring, earl of Norwich, and ſir William Waller, and a party of the latter, obtaining reinforcements in Eſſex, and ſhutting themſelves up in Colcheſter, he obliged that town to ſurrender upon very ſevere conditions, laying a fine of twelve thouſand pounds upon the inhabitants to excuſe them from being plundered. He returned to London to awe that city and the parliament; and to forward the proceedings againſt the king, quartered himſelf at Whitehall. He was foremoſt in the liſt of the king's judges, but refuſed to act as he afterwards did to ſubſcribe the teſt appointed by parliament for approving all that was done in relation to the king. In ſhort, being unwilling to march againſt the Scots, who had declared for king Charles II. he reſigned his commiſſion, on which the parliament ſettled an annual revenue of five thouſand pounds a year upon him; after which he lived privately, till he was invited by general Monk to aſſiſt him againſt Lambert's army, when he chearfully embraced the occaſion, and on the 3d of December, 1659, appeared at the head of a body of gentlemen of Yorkſhire, when, upon the reputation of his name, a body of one thouſand two hundred horſe, forſook Lambert and joined him. He was at the head of the committee appointed by the houſe of commons on the 3d of May, 1660, to attend king Charles II. at the Hague, to deſire him ſpeedily to return to England, and having readily aſſiſted in his reſtoration, retired again to his ſeat in the country, where he lived in a private manner till his death, which happened on the 12th of November, 1671, in the ſixtieth year of his age.

His lordſhip wrote, ſays Mr. Walpole, Memorials of Thomas lord Fairfax, printed in 1699, and was not only an hiſtorian, but a poet. In Mr. Thoreſby's muſeum were preſerved in manuſcript the following pieces: The Pſalms of David; the Song of Solomon; the Canticles, and Songs of Moſes, Exod. xv. Deut. xxxii. and other parts of Scripture, verſified. A Poem on Solitude. Notes of Sermons by his lordſhip, by his lady, daughter of Horace lord Vere, and by their daughter Mary, the wife of George, ſecond duke of Buckingham; and a Treatiſe on the Shortneſs of Life. But of all lord Fairfax's works, ſays our lively author, the moſt remarkable were the Verſes he wrote on the horſe on which Charles II. rode to his coronation, and which had been bred and preſented to the king by his lordſhip. How muſt that merry monarch, unapt to keep his countenance on more ſerious occaſions, have ſmiled at this aukward homage from the old victorious hero of republicaniſm and the covenant. He gave a collection of manuſcripts to the Bodleian library. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

FAIRFORD, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is remarkable for the church which has painted glaſs windows, that are exceeding well done. They are ſaid to be taken in a ſhip by John Tame, eſquire, towards the end of the fifteenth century, who built the church for their ſake. They are preſerved intire, and the figures are extremely well drawn and coloured. They repreſent the moſt remarkable hiſtories in the Old and New Teſtament. They are frequently viſited by travellers, and many go on purpoſe to view them, as one of the greateſt curioſities in England. The painter's name was Albert Durer, a German. Fairford has two fairs, on May 14, and November 12, for ſheep and cattle. It is twenty-four miles eaſt-by-ſouth from Glocester, fifty one north-eaſt from Briſtol, and eighty weſt-by-north from London. Long. 1. 46. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

FAISANS, a little iſland formed by the river Badaſſao, which parts France from Spain, and is three miles from Fontarabia. This iſland is very ſmall, and belongs neither to France nor Spain, for which reaſon, in 1659, they built a houſe of wood, in which the embaſſadors of France and Spain concluded the peace of the Pyrenees, and there the kings of both countries had an interview. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat. 43. 25. N.

FAITHORN (WILLIAM) an ingenious Engliſh painter, flouriſhed in the ſeventeenth century. He ſtudied ſeveral years under the famous painter Champagne, and arrived to very great perfection in correctneſs of drawing, and was alſo a great proficient in engraving, eſpecially in miniature. He wrote a book upon drawing, graving, and etching, and died in Black-fryars, in the year 1691. There is a ſoftneſs and delicacy, as well as a ſtrength and beauty, in the beſt works of Faithorn, which are not to be found in thoſe of any Engliſh engravers in the laſt century.

FAKENHAM, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated upon a hill, and is twenty miles eaſt-by-north of King's Lynn, twenty-eight north-weſt of Norwich, and one hundred and eleven north-north-eaſt from London. Long. 1. 0. E. Lat 52. 50. N.

FALAISE, a town of Normandy, in France, ſeated on a rock near the river Ante. It contains two pariſhes, two convents of monks, and two hoſpitals. The caſtle ſtands on a craggy rock, and was formerly a place of great importance; at preſent it hath one of the fineſt towers in France. It is remarkable for its manufactures in ſerges, linen cloth, and lace, and for the fair of Guibrai, one of its ſuburbs. It is twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Caen, thirty north-weſt of Seez, twenty-eight ſouth-weſt of Liſieux, and one hundred and ſixteen weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 18. W. Lat. 48. 58. N.

FALCANDUS (HUGO) treaſurer of St. Peter's at Palermo, in the twelfth century, was the author of the Hiſtory of Sicily under the Reign of William the Bad, and William the Good; this hiſtory is eſteemed very exact and faithful.

FALCIDIUS, a Roman tribune, rendered himſelf famous by inſtituting the Falcidian Law, by which any one might diſpoſe of his ſubſtance to whom he pleaſed, provided he reſerved a fourth part to his lawful heirs.

FALCONBERG (lady MARY) the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a lady of great beauty, but of greater ſpirit, was the ſecond wife of Thomas, lord viſcount Falconberg. biſhop Burnet, who calls her a wiſe and worthy woman, ſays ſhe was more likely to have maintained the poſt of protector than either of her brothers, according to a ſaying that went of her, "That thoſe who wore breeches deſerved "petticoats better; but if thoſe in petticoats had been in "breeches, they would have held faſter." After Richard was depoſed, who, ſhe well knew, was never formed for royal power, ſhe exerted herſelf in behalf of Charles II and is ſaid to have had a great and ſucceſsful hand in his reſtoration. She died on the 14th of March, 1712.

FALCZIN, a town of Turky, in Wallachia, ſeated on the river Pruth, where a battle was fought, and a peace made between the Turks and the Ruſſians in 1711. Long. 26. 49. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

FALDA (JOHN BAPTIST) an able Italian engraver, whoſe impreſſions are eſteemed, and his books of palaces, vignets, and

and of the fountains of Rome and its neighbourhood, are alſo ſought after.

FALETTI (JEROME) count of Triagnano, and an Italian poet of the ſixteenth century, was born at Savona, and was employed in ſeveral important affairs by the duke of Ferrara. He wrote, 1. An Italian Poem, in four books, on the Wars of Flanders. 2. Twelve Books of Poems. 3. The Cauſes of the War in Germany, under Charles V. &c.

FALIERI (ORDELAPHO) a famous doge of Venice, elected in 1102, went to the aſſiſtance of Baldwin, king of Jeruſalem, with a powerful fleet, and enabled him to recover a part of Syria. He afterwards reduced and brought under the dominion of the Venetians, all Dalmatia, Croatia, and ſeveral other provinces diſtant from the ſea. Some time after the city of Zara revolting, he ſailed thither, and beſieged it with his fleet, but was killed in making an aſſault.

FALIERI (MARINUS) a famous doge of Venice, elected in 1354, who having governed that republic for nine months, formed the deſign of rendering himſelf an abſolute prince, by aſſaſſinating the ſenators. But one of the conſpirators being filled with horror at the idea of committing ſuch a dreadful crime, diſcovered the conſpiracy to the ſenators, who managed the affair with ſuch dexterity, that ſixteen of the principal conſpirators were taken the night before it was to have been perpetrated, with Falieri, who was beheaded, and the reſt hanged. They afterwards put to death four hundred of his accomplices, and gave a penſion of one thouſand crowns, with the title of a noble Venetian to him who diſcovered the conſpiracy; but not being ſatisfied with this reward, he charged the ſenators with ingratitude, on which they baniſhed him to the iſland of Auguſta; and he afterwards periſhed in endeavouring to eſcape from thence, in his paſſage to Dalmatia.

FALKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Marche of Brandenburg, forty-five miles north-eaſt of Stetin, and ſubject to Pruſſia. Long. 16. 12. E. Lat 53. 39. N.

FALKENBURG, a town of Sweden, in the diſtrict of Halland and province of Gothland, on the Baltick Sea. It is ſixty miles ſouth of Gottenburg, and fifteen north-weſt of Helmſtat. Long. 13. 12. E. Lat. 57. 10. N.

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Stirling, eight miles ſouth of Sterling town. Long. 3. 48. W. Lat. 56. 0. N. It is remarkable for a battle fought between the king's forces and the rebels, Jan. 17, 1746.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Fife, in which is a palace which formerly belonged to the kings of Scotland. It is twenty miles north of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 56. 20. N.

FALKLAND (CARY, lord viſcount). See CARY.

FALLOPIUS (GABRIEL) a very celebrated phyſician, anatomiſt, botaniſt, aſtronomer, and phyſician, famous for his diſcovery of the tubes by which the ova deſcend from the ovarium, and which from him are called the Fallopian Tubes, was deſcended from a noble family, and born at Modena in 1523. He travelled through the greateſt part of Europe, and by his induſtry penetrated into the abſtruſe myſteries of nature. He was eſteemed one of the ableſt phyſicians of his age, and was profeſſor of anatomy firſt at Piſa, and afterwards at Padua, where he died, on the 9th of October, 1562, aged thirty-nine. His works have been printed together in four volumes, folio.

FALMOUTH, a ſea-port town in Cornwall, ſeated on a fine bay, in the Engliſh channel. The harbour is very commodious, and large enough for a hundred ſail to ride ſafely in, quite defended from all ſtorms. There is a high rock at the entrance, and on the ſide two caſtles, St. Maw's and Pendennis, which is one of the largeſt in England. Falmouth is well built, and is become a good trading town, though it ſends no members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and the packet-boats for Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt Indies, are ſtationed here. It has a market on Thurſdays, and the fairs are on July 27, and October 10, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is twenty-four miles eaſt of Penzance, and two hundred and ſixty-four weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 5. 12. W. Lat. 50. 12. N.

FALSTER, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltick Sea, twenty miles in length, and ten in breadth. Nicoping is the capital, beſides which are Stubcoping, and two or three villages. Long. from 11. 15. to 11. 51. Lat. 55. 50.

FAMAGUSTA, a city of the iſle of Cyprus, and the ſee of a biſhop of the Greek church. It is ſeated at the eaſt end of the iſland, and was formerly a ſea-port town of great trade, but the harbour is now choaked up, and will not admit ſhips of burthen. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1571, after ten months ſiege, and the loſs of eighty thouſand men before the place. It is defended with fortifications, but they are conſtructed after the old manner, and are two miles in compaſs. The harbour is defended by two caſtles, which are over-againſt each other. The churches are turned into moſques, and though the Greeks are permitted to keep ſhops in the town in the day-time, they are obliged to lie in the neighbouring villages in the night. It is ſixty three miles north-eaſt of Nicoſia. Long. 36. 12. E. Lat. 34. 49. N.

FAME, one of the imaginary Pagan deities, was repreſented in a flying attitude, with expanded wings, ſounding a trumpet; and to denote the ſurprize, attention, and diſcourſe ſhe occaſions, her flowing robe was wrought all over with eyes, ears, and tongues. She had ſeveral temples erected to her, where thoſe who aſpired after glory went to offer their petitions.

FANNIA, an illuſtrious Roman lady, the daughter of Petus Thraſea, and the grand-daughter of Arria, was ſo eminently virtuous, that ſhe ought not only to be an example to other women, but a pattern of courage and conſtancy to men. She twice attended her huſband Helvetius into baniſhment, and, under the reign of Domitian, was baniſhed herſelf for deſiring Senecio to write Helvetius's life, and for furniſhing him with materials for that purpoſe.

FANNIUS (STRABO CAIUS) was conſul of Rome with Valerius Meſſala in the one hundred and ſixty-firſt year before the Chriſtian æra. Under his conſulſhip was made the law which, from Fannius's name, was called *Lex Fannia*, for regulating the expence of entertainments, and giving the prætors power to drive the rhetoricians and philoſophers from Rome.

FANNIUS (CAIUS) the ſon of the preceding, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence, and was conſul in the one hundred and twentieth year before the Chriſtian æra. He oppoſed the enterprizes of Caius Gracchus, and made againſt him an oration which is commended by Cicero.

FANNIUS (CAIUS) firſt couſin to the former, was quæſtor in the one hundred and thirty-ninth year before the Chriſtian æra, and afterwards prætor. He bore arms in Africa under Scipio Africanus the Younger, and compoſed Annals, which were eſteemed.

FANNIUS (QUADRATUS) a Latin poet, whoſe poems, tho' they were ridiculous, were placed with his picture in the public library, built by Auguſtus in the Temple of Apollo. Horace, who was his cotemporary, rallies him on his ſatires, and gives him the name of Paraſite.

FANNIUS (CAIUS) a Latin author, who lived in the time of Trajan, and had a ſhare in the eſteem and friendſhip of Pliny the Younger. He wrote an Account of the laſt Moments of thoſe whom Nero had put to death or baniſhed; but death prevented him from completing his work.

FANO, an ancient town of Italy, in the State of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the ſhore of the Adriatic Sea, or gulph of Venice, bewteen Peſaro and Senigaglia. This town was a Roman colony, called by Tacitus *Fanum Fortunæ*, becauſe there was formerly a ſuperb temple conſecrated to Fortune. Near this place Aſdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was killed with fifty thouſand of his countrymen. The Roman generals were the conſuls Livius, Salinator, and Claudius Nero. There is a marble triumphal arch ſtill remaining, which is thirty cubits high, and twenty broad, and is yet more entire and magnificent than any in all Italy. In St. Michael's chapel, which is near it, there is a ſtone, on which the form of this arch is engraved.

The walls of Fano are very ſtrong, eſpecially on the ſide of the ſea, and the baſtions are caſed with bricks. They are always furniſhed with proper artillery to keep off the corſairs, which otherwiſe might be troubleſome. There is a ſtone pier, ſufficient for the ſhelter of ſmall ſhips. It is eight miles ſouth-weſt of Peſaro, and twenty miles eaſt of Urbino. Long. 14. 22. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

FANSHAW (Sir RICHARD) famous for his embaſſies and writings, was the youngeſt ſon of ſir Henry Fanſhaw, of Wareham Park, in Hertfordſhire, and was born about the year 1608. He completed his ſtudies at Cambridge, and having made the tour of Europe, he was, in 1635, appointed reſident at the court of Spain, and returning thence in 1641, he adhered ſteadily to the royal cauſe, and ſuffered ſeverely for his loyalty during the troubles that enſued. In 1651 he was taken priſoner at the battle of Worceſter, and committed to cloſe cuſtody in the city of London; but having obtained permiſſion, on account of the bad ſtate of his health, to go to any part of the kingdom, he retired to Tankerley-Caſtle, in Yorkſhire, where he compoſed ſeveral poems, and made a good number of tranſlations. Upon the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, he was appointed maſter of requeſts, and ſecretary for the Latin tongue; and in 1662 was ſent ambaſſador to the court of Portugal, where he negociated the marriage of his maſter with the Infanta Donna Catharina, daughter of king John the Fourth. About two years after he went in the ſame quality to the court of Spain; and upon his arrival at Cadiz, was received with ſuch marks of honour and diſtinction as had never been paid to any former ambaſſador. Having fully executed his commiſſion at Madrid,

Madrid, he was preparing to ſet out on his return to England, when being ſeized with a violent fever, he died on the 16th of June, 1666, the very day on which he propoſed to begin his journey. His body was brought over to England, and interred in the pariſh church of Ware, among thoſe of his anceſtors. He wrote, 1. Several Poems. 2. A Tranſlation of *Il Paſtor Fido*, from the Italian. 3. A Tranſlation of the Luſiad of Camoens, from the Portugueze; and ſeveral other works.

FANTIN, is a ſmall kingdom or diſtrict on the coaſt of Guinea, eaſtward of the Gold Coaſt. It is bounded on the weſt by Saboe, between which and Fantin there is an hill called the Iron Hill, with a delightful walk on the top. On the north it has Atti, Agua, and Tonqua, or rather a country unknown; and on the eaſt it is bounded by Acra. The principal villages on the ſhore are Anichan, Anamaboe, Aga, Cormentin, where the Engliſh have a fort, Amerſa, Aqua, Laguyo, and Mountfort. In all which there are upwards of four thouſand fiſhermen. The inhabitants go naked, all but a cloth before, and take as many wives as they pleaſe.

The capital town is Fantin, from which the country has its name, and is fifteen miles within land, and there are many villages ſcattered about it. This country is under the command of a braſſo, which is as much as to ſay a leader; but he is kept in awe by old men, ſomewhat in the nature a parliament, if we may compare ſmall things with great, inſomuch that the braſſo has but little power. The inland people cultivate the land, and ſupply the markets with fruit, corn, and palm wines, which laſt is ſtronger than ordinary, and very intoxicating. In general this country is rich in gold, ſlaves, and all ſorts of proviſions.

FARDELLA (MICHAEL ANGELO) a celebrated philoſopher and mathematician, was born at Trapani, in Sicily, in 1650, and at fifteen years of age, having finiſhed his courſe of philoſophy, entered the order of St. Francis. He at length improved greatly under the learned Borelli at Meſſina, and taught mathematics there. In 1676 he went to Rome, where he taught geometry, and at length went to Paris, where he ſtayed three years, during which he contracted a friendſhip with Arnauld, Regis, Father Mallebranche, and Father Lami. At his return to Rome he was created doctor in the college of Sapienza, and taught divinity in his convent, where he alſo formed an academy of experimental philoſophy. Some time after Francis II. duke of Modena invited him to his capital, and gave him the profeſſorſhip of philoſophy and geometry, which he afterwards reſigned to go to Venice, where, by permiſſion of the pope, he quitted the habit of the Franciſcans, and took that of a ſecular prieſt. He at length became profeſſor of aſtronomy and natural philoſophy at Padua, and died at Naples of an apoplexy, on the 2d of January, 1718, at ſixty-eight years of age. He wrote a great number of literary, philoſophical, and mathematical works, ſome in Latin, and ſome in Italian. The principal are, 1. *Univerſæ Philoſophiæ ſyſtema.* 2. *Univerſæ uſualis Mathematicæ Theoria.* 3. *Animæ humanæ Natura ab Auguſtino detecta.* 4. Several pieces in favour of Deſcartes's philoſophy, &c.

FARE (the marquis DE LA) celebrated for his memoirs and poetical pieces. He died in 1713.

FARE, or FARO OF MESSINA, is a ſtreight between Sicily and Naples, about five miles in breadth. Meſſina, in Sicily, lies on one ſide of it, and Rhegio, in Naples, on the other. It is famous for Scylla and Charybdis, ſo often mentioned by the poets. The former is now called Capo Sciglio, and is a rock on the ſide of Calabria, in Naples, which advances like a peninſula, towards Cape Faro, in Sicily, and is very dangerous, becauſe veſſels may be either thrown upon it by the violence of the current, or that of the wind, and then they periſh without reſource. Charybdis is near Cape Faro, in Sicily, and is a whirlpool, about thirty paces in diameter. The ſailors were formerly afraid it would ſwallow up their ſhips if they came near it, but experience has ſhewn that their fear had no foundation, for the inhabitants of Meſſina often go upon it in flat-bottom boats for pleaſure, where, after they have been whirled about in it for ſome time, they can go off when they pleaſe by the help of their oars. It is remarkable the current in this ſtreight runs contrary ways every ſix hours, with an extraordinary rapidity.

FAREHAM, a ſmall town in Hampſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and a fair on June 29, for toys. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Wincheſter, and ſeventy-three ſouth-weſt of London. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 50. 53. N.

FAREL (WILLIAM) a Proteſtant miniſter and learned reformer, was born at Gap, in 1489, and ſtudied at Paris, where he applied himſelf to the Greek and Hebrew languages, and to philoſophy. Briconnet, biſhop of Meaux, being inclined to the reformed religion, in 1521 invited him to preach in his dioceſe, but the perſecution raiſed againſt the reformed induced him to retire to Stratburg. He was adviſed to undertake the reformation at Montbeliard, in which he was ſupported by the duke of Wittemberg, who was lord of that place, and happily ſucceeded. His zeal was ſo exceſſive, that once on a proceſſion day he ſnatched out of the prieſt's hand the image of St. Anthony, and threw it from a bridge into the river. In 1528 he had great ſucceſs in promoting the reformation in the city of Aigle, and ſoon after in the bailiwick of Morat. In 1529 he went to Neufchatel, and diſputed againſt thoſe of the church of Rome with ſuch ſtrength, that the city embraced the reformed religion, and eſtabliſhed it entirely, on the 4th of November, 1530. He was afterwards ſent as a deputy to the ſynod of the Waldenſes, held in the valley of Angrogne. Thence he went to Geneva, when he laboured againſt popery; but the grand vicar, and the other clergy, oppoſed him with ſuch fury, that he was obliged to retire; yet, in 1534, he was called back by the inhabitants, who had renounced the popiſh religion; and the next year he was the chief perſon that procured the perfect abolition of popery. In 1538 he was baniſhed from Geneva with Calvin, and retired to Baſil, and afterwards to Neufchatel. From thence he went to Metz, but had there a thouſand difficulties to ſtruggle with, and was obliged to retire into the abbey of Gorze, where he and the new converts were protected by the count of Furſtemberg; but they could not continue there long, for they were beſieged in the abbey, and at laſt obliged to ſurrender: yet this reformer had the happineſs to eſcape in a cart among the ſick and infirm, though ſtrict ſearch was made after him. He now ſettled again at Neufchatel, where he died, on the 13th of September, 1565. The difficulties this miniſter underwent in promoting the reformation, and the courage he ſhewed in ſurmounting them all, are almoſt incredible. He was often ſurrounded with drawn ſwords, and bells were rung to prevent his being heard; but they could neither terrify nor interrupt the preacher.

FARGEAU (ST.) an ancient town of France, in Auxerre, with a good caſtle. It is ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Briare, and twenty five ſouth weſt of Auxerre. Long. 3. 10. E. Lat. 50. 53. N.

FARIA DE SOUZA (EMANUEL) a learned Portugueſe knight, born at Caravella, on the 18th of March, 1590. He went to Rome in 1631, where he acquired the eſteem of the learned at the court of Urban VIII. He publiſhed ſeveral works, and died at Madrid on the third of June, 1649, aged fifty-nine. After his death was publiſhed his Europe, Aſia, and Portugueſe Africa, in 7 vols. folio.

FARINACCIO (PROSPER) a famous civilian, born at Rome on the 30th of October, 1554. He ſtudied at Padua, and obtained great ſkill in the civil and canon law. At his return to Rome, he appeared at the bar, when he made it his buſineſs to defend thoſe cauſes that were leaſt defenſible; and being made the pope's attorney, behaved in that poſt with extreme rigour and ſeverity. This conduct involved him in very great difficulties, under which he would have ſunk, if ſome cardinals, charmed with his wit, had not interceded for him with pope Clement VIII. Farianaccio died at Rome on the 30th of October, 1618, aged ſixty-four. His works are printed in 13 vols. and are much valued by civilians.

FARINATO (PAUL) an eminent Italian painter, is ſaid to have been cut out of the belly of his mother, who had juſt died in labour, at Verona, in the year 1522. He was a diſciple of Nicolo Golfino, and an admirable deſigner, but not quite ſo happy in his colouring; though there is a piece of his painting in St. George's church at Verona, that ſeems not inferior in both reſpects to one of Paul Veroneſe's hand, which is placed next to it. He was alſo well ſkilled in ſculpture and architecture, eſpecially that part of it which relates to fortification; and was likewiſe famous for being an excellent orator, and a good ſwordſman. His laſt moments are ſaid to have been as remarkable as his firſt; for as he lay upon his death-bed in the year 1606, his wife, who was ſick in the ſame room, hearing him cry out, "I am going," told him, "She "would bear him company," and was as good as her word; for they both expired in the ſame minute, at which time he was no leſs than eighty-four years of age.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a large market on Thurſdays. It is governed by twelve maſters, out of which two bailiffs are annually choſen. It is noted for a large quantity of hops, which grow about the town. The fairs are on Holy Thurſday, and June 24th, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs; and on November 2, for horſes and cattle. It is ſeated on the north-weſt ſide of the river Wey, thirty-eight miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Southampton, and thirty-nine miles weſt-ſouth-weſt of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 51. 16. N.

FARNABIE, or FARNABY, (THOMAS) a learned grammarian and ſchoolmaſter, born at London in 1575. He ſtudied ſome time at Oxford, but being perſuaded to abandon the proteſtant religion, went to Spain, and ſtudied in a college belonging to the Jeſuits. At length, being weary of their ſevere diſcipline, he found a way to leave them, and went with Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, in their laſt voyage in 1595; after which he ſerved as a ſoldier in the Low Countries; but being reduced to great poverty, returned to England, where he taught ſchool in ſeveral parts of the country with great ſucceſs, and reputation. He was attached to the royal family during the civil wars in England, and being ſollicited, at the breaking out of the commotions in 1641, to declare in favour of the republican party, replied, that "It was better to have "one king than five hundred." Two years after, being ſuſpected of favouring a riſing near Tunbridge, he was impriſoned in Newgate, and thence carried on ſhip-board, when it was debated in the houſe of commons, whether he ſhould be ſent to America; but this motion being rejected, he was removed to Ely-houſe in Holborn, where he died on the 12th of June, 1647, aged ſeventy-two. He wrote, 1. Latin Notes on Juvenal, Perſius, Seneca, Martial, Lucan, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid; 2. *Index Rhetoricus*; and other works.

FARNESE. See ALEXANDER FARNESE.

FARO, a town of Portugal in the kingdom of Algarve, with a harbour on the coaſt of the gulph of Cadiz, and a biſhop's ſee. Here is a very good fiſhery, particularly for thunnies and ſardines. It was taken from the Moors by king Alphonſo in 1249. It is twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Tavira, thirty-five eaſt of Lagos, and ninety ſouth-weſt of Evora. Long. 9. 12. W. Lat. 36. 48. N.

FARO, a cape of the valley of Demona, in Sicily. It lies to the north of Meſſina, at the entrance of the ſtreight of that name, over-againſt Cape Sciglio, in Calabria. There is a light-houſe built upon it for the beneſit of the ſailors in the night-time.

FARS, or FARSISTAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the eaſt by Segeſtan and Kereſtan, on the weſt by Chuſeſtan, on the north by Irak Agemi, and on the ſouth by the Perſian Gulph. It was the ancient Perſia, of which Perſepolis was the capital. It is now in ruins, and called Kilmanar. The palace, ſuppoſed to be that of Darius, ſtands at the foot of an high mountain, which overlooks a plan thirty miles in length, and thirty in breadth. The front is on the weſt-ſide, and is five hundred paces in length, four hundred on the north-ſide, and two hundred and fifty on the ſouth. The mountain on the eaſt ſide ſerves inſtead of a wall. Thus the ſhape is irregular, and may be compared to a fortreſs. The ſtones are of a prodigious magnitude, and ſeem to be got out of the neighbouring mountain. The walls of the firſt floor is ſtill ſtanding, and are twenty or thirty feet high in different places, cruſted over with black marble. On the outward part of the ſouth-ſide is an inſcription, in a large ſquare, very plain and legible, but the characters differ from thoſe all of the known languages.

The great ſtair-caſe of the palace is on the weſt-ſide, inclining towards the north: It is divided into two parts, each having a marble wall on one ſide, and a balluſtrade on the other. As they riſe higher, they turn different ways, but winding round, they meet at the top. They are thirty feet wide, and the ſteps are of a very eaſy aſcent, for ninety-five make but twenty-two feet in a perpendicular height, and ſix or ſeven ſteps are cut out of one ſtone, or block of marble. The landing-place leads into a portico of white marble, twenty feet wide. The architrave is fallen, but the remains of the pillars ſhow a maſter-piece of art. There are ſtill to be ſeen two animals as large as elephants, in baſſo relievo. They have bodies like horſes, feet and tails of oxen, which turn up like thoſe of lions, with faces of the laſt animals, and wings like griffins; but if Herbert's draught be true, one of them has the head of an elephant, and the other of a rhinoceros. Five yards from thence, there are two fluted columns, which are ſeventy feet high, beſides their capitals and baſes, and ſo thick, that three men can ſcarce fathom them. At the ſame diſtance, ſtrait forward are two more, which, on the ſide towards the mountain, have animals carved thereon with wings and mens heads.

Beyond this portico or hall, as ſome call it, is another ſtair-caſe leading to the upper rooms, which is but twenty five feet wide, and not ſo high. But on the walls there are carved groups of people, carrying banners and other things in their hands: Behind theſe is a chariot drawn by horſes, with a little altar, from which flames ſeem to ariſe. On the other ſide, there are wild beaſts which ſeem to be fighting, and among them a lion and a bull, done to the utmoſt perfection. At the top of this ſtair-caſe is a ſquare room, encompaſſed with columns, ſeventeen of which are yet ſtanding, only ſome have no capitals. They are fluted, and are of one entire piece of red and white marble, ſome of which are ſixty, others ſeventy feet high, and part of them as thick as the former. Next to the columns is a place fifty feet ſquare, incloſed with walls ſix or ſeven feet thick. The marble of theſe is more beautiful than the former, and they are adorned with variety of figures. There are four doors ornamented with the moſt curious and beautiful foliage; and in ſome places there are inſcriptions in the ſame characters as the former. It would be endleſs to deſcribe the variety of figures to be ſeen on the walls, pillars, and among the ruins, which ſtill are diſtinct and plain, in ſpite of the devouring teeth of time. The human figures are in different habits, ſome having long beards down to their waiſts, with ſhort hair on one ſide. Others have a flat round cap on their heads, and the garments down to their heels, wide and full of plaits. The ſleeves are wide, and hang down to the knees. Others have ſhorter hair, and beards, and higher caps. Near the ruins, and at different places, there are other remains of ancient buildings.

With regard to the province in general, and the parts about Shiras, now the capital, it is the moſt remarkable in all Perſia for wine and women, and yields large quantities of corn, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, almonds, dates, piſtachio nuts, and cypreſs trees, which afford an agreeable ſhade againſt the exceſſive heats. The ſheep are of an aſh-grey colour, with curled wool, and large tails; and the woods yield plenty of maſtich. The principal towns are Shiras, Karzerom, Bander-Longo, and Lar.

FARQUHAR, (GEORGE) an excellent comic poet in the the latter-end of king William's reign, and part of queen Anne's, was born at Londonderry in Ireland, in 1678, and very early diſcovered a genius for poetry. He ſtudied in Trinity college, Dublin, but his mind being attracted by the polite entertainments of the town, and Mr. Robert Wilkes being at that time at Dublin, prevailed upon Mr. Farquhar to appear upon the ſtage, on which he met with ſome ſucceſs, but playing the part of Guyomar, in Dryden's Indian Emperor, who kills Vaſquez, one of the Spaniſh generals, and forgetting to exchange his ſword for a file, dangerouſly wounded his brother tragedian; and though it proved not mortal, it give ſuch a ſhock to Mr. Farquhar, that it put a period to his acting forever. Soon after this Mr. Farquhar accompanied Mr. Wilkes to London, and perſuaded him, that his genius was fitter for furniſhing compoſitions for the ſtage, than for echoing thoſe of others. To this he was alſo about the ſame time invited, by his obtaining a genteel ſubſiſtence, which allowed him an opportunity of exerting his abilities at his leiſure; for the earl of Orrery gave him a lieutenant's commiſſion in his own regiment in Ireland, which he held ſeveral years, and behaved well as an officer, he giving ſeveral proofs of his courage and conduct. In 1698, his firſt comedy, called Love and a Bottle, was acted at the theatre-royal in Drury-Lane, and was well received. The year after, the celebrated Mr. Oldfield, who was then but ſixteen years of age, was, partly by his judgment and recommendation, admitted on the ſtage. In the year 1700, the very year the jubilee was celebrated at Rome, was brought on the ſtage his Trip to the Jubilee, which was received with ſuch applauſe, that the next year, appeared a ſequel to it, under the title of Sir Harry Wildair. This was followed by the Inconſtant, Twin Rivals, Recruiting Officer, and the Beaux Stratagem; but while this laſt play was acting at Drury-Lane with the greateſt applauſe imaginable, Mr. Farquhar died in April, 1707, before he was thirty years of age. Beſides the above performances, he wrote part of a farce, called the Stage-Coach, and Miſcellanies, which conſiſt of a Collection of Poems, Letters, and Eſſays.

FARRINGDON, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on February 2, for horſes and fat cattle, on Whit-Tueſday, for the ſame, and on October 18, for horſes, fat cattle, and abundance of hogs. It is ſeated on an eminence not far from the Thames, and the market is extremely well ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions. It is eighteen miles weſt-by-ſouth of Oxford, fifty-one on the ſame point from Briſtol, thirty-four eaſt of Glouceſter, and ſeventy weſt-by-north of London. Long. 1. 35. W. Lat. 51. 38. N.

FASCES, in Roman antiquity, axes bound to ſtaves, which were a mark of ſovereign authority, introduced by the elder Tarquin; but in after times twelve of theſe were carried by ſo many lictors before the conſuls, who enjoyed this honour by turns. After the conſuls, the prætors aſſumed the faſces; but Cenſorius obſerves, that they had only two, though Plutarch and Polybius ſay they had ſix. In the government of the decemviri, at firſt only two of them had the faſces; but afterwards each of them had twelve, in the ſame manner as the kings.

FAS-

FASSO, a river in Georgia, which riſing in the mountains, croſſes the kingdom of Immaretta, where it waſhes Cotatis, and then enters Guriel, diſcharging itſelf into the Black Sea, near the ruins of Faſſo, which was formerly a large town.

FASTOLF (John) knight, baron of Cilliguillim, a brave commander and governor in France, and an eminent miniſter of ſtate under three kings of England, was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family in Norfolk, ſeated at Caſtre in Fleg, near Great Yarmouth, where it is ſuppoſed he was born, in or near the year 1380. In the firſt year of Henry V. Faſtolf had a grant of the caſtle and dominion of Veires in Gaſcony In 1415, when Harfleur was taken, he was appointed lieutenant of that city, received the honour of knighthood, and the next year had the manor and demeſnes of Fritenſe, near Harfleur, granted him during life, for his good ſervices. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the glorious battle of Agincourt by taking the duke of Alençon priſoner, and gave diſtinguiſhed proofs of his bravery on ſeveral other occaſions. In 1422, he was advanced to be lieutenant for the king, regent in Normandy, governor of the counties of Anjou and Maine, and created a knight banneret, and on his taking ſeveral towns from the French, was raiſed to the dignity of a baron, and created a knight of the garter. He was afterwards employed in ſeveral negociations, and ſpent his old age in acts of generoſity and hoſpitality. He was a benefactor to both the univerſities, bequeathing a conſiderable legacy to Cambridge, for building the ſchools of philoſophy and civil law; at Oxford, he was ſo bountiful to Magdalen college, from his affection for his friend William Wainfleet, the founder, that his name is there commemorated in an anniverſary ſpeech. He died on the 5th of November, 1460.

Shakeſpeare has been highly cenſured by ſome writers for perverting, with unaccountable licence, the character of this great and good man, under that of ſir John Falſtaff; while others, perhaps with better reaſon, will not allow that he drew his Falſtaff from any part of ſir John Faſtolf's character. It was originally written under the name of ſir John Oldcaſtle; exceptions were taken againſt his uſing the name of a perſon of ſo venerable a character, on which he changed it for a name that was entirely fictitious.

FATIMA, the daughter of Mahomet, and the wife of Ali, is held in great veneration by the Mahometans, who, tho' they allow her to be the mother of ſeveral children, reverence her as a virgin.

FATTORE (Il) a celebrated painter. See Penni.

FAVAGNANA, an iſland in the Sardinian Sea, about fifteen miles in circumſtance. It lies on the weſtern coaſt of Sicily, over-againſt Cape Coco. It has nothing conſiderable, except a fort. Long. 12 55. E. Lat. 38. 0. N.

FAUCHET (Claudius) a native of Paris, and one of the firſt preſidents of the mint in that city. He wrote the Antiquities of the Gauls and French, a Tranſlation of Tacitus, and other works. He died at Paris, in 1601, aged 72.

FAUCHEUR (Michael le) a celebrated miniſter of France, of the reformed religion, and one of the greateſt preachers of the ſeventeenth century, was at firſt paſtor of a congregation at Montpellier, where he acquired ſuch reputation, that he was invited to Paris, and choſen miniſter at Charenton. He one day preached againſt duelling with ſuch vehemence, and in ſo perſuaſive a manner, that the marſhal de la Force, who heard him, ſaid to ſome officers who were with him, that if they now ſent him a challenge, he could not accept of it. Le Faucheur was no leſs remarkable for his probity than for his extraordinary abilities in the pulpit, and died, at a very advanced age, at Paris, in 1667. He wrote, 1. Several volumes of Sermons. 2. An excellent Treatiſe on the Action of an orator. 3. A Collection of Prayers and Chriſtian Meditations. 4. A Treatiſe on the Euchariſt in folio, againſt cardinal du Perron, which was ſo highly approved by the reformed churches, that it was printed at their expence, by order of a national ſynod.

FAUNALIA, in Roman antiquity, three annual feſtivals in honour of Faunus. The principal ſacrifices on this occaſion were lambs and kids.

FAUNUS, in fabulous hiſtory, was king of the Aborigines, or country of the Latins, and, it is ſaid, ſucceeded his father Picus, about the one thouſand two hundred and twentieth year before the Chriſtian æra. He is ſaid to have inſtituted a great number of religious ceremonies, and to have kept himſelf almoſt always concealed, on which account he was confounded with the god Pan. His children, called Fauni or Fauns, were viſionary beings, much like the Satyrs, and were uſually crowned with pine, but both Faunus and they were only worſhipped in Italy, and were wholly unknown to the Greeks.

FAVORINUS, an ancient philoſopher and orator, at the beginning of the ſecond century, was born at Arles in Gaul, and taught both at Athens and Rome with great reputation. The emperor Adrian one day reproved him for uſing a word which though Favourinus knew to be a good one, and frequently uſed by the beſt authors, he made no reply. For this he was blamed by his friends, on which he anſwered, "Shall I not eaſily allow him to be the moſt learned of all "men, who has thirty legions at his command?" Many works have been attributed to him, and, among the reſt, a Miſcellaneous Hiſtory, in Greek, frequently quoted by Diogenes Laertius.

FAVOUR, in pagan worſhip, a fabulous deity, which ſome will have the daughter of Fortune, others of Beauty, and a third, the daughter of Wit. Apelles painted her with wings, walking with Flattery before her, Pride, Honour, and Pleaſure around her, and Envy at her heels.

FAUQUEMONT, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, taken by the French, in 1672, who who demoliſhed the caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Guelt, five miles eaſt of Maeſtricht, and twenty-eight weſt of Juliers. Long. 6. 3. E. Lat 50. 52. N.

FAUR de St. Jorri (Peter du) firſt preſident in the parliament of Toulouſe, and one of the moſt learned men of his time, compoſed ſeveral works, and died on the 15th May, 1600.

FAUNE (Claudius) lord of Vaugelas, and baron of Peroges, one of the moſt illuſtrious members of the French academy, was born at Bourg en Breſſe, in the ſixteenth century, and came very young to the French court. He was gentleman in ordinary, and afterwards chamberlain to Gaſton, duke of Orleans, whom he followed in his retreat out of the kingdom. Vaugelas had much wit, mildneſs, complaiſance, and gaiety of temper, which procured him the eſteem of the court. Lewis XIII. had granted him a penſion of two thouſand livres; but it being ſtopped, cardinal Richelieu reſtored it to him again, in order to engage him to labour at the Dictionary of the academy. When Vaugelas going to thank his eminence. "Well, ſaid "the cardinal, you, without doubt, will not forget the "word Penſion in the Dictionary." "No, my lord, ſaid "Vaugelas, and much leſs ſhall I forget that of Gratitude." Vaugelas, towards the end of his days, was preceptor to prince Thomas, the ſon of Charles, duke of Savoy, and died poor, in 1649, aged ſixty-five. The moſt conſiderable and moſt eſteemed of his works are, Remarks on the French Language, and an excellent Tranſlation of Quintus Curtius.

FAUSTA, the daughter of the emperor Maximianus Valereus, ſurnamed Herculeus, and the wife of Conſtantine the Great, accuſed Criſpus, a prince of great merit, (the ſon of Conſtantine by his firſt wife) of attempting her honour; on which the emperor, his father, cauſed him to be put to death without the leaſt form of trial; but afterwards diſcovering the innocence of his ſon, he cauſed Fauſta to be ſuffocated in a hot bath.

FAUSTINA, the wife of the emperor Antoninus, famous in hiſtory for her laſciviouſneſs. Julius Capitolinus relates, that having conceived a violent paſſion for a gladiator, ſhe confeſſed it to her huſband, when that prince, by the advice of the Chaldæans, put the gladiator to death, and ordered her to waſh herſelf in his blood. Fauſtina was by this remedy cured of her paſſion, but the ſame night conceived Commodus, who had the diſpoſitions of a gladiator.

FAUSTUS (John) or rather Fust, a citizen of Mentz, entered into partnerſhip, about the year 1440, with John Guttemberg, who was endeavouring to diſcover the art of printing. After ſeveral attempts, which were confined to cutting the letters on blocks of wood, Peter Schœffer, Fauſtus's clerk, invented moveable letters and ink fit for printing. Fauſtus was ſo charmed at this diſcovery, in which the art of printing principally conſiſts, that he gave him his daughter in marriage. They printed ſeveral works, particularly Bibles, in a character like that of the manuſcripts, and carrying a great number of theſe copies to Paris, ſold them for manuſcripts. However, thoſe who purchaſed them, ſeeing ſuch an exact conformity between all the Bibles which they compared together, imagined that this could not happen without the uſe of magic, and beginning a proſecution againſt Fauſtus, he fled to Mentz; but ſome time after the parliament diſcharged him from all the demands of thoſe who had bought Bibles of him. He died about the year 1466.

FAYAL, one of the iſlands called the Azores or Weſtern Iſlands, belonging to Portugal. It has but one town, which is near the harbour, and has nothing very remarkable. Long. 31. 12. W. Lat. 38. 20. N.

FAYDIT (Peter) a prieſt of Rome, well known for the ſingularity of his opinions. He entered the congregation of the Oratory in 1662, but was obliged to leave it in 1673. He then declaimed, in the pulpit, againſt the conduct of pope Innocent XI. towards the French; and in 1690, publiſhed a Treatiſe on the Trinity, for which he was confined in St. Lazarus, at Paris. At length he received an

order

order from the king to retire to the place of his birth, where he died in 1709. He wrote, 1. Remarks on Virgil, Homer, and the poetic Style of the Holy Scriptures. 2. Memoirs againſt Tillemont's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of the two firſt Centuries. 3. The Telemacomante, a criticiſm on M. de Fenelon's Telemachus; and other works

FAYE (John Francis Leriget de la) a French poet, who publiſhed many ſmall pieces of poetry that are very agreeable and ſprightly. He was received into the French academy in 1730, and died in 1731, at fifty-ſeven years of age.

Faye (John Elias Leriget de la) brother of the former, was born at Vienne, in Dauphiny. He became captain of the guards, and was preſent at the battle of Ramilies, that of Oudenarde, and in ſeveral other military actions, in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery. His ſkill in the mathematics occaſioned his being choſen into the academy of ſciences, in 1716. He wrote ſeveral Memoirs, which were printed with thoſe of the academy, and died in 1728, at forty-ſeven years of age.

FAYETTE (Mary Magdalen Pioche de la Vergne, counteſs of) a lady illuſtrious by her birth, her wit, and her works, was the daughter of Aymar de la Vergne, governor of Havre de Grace, and marſhal de camp. She married, in 1655, Francis, count of Fayette, obtained the eſteem of meſſieurs Huet, Segrais, Menage, Fontaine, and other learned men. She wrote Memoirs of the Court of France for the Years 1688 and 1689, which are curious and well wrote, and died in 1693.

FE, Fo, or Fohe, the name of the principal god of the Chineſe. They adore him as the Lord of Heaven, and repreſent him as all reſplendent with light, with his hands concealed under his robes, to ſhew that he does every thing in an inviſible manner; on his right hand is placed the famous Confucius, and on his left, Lanza, or Lanca, the chief of the ſecond ſect of the Chineſe religion. Several learned men have imagined that the ark reſted in China, where they place mount Ararat, and that Fe, or Fohê, is the ſame with Noah.

FEAR, one of the Paſſions, to which the Greeks and Romans erected temples, where they offered up their ſupplications, to be preſerved from this paſſion in the day of battle, &c.

FEATLY (Daniel) an eminent Engliſh divine, was born at Charlton upon Otmore, in Oxfordſhire, in March, 1582, and completed his ſtudies at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford. His admirable way of preaching, his ſkill in diſputation, and his other extraordinary accompliſhments, induced ſir Thomas Edmunds, who was diſpatched by king James as lieger-ambaſſador to France, to chuſe him for his chaplain. He lived there three years, and did great honour to the Engliſh nation and the proteſtant religion, by his diſputing with the moſt learned papiſts. On his return to England, he was ſucceſſively promoted to ſeveral livings, and had at length the rectory of Allhallows, Bread-ſtreet, in London, which he ſoon after changed for the rectory of Acton, in Middleſex, and at length became the third and laſt provoſt of Chelſea college. In 1642, after the king had encountered the parliament army, ſome of the ſoldiers taking up their quarters at Brentford, made ſtrict ſearch for our author, whom they took to be a papiſt, and not finding him, did him great damage in deſtroying his houſe, ſtables, granaries, barns, &c. They afterwards ſought him at Lambeth, but having timely notice, he happily eſcaped. In 1643, he was appointed a member of the aſſembly of divines, and was afterwards a witneſs againſt archbiſhop Laud; yet he warmly oppoſed the covenant, and wrote a letter to archbiſhop Uſher, then at Oxford, containing his reaſons, which being intercepted, and carried firſt to the cloſe committee, and then to the houſe of commons, he was judged to be a ſpy, and being ſeized, was ſtripped of his livings, and committed priſoner to lord Petre's houſe, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, where he continued about ſix months, when being dropſical, and reduced to a low ſtate, he was removed to Chelſea-college, where he died on the 17th of April, 1645. He was the author of near forty different works, one of which, intitled *Ancilla Pietatis*, or the Hand-maid to private Devotion, has had many editions.

FECIALES, in Roman antiquity, a college of prieſts inſtituted at Rome by Numa, conſiſting of twenty perſons choſen out of the beſt families. They were arbitrators in all affairs relating to peace and war, and the guardians of the public faith. If the republic had received any injury from a foreign ſtate, theſe officers, who were properly heralds, were diſpatched to demand ſatisfaction, when, if they could not procure it, they called the gods to witneſs againſt that people and country, and immediately declared war; otherwiſe they confirmed the alliance or contracted a new one, which they ratified by ſacrificing a hog; but theſe important affairs were not, however, managed without the conſent of the ſenate and people.

FECKENHAM (John de) the laſt abbot of Weſtminſter, was ſo called from Feckenham Foreſt in Worceſterſhire, the place of his birth, and where his parents, who were poor cottagers, reſided, his original name being Howman. He ſtudied at Oxford, afterwards became chaplain to Bonner, and, on that prelate's being deprived of his biſhoprick, was committed to the Tower. He was engaged in ſeveral public and private diſputes with the Proteſtants, by order of queen Mary; but notwithſtanding his zeal for popery, employed himſelf in doing good offices for the afflicted proteſtants, from the higheſt to the loweſt. In 1556, he was made abbot of Canterbury, and on the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, was, it is ſaid, offered the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, provided he would conform to the laws, which he refuſed, and oppoſing every thing tending to the reformation, he was, in 1560, committed to the Tower, from which he was afterwards releaſed, and brought to acknowledge the queen's ſupremacy, but was afterwards impriſoned in Wiſbich caſtle, in the Iſle of Ely, where he died in 1585. He publiſhed two homilies and a few tracts.

FEDELE (Cassandra) a learned Venetian lady, born in the year 1465, was the daughter of Angelo Fedele and Barbara Leonia. This lady became ſo famous for her ſkill in the Latin and Greek tongues, and her knowledge of hiſtory, philoſophy, and the arts, that ſhe was the wonder of the age in which ſhe lived. She wrote a volume of Latin poems, on various ſubjects.

FEITHIUS (Everard) born at Elbourg, in Gelderland, in the 16th century, obtained great ſkill in the Greek and Hebrew languages. The troubles in the Netherlands obliged him to retire into France, where he acquired the eſteem of Cauſabon, the preſident de Thou, and other learned men. He there for ſome time taught the Greek tongue; but one day walking with his ſervant to Rochelle, he was deſired to enter the houſe of a citizen, and from that time, notwithſtanding all the enquiries of the magiſtrates, could never be heard of. He wrote a book in Latin, on the Antiquities of Homer.

FELDKIRK, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is a trading place, and has conſiderable privileges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is ſeated on the river Ill, near the Rhine, fifteen miles eaſt of Apenzel, thirty north-eaſt of Coire, and forty ſouth-eaſt of Conſtance. Long. 9. 36. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

FELIBIEN (Andrew) a celebrated French writer, born at Chartres, in 1619, of one of the beſt families in that city. He ſtudied at Paris, and was employed by Mr. Fouquet, and afterwards by M. Colbert, who, in 1666, made him hiſtoriographer of the king's buildings, and, in 1673, keeper of the antiquities. He was one of the eight firſt members of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Medals, eſtabliſhed by M. Colbert, in 1663, and wrote many works in French, the principal of which are, 1. A Converſation on the Lives and Works of the Painters. 2. The Principles of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture. 3. A Treatiſe on the Origin of Painting; and, 4. Conferences in the Academy of Painting. He died at Paris, on the 11th of June, 1695.

Felibien (John Francis) hiſtoriographer of the French king's buildings, keeper of the antiquities, and member of the Academy of Inſcriptions, was the ſon of the former. He wrote, 1. An hiſtorical Collection of the Lives and Works of the moſt celebrated Architects. 2. A Deſcription of Verſailles. 3. A Deſcription of the Church of Invalids, &c. and died in 1733.

FELICIANI (Porphyry) ſecretary to pope Paul V. and afterwards biſhop of Foligno, left ſeveral collections of letters and Italian poems, which are greatly eſteemed. He died on the 2d of October, 1632, aged ſeventy.

FELICITAS, in the Roman worſhip, a goddeſs, or rather bleſſing, to which Lucullus built a temple. She is repreſented in painting by the figure of a woman, cloathed in a purple veſtment trimmed with ſilver, ſitting on an imperial throne, with a cornucopia in one hand, and a caduceus or Mercury's wand in the other.

FELIN, a town of Livonia, in Eſtonia, in the kingdom of Sweden. It is ſeated on the river Felin, ſixty-three miles ſouth-eaſt of Revel, and forty-five eaſt of Pernau. Long. 25. 58. E. Lat. 58. 50. N.

FELIX, proconſul and governor of Judea, in the firſt century, was brother to Pallas, the freedman of the emperor Claudius. He arrived in Judea about the year 53, when he conceived a violent paſſion for Druſylla, the daughter of Agrippa, and the wife of Azizes, and married her. For this reaſon St. Paul, on his ſpeaking before him, diſcourſed of chaſtity and the judgment to come with ſuch energy, that Felix trembled. Some time after Nero recalled him, on account of his ill conduct, and ſent Portius Feſtus in his room.

Felix (Minutius). See Minutius Felix.

FELIX (St.) prieſt of Nola, who, being perſecuted for the faith, and thrown into priſon, during the perſecution of Deceus or Valerian, it is ſaid an angel delivered him, that he might go to the aſſiſtance of Maximus his biſhop, who was fallen ſick in the mountains. Peace being reſtored to the church, Felix returned, and continued to diſcharge his miniſterial office. After the death of Maximus they reſolved to chuſe him biſhop, but he oppoſed it. He died about the year 256.

FELIX I. biſhop of Rome, ſucceeded St. Dennis in 270, and died on the 30th of December, 274, or 275. We find in the council of Calcedon a fragment of a letter written by Felix to Maximus, biſhop of Alexandria, againſt Sabellius and Paulus Samoſatenus.

FELIX II. antipope and archdeacon of the Roman church, was intruded upon that ſee by the emperor Conſtantius, during the baniſhment of Liberius, in 355. Three years after, Liberius returning to Rome, Felix was driven from thence, and died on the 22d of November, 375.

FELIX III. a Roman, and great-grandfather to Gregory the Great, ſucceeded pope Simplicius on the 8th of March, 483. He rejected the edict of Union publiſhed by the emperor Zeno, and pronounced an anathema againſt thoſe who received it. He died on the 25th of February, 492, and was ſucceeded by Gelaſius.

FELIX IV. a native of Benevento, ſucceeded pope John I. on the 24th of July, 526: died on the 12th of October, 529, and was ſucceeded by Boniface II.

FELIX V. See AMADEUS VIII.

FELL (JOHN) D. D. a learned Engliſh divine and biſhop, was born at Longworth, in Berkſhire, on the 23d of June, 1625, and was educated at Oxford. He took up arms for king Charles I. within the garriſon of Oxford, and was afterwards an enſign. In 1648 he was turned out of his ſtudent's place by the parliament viſitors, being then in holy orders; but at the Reſtoration was made prebendary of Chicheſter, and dean of Chriſt-church, when he built the north ſide of the great quadrangle, begun at Oxford, by cardinal Wolſey, and ſeveral other public edifices. He was afterwards vice-chancellor of that univerſity, and in February 1675-6, was conſecrated biſhop of Oxford, when he generouſly expended his ſubſtance in works of piety and charity. He publiſhed, 1. The Intereſt of England ſtated. 2. St. Clement's two Epiſtles to the Corinthians, in Greek and Latin, with notes. 3. A beautiful edition of St. Cyprian. 4. Several Sermons; and other works. This worthy prelate died on the 10th of July, 1686, and was interred in the Divinity-chapel adjoining to the choir of Chriſt-church cathedral, where a plain decent marble tomb, with an elegant Latin inſcription, is placed over him.

FELTRI, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Alps, on the little river Auſona, forty miles north of Padua, eighteen weſt of Belluno, and forty north-weſt of Venice. Long. 12. 26. E. Lat. 46. 12. N.

FEMEREN, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, ſeparated from the duchy of Holſtein by a ſtreight two miles broad, and is ten miles in length, and five in breadth. It is fertile in corn, and is ſubject to the duke of Holſtein. Long. 11. 12. E. Lat. 54. 56. N.

FENELON (FRANCIS DE SALIGNAC DE LA MOTTE) a celebrated archbiſhop of Cambray, and one of the greateſt men the church of France has produced, was born of an ancient and noble family, at the caſtle of Fenelon, in the province of Perigord, on the 6th of Auguſt, 1651. He was educated at his father's houſe till he was twelve years of age, when he was ſent to the univerſity of Cahors, and afterwards finiſhed his ſtudies at Paris, under the care of his uncle Anthony, marquiſs of Fenelon, lieutenant-general of the king's armies, who was as much diſtinguiſhed by his genius and exemplary piety, as by his courage. This nobleman treated him as his ſon. He began to preach with applauſe at nineteen years of age, but at the marquiſs's perſuaſions deſiſted. He received holy orders at the age of twenty-four, and preached in the pariſh of St. Sulpitius. In 1689 he was made preceptor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berry, for whom he compoſed his Telemachus, in which he has exhauſted all the riches of the French language. In 1693 he was made a member of the French academy, and in 1695 was made archbiſhop of Cambray, which he accepted only on condition of his reſiding nine months in his dioceſe, and ſpending three at court with the princes. He reſigned at the ſame time his abbey of St. Valery, and a ſmall priory, believing that he could not in conſcience poſſeſs any benefice with his archbiſhoprick. His merit, the favour he enjoyed at court, and his great reputation, ſeemed to promiſe him ſtill more conſiderable preferments, but a ſtorm was raiſed againſt him, which obliged him to leave the court for ever. Mr. M. Boſſuet accuſing him of quietiſm, and writing againſt his book of Maxims of the Saints, cauſed him to be condemned by ſeveral biſhops. Fenelon publiſhed a great number of works in his own defence, but theſe did not calm the ſtorm. He was baniſhed to his dioceſe in 1697, and pope Innocent XII. condemned twenty-three propoſitions in that work. Monſ. de Fenelon immediately ſubmitted to this cenſure, and declared his ſubmiſſion under his hand. Thus ended this famous diſpute between two of the greateſt biſhops that have hitherto appeared in France. He now led an exemplary life at Cambray, acquitting himſelf very punctually of all the duties of his ſtation, and by his benevolence to thoſe who differed from him, was ſo beloved and reſpected, that the proteſtant army, on entering the Cambreſis, ſpared his lands. Beſides the works already mentioned, he wrote, 1. A Demonſtration of the Being of God, the beſt edition of which is that of Paris, 1726. 2. A Treatiſe on the Education of Maidens. 3. Dialogues on Eloquence. 4. The Directory of Princes. 5. An Abridgment of the Lives of the ancient Philoſophers; and other works. He died at Cambray, on the 7th of January, 1715, aged ſixty-four.

FENESTRANGE, a town of Lorrain, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Sarre, eighteen miles from Marſal, and eighteen ſouth of Deux Ponts. Long. 7. 11 E Lat. 48. 52. N.

FENESTRELLES, a town in the valley of the Vaudois, on the river Cluſon. It was taken from the French by the duke of Savoy, in 1708, and was confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is fifteen miles weſt of Turin. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

FENTON (EDWARD) an experienced ſeaman and gallant officer, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was deſcended from an ancient family in Nottinghamſhire. He ſerved for ſome time with great reputation in Ireland; and afterwards accompanied ſir Martin Frobiſher in two voyages, for the diſcovery of the North-weſt paſſage in 1577 and 1578, in the laſt of which he commanded the Judith, and had the title of rear-admiral. In 1582 he ſailed with three ſtout ſhips and a bark, to diſcover that paſſage by the way of the South Seas, but hearing that the king of Spain had intelligence of his project, and had ſent a ſtrong fleet into the ſtreights of Magellan to intercept him, he put into a Portugueſe ſettlement to careen, where he met with three of the Spaniſh ſquadron, one of which was the vice-admiral, which he ſunk, after a very briſk engagement, and then returned home. He died in 1603, and was buried at Deptford, where a monument was erected to his memory.

FENTON (Sir GEOFFREY) an eminent writer and ſtateſman, during the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I. was deſcended from an ancient family in Nottinghamſhire, and born about the middle of the ſixteenth century. He gave early proofs of his acquaintance with ancient and modern learning, and his being well verſed in the French, Spaniſh, and Italian languages. He is well known for his tranſlation from the Italian of Guiccardini's Hiſtory of the Wars of Italy. He alſo wrote, among others, a work intitled Golden Epiſtles, containing variety of diſcourſes, both moral, philoſophical, and divine, gathered as well out of Guevara's works, as others, in Latin, French, and Italian. He ſpent great part of his life in Ireland, where he was a member of the privy-council, and in 1603, married his daughter to Mr. Boyle, afterwards the great earl of Corke. He died in Dublin, on the 19th of October, 1608, leaving behind him the character of a polite writer, an accompliſhed courtier, an able ſtateſman, and a true friend to the Engliſh nation, and the proteſtant intereſt in Ireland.

FENTON (ELIJAH) an Engliſh poet, was born about the latter end of the reign of king Charles II. at Shelton, near Newcaſtle under Line, in Staffordſhire, and being deſigned for the church, was ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge, where, embracing principles very oppoſite to the government, he became diſqualified for entering into holy orders. On his quitting that ſeminary of learning, he ſerved the earl of Orrery as his ſecretary to Flanders, and on his leaving his lordſhip's ſervice, became maſter of the free-ſchool of Sevenoak, in Kent. This laborious employment he however ſoon quitted, at the requeſt of lord Bolingbroke, who promiſed to provide for him; but before his lordſhip was able to perform his promiſe, he was himſelf obliged to abandon his country. In this extremity, Mr. Fenton had recourſe to his literary abilities; and collecting his poems, by the advice of his friends, he publiſhed a volume of them in 1717. About the ſame time he was taken into the family of Mr. ſecretary Craggs, in order to read the claſſics to him; and that amiable ſtateſman would certainly have made his fortune, had he not been cut off by the ſmall-pox, in the prime of his age. He was poſſeſſed of great tenderneſs and humanity, and preſerved the faireſt reputation. In 1723 he brought upon the ſtage his tragedy of Mariamne, and with the profits of this play he diſcharged all his debts, which amounted to little leſs than one thouſand pounds; and being invited by lady Trumball, relict of

ſir William Trumball, to undertake the education of her ſon, he accepted the offer; and ſettling in that family, continued to reſide there during the remaining part of his life. He alſo publiſhed a fine edition of the Works of Mr. Edmund Waller, with notes of his own; and, after a life of eaſe and tranquillity, died at Eaſt-Hampſtead-Park, near Oakingham, on the 13th of July, 1730, much regretted by all men of taſte, particularly by Mr. Pope, who honoured him with the following epitaph.

This modeſt ſtone, what few vain marbles can,
May truly ſay, Here lies an honeſt man:
A poet, bleſs'd beyond a poet's fate,
Whom heaven kept ſacred from the proud and great;
Foe to loud praiſe, and friend to learned eaſe,
Content with ſcience in the vale of peace.
Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear:
From nature's temperate feaſt roſe ſatisfy'd,
Thank'd heaven that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd.

FERABATH, a town of Perſia, in the province of Gilan, near the Caſpian Sea. Shah Abbas often uſed to paſs the winter there. Long. 52. 27. E. Lat. 36. 54. N.

FERALIA, in Roman antiquity, a feſtival obſerved by the Romans, in honour of the manes of their deceaſed friends. During the ceremony, which conſiſted in making offerings at their graves, marriages were forbidden, and the temples of the gods ſhut up.

FERDINAND I. emperor of Germany, the brother of Charles V. and the ſon of Philip I. archduke of Auſtria, was born at Medina, in 1503. He married Anne, the daughter of Ladiſlaus, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the ſiſter of Lewis the Younger, who was killed at the battle of Mohats, in 1526. After the death of this laſt prince, he was, in 1527, crowned king of Hungary and Bohemia, and Charles V. abdicating the empire in 1558, Ferdinand, who was then fifty-five years of age, ſucceeded him. He made a truce of eight years with the Turks; reconciled ſeveral princes; terminated the diſputes between the kings of Sweden and Denmark, and died at Vienna, in Auſtria, on the 25th of July, 1564, aged ſixty-one.

Ferdinand was a learned prince, and a friend to men of learning; he was mild, affable, temperate, and a lover of peace, and never appeared ſevere, except in his treatment of the Bohemians, on their entering into a league with Frederick duke of Saxony, againſt Charles V.

FERDINAND II. emperor of Germany, was the ſon of Charles, archduke of Gratz, the grandſon of the emperor Ferdinand I. and was born on the 9th of July, 1578. He was elected king of Bohemia in 1617, king of Hungary in 1618, and emperor in 1619, after the death of the emperor Matthias, his couſin. Ferdinand ſent the count de Buquoi againſt Frederick V. the elector Palatine, whom the revolted Bohemians had choſen king, and that elector was defeated at the famous battle of Prague, on the 8th of November, 1620, and his electorate given to Maximilian, duke of Bavaria. In 1625, Ferdinand defeated Chriſtiern IV. king of Denmark, but the proteſtant princes entering into a league againſt him, and being aſſiſted by Lewis XIII. king of France, and Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, the laſt mentioned prince gained a famous victory at Leipſick, over Tilly, the emperor's general, ſubdued two thirds of Germany, and loſt his life at the battle of Lutzen, though he was conqueror. His generals continued their conqueſts, the courſe of which was ſtopt by the victory of Nortlingen, obtained in 1634, by the emperor's ſon Ferdinand, king of Hungary. The following year a peace was concluded at Prague, and the emperor Ferdinand, in 1636, cauſed his ſon to be declared king of the Romans: in ſhort, after having ſecured the grandeur of his family, he died at Vienna, on the 8th of February, 1637, aged ſixty-one.

FERDINAND III. ſurnamed Erneſt, the ſon of the former, was born in 1608. He ſucceeded the emperor Ferdinand in 1637, and at firſt gained ſome advantages over the Swedes, under the conduct of Gales, one of his generals; but his army was afterwards defeated by Bernard of Saxony, duke of Weimar, aſſiſted by the French, in 1638, and by John Banier, the Swediſh general, in 1639, who even laid ſiege to Ratiſbon, where the emperor held the diet. The French alſo gained ſeveral advantages under the conduct of the marſhal de Guebriant, the duke d'Enguien, prince of Condé, and the viſcount de Turenne. Ferdinand nevertheleſs gained the battle of Tuttingen, in Swabia, and that of Mariendal, in Franconia. A peace was concluded at Munſter, in 1648, after which Ferdinand enjoyed a peaceful reign, till the year 1657, when he died at Vienna, aged forty-nine.

FERDINAND, the name of five kings of Caſtile and Leon: the firſt ſurnamed the Great, conquered the king of Leon; gained great advantages over the Moors; defeated his brother Garcias IV. king of Navarre, and died in 1065, after a reign of forty years. The ſecond was the youngeſt ſon of Alphonſo VIII. he gained ſeveral victories over the Portugueſe; made their king priſoner, and died about the year 1191. The third, St. Ferdinand, ſon of Alphonſo IX. took Cordoua, Murcia, and Seville, from the Moors, and raiſed troops for the conqueſt of the kingdom of Morocco, but he had not time to execute this great project, for he died at Seville, on the thirtieth of May, 1252, aged thirty-five, and was canonized on account of his piety. The fourth repreſſed a rebellion of his ſubjects; defeated the neighbouring princes; conquered the king of Granada, and was found dead in his bed, on the 7th of September, 1312, aged twenty-four. In ſhort, the moſt famous of all theſe princes was Ferdinand V. ſurnamed the Catholic, who was the ſon of John II. king of Arragon; he married Iſabella of Caſtile, in 1469, and in virtue of this marriage, united, in 1479, the kingdoms of Caſtile and Arragon. In 1476 he gained a celebrated victory over Alphonſo V. king of Portugal; conquered the kingdom of Granada, and in 1492 drove the Moors out of Spain. He rendered himſelf maſter of Pignon de Velez and Oran, in Africa; ſeized the kingdom of Naples, and in 1512 uſurped that of Navarre. He died in 1516, at the village of Madrigalet, of a potion which his ſecond wife gave him, to render him capable of procreation. This prince had great qualities, but he ſacrificed every thing to his ambition and political views. Under his reign Chriſtopher Columbus diſcovered the New World, and brought many of its iſlands into ſubjection to the kingdom of Caſtile.

FERDINAND OF CORDOUA, a Spaniard in the fifteenth century, was conſidered as a prodigy of learning, he was alſo a valiant ſoldier, played on ſeveral inſtruments, danced to admiration, and painted as well as the beſt artiſts in Paris. There are attributed to him a Commentary on the Almagiſt of Ptolomy, and on the Apocalypſe, and a treatiſe, *De Artificio omnis Scibilis*. He died at Paris in 1445.

FERDINAND LOPEZ DE CASTANEDA, a Portugueſe, accompanied his father to the Indies about the year 1540; and at his return publiſhed a Hiſtory of what he had ſeen.

FERDINAND, (CHARLES,) an able writer, born at Bruges, taught humanity with reputation at Paris, though he was born blind. He afterwards became a Benedictine monk. He wrote two books on the Tranquility of the Soul, and other works, and died in 1494.

FERE, a town of France, in Picardy, remarkable for its powder-mill, and ſchool for gunnery. The fortifications have been demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Serve, twenty miles north of Soiſſons, and ſeventy-five north-by-eaſt of Paris. Long 3. 26 E. Lat. 49. 45. N.

FEREDETHUS, a king of the Picts, cotemporary with Alpinus, the ſixty-eight king of Scotland, againſt whom he made war. The armies meeting at Reſtenot, a village of Angus Feredethus perceiving his men fly, with a ſelect band of the nobles, broke through the main body of the Scots, but was ſurrounded and ſlain, with the flower of his noblity. This happened in the ninth century.

FERENTINO, a territory of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, and territory of the pope, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill, eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Anagni, and thirty-eight ſouth-eaſt of Rome. Long. 14. 15. E. Lat. 41. 48. N.

FERRETTE, a town of Germany, in the province of Alſace. It was formerly the capital of a large county. It is ſubject to France, and is fifty-five miles ſouth of Straſburg. Long. 7. 36. E. Lat. 47. 27. N.

FERGUS, the firſt king of Scotland, was eſteemed the moſt eminent man of his time for wiſdom and bravery. The Scots living at that time in tribes and clans without any ſovereign, and engaging in a war with the Picts, with whom they had intermarried, had recourſe to this prince, who was then king or chief of the Iriſh Scots, in order to ſtrengthen themſelves by his alliance. When Fergus arriving with forces from Ireland, was unanimouſly choſen king by the public conſent of the people, and prepared for battle; but while things were in this ſituation, the Scots and Picts received advice, that the Britons waited for an opportunity to deſtroy them both, by falling upon that party that ſhould gain the victory, upon which they inſtantly concluded a treaty, and all the three armies were diſbanded. The Britons, it is ſaid, being thus diſappointed in their deſign, attempted to ſet them at variance, by privately driving away the cattle belonging to the Picts, and when ambaſſadors came to demand reſtitution, told them, they ought to ſeek for them amongſt the Scots, who were uſed to ſuch depredations, which ſo affronted the two nations, that they invaded the Britons, and obtained much plunder. In return, the Britons made head againſt the confederates, but were routed. Fergus afterwards went into Ireland to quell a ſedition, but in his return was drowned near Carrickfergus. He is ſaid to have lived about the year 330.

FERGUS II. king of Scotland, ſucceeded Eugenius, and in 404, marched into Britain, to ſhake off the Roman yoke, but was repulſed with great ſlaughter, and afterwards intirely defeated at the river Carron, near Severus's wall. The Romans however going back into Gaul, the Scots and Picts demoliſhed that wall under the conduct of Graham, father-in-law to Fergus; but the Romans returning ſoon after, under the command of Maximianus, made a great ſlaughter; but afterwards the Scots and Picts put the Romans to flight; however, the Romans detaching ſome veteran troops, fell upon the Scots, who being ſurrounded, drew themſelves up into a circle, where they bravely defended themſelves till every man was ſlain. In this battle, which was fought in 420, Fergus loſt his life, after a reign of ſixteen years.

FERGUS III. king of Scotland, ſucceeded Eugenius VIII. He at firſt appeared extremely virtuous, but afterwards addicted himſelf to vice. His wife frequently upbraided him with his lewdneſs, but finding her admonitions to be in vain, ſtrangled him while aſleep, in the third year of his reign. Several people were put to the torture in order to diſcover this murder, when at length, the queen being moved with the ſufferings of ſo many innocent perſons, acknowledged her guilt, and, to prevent her being brought to public puniſhment, ſtabbed herſelf, about the year 767.

FERIÆ, in Roman antiquity, holidays, in which they abſtained from labour. Theſe were either public, and common to all people in general; or private, and confined only to particular perſons or families. The public feriæ were of four kinds, 1. The *Stativæ Feriæ*, which were marked in the calendar, and always fell upon the ſame day of the month as the Lupercalia, &c. The *Conceptivæ Feriæ*, appointed every year by the magiſtrates, or the pontiff, upon what days they pleaſed; 3. *Imperativæ Feriæ*, holidays appointed by the authority of the conſuls or prætors upon ſolemn occaſions, as the gaining of a victory; and 4 The *Nundinæ*, or fairs. The private feriæ were on birth-days, &c.

According to Macrobius, the feriæ were polluted if the *rex ſacrorum*, or flamines, ſaw any work done on them, and therefore they ordered proclamation to be made, that every one muſt abſtain from labour, and whoever tranſgreſſed was fined. And the ſame author obſerves, that Mutius Scævola, the pontiff, was of opinion, that breaking the feriæ was an unpardonable crime, unleſs it was done inadvertently, and in this caſe an expiation was to be made by ſacrificing an hog.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, bounded on the ſouth-eaſt by Leitrim, on the north-weſt by Donnegal, on the eaſt by Monaghan, and by Cavan. It is thirty-eight miles long, and twenty-four broad, and returns four members to parliament. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it is taken up with Lough Erne, which runs into Donnegal Bay, near Ballyſhannon, it being forty miles in length, and ten broad. It contains great quantities of fiſh, particularly pikes, ſalmons, and trouts. The middle of it is not much broader than a river which ſeems to divide it into two parts. It continues thus about ſix miles, and has a ſtrong fort, erected thereon, being a paſs of great importance. This, and the town, is called Inniſkilling, and is famous for two obſtinate defences of it; one by the rebels againſt queen Elizabeth, and the other by the proteſtants againſt king James II. This is the only place of note in the county.

FERMAT, (PETER) counſellor of the Parliament of Thouloufe, was a famous mathematician, and one of the greateſt geniuſes, and moſt learned civilians of his time. He wrote ſeveral works, and died in 1665.

FERMO, or FIRMO, a ſtrong town of Italy in the territory of the pope, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the gulph of Venice, eighteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Macerata, thirty-three ſouth-eaſt of Ancona, and one hundred north-eaſt of Rome. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

FERNANDES (JUAN) an iſland in the South-Sea, three hundred and thirty miles from the coaſt of Chili. It is of an irregular figure, its greateſt extent being twelve or fifteen miles, and its greateſt breadth near ſix. The ſafeſt anchoring is on the north-ſide, where there are three bays; but the middlemoſt, known by the name of Cumberland-Bay, is the wideſt and deepeſt, and in all reſpects much the beſt. The northern part of this iſland is compoſed of high craggy hills, many of them inacceſſable, though generally covered with trees. The ſoil of this part is looſe and ſhallow, ſo that very large trees on the hills ſoon periſh for want of root, and are then eaſily overturned. In ſome places there are red hills of a peculiar ſort of earth, exceeding vermillion in colour, which perhaps on examination might be uſeful for various purpoſes. The ſouthern, or rather the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland, is widely different from the reſt, being dry, ſtoney, deſtitute of trees, very flat and low compared with the hills on the northern part. Beſides, it is ſurrounded with a ſteep ſhore, and has a little or no freſh water.

The trees of which the woods on the northern ſide of the iſland are compoſed, are chiefly aromaticks, and of many different ſorts. None of them are of a ſize to yield any conſiderable timber, except the myrtles, which are the largeſt, and yet theſe will not work to a greater length than forty feet. The top of the myrtle-tree is regular and uniformly circular, as if it had been clipped by art. On its bark is an excreſcence like moſs, which in taſte and ſmell reſembles garlick, and is uſed by ſailors inſtead of it. The pimento and the cabbage-tree likewiſe grow here, though in no great plenty. There are likewiſe plants of various kinds, which want a good botaniſt to deſcribe them, and ſome well known that are of great uſe in curing the ſcurvy, ſuch as water-creſſes, purſlain, wild ſorrel, turneps, and Sicilian radiſhes.

The excellence of the climate, and the looſeneſs of the ſoil, render this place extremely proper for all kinds of vegetation, for which reaſon commodore Anſon when he was here, ſowed lettuces, carrots, and other garden plants, and ſet plum, apricot, and peach-ſtones in the woods, which laſt have ſince thriven in a very remarkable degree. The woods, which cover moſt of the ſteepeſt hills, are free from all buſhes and under-wood, and afford an eaſy paſſage through every part of them; and the irregularities of the hills and precipices in the northern part of the iſland, trace out, by their various combinations, a great number of romantic vallies, moſt of which have a ſtream of the cleareſt water running through them, which falls in caſcades from rock to rock, as the bottom of the valley happens to be broken into a ſudden ſharp deſcent Some particular ſpots in the vallies, where the ſhade and fragrance of the contiguous woods, the loftineſs of the overhanging rocks, and the tranſparency and frequent falls of the neighbouring ſtreams, preſent ſuch ſcenes of elegance and dignity, as are hard to be matched in any part of the globe. It is in this perhaps that the ſingle productions of unaſſiſted nature may be ſaid to excel all the fictitious deſcriptions of the moſt animated imagination.

This iſland formerly abounded in goats, but their number is now much diminiſhed. It has alſo dogs, cats, rats, ſea lions, and ſeals.

The birds are chiefly hawks, blackbirds, owls, and humming birds. There is plenty and great variety of fiſh, particularly the codare, of a prodigious ſize, and extremely numerous; beſides which, there are cavallies, gropers, large breams, maids, ſilver-fiſh, congers of a peculiar kind, and above all, a black fiſh, in high eſteem, in ſhape reſembling a carp, and is called by ſome a chimney-ſweeper. They may be eaſily caught with hooks and lines. The ſea cray-fiſh weigh eight or nine pounds, and for flavour, ſize, delicacy, and quantity, are not to be equalled in the world. They have an excellent taſte, and lie in great abundance near the edge of the water. Lat. 33. 40. S.

FERNEL, (JOHN FRANCIS) in Latin *Fernelius*, phyſician to king Henry II. of France, and queen Catharine de Medicis, acquired great reputation, and wrote ſeveral works, which are much eſteemed by the French. He died at Paris on the 26th of April, 1558, aged fifty-two.

FERONIA, in the pagan worſhip, the goddeſs of woods and orchards. She received her name from Feronia, a town ſituated at the foot of Mount Soracte, where ſhe had a temple, and not far from it, a wood conſecrated to her. Strabo tells us, that her prieſts and votaries were able to walk unhurt on burning coals. Slaves received the cap of liberty in her temple, on which account they regarded her as their patroneſs.

FERRAND (JAMES) doctor of phyſic at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Agen, and wrote a Treatiſe on the Diſeaſe of Love, printed at Paris in 1622.

FERRAND (LEWIS) advocate in the parliament of Paris, and an able divine, was born at Toulon, on the 3d of October, 1645. He was ſkilled in the antient languages, and in ſacred and profane antiquity, and died on the 11th of March, 1699, aged fifty-four. His principal works are, 1. Reflections on the Chriſtian Religion. 2. A Latin Commentary on the Pſalms. 3. A Treatiſe on the Knowledge of God, &c.

FERRANDUS (FULGENTIUS) a learned deacon of the church of Carthage, in the ſixth century. He wrote a Collection of Canons, and other works.

FERRARA, a city of Italy, in the territory of the pope, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is ſeated in an agreeable and fertile plain, watered by the river Po, which is a defence on one ſide, and on the other is encompaſſed by a ſtrong wall, and deep broad ditches full of water, as well as by a good citadel, finiſhed by pope Paul. In the middle of the city is a magnificent caſtle, which was formerly the palace

palace of the dukes, and is not now the leaſt ornament of Ferrara. It is quite ſurrounded with water, and the arſenal, which is near it, deſerves the obſervation of travellers. Over-againſt the palace is the duke's garden, with a park, called Belvidere, on account of its beauty. Behind the garden there is a palace, built with white marble, called the Palace of Diamonds, becauſe all the ſtones are cut diamond faſhion

The caſtle or palace has a ſtrong tower at each corner, and all round there is a gallery furniſhed with little pillars of white marble, which have a fine effect. In the middle of the palace is a ſquare court, adorned all round with the portraits of the houſe of Eſte, painted in freſco. At ſome diſtance from this court, there is the palace of the nobles, before which there is a ſquare, in which is the equeſtrian ſtatue of Hercules the Second. On the other ſide of the ſquare is the ſtatue of Borſus I. duke of Eſte. He is in a ſitting poſture, and is the ſame who built the ſuperb monaſtery of the Chartreux, where his ſtatue is alſo placed. The ſtreets are beautiful, being long, broad, and regular.

The cathedral church is remarkable for its antiquity, for the quantity of fine marble wherewith the walls are caſed, and for the fine columns which adorn the front. The tower is fine and magnificent. We ſhall not take notice of every church in particular, but only the moſt remarkable. The church of the Dominicans is famous for its great number of reliques; that of the Benedictines for the tomb of Arioſto, is the fineſt; that of Notre Dame for its enigmatical epitaph; that of Notre Dame des Anges for ſeveral ancient monuments, particularly that of Nicholas d'Eſte, duke of Ferrara, who built the walls on the ſide of the Po, inlarged the ſtreets, and paved them with bricks; in ſhort, that of the Chartreux, which ſtands at one end of the city upon a hill.

Ferrara had formerly a conſiderable trade, but it is now almoſt deſerted, being very poor, inſomuch that there is hardly a perſon to be ſeen in the ſtreets. This is owing to the exactions of the popes. The fortifications are now neglected, and the ancient univerſity is dwindled into a wretched college of the Jeſuits. However, in 1735, it was advanced to an archbiſhoprick by pope Clement XII. The country about it is ſo marſhy, that a ſhower or two of rain renders the roads almoſt impaſſable. It is twenty-four miles north-eaſt of Bologna, thirty-eight north-weſt of Ravenna, ſeventy north-by-weſt of Florence, and one hundred and ninety north of Rome. Long. 12. 14. E. Lat. 44. 36. N.

FERRARA, the duchy of a province in the pope's territory, bounded on the north by the State of Venice; on the weſt by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola; on the ſouth by the Boulogneſe, and by Romania, of which it was formerly a part; and on the eaſt by the Gulph of Venice. It is fifty miles in length, and forty-three in breadth along the coaſt. But grows narrower and narrower towards the Mantuan. This country is almoſt ſurrounded by the branches of the Po, which often overflow the country, and form the great moraſs of Comachio, which has a bad effect on the air. It is thin of people, and indifferently cultivated, though fit for corn, pulſe, and hemp. The Po and the lake of Comachio yield a large quantity of fiſh. Ferrara is the capital town, beſides which, there are Arano, Comachio, Magnavacca, Belriguardo, Cento, Buendeno, and Ficherola. This duchy was formerly poſſeſſed by the houſe of Eſte. But the pope took poſſeſſion of it in 1598, after the death of Alphonſo II. duke of Ferrara, it being a fief of the church.

FERRARA, (RENETTA, ducheſs of) a princeſs famous for her virtue and attachment to Calviniſm, was the daughter of Lewis XII. king of France, and Anne of Brittany. She was born at Blois on the 25th of October, 1510, and was married to Hercules d'Eſte II. duke of Ferrara and Modena. She left Italy on account of her religion, and returned to France immediately after the death of her huſband, where ſhe publicly profeſſed Calviniſm, and died at Montargis on the 12th of June, 1575.

FERRARI (OCTAVIAN) a polite and learned writer, born of a noble family at Milan, on the 23d of September, 1510. He taught philoſophy at Padua, and afterwards at Milan, where he died in 1586. He wrote a Treatiſe on the Origin of the Romans, and other works, which are eſteemed.

FERRARI (FRANCISCO BERNARDINO) was born at Milan in 1577. He applied himſelf with great ſucceſs to philoſophy and divinity, as well as to the Latin, Greek, Spaniſh, and French languages. His vaſt knowledge of books, induced Frederic Borromeo, archbiſhop of Milan, to ſend him into different parts of Europe to collect printed books and manuſcripts, in order to form a library at Milan, on which Ferrari travelled through a great part of Italy and Spain, and collected a vaſt number of books, which laid the foundation of the famous Ambroſian library. Ferrari was the author of ſeveral curious works, the principal of which are, 1. *De Ritu Sacrarum Eccleſiæ Catholicæ Concionum*; 2. A Treatiſe of the Acclamations and Applauſes of the Ancients; 3. Of the Funerals of the Ancients, &c. all in Latin, and died on the 30th of January, 1669, aged ninety-ſix.

FERRARI (OCTAVIO) a polite and learned writer, born at Milan in 1607. He acquired ſuch reputation by his eloquence and his works, that the city of Milan, queen Chriſtina of Sweden, and Lewis XIV. beſtowed preſents and penſions upon him. He wrote a great number of books, which are much eſteemed, on the Habits of the Ancients, Sepulchral Lamps, the Origin of the Italian Language, &c. He died on the 7th of March, 1682, aged ſeventy-five.

FERRARS (GEORGE) a learned lawyer, hiſtorian, poet, and accompliſhed courtier, in the reign of Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, was born in a village near St. Alban's, about the year 1510. He was educated at the univerſity of Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, and ſoon made a conſiderable figure in Weſtminſter-hall. His firſt riſe in his profeſſion and at court, was owing to Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, who countenanced men of capacity as long as he continued in favour. He attended the king in war as well as in peace, and ſerved him both with his pen and ſword; and that monarch, to ſhew his affection for him, made him a conſiderable grant in his own native country; yet within ſeven years after, his affairs were in a very diſagreeable ſituation, which was, perhaps, one reaſon why he procured himſelf to be choſen member for the borough of Plymouth, in Devonſhire, in the parliament ſummoned to meet at Weſtminſter on the 22d of January, in the thirty-third of that king's reign; where, during the ſeſſions, he had the misfortune to be taken in execution, by an officer belonging to the ſheriffs of London, and carried to the compter, then in Bread-ſtreet, the news of which being carried to the houſe of commons, occaſioned ſuch a diſturbance there, as not only produced his diſcharge, but a ſettled rule with reſpect to privilege. He continued in high favour with king Henry all his reign, and in the beginning of that Edward VI. attended Somerſet, the lord protector, in quality of one of the commiſſioners of the army, in his expedition into Scotland. Four years after, when the unfortunate duke of Somerſet lay under ſentence of death, at which the people murmured, and the king himſelf ſhewed great uneaſineſs; thoſe about his majeſty, in order to entertain and divert him, proclaimed Mr. Ferrars lord of miſrule, that is, a kind of prince of ſports and paſtimes, which office he diſcharged in Chriſtmas holidays, for twelve days together, at Greenwich, with great magnificence and addreſs. In this character, attended by the politeſt part of the court, he made an excurſion to London, where he was very honourably received by officers created for that purpoſe, was ſplendidly entertained by the lord-mayor; and when he took his leave, had a preſent made him in token of reſpect. This gentleman was beloved, admired, and careſſed during his whole life, by all who knew him, and more eſpecially reſpected by the learned, who conſulted him upon their labours as a candid critic, and generous friend. He wrote, 1. The Fall of Robert Treſſilian, lord chief-juſtice of England; 2. The Story of dame Eleanor Cobham; 3. The Story of Humphry Plantagenet, duke of Glouceſter; 4. The Tragedies of King Richard II. and of Edmund duke of Somerſet, and other works. He died in the year 1579.

FERREIRI (ANTHONY) a famous Portugueſe ſurgeon, born at Liſbon, publiſhed, in 1670, a Courſe of Surgery, which is much eſteemed. He died in 1677.

FERRET (ÆMILIUS) in Latin *Ferrettus*, one of the moſt learned civilians in the ſixteenth century, was born at Caſtillo Franco, in Tuſcany, on the 14th of November, 1489. He was ſecretary to pope Leo X. and afterwards went to France, and taught the lord Valence with ſuch reputation, that Francis I. made him counſellor in the parliament of Paris; and ſent him as his envoy to the Venetians and the Florentines. He wrote ſeveral books, and died at Avignon on the 15th of July, 1552.

FERRI (PAUL) in Latin *Ferrius*, one of the moſt learned proteſtant divines in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Metz, on the 24th of February, 1591. He acquired great reputation by his writings and his ſermons, and died on the 27th of December, 1669.

FERRI (CIRO) an excellent painter, was born at Rome, in the year 1634. He was a faithful imitator of Peter Cortona, under whom he had been bred, and came ſo near him in his invention and manner of painting, that his cielings, in particular, are often miſtaken for his. Prince Borgheſe and pope Alexander VII. had a great eſteem for him, and he was no leſs in favour with the three popes his ſucceſſors.

ſors. The great duke ſent for him to Florence, and aſſigned him a large penſion to finiſh the works begun by Cortona, and they are ſo well executed, that the whole ſeems to be done by the ſame hand. He was alſo a great architect, and ſeveral palaces, and grand altars, at Rome, are raiſed from his deſigns. In ſhort, the pope employed him in making cartoons for the Vatican, and no man has worked in more different kinds. The cupola of St Agnes, in the palace of Navona, was his laſt work; and the vexation he felt at ſeeing the paintings of Bacici, which were directly under it, the force of whoſe colouring made his appear too weak, is ſaid to have been the cauſe of his death, which happened in 1689, when he was forty-five years of age.

FERRIER (Arnold du) one of the moſt learned civilians of his time, was born at Thouloufe, where he taught the law, and was counſellor in parliament. He was afterwards ſent ambaſſador from France, to the council of Trent, where, in 1562, he pronounced ſo bold a ſpeech, that he raiſed the reſentment of the prelates, when, to put a ſtop to their complaints, he was ſent ambaſſador to Venice, where he aſſiſted father Paul in collecting materials for his hiſtory of the council of Trent. Ferrier, at his return to France, retired to the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. when he made a public profeſſion of the proteſtant religion, and that prince gave him the poſt of keeper of the ſeals. He wrote ſeveral works, and died, in 1585, aged ſeventy-nine.

Ferrier (Jeremy) was a miniſter and profeſſor of divinity at Niſmes, in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. In the year 1602, he maintained in a public diſputation, that pope Clement VIII. was the antichriſt, yet he afterwards embraced the popiſh religion. He did not however openly make this change till a popular tumult aroſe againſt him, in which his houſe was plundered, and himſelf ſo near being murdered, that, in order to eſcape, he was obliged to lie three days concealed in a tomb. After this, the French king employed him in ſeveral important affairs, and at length honoured him with the title of ſtate and privy counſellor. He was the reputed author of a famous political work, intitled *Catholique d'Etat*. He died on the 26th of September, 1626.

Ferrier (Claudius de) a learned civilian and doctor of laws in the univerſity of Paris, was born in that city, in 1639. He wrote a great number of works, among which are, 1. Commentaries on the Cuſtoms of Paris. 2. A Treatiſe on Fiefs. 3. Several books of civil law, &c. He died at Rheims, on the 11th of May, 1715, aged ſeventy-ſeven.

FERRO, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, the moſt weſtern and ſouthern of the Canaries. It is remarkable for nothing but for being the place where ſome geographers place the firſt meridian, particularly thoſe of France; but in this work we have placed ours at London. It belongs to the Spaniards. Long. 17. 26. W. Lat. 27. 48. N.

FERROL, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Gallicia ſeated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean. It has a good harbour, and, is frequented by the Spaniſh fleet in war time. It is twenty miles north-eaſt of the Groyne, and fifty north of Compoſtella. Long. 8. 46. W. Lat. 43. 26. N.

Ferte Alais, a town of France, in the Gatinois, eight miles north-eaſt of Eſtampes, and twenty-five ſouth of Paris. Long 2. 27. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

Ferte Aucourt, a town of France, in Brie Champinois, ſeated on the river Marne, between Chateaux Thierri and Meaux. Long 3. 3. E. Lat. 48. 56. N.

Ferte Bernard, a town of France, in the Maine, ſeated on the river Huiſne, fifteen miles from Mans. Long. 0. 39. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

Ferte Milon, a town in the Iſle of France, with an ancient caſtle. It is thirty-eight miles north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 7. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

Ferte sur Aube, a town of France, in Champagne, ten miles from Bar ſur Aube. Long. 4. 48. E. Lat 48. 10. N.

FERUS (John) ſuperior of the grey friars at Mentz, and one of the moſt celebrated preachers of the ſeventeenth century. He wrote ſeveral commentaries on the Bible and other works, and by the candour and freedom of his ſentiments obtained the eſteem of the proteſtants. He died on the 5th of September, 1558.

FESCAM, a conſiderable town of France, in Normandy, in the territory of Caux, with a celebrated rich abbey of Benedictines. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and is twenty miles from Havre de Grace, fifteen north-eaſt of Montevilier, thirty ſouth-weſt of Dieppe, and one hundred and thirteen north-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 26. E. Lat. 49. 41. N.

FESTUS (Pompeius) a celebrated grammarian, who lived under the emperors Auguſtus and Tiberius, abridged Verrius Flaccus *De Verborum Significatione*. The beſt edition of this Abridgment is that publiſhed by Mr. Dacier, in quarto, for the uſe of the dauphin.

Festus (Portius) proconſul and governor of Judea after Felix, about the year 61. He ſent for St. Paul, when he was in Cæſarea, in order to have him tried at his tribunal; but St. Paul appealing to Cæſar, Feſtus ſent him to Rome.

FETIPOUR, a town of Aſia, in Hither India, and in the province of Agra, in the dominions of the mogul, twenty-five miles north-weſt of the city of Agra. Long. 78. 46. E. Lat. 27. 12. N.

FETTI (Domenico) a celebrated painter, born at Rome, in 1589, was educated under Lodovico Civoli, but ſoon quitting his ſchool, he went to Mantua, where the paintings of Julio Romano afforded him the means of becoming a great painter; for from them he took his colouring and the boldneſs of his characters; but he wanted the nice correctneſs of that maſter. Fetti painted with great force, but ſometimes too darkly, was very delicate in his thoughts, had a a grandeur of expreſſion, and a mellowneſs of pencil, that pleaſed the connoiſſeurs. His pictures are ſcarce, and much ſought after. Going to Venice, he abandoned himſelf to diſorderly courſes, which breaking his conſtitution put an end to his life in the thirty-fifth year of his age. The duke of Mantua was ſo concerned at his death, that he ſent for his father and ſiſter, whom he provided for, ever after. The ſiſter, who painted well, became a nun, and exerciſed her talent in the convent, which ſhe decorated with ſeveral of her works. Other religious houſes in Mantua were likewiſe adorned with her paintings.

FEVARDENTIUS (Francis) a learned Franciſcan friar and fiery zealot, was born at Conſtance, in Lower Normandy, in 1541, and might have inherited a large eſtate, had he not choſen to wear a monk's habit rather than a ſword. He was one of the moſt bitter perſecutors the French proteſtants ever had, and one of the moſt ſeditious preachers among thoſe who raiſed the diſturbances againſt Henry III and Henry IV. of France, nor did he ſpare even the chiefs of the leaguers, when he thought them guilty of any thing that might prejudice the cauſe of the rebels. He wrote Commentaries on ſome books of Scripture, and tranſlated ſome works of the fathers into French. He publiſhed the five books of Irenæus, reviſed and corrected from an ancient manuſcript, of which the ſecond edition, printed at Cologne, in 1596, and again in 1630, and at Paris, in 1639, are better than the firſt, becauſe they contain the Greek paſſages of Irenæus which were in Epiphanius, and other ancient writers. He alſo publiſhed ſome books of controverſy, which many of the catholics themſelves own to have been written with too much heat. He died at Paris, on the firſt of January, 1610.

FEUDAL System, in hiſtory. In order to give a clear idea of this part of the hiſtory of Europe, we ſhall make uſe of the obſervations of the ingenious and accurate Dr. Robertſon. "When nations, ſays he, ſubject to deſpotic government make conqueſts, theſe ſerve only to extend the dominion and the power of their maſter; but armies compoſed of freemen conquer for themſelves, not for their leaders. The people who overturned the Roman empire, and ſettled in its various provinces, were of the latter claſs. They followed the chieftains, who led them forth in queſt of new ſettlements, not by conſtraint, but from choice, not as ſoldiers whom he could order to march, but as volunteers who offered to accompany him. They conſidered their conqueſts as a common property, in which all had a title to a ſhare, as all had contributed to acquire them. In what manner they divided among them the lands which they ſeized cannot now be determined with any certainty, for there is no nation in Europe, whoſe records reach back to this remote period. This new diviſion of property, however, together with the maxims and manners to which it gave riſe, gradually introduced a ſpecies of government now diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Feudal Syſtem; and tho' the barbarous nations which framed it ſettled in their new territories at different times, came from different countries, ſpoke various languages, and were under the command of ſeparate leaders, the feudal policy and laws were eſtabliſhed with little variation in every kingdom of Europe.

As the conquerors of Europe had their acquiſitions to maintain, not only againſt ſuch of the ancient inhabitants as they had ſpared, but againſt the more formidable inroads of new invaders, ſelf-defence ſeems to have been the ſole object of their firſt inſtitution and policy; and they ſaw the neceſſity of relinquiſhing ſome of their private rights, in order to attain public ſafety. Every freeman, upon receiving a portion of the lands which were divided, bound himſelf to appear in arms againſt the enemies of the community This military ſervice was the condition upon which he received and held his lands; and, as they were exempted from every other burden, that tenure was deemed both eaſy and honourable. The king, or general, who led them to conqueſt, continuing ſtill to be the head of the colony, had of courſe the largeſt portion allotted to him. Having thus acquired the means of rewarding paſt ſervices, as well as of gaining

new adherents, he parcelled out his lands with this view, binding thoſe on whom they were beſtowed to follow his ſtandard with a number of men, in proportion to the extent of the territory which they received, and to bear arms in his defence. His chief officers imitated the example of the ſovereign, and in diſtributing portions of their lands among their dependants, annexed the ſame condition to the grant. Thus a feudal kingdom reſembled a military eſtabliſhment rather than a civil inſtitution. The victorious army, cantoned out in the country which it had ſeized, continued ranged under its proper officers, and ſubordinate to military command. Every proprietor of land, girt with a ſword, was ready to march at the ſummons of his ſuperior, and to take the field againſt the common enemy.

But though the feudal policy appears to be ſo admirably calculated for defence againſt the aſſaults of any foreign power, its proviſions for the interior order and tranquility of ſociety were extremely defective. The monarchical and ariſtocratical parts of the conſtitution having no intermediate power to balance them, were perpetually at variance. The powerful vaſſals of the crown ſoon extorted a confirmation for life of theſe grants of lands, which being at firſt purely gratuitous, had been beſtowed only during pleaſure. Not ſatisfied with this, they prevailed to have them converted into hereditary poſſeſſions. They even appropriated to themſelves titles of honour, and offices of power and truſt. Thoſe perſonal marks of diſtinction which the public admiration beſtows on illuſtrious merit, or which the public confidence confers on extraordinary abilities, were annexed to certain families, and tranſmitted, like fiefs, from father to ſon, by hereditary right. The crown vaſſals having thus ſecured the poſſeſſion of their lands and dignities, the nature of the feudal inſtitution led them to new and ſtill more dangerous encroachments on the prerogatives of the ſovereign. They obtained the power of ſupreme juriſdiction, both civil and criminal, within their own territories; the right of coining money; together with the privilege of carrying on war againſt their private enemies, in their own name, and by their own authority. The ideas of political ſubjection were now almoſt entirely loſt; and the nobles who had acquired ſuch enormous power ſcorned to conſider themſelves as ſubjects. They aſpired openly at being independent; the bonds which connected the principal members of the conſtitution with the crown were diſſolved; kingdoms conſiderable in extent were broken into as many ſeparate principalities, as they contained powerful barons; and every country in Europe was filled with caſtles and places of ſtrength, erected for the ſecurity of the inhabitants, not againſt foreign force, but againſt internal hoſtilities. An univerſal anarchy, deſtructive in a great meaſure of all the advantages which men expect to derive from ſociety, prevailed, and the people, the moſt numerous, as well as the moſt uſeful part of the community, were either reduced to a ſtate of actual ſervitude, or treated with the ſame inſolence and rigour as if they had been degraded into that wretched condition. Nor was ſuch oppreſſion the portion of thoſe alone who dwelt in the country, and were employed in cultivating the eſtate of their lord; the cities and villages held of ſome great man, on whom they depended for protection, and were no leſs ſubject to his arbitrary juriſdiction. The inhabitants were deprived of the natural and moſt unalienable rights of humanity. They could not diſpoſe of the effects which their own induſtry had acquired, either by will or by any deed executed during their life. They had no right to appoint guardians for their children during their minority. They were not permitted to marry without purchaſing the conſent of the lord on whom they depended. If once they had commenced a law-ſuit, they durſt not terminate it by an accommodation, becauſe that would have deprived the lord, in whoſe court they pleaded, of the perquiſites due to him on paſſing ſentence. Services of various kinds, no leſs diſgraceful than oppreſſive, were exacted from them without mercy or moderation. The ſpirit of induſtry was, in ſome cities, choaked by abſurd regulations, and in others, by unreaſonable exactions. The king, without authority to enact or to execute ſalutary laws, could neither protect the innocent, nor puniſh the guilty. The nobles, ſuperior to all reſtraint, harraſſed each other with perpetual wars, oppreſſed their fellow-ſubjects, and humbled or inſulted their ſovereign. All the external operations of the various ſtates of Europe, during this period, were therefore extremely feeble.

To theſe pernicious effects of the feudal anarchy may be added its fatal influence on the character and improvement of the human mind. In leſs than a century after the barbarous nations ſettled in their new conqueſts, almoſt all the effects of the knowledge and civility which the Romans had ſpread through Europe diſappeared; not only the arts of elegance which miniſtered to luxury, and are ſupported by it, but many of the uſeful arts, without which life can ſcarce be conſidered as comfortable, were neglected or loſt. Literature, ſcience, taſte, were words ſcarce in uſe during the ages we are contemplating. Perſons of the higheſt rank, and in the moſt eminent ſtations, could not read or write; many of the clergy did not underſtand the Breviary, which they were obliged daily to recite; and ſome of them could ſcarce read it.

Such was the ſtate of Europe, with reſpect to the adminiſtration of government, from the ſeventh to the cloſe of the eleventh century, and from that æra we may trace the return of government and manners. From the expeditions of the cruſaders, extravagant as they were, followed the moſt beneficial conſequences. Many of the nobles who aſſumed the croſs, being unable to bear the expences of appearing at the head of their vaſſals, ſold part of their poſſeſſions far below their value. Several great barons who periſhed in the holy war leaving no heirs, their fiefs reverted to their reſpective ſovereigns, by which means the regal authority was increaſed; the abſence of many potent vaſſals accuſtomed to controul and give law to the ſovereigns, affpded them an opportunity of extending their prerogative; and all private quarrels being ſuſpended or extinguiſhed by religious zeal, a more general and ſteady adminiſtration of juſtice began to be introduced. The commercial effects of the cruſades were no leſs conſiderable. The ſufferings of the firſt cruſaders, in marching through Germany and Hungary to Conſtantinople were ſo great, that it deterred others from taking the ſame route; ſo that, rather than encounter ſo many dangers, they choſe to go by ſea. Venice, Genoa, and Piſa furniſhed the veſſels in which they embarked, and obtained immenſe ſums for freight; the cruſaders alſo contracted with them for military ſtores and proviſions; their fleets kept on the coaſt as the army advanced by land, and ſupplying them with whatever was wanting, engroſſed all the profits of that lucrative branch of commerce; and afterwards, when Conſtantinople was taken, many valuable branches of the trade of that city were transferred to Venice, Genoa, or Piſa.

No ſooner did the cities of Italy begin to conceive an idea of the advantages that may be derived from commerce, than they became impatient to ſhake off the yoke of their inſolent lords, and to eſtabliſh among themſelves ſuch a free and equal government as would render property ſecure and induſtry flouriſhing. The rights which many cities acquired by bold or fortunate uſurpations, others purchaſed from the emperors, who deemed themſelves gainers when they received large ſums for immunities which they were no longer able to with hold; and ſome cities obtained them gratuitouſly from the generoſity of the princes on whom they depended. In ſhort, the great increaſe of wealth which the cruſades brought into Italy, occaſioned, a new kind of fermentation and activity in the minds of the people, and excited ſuch a paſſion for liberty and independence, that before the concluſion of the laſt cruſade, all the conſiderable cities in that country had either purchaſed, or had extorted large immunities from the emperors.

This innovation was not long known in Italy, before it made its way to France. Lewis the Groſs, or the Fat, in order to create a power that might counter-balance theſe potent vaſſals who controuled or gave law to the crown, firſt adopted the plan of conferring new privileges on the towns ſituated within his own domain; he enfranchiſed the inhabitants, aboliſhed all marks of ſervitude, and formed them into bodies politic, to be governed by a council and magiſtrates of their own nomination, who had the right of adminiſtering juſtice within their own precincts, of levying taxes, of embodying and training to arms the militia of the town, which took the field, when required by the ſovereign, under the command of officers appointed by the community. The great barons imitated the example of their monarch, and granted like immunities to the towns within their territories; for they had waſted ſuch great ſums in their expeditions to the Holy Land, that they were eager to lay hold on this new expedient for raiſing money by the ſale of theſe charters of liberty. Thus, in leſs than two centuries, ſervitude was aboliſhed in moſt of the towns in France. Much about the ſame period, the great cities in Germany began to acquire like immunities, and laid the foundation of their preſent liberty and independence. This practice ſpread quickly over Europe, and was adopted in Germany, Spain, England, Scotland, and all the other feudal kingdoms.

The acquiſition of liberty made ſuch a happy change in the condition of all the members of the community, as rouſed them from the ſtupidity and inaction into which they had been ſunk. The ſpirit of induſtry revived; commerce became an object of attention, and began to flouriſh; population increaſed; independence was eſtabliſhed, and wealth flowed into cities, which had long been the ſeat of poverty and oppreſſion; wealth was accompanied by its uſual attendants, oſtentation and luxury; and though the former was inelegant and cumberſome, and the latter indelicate, they led gradually to greater refinement in manners, and in the habits of life, and a more regular ſpecies of government

vernment and police was introduced. The great council of each nation, whether diſtinguiſhed by the name of a parliament, a diet, the cortes, or the ſtates-general, had been for many ages compoſed entirely of ſuch barons and dignified eccleſiaſtics as held immediately of the crown: but now towns, by being formed into bodies corporate, became intitled to the rights eſſential to freemen, among the moſt conſiderable of which was the privilege of having a voice in enacting laws and in granting ſubſidies.

In ſhort, the inhabitants of towns having obtained freedom, that part of the people which was employed in agriculture began to recover liberty by enfranchiſement. During the rigour of feudal government, they were ſlaves fixed to the ſoil which they cultivated, and together with it were transferred from one proprietor to another, by ſale, or by conveyance. The monarchs of France endeavoured to render their enfranchiſements general. Louis XI. and his brother Philip iſſued ordinances, declaring, That as all men were by nature free born, and as their kingdom was called the kingdom of Franks, they determined that it ſhould be ſo in reality as well as in name; therefore appointed that enfranchiſements ſhould be granted upon juſt and equitable conditions. The example of their ſovereigns, together with the expectation of the conſiderable ſums which they might raiſe by this expedient, led many of the nobles to ſet their dependents at liberty. In England, as the ſpirit of liberty gained ground, the very idea of perſonal ſervitude, without any formal interpoſition of the legiſlature to prohibit it, was totally baniſhed, and the huſbandman, maſter of his own induſtry, and ſecure of reaping for himſelf the fruits of his labours, became the farmer of thoſe fields which he had formerly been compelled to till for the benefit of another." *Robertſon's Hiſt. of Charles V. vol.* I.

FEVERET (Charles) a famous civilian, born at Semur, in France, on the 16th of December, 1583. He compoſed, at the deſire of Lewis II. prince of Conde, an excellent Treatiſe of Abuſes; the beſt edition of which is that of Lyons, in 1736, in two volumes, folio. He alſo wrote ſome other works, and died at Dijon, on the 12th of Auguſt, 1661, aged ſeventy-ſeven.

FEVERSHAM, a town in the county of Kent, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It ſtands on a creek of the river Thames, which is navigable for boys. It is governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, and is a member of the cinque-port of Dover. It conſiſts of one long ſtreet, and has a market-houſe and a charity-ſchool. Oyſters and many other things are ſent from hence to the London markets. The fairs are February 25, and Auguſt 12, for linen, woollen-drapery goods, and toys. It is eight miles weſt-by-north of Canterbury, and forty-eight eaſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 0. 38. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

FEUQUIERS (Marquis of). See Pas.

FEVRE d'Etaples (James le) in Latin, *Faber Stapulenſis*, was one of thoſe who began to expel the barbariſm which reigned in the univerſity of Paris. He was born at Etaples, in the dioceſe of Amiens, about the year 1455, and obtained great ſkill in polite literature, and the ſciences. He was ſuſpected of Lutheraniſm, which obliged him to retire to Meaux, from thence to Blois, and from thence to Guienne. He at length obtained the protection of Margaret, queen of Navarre, and enjoyed full liberty at Nerac till his death, which happened in 1537. His principal works are, 1. Commentaries on the Pſalms, on the Evangeliſts, and on the Epiſtles. 2. A French Verſion of the four Goſpels, and other works.

Fevre (James le) a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, archdeacon of Liſieur, and grand vicar of Bourges. He wrote ſeveral works, and died at Paris, on the firſt of July, 1716.

Fevre, ſieur de la Boderie (Gui le) in Latin, *Guido Fabritius Boderianus*, one of the moſt learned Frenchmen in the ſixteenth century, was born at Boderie, in Lower Normandy, in 1541. He acquired great ſkill in the Eaſtern languages, and with his brother Nicholas had a great ſhare in the Polyglot edition of the Bible, printed at Anvers, though that learned work is commonly attributed to Arias Montanus. He alſo compoſed ſeveral works in verſe and proſe, and died in 1598.

Fevre de la Boderie (Anthony) brother to the former, diſtinguiſhed himſelf under the reigns of Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. by his capacity for negociations, and his embaſſies to Rome, the Netherlands, and to England. He tranſlated from the Italian a Treatiſe on Nobility, and died in 1615, aged ſixty.

Fevre (Nicholas le) an able critic, and one of the moſt learned men of his time, was born at Paris, on the ſecond of June, 1544, and his father dying in his infancy, he was liberally educated by his mother. During the courſe of his ſtudies, he had a terrible accident: as he was cutting a pen, a bit of the quill flew into his eye, and gave him exceſſive pain, when haſtily lifting up his hand to it, he ſtruck it out with his knife. Having finiſhed his ſtudy of the languages, he went to ſtudy the civil law at Toulouſe, Padua, and Bologna, and did not come back till he had travelled through Italy, and reſided eighteen months in Rome, where he contracted a friendſhip with Muret, Sigonius, and other learned men. At his return to France he applied himſelf wholly to ſtudy, and carried on a correſpondence by letter with cardinal Baronius, and other great men. He was at length made preceptor to the prince of Conde, and afterwards to Lewis XIII. and died on the third of November, 1612, aged ſixty-nine. He wrote ſeveral ſmall pieces, which are printed together in quarto.

Fevre (Tanegui le) in Latin, *Faber*, a celebrated profeſſor of polite literature at Saumur, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1615. He acquired great ſkill in the Greek and Latin languages, on which account cardinal de Richlieu gave him a penſion of two thouſand livres, for inſpecting the works printed at the Louvre, and would have made him principal of a college he intended to found, under the name of Richelieu; but the death of that miniſter cut off all his hopes, and his penſion was but ill paid. Some time after, the marquiſs de Franciere, governor of Langres, took him along with him to his government, and there he embraced the proteſtant religion, after which he was invited to Saumur, where he was choſen Greek profeſſor. He there taught with extraordinary reputation. Young men were ſent to him from all the provinces in the kingdom, and even from foreign countries, while divines and profeſſors themſelves gloried in attending his lectures. He was preparing to go to Heidelburg, whither he was invited by the prince Palatine, when he died, on the 12th of September, 1672, aged fifty-ſeven. He wrote, 1. Notes on Anacreon, Lucretius, Longinus, Phædrus, Juſtin, Terence, Virgil, Horace, &c. 2. A ſhort Account of the Lives of the Greek Poets. 3. Two volumes of Letters; and many other works. He wrote well in Latin, and diſcovered in all his works great ſkill in criticiſm and in profane antiquity.

Fevre (Anne le). See Dacier.

Fevre (Claude le) an eminent French painter, was born at Fontainbleau, in 1633, and ſtudied in the palace there, and then at Paris under le Sueur and le Brun, the latter of whom adviſed him to adhere to portraits, for which he had a particular talent, and in his ſtyle equalled the beſt maſters of that country. He died in England, 1675, at the age of forty-two.

Feurs, a town of France, in Lyonnois. It is now but a very ſmall place to what it was formerly. It is ſeated on the river Loire, twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Rouane, twenty-five ſouth-weſt of Lyons, and two hundred and thirty-eight ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 28. E. Lat. 45. 52. N.

FEYDEAU (Matthew) doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Paris, in 1616. He wrote, 1. Meditations on the principal Obligations of Chriſtianity. 2. The Catechiſm of Grace. 3. Meditations on Hiſtory. 4. The Agreement of the Evangeliſts; and other works. He died on the 24th of July, 1694, aged ſeventy-eight.

FEZ, the kingdom of, in Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary. It is a part of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana, and is bounded on the ſouth by the kingdom of Morocco and Segelineſſa, on the eaſt by the kingdom of Algiers, on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the weſt by the Atlantic ocean. It is in the form of an imperfect ſquare, each ſide of which is about two hundred and forty miles. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the country mountainous, eſpecially towards the weſt and ſouth, where is part of mount Atlas. Yet for all this, it is the moſt populous and fertile country in Barbary. It abounds with citrons, oranges, lemons, dates, almonds, figs, grapes, ſugar, flax, honey, cotton, pitch, and corn. There are likewiſe camels, beeves, ſheep, and the fineſt horſes in all Barbary. Not to mention lions and other wild beaſts. The moſt conſiderable rivers are the Mulvia, Nocor, Suba, Buragrag, and Ommirabi. It is divided into ſeven provinces, which are Temeſna, Fez, Azgar, Ethabet, Errif, Garet, and Chauz. The principal towns are Fez the capital, Mequinez, Theza, Mamorra, Arzilla, Larracha, Sallee, Tangier, Ceuta, Alcazar, and Tetuan.

The houſes in this country are generally pretty good, but there are no windows to be ſeen, but little holes to look out at, the light coming in at the inſide of the houſes, where there is a ſquare court-yard open at the top, with pillars ſupporting the galleries, and painted wooden baluſtrades round the inſide, almoſt like our great inns. The rooms are built long and narrow, and generally four on a floor, anſwering to the galleries, from whence there is a large folding door which opens into each room, by which all the light that they have is let in. The houſes are but two ſtories high, and flat at the top, inſomuch, that in ſome towns they can walk a great way upon them; but thoſe belonging to Chriſtian merchants have battlements, to keep them within the bounds of their own houſes; for the Mooriſh women live

live in the upper apartments, and often visit one another from the tops of the houses. They are white-washed without and within, which casts a reflection that is hurtful to the eyes in the day-time. They make their walls by putting the mortar and other stuff in wooden cases, and take them away when they are dry.

The people are poor, and next a-kin to slaves, no man possessing any thing but at the pleasure of the basha, who, in his province, has power over the lives and fortunes of the inhabitants, and take the houses, land, and horses, just as he pleases. For which reason a wealthy man always endeavours to seem poor.

The inhabitants in general are of a swarthy complexion, though some are fairer than the rest. They are strong-limbed, and rather larger than the Europeans; good horsemen, hardy, active, laborious, and needy; insomuch, that a messenger will go one hundred and fifty miles for a Barbary ducat. They are patient in labour, enduring the heat in summer and the cold rains of winter to admiration. They are generally thin and spare, eating but little; and when they go a journey of seven or eight days, they take nothing with them but a little meal and a few raisins or figs, in a little goat-skin. They carry their light goods upon horses, but when they have great quantities of tallow, corn, wax, hides, &c. they use camels.

With regard to dress, the men wear short shirts, with very broad sleeves, which sometimes hang down, but are frequently tucked up to their shoulders to keep them cool. Their linen drawers reach down to their knees. They wear neither stockings nor shoes, but slippers, of red or yellow leather, made light, and without heels. Over the shirt they wear a cloth vest or waistcoat, which sits close to their bodies, and is fastened with small buttons and loops, very close together, which are often wrought with gold or silver thread. Round the waist they wear a scarf of silk or stuff, in which they stick large knives, with costly handles, either of metal or ivory inlaid, and their sheaths are tipt with silver. Their outward garment is either an alhague, or an albornooce. The alhague is a piece of very fine white woollen stuff, five or six yards long, and about one and a half broad. This they wrap round them above and below their arms. The albornooce is a thick cloth or stuff, made like a short cloak, but joined a little way before from the neck downward, having two or three rows of short stripes worked in the stuff, and fringed at the ends for ornament, and the bottom and sides are edged with a deep fringe. Behind at the neck there hangs a peaked cowl, with a tassel at the end, to put over their heads in wet weather. On their heads, which are always shaved, they wear a little red cap, and roll muslin round it to make a turban. In the country they wear a cane hat, to keep off the sun. The difference of the habit of rich and poor consists in the value; only the poorest of all wear a gelebia, which is a thick coarse woollen stuff, without sleeves, but with holes to put their arms through, which reaches to their knees, and hangs loose about them like a sack. The alcaides have a broad leathern belt, which they wear over their shoulders to hang their scymeter in. It is embroidered with gold.

The women are dressed like the men, their outward garment being an alhague, which they throw over their heads, and bring over their foreheads close to their eyes, and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth to hide the lower part of their face. Their legs are generally naked, only the drawers of the better sort reach down to their feet. Their slippers are the same as the mens, and within doors they appear in their hair bound only with a fillet. Their hair is plaited hanging down behind. Their vest is open from the bosom to the waist, to show their embroidered shifts. They tack large pieces of muslin to the sleeves of their vests, which hang down like ruffles. Over their drawers they have a short petticoat, and they wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears.

They are very careful to conceal themselves when the Moors are in sight, but when there are none but Europeans, when they are in the fields, or on the house-tops, they will unveil, laugh, and give themselves wanton airs, till one of their own country appears in sight. In general, they have fine eyes and good skins. A man never sees his intended wife before marriage: but when a match is concluded, after various preliminary ceremonies, the bride is put into a cage, covered with fine white linen, and carried home on mens shoulders, her relations and friends going before with musicians. Then the women go into one apartment, and the men into another till night, when the bride is left alone to receive the bridegroom's visit, where she sits richly adorned with her own attire, or what rich things she has borrowed, such as jewels and ornaments of gold and silver. Some pretend to give an account of the furniture of the room, and the ceremonies that pass between the new married couple; but these being always private, we may readily perceive it must be all invention. It is only certain, that the Mosaic signs of virginity, if they appear, are shewn to all the company. After this, neither father nor brother can see the wife unless the husband be present. If a Christian or a Jew has to do with a Moorish woman, and it be known, he must either turn Mahometan, or die.

At their meals they use neither tables nor chairs, but sit cross-legged on the ground, setting their dishes on a large piece of greasy leather; these are either of pewter or earthen ware, like a high crowned hat, turned bottom upwards. They pull their victuals to pieces with their hands.

The shops in the town are generally small, and have no doors, therefore the master, after opening the shutters, jumps in through the windows, and sits cross-legged on a place raised above the counter. The goods are disposed in drawers round him, within his reach, and the customers stand in the street to be served. They use little exercise, for they are always sitting or lying in their houses. When they go far, they always ride, we mean such as can afford it. The priests have the same habits as the laity, and are only known by their beards, which are dyed red, and the top of their slippers is cut in the shape of a fleur-de-lis.

Upon the death of any person of note, they hire women mourners, who beat their heads and faces, and make doleful moan. If it be a man, all his wives get into the middle of the house, put ashes on their heads, jump about and scream, at the same time scratching their cheeks with their nails. When the wife dies, the husband receives the visits of condolence at the door. They wash the corpse, put it into a shrowd, and carry it on a bier, being followed by a great number of people. They always bury their dead out of town, and never put two in a grave. Those that can afford it, build cupolas over the grave, with a wide entrance; but these are of different forms; the common graves are three feet deep, into which they put the body, wrapt in a shrowd, and cover it with flat stones, with a triangular stone at the head and feet. They have ideots in high esteem, and reverence them as saints, for the people kiss their garments as they pass along.

The Jews are treated in the most contemptible manner imaginable; for as it is death for them to curse, or lift up their hand against the meanest Moor, the boys will kick them about at their pleasure against which there is no remedy but to run away. They are obliged to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by any mosque, and to wear black cloaths and caps. They are none of them permitted to ride on a horse, but some of them take the liberty to mount on mules.

A late emperor, besides his four wives, had several thousand concubines, by whom he had seven hundred sons, and a great number of daughters, but how many, is unknown, because they are never to be seen in public. He never makes use of one women above once, unless by very great chance.

The chief commodities exported from Fez, are tin, copper, wax, hides, wool, cordovans, honey, dates, raisins, olives, and almonds. They have also indigo, gum-arabic, gum-sanderach, elephant's teeth, ostrich feathers, and fine mats. Exportation of corn is against the law.

The city of Fez is the centre of trade in this empire, and it is from thence the caravans go to Mecca and Medina. These carry woollen manufactures, such as alhagues, and other garments, cordovans, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers, for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. This trade is carried on under pretence of a pilgrimage. They also send caravans to the country of the negroes on this side Guinea, principally to Tombatton or Tombuto, and the river Niger. It is said that twenty thousand camels at a time are employed in one caravan or cafila, and that they pass through burning deserts twenty days, where there is not one drop of water, which obliges them to load every other camel with that necessary liquor. They trade with cowreys, wrought silks, English cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Cowreys are little shells, brought from the East Indies, which are used for money: in lieu of these they bring home gold-dust, ostrich feathers, elephant's teeth, and slaves. This journey is performed in six or seven months.

The emperor assumes the titles of king of Fez, Morocco, Tafilet, and Sus; lord of Gogoa, Dara, and Guinea, and sheriff of Mahomet.

FEZ, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Barbary, in Africa. It is a very large place surrounded with high walls, within which there are hills and valleys, only the middle is level and flat. The river, which runs through the city, is divided into two streams, from which canals are cut into every part of the town, insomuch, that the mosques, colleges, palaces, and the houses of great men, are

are ſupplied with water. They have generally ſquare marble baſons in the middle of the court of their houſes, which are ſupplied with water by marble pipes, which paſs through the walls: they conſtantly run over, and the ſtream returns back into the ſtreet, and ſo into the river. The houſes are built with brick or ſtone, and are adorned on the outſide with fine Moſaic work, or tiles like thoſe of Holland. The wood-work and cielings are carved, painted, and gilt. The roofs are flat, for they ſleep on the tops of the houſes in the ſummer. Moſt of the houſes are two ſtories high, and ſome three. There are piazzas and galleries run all round the court on the inſide, ſo that you may go under cover from one apartment to another. The pillars are of brick, covered with glazed tiles, or of marble, with arches between. The timber-work is carved and painted with gay colours, and moſt of the rooms have marble ciſterns of water. Some of the great men build towers over their houſes ſeveral ſtories high, and ſpare no expence to render them beautiful; from hence they have a fine proſpect all over the city.

There are in this city ſeven hundred moſques, great and little, fifty of which are magnificent, and ſupported with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The floors are covered with mats, as well as the walls to the height of a man. Every moſque has a tower or minaret, like thoſe in Turky, with a gallery on the top, from whence they call the people to prayers. The principal moſque is near a mile and a half in circumference. The middle building is one hundred and fifty yards in length, and eighty in breadth, with a tower proportionably high. Round this to the eaſt, weſt, and north, there are great colonades thirty or forty yards long. There are nine hundred lamps lighted every night, and in the middle of the moſque are large branches, which are capable of holding five hundred lamps each. Along the walls are ſeven pulpits, from which the doctors of the law teach the people. The buſineſs of the prieſt is only to read prayers, and diſtribute alms to the people, to ſupport which there are large revenues.

Beſides the moſques, there are too colleges built in the Mooriſh manner, and adorned with marble and paintings. In one of them there are an hundred rooms, beſides a magnificent hall: In this there is a great marble vaſe full of water, adorned with marble pillars of various colours, and finely poliſhed. The capitals are gilt, and the roof ſhines with gold, azure, and purple. The walls are adorned with Arabic verſes in gold characters. The other colleges are not near ſo beautiful, or rather are all gone to ruin ſince the neglect of learning.

There are hoſpitals in the city, where formerly all ſtrangers were maintained three days gratis. But the eſtates belonging to them are confiſcated for the king's uſe. There are above an hundred public baths, many of which are ſtately buildings. Beſides, in this city there are two hundred inns, and four hundred corn-mills. People of the ſame trade or buſineſs live in ſtreets by themſelves.

In this country there are moving towns of the Arabs, who ſeem to live very miſerably, their houſes being very indifferent, for they are made with ſticks, with a ruſh or cloth-covering, in imitation of a tent. Theſe they move about for the convenience of water and paſture. The houſes and tents are generally placed in form of a ring, vacant in the middle, except a houſe which ſtands by itſelf belonging to the ſhiek. Theſe Arabs are of a tawney complexion, and live very naſtily with their cattle and poultry. The children run about quite naked. When they remove, they put pack-ſaddles on their camels, bulls, and cows, on which they lay their houſes and goods. Their wives and children are put in wicker baſkets, which hang on both ſides of the beaſt.

Though the country is pleaſant and fertile, and in many places abounding with corn and cattle, yet a great part of it lies waſte and uncultivated, not ſo much for want of inhabitants, as from the oppreſſion of the governors, which makes them chooſe to live at ſome diſtance from the high roads, where they cultivate juſt ſo much land as is neceſſary for their own ſubſiſtence.

Round the city there are fine marble tombs, monuments, and gardens, full of all manner of fruit-trees.

Fez is ſeated on the river Cebu, two hundred and fifty miles north-eaſt of Morocco, one hundred eaſt-by-north of Sallee, and two hundred ſouth of Gibraltar. Long. 4. 25. W. Lat. 33. 58. N.

FIASCONE, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, remarkable for its good wine, but nothing elſe, for it is a ſmall place, and thin of people. It is ſeated on a mountain near the lake Balſena, thirteen miles north-eaſt of Viterbo, and twelve of Orvietto. Long. 13. 12. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

FICINUS (Marsilius) a celebrated canon of Florence, was born in that city on the 19th of October, 1433. He particularly ſtudied the Greek and Latin languages, and tranſlated the works of Plato, Plotinus, Jamblicus, Proclus, and other Platonic philoſophers. It is ſaid, that having tranſlated Plato, he communicated his work to Marcus Muſurus his friend, who was a very good judge. Sometime after, going to ſee his friend, in order know his thoughts of it, he took an inkhorn full of ink, and, inſtead of anſwering him, poured it over the firſt page of the tranſlation, by which Ficinus underſtood that it was good for nothing; he therefore began it again, and publiſhed the book we have at preſent. He died in 1496, aged ſixty-ſix.

FIDA, a kingdom or territory on the Slave-coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, otherwiſe called Whidaw, and by the French Judah. See the article Whidah.

FIDDES (Richard) D. D. a learned divine, born at Hunmanby near Scarborough, in Yorkſhire, in 1671, and educated at Oxford. He was preſented to the living of Halſham, in Yorkſhire, where he was ſo admired for the ſweetneſs of his voice, and the graceſulneſs of his delivery, that the people for ſeveral miles round flocked to his ſermons; but ſuddenly looſing, in a great meaſure, his ſpeech, he came to London in 1712, and by the favour of dean Swift, was introduced to the Earl of Oxford, who made him one of his chaplains, and the queen ſoon after appointed him chaplain to the garriſon at Hull; but looſing his patrons upon the change of the miniſtry, he loſt his chaplainſhip, and being obliged to apply himſelf to writing, compoſed, 1. A Body of Divinity; 2. The Life of Cardinal Wolſey; 3. A Treatiſe of Morality, &c. He died in 1725, aged fifty-four.

FIDERI, emperor of Japan, ſucceeded his father Taicko in 1598, but was dethroned, and burnt in his palace by Ongoſchio, his tutor and father-in-law.

FIDES, or Faith, one of the virtues deified by the pagans. She had a temple near the Capitol, founded by Numa Pompilius, but no animals were offered, or blood ſpilt in her ſacrifices. During the performance of her rites, her prieſts appeared in white veſtments, with their heads and hands covered with linen, to ſhew that fidelity ought to be ſecret.

FIDIUS, in pagan worſhip, a god who preſided over alliances and promiſes. This deity, which the Romans borrowed from the Sabines, was alſo called *Sanctus*, *Semon*, and *Semi-pater*.

FIELD (Richard) D. D. an eminent divine of the church of England, was born at Hempſtead in Hertfordſhire, and educated in the univerſity of Oxford. He was firſt choſen reader of Lincoln's Inn chapel, London, and at length became dean of Glouceſter. He was eſteemed a principal maintainer of the proteſtant religion, an excellent preacher, a profound ſchoolman, a very extraordinary diſputant, and extremely well ſkilled in the controverſies between the proteſtants and papiſts. King James I. to whom he was chaplain, on hearing him preach the firſt time, ſaid, "This "is a Field for God to dwell in;" and Mr. Fuller citing ſomething from his works, ſtyles him, "That learned di- "vine, whoſe memory ſmelleth like a Field which the "Lord hath bleſſed." He wrote a work intitled, Five Books of the Church, and died on the 21ſt of November, 1616.

FIELDING (Henry) an admirable comic genius, and witty writer, was born at Sharpham Park, near Glaſtonbury in Somerſetſhire, on the 22d of April, 1707. His father, Edmund Fielding, ſerved under the duke of Marlborough, and arrived to the rank of lieutenant-general, and his mother was the daughter of judge Gold. Our author received the firſt rudiments of his education at home, under the care of the reverend Mr. Oliver, of whom he has given a very humourous and ſtriking portrait in Joſeph Andrews, under the name of parſon Trulliber; and from his care he was removed to Eton ſchool, where he became acquainted with lord Lyttelton, Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, &c. and having attained a conſiderable knowledge in the Greek and Latin claſſics, he was ſent to the univerſity of Leyden, where he ſtudied the civil law for about two years, and then his remittances failing, he returned to London, when, though under age, he found himſelf his own maſter. From this ſource flowed all the inconveniences that attended him through the remainder of his life. The vivacity of his humour, and his high reliſh of ſocial enjoyment brought him into requeſt with the men of taſte and literature, and with the voluptuous of all ranks, and this introduced an extravagance which his finances could not ſupport. His father indeed allowed him two hundred a-year; but as he had married again ſoon after the death of our author's mother, and had a large increaſing family, it was but ill paid. But in whatever difficulties Mr. Henry Fielding might be involved, his imagination was fond of ſeizing every gay proſpect, and in his worſt adverſities filled him with ſanguine hopes of a better fortune. To obtain this

he flattered himſelf with finding reſoures in his wit and invention, and accordingly, in the year 1727, when about twenty years of age, commenced a writer for the ſtage, and before he was quite thirty, he had produced about eighteen theatrical performances, including plays and farces. Among theſe, the comedy of the Miſer, which he has moſtly taken from Moliere, has maintained its ground upon the ſtage ever ſince its firſt performance, and has the merit of a fine copy from a great painter. But his bold political ſtrokes in ſome of his theatrical pieces, particularly in his Hiſtorical Regiſter, were the principal inſtruments that occaſioned the law for ſubjecting all new pieces to the inſpection and licence of the lord chamberlain. Almoſt all his farces were very ſucceſsful, and many of them are ſtill acted every winter with approbation. They were generally the production of two or three mornings; when he had contracted to bring on a play or a farce, he would go home late from a tavern, and the next morning deliver a ſcene to the players, written on the paper that had incloſed the tobacco, in which he much delighted, and which he chewed immoderately.

Mr. Fielding had not been long a writer for the ſtage when he married Miſs Craddock, a beauty from Saliſbury; and his mother dying about that time, a ſmall eſtate at Stower, in Dorſetſhire devolved to him. Thither he retired with his wife, of whom he was extremely fond, with the reſolution to bid adieu to all the follies and intemperance of a town-life. But unhappily a kind of family pride gained an aſcendant over him, and he immediately began to vie in ſplendor with the neighbouring 'ſquires. With an eſtate that did not much exceed two hundred a-year, and his wife's fortune, which was not more than fifteen hundred pounds, he encumbered himſelf with a large retinue of ſervants, all dreſſed in yellow liveries; and their maſter's honour not permitting them to deſcend ſo low as to be careful of their apparel, in two or three months they were unfit to be ſeen; the ſquire's dignity then requiring that they ſhould be new equipped, and his chief pleaſure conſiſting in ſociety and convivial mirth, hoſpitality threw open his doors, and in leſs than three years, his entertainments, hounds, horſes, and ſervants devoured a little patrimony, which, if managed with œconomy, might have bleſt him with a ſtate of independence during the reſt of his life.

Mr. Fielding, ſenſible of the diſagreeable ſituation to which he was now reduced, immediately reſolved to exert himſelf in order to recover the decent competence he had loſt; and being then about thirty years of age, took chambers in the Temple, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law with the moſt intenſe application. After the cuſtomary time of probation, he was called to the bar, and as long as his health permitted, attended with aſſiduity both in term-time, and on the weſtern circuit; but the gout ſoon rendering it impoſſible for him to be as conſtant at the bar as his profeſſion required, he could only follow the law in his intervals from pain, yet he ſtill purſued his reſearches with an eagerneſs peculiar to himſelf: amidſt the exigencies of diſtreſs, with a wife and family, whom he tenderly loved, looking up to him for ſubſiſtence, with a body tormented with the acuteſt pains, and a mind diſtracted with a thouſand cares, he was obliged, for an immediate ſupply, to produce almoſt extempore, a play, a farce, a pamphlet, or a new's paper; a great number of political tracts came from his pen, and the Champion owed its chief ſupport to his abilities.

At length his genius broke forth with an effulgence ſuperior to all the rays of light it had before emitted, in his Joſeph Andrews. In this entertaining work, he took his character of parſon Adams from the reverend Mr. Young, one of his moſt learned and eſteemed friends. Mr. Young was remarkable for his acquaintance with the Greek authors, and had as paſſionate a veneration for Æſchylus as parſon Adams, the overflowings of his benevolence were as ſtrong, and his fits of reverie and abſence of mind occurred too upon the moſt intereſting occaſions.

Soon after, his Wedding Day was exhibited on the ſtage with indifferent ſucceſs. His ill ſtate of health, and his neceſſities, now made him grow cool to the ſtudy of the law; beſides, to complete his diſtreſs, his wife, whom he tenderly loved, languiſhed, and daily wore away before his eyes, and at length her death brought on ſuch a vehemence of grief, that his friends were apprehenſive of his loſing his reaſon. The firſt emotions of his ſorrow being at length abated, he ſucceſſively engaged in two periodical papers, the True Patriot, and the Jacobite Journal. He had now attained the age of forty-three, when the repeated attacks of the gout rendered him incapable of purſuing the buſineſs of a barriſter any longer; but he had the happineſs to obtain the office of an acting magiſtrate in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex, with a yearly penſion out of the public ſervice-money. After this he publiſhed his admired piece, called Tom Jones, which was followed in about four years by his Amelia, in which there are evident marks of his genius beginning to decline. He next wrote a periodical paper, intitled, The Covent-Garden Journal, publiſhed every Tueſday and Saturday, but his want of health obliged him to drop it: at length, by the advice of his phyſicians, he ſet out for Liſbon, and having written an account of his voyage thither, died in that city in the year 1754, and the forty-eighth of his age.

Sarah Fielding, our author's third ſiſter, is well known to the literary world, by her writing the Life of David Simple, and ſeveral other ingenious performances.

FIENUS (Thomas) an ingenious and learned phyſician, born at Antwerp, in 1566. He went into Italy, to ſtudy phyſic under Mercurialis and Aldrovandus, and, on his return, diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in the univerſity of Louvain, that he was there choſen profeſſor of phyſic, and was afterwards made phyſician to the duke of Bavaria. He wrote ſeveral works; among which were, *De Viribus Imaginationis*, and *De Formatione Fœtus*; and died at Louvain, in March, 1631, aged ſixty-four.

FIERENZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, ſeated ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Placentia. Long. 10. 46. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

FIESCHI (John Lewis de) count of Lavigna, of an illuſtrious Genoeſe family, rendered himſelf famous by his ambition and misfortunes. This young lord being jealous of the glory and authority of Andrew Doria, formed a conſpiracy to render himſelf maſter of Genoa. On the firſt of January, 1547, his party having ſeized the arſenal, where the galleys lay, he ran to ſee the ſlaves ſet at liberty; but fell into the ſea, and was drowned. His palace was razed, and his family baniſhed from Genoa, till the fifth generation. See Doria.

FIESALI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee, but greatly decayed. It is ſeated five miles north-eaſt of Florence. Long. 12. 20. E. Lat. 43. 43. N.

FIFE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the friths of Tay and Strathern, on the eaſt by the German Ocean, on the ſouth by the Frith of Forth, and on the weſt by the ſhires of Mentieth and Stirling. The weſt ſide is moſt mountainous, and the eaſt moſt flat and level. It affords paſture for cattle and ſheep, and ſome parts are very proper for corn, particularly the Ochil mountains have fruitful vallies between them. The mineral waters are the ſpaws at Kinghorn and Balgrigic, and the rivers Leven and Eden abound with ſalmon. It is beſt inhabited near the ſea-coaſt, for the ſake of fiſhing, though the reſt of this country is well peopled, and has ſeveral noblemen's ſeats. The towns are, Cowper, Dumferlin, Falkland, Innerkethyn, Balmerinoch, Aberdour, Bruntiſland, Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, Pitnaween, Anſtruther Weſter, Crail, and St. Andrew's.

FIGEAC, a town of France, in Quercy, with an abbey of Benedictines. It was walled, and had a caſtle; but they are quite demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Salle, twenty-three miles north-eaſt of Cahors, forty-eight north of Albi, and two hundred and ſeventy ſouth of Paris. Long. 1. 42. E. Lat. 44. 49. N.

FIGUERES, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. It is now but the ſhadow of what it was formerly. It is ten miles weſt of Roſes. Long. 2. 51. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

FILESAC (John) doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Paris, and taught humanity, and afterwards philoſophy, and in 1586 was rector of the univerſity. He wrote ſeveral works, and died on the 27th of May, 1638.

FILICAIA, (Vincenzo da) a celebrated Italian poet, deſcended from a noble family, was born at Florence, on the 30th of December, 1642. He ſtudied, during five years, philoſophy, civil law, and divinity, at Piſa, where he was made doctor of law, and at length returned to Florence, where he ſpent ſeveral years, in which he had no other employment than that of poetry and polite literature, till the duke of Tuſcany made him his ſecretary. He was a member of the academy della Cruſca, and of that of the Arcadi, and died on the 27th of September, 1707, aged ſixty-five. His poems are much eſteemed for their delicacy and the nobleneſs of the ſentiments. Scipio da Filicaia, his ſon, had them all printed together, under the title of *Poeſie Toſcano di Vincenzo da Filicaia*, in 1707, quarto.

FILLASSIER (Marin) a virtuous prieſt, born at Paris, after having preached there with ſucceſs, was curate of Campagni, and afterwards chaplain to the ladies of Miramion; but becoming extremely infirm, he ſpent the three laſt years of his life in continual pain, when, to edify himſelf, and alſo a lady of rank, who was afflicted with a long and painful diſeaſe, he compoſed a work, called, Chriſtian Sentiments proper for ſick and infirm Perſons, a work which is almoſt entirely compoſed of Scripture expreſſions, and thoſe of the fathers. The beſt edition is that publiſhed ſoon after the author's death, which happened at Paris, on the

the 13th of July, 1733, when he was fifty-ſix years of age.

FINAL, a town of Italy, capital of the marquiſate of Final, ſeated on the weſtern coaſt of Genoa. It is divided into two parts; one of which, called the city, is ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a good caſtle, ſeated on a mountain, the avenues of which are guarded by two forts; the other part is called Marine de Final, and is ſeated on the ſhore, and defended by two forts. The emperor Charles VI. ſold it to the Genoeſe, in 1713. It is thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Coni, thirty-three ſouth-weſt of Genoa, and fifty-five ſouth-by-eaſt of Turin. Long. 9. 12. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

FINCH (JOHN) lord Finch of Fordwich, and lord keeper in the reign of king Charles I. ſucceeded Thomas lord Coventry in that office on the 23d of January, 1639-40, but his character was juſt the reverſe of that of his predeceſſor. He is ſaid to have been one of thoſe men, who, with ſome parts, and more vanity, fancy themſelves qualified for the higheſt offices, without the due methods of ſtudy and preparation. He wreſted the laws to anſwer the purpoſes of a deſpotic court, and was ever an advocate for ſhip-money, or any other illegal impoſts. Soon after the meeting of the long parliament, the apprehenſion of being brought to ſevere juſtice, hurried him into a foreign country, and he died in exile.

FINCH (HENEAGE) earl of Nottingham, was the ſon of Sir Heneage Finch, knight, recorder of London, and was born in 1621, educated in Weſtminſter-ſchool, and became a gentleman-commoner of Chriſt-church college in Oxford, whence he at length removed to the Inner Temple, and was ſucceſſively barriſter, bencher, treaſurer, reader, &c. At the Reſtoration, Charles II. made him his ſollicitor-general, and advanced him to the dignity of a baronet, and in 1661, he was choſen member of parliament for the univerſity of Oxford. On the impeachment of the great lord Clarendon in 1667, he ſhewed himſelf very active and forward againſt the noble earl, and frequently ſpoke in thoſe debates, which at laſt ended in the baniſhment of that unfortunate nobleman. In 1670, the king appointed him his attorney-general; and about three years after, upon the removal of the earl of Shafteſbury from being lord chancellor, he was made lord keeper, and ſoon after baron of Daventry. Upon his ſurrendering the great ſeal to his majeſty in 1675, he immediately received it back again, with the title of lord high chancellor of England: at the trial of William, lord viſcount Stafford, for being concerned in the popiſh plot, he performed the office of lord high-ſteward; and as a reward for his many faithful ſervices, he was, in 1681, created earl of Nottingham. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his wiſdom and his eloquence, and died in the year 1682, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age. Under his name are publiſhed, 1. Several of his Speeches to both Houſes of Parliament; 2. Anſwers, by his Majeſty's Command, upon ſeveral Addreſſes preſented to his Majeſty at Hampton-Court; and, 3. Arguments, upon which he made the Decree in the Cauſe between Charles Howard, Eſq. Plaintiff, and Henry duke of Norfolk, Henry lord Moubray, his ſon, Henry marquis of Dorcheſter, and Richard Marriott, Eſq. defendants.

FINCH (DANIEL) earl of Nottingham, was the ſon of the former, and was born about the year 1647. He was educated in Chriſt-church college, Oxford, and ſerved in ſeveral parliaments in the reign of king Charles II. for the city of Litchfield, and the borough of Newton, in Hampſhire. In 1679, he was conſtituted firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty, and ſworn of the privy council; and in the latter-end of the next year, ſpoke with great vigour in the houſe of commons againſt the bill for the excluſion of the duke of York. Upon his father's deceaſe, he ſucceeded him in his titles and eſtates; and in the reign of king James II. was one of the chief ſpeakers among the temporal lords againſt abrogating the teſt act. On king William and queen Mary's being advanced to the throne, he was offered the poſt of lord high-chancellor of England, which he excuſed himſelf from accepting, on which he was appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. In 1690, he attended his majeſty to the congreſs at the Hague, at which James II. took ſuch umbrage, that in his declation upon his intended deſcent in 1692, his lordſhip was excepted out of his general pardon. In March 1693-4, he reſigned his poſt of principal ſecretary of ſtate; and the following year, a public teſtimony was given to the integrity of his conduct; for upon an examination in parliament into the bribery and corruption of ſome of their own members, in order to obtain a new charter for the Eaſt India company, it appeared, that his lordſhip had abſolutely refuſed to take five thouſand guineas for his intereſt in promoting that charter, and five thouſand more on the paſſing of the act for that purpoſe. Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne, he was again appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate; but reſigned that poſt in 1704, and accepted no other during that reign, though, upon the change of the miniſtry in 1710, he received very large offers to engage him in the meaſures of the court; and his refuſal ſo exaſperated the oppoſite party, that he was attacked with great virulence in ſeveral libels both in verſe and proſe. On the death of queen Anne, he was one of the lord juſtices for the adminiſtration of affairs, till the arrival of king George I. and on September 24, 1714, was declared lord-preſident of the council; but ſoon after retired from all public buſineſs to a ſtudious courſe of life; and in his retirement, wrote an anſwer to Mr. Whiſton's Letter to him, on the Subject of the Trinity, for which he received the thanks of the univerſity of Oxford, in convocation aſſembled. He alſo wrote a Letter to Dr. Waterland, printed at the end of Dr Newton's Treatiſe on Pluralities. His lordſhip died on the 21ſt of January, 1729-30.

FINCH (HENEAGE) earl of Winchelſea, was firſt couſin of the chancellor Nottingham, and made a figure at the ſame period. He was intimate with general Monk, and was concerned in the Reſtoration; ſoon after which he was ſent ambaſſador to the ſultan, Mahomet IV. On his return from Conſtantinople, he viſited Sicily, and was a witneſs of a terrible convulſion of mount Ætna, an account of which he ſent to the king, and it was ſoon after publiſhed by authority in a very thin quarto. Monk had given the earl the government of Dover-caſtle, which was continued to him; and when king James was ſtopped at Feverſham, he ſent for the earl of Winchelſea, who prevailed on the king to return to London. The earl afterwards voted for giving the crown to king William, by whom he was continued lord-lieutenant of Kent. He died ſoon after, in 1689. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

FINE (ORONTIUS) in Latin *Finæus*, a famous mathematician, was born at Briançon in Dauphiné, in the year 1494. He was profeſſor of mathematics at the Royal College of Paris, and had an admirable genius for mechanics, for he invented a curious clock, and ſome machines which acquired him great reputation. He wrote ſeveral works on geometry, optics, geography, and other mathematical treatiſes, in which he diſcovers a ridiculous credulity with reſpect to judicial Aſtrology. He died very poor, on the 6th of October, 1555, aged ſixty-one.

FINISTERRE, the moſt weſtern point, not only of Gallicia, in Spain, but alſo of the continent of Europe. The ancients, who knew of no land beyond this, gave it this name, which ſignifies the Extremity of the Earth, or the End of the World. On this cape there is a town of the ſame name. Long. 9. 20. W. Lat. 43. 15. N.

FINLAND (the duchy of) is bounded on the weſt by the gulph of Bothnia, on the eaſt by Muſcovy, on the ſouth by the gulph of Finland and Ingria, and on the north by Bothnia and Lapland. It is about two hundred miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth. It contains many lakes, in which are ſeveral iſlands, which are generally rocks or inacceſſible mountains. The inhabitants are ſmall of ſtature, capable of enduring hardſhips, and good ſoldiers. The Ruſſians have for ſome time rendered themſelves maſters of a good part of this province; the reſt belongs to Sweden. It is divided into ſeven provinces; 1. Finland; 2. Cajana; 3. Thavaſthia; 4. Nyeland; 5. Savolaxia; 6. Carelia; and, 7. Kexholmia.

Finland Proper is an agreeable country, and lies over-againſt the city of Stockholm, near the place where the gulphs of Bothnia and Finland meet. It is divided into South and North Finland. It is diverſified with mountains, foreſts, lakes, meadows, and pleaſant fields. The inhabitants ſalt the fiſh they do not conſume themſelves, and ſend it into foreign countries.

FIONDA, an ancient epiſcopal city in Natolia, ſeated on the gulph of Satalia. It is twenty five miles ſouth weſt of Satalia. Long. 30. 57. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

FIORENZO, a town in the iſland of Corſica, in the north part, near the gulph of the ſame name, with a good harbour. Long. 9. 30. E. Lat. 42. 35. N.

FIORENZUOLA, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, and the duchy of Parma, ſeated in an agreeable plain, twenty miles north-eaſt of Parma. Long. 9. 50. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

FIRMICUS MATERNUS (JULIUS) a famous writer, who compoſed in Latin, about the year 345, an excellent book on the errors of the profane religions, which is printed with the notes of John Wouver. There are alſo attributed to him eight books of aſtronomy, printed by Alders Manutius, in 1501; but this laſt work appears to have been written by another Julius Firmicus, who lived at the ſame time.

FIRMILIAN, biſhop of Cæſarea, in Cappadocia, in the the third century, was the friend of Origin, and took the part of St. Cyprian againſt Stephen, biſhop of Rome, maintaining

taining that thoſe ought to be rebaptiſed who had been baptiſed by heretics. He died at Tarſus, as he was going to the ſecond council of Antioch, held in the year 269.

FIRMIN (Thomas) memorable for his diffuſive benevolence and extenſive charities, was born at Ipſwich, in June, 1632. His parents, who were diſſenters, inculcated into him the opinions of Calvin. They put him apprentice in London, and his maſter being a hearer of Mr. John Goodwin, young Firmin alſo attended his ſermons, and ſoon embraced the opinions of Arminius. He was a free enquirer into religious ſubjects, and this diſpoſition at length led him to eſpouſe opinions very different from thoſe that are eſteemed orthodox.

He began trade with only one hundred pounds; but he afterwards married a citizen's daughter, who had five hundred pounds to her portion, and died after having brought him two children. He then ſettled in Lombard-ſtreet, and grew ſo famous for his benevolence and public ſpiritedneſs, that he was taken notice of by all perſons of note, and eſpecially by the clergy, among whom he became intimate with Dr. Whitchcot, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Tillotſon, &c. and was afterwards ſo publicly known as to fall under the cognizance of majeſty itſelf, for queen Mary hearing of his uſefulneſs in all public deſigns, eſpecially thoſe of charity, and that he diſbelieved the divinity of our Saviour, deſired Dr. Tillotſon, then archbiſhop of Canterbury to ſet him right, who anſwered, that he had often endeavoured it; but that Mr. Firmin had now ſo long imbibed the Socinian doctrine, as not to be capable of renouncing it. However, his grace publiſhing his ſermons on thoſe ſubjects, ſent Mr. Firmin one of the firſt copies from the preſs, when not being convinced, he cauſed a reſpectful anſwer to be drawn up, and publiſhed with this title, Conſiderations on the Explications and Defences of the Doctrine of the Trinity; notwithſtanding which the good archbiſhop ſtill retained his uſual regard for him.

Though Mr. Firmin, in 1664, married a ſecond wife who brought him ſeveral children, he ſtill exerted his benevolence. The plague in 1665, and the fire in 1666, furniſhed him with a variety of objects, and yet his biographer ſuppoſes, that, in the year 1676, he was worth nine thouſand pounds, though he had diſpoſed of incredible ſums in charity. This year he erected his warehouſe in Little Britain, for the employment of the poor in the linen manufacture; which, Dr. Tillotſon ſays, in his funeral ſermon on Mr. Gouge, "Mr. Firmin managed with ſuch "vigour and ſucceſs, that many hundreds of poor children, "and others who before lived idle, unprofitable both to "themſelves and the public, now maintain themſelves, "and are alſo of ſome advantage to the community. By "the aſſiſtance and charity of many excellent and well diſpoſed perſons, his grace adds, Mr. Firmin is enabled to "bear the unavoidable loſs and charge of ſo vaſt an undertaking; and by his own forward inclination to charity, "and unwearied diligence and activity, is fitted to ſuſtain "and go through the incredible pains of it."

The French proteſtants who came over in 1680 and 1681, furniſhed new work for Mr. Firmin's zeal and charity, and for them, he, in the year 1682, ſet up a linen manufacture at Ipſwich. During the laſt twenty years of his life, he was one of the governors of Chriſt's hoſpital, in London, to which he procured many conſiderable donations. The great number of Iriſh nobility, clergy, gentry, and others, who fled into England from the perſecution and proſcription of James II. cauſed briefs and other means to be ſet on foot for their relief, in all which Mr. Firmin was ſo active, that he received a letter of thanks for his kindneſs and diligence, ſigned by the archbiſhop of Tuam and ſeven biſhops. This truly great man, great by the exerciſe of the moſt amiable virtues, died on the 20th of December, 1697, in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age, and was buried, according to his deſire, in the cloiſters of Chriſt-church hoſpital.

FIRMIUS (Marcus) a rich and powerful citizen of Seleucia, attached himſelf to Zenobia's party, and took the title of emperor, but was defeated by Aurelian, and, in 273, put to a cruel death.

FISHER (John) biſhop of Rocheſter, and a martyr to popery, was born at Beverley, in Yorkſhire, in 1459, and educated at Cambridge. In 1501, he was choſen chancellor of that univerſity, and again enjoyed that poſt in 1504. In 1502, he was appointed the lady Margaret's firſt divinity profeſſor in Cambridge; and two years after, was promoted to the biſhoprick of Rocheſter, which he would never exchange for a better, though he was offered both Lincoln and Ely, for he called his church his ſpouſe, and was uſed to ſay, he would not change his little old wife for a wealthier. He was a man of the higheſt integrity, and was diſtinguiſhed by his deep learning, a remarkable ſweetneſs of temper, and greatneſs of ſoul. He had conſiderable credit with Henry VIII. but refuſing to acknowledge his ſupremacy, and concealing the treaſonable ſpeeches Elizabeth Barton, the famous nun of Kent, he was deprived of his biſhoprick, thrown into a loathſome priſon, and ſtripped of his very clothes. When he was reduced to the loweſt degree of wretchedneſs, the pope created him a cardinal. This worthy divine, who was reſpectable for his unaffected piety and learning, had been the patron of learned men, and was remarkable for learning the Greek language of Eraſmus when he was an old man. He was beheaded on the 22d of June, 1535, when almoſt ſeventy-ſeven years of age. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes againſt Luther, and other works, which were printed at Wurtzburgh, in 1597, in one volume folio.

FISKARD, a town of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales, ſo called by the Engliſh from the taking of fiſh, for in Welſh the name is Abergwyn. It is governed by a mayor and bailiffs, and is ſeated on a ſteep cliff by the ſea-ſhore, having a commodious harbour for ſhips. There are ſometimes great numbers of herrings taken here. It is ſixteen miles north-eaſt-by-eaſt of St. David's, ſeven ſouth-weſt-by-weſt of Newport, and two hundred and forty-four weſt-north-weſt of London. Long. 5. 0. W. Lat. 52. 7. N.

FISMES, a town of France, in Champagne, remarkable for the councils which have been there held. It is fifteen miles from Rheims, and ſixty-ſix north-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 45. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

FISTELLA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tedela, with a ſtrong caſtle and a good tower. It is one hundred and ſeventy-three miles north-eaſt of Morocco, and one hundred and thirty-five ſouth of Fez. Long. 4. 55. W. Lat. 32. 0. N.

FITZHERBERT (ſir Anthony) a learned lawyer, and one of the judges of the common pleas, in the reign of king Henry VIII. was the younger ſon of Ralph Fitzherbert, of Norbury, in the county of Derby, eſq. was educated at Oxford, after which he removed to the inns of court. In 1517, he was appointed one of his majeſty's ſerjeants at law; and two years after publiſhed his grand Abridgment, and ſeveral other learned pieces. He was made one of the juſtices of the court of common pleas, in 1523; and died no the 27th of May, 1538.

Fitzherbert (Thomas) a learned defender of the popiſh cauſe, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the grandſon of the former, and was born in Staffordſhire, and ſtudied at Oxford; but being educated in the Romiſh religion, the college grew uneaſy to him, and he retired to his patrimony, where, refuſing to go to his pariſh church, he was impriſoned, about the year 1572; but being ſoon after ſet at liberty, he wrote ſeveral reaſons for the catholics not going to proteſtant churches; for which, being like to ſuffer, he lived concealed, and in 1582 went a voluntary exile into France, where he continued a zealous ſollicitor in the cauſe of Mary queen of Scots, with the king of France and duke of Guiſe, though in vain. After the death of that unhappy princeſs, and the loſs of his wife, he repaired to Madrid, and continued there till about the year 1589, and then went to Milan, and from thence to Rome, where, it is ſaid, he fell into great neceſſity, though he had left behind him a competent fortune in England. He ſpent a great part of his time in compoſing books. He afterwards entered into the ſociety of the Jeſuits, received prieſts orders, and removed into Flanders, to preſide over the miſſion there. At length he was choſen rector of the Roman college at Rome, which office he exerciſed with unblemiſhed credit for twenty-two years, and died there on the 27th of Auguſt, 1640, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He wrote, 1. A Defence of the Catholic Cauſe. 2. A Treatiſe concerning Polity and Religion, quarto. 3. *An ſit Utilitas in Scellere, vel de Infelicitate Principis Machiavellani.* 4. Supplement to the Diſcuſſion of Dr. Barlow's Anſwer to the Judgment of a Catholic Engliſhman, quarto; and ſeveral other works.

FITZJAMES (James) duke of Berwick, peer and marſhal of France, one of the greateſt generals of his time, was the natural ſon of James II. king of England, and Arabella Churchill, ſiſter to the duke of Marlborough. He was born in 1671, and in his youth gave proofs of his valour and military abilities. He went over into France with the king his father, in 1689, and afterwards commanded in Ireland, and had a horſe killed under him at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690. After his return to France, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſieges of Mons, Charleroi, and Aeth, and at the battle of Steinkirk and Neuerwinde, where he was taken priſoner, and immediately exchanged for the duke of Ormond. He ſerved in Flanders as lieutenant-general, during the campaigns of 1701, 1702, and 1703, and the French king having given him letters of naturalization in December, 1703, gave him the command of the forces which he ſent to the Catholic king, who made him a grandee of Spain. He reduced many cities, and when he was recalled was made governor of Languedoc, and ſent againſt the Cevenneſe. In 1706 he was ſent again into Spain, where he took the city of Carthagena, and gained on the 25th of April, 1707, the famous battle of Almanza. He took Barcelona

celona on the 12th of September, 1714, and was killed by a cannon-ball at the ſiege of Philipſburgh, on the 12th of June, 1734.

FITZWILLIAM (WILLIAM) earl of Southampton, and an eminent ſea commander in the ſixteenth century, was the ſecond ſon of ſir Thomas Fitzwilliam of Aldwarke, in the county of York, knight. In 1510 he was made one of the eſquires of the body to king Henry VIII. and in 1513 was one of the chief commanders in the fleet ſent out againſt France, when he was wounded by an arrow in attempting to deſtroy the French fleet at Breſt. Soon after he attended king Henry at the ſiege of Tournay, and on account of his bravery received the honour of knighthood. In 1520 he was vice-admiral of England, and employed in guarding the Channel, and in January 1521-2 put to ſea, with a ſtrong fleet of twenty-eight ſail, and ſoon after aſſiſted in the taking of Morlaix, in Brittany, and in the burning of ſeveral villages, with the town of Marguiſon, which was newly built and fortified. In 1523 he was made admiral, and diſpatched with a ſtrong fleet, in order to intercept John duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, whom the king of France was preparing to ſend into that kingdom, in order to invade England; but miſſing of him, he landed at Treport, in Normandy, and burnt the ſuburbs of that town, with ſeveral ſhips in the harbour, though there were but ſeven hundred Engliſh oppoſed by ſix thouſand French. He was afterwards employed in ſeveral negociations; was conſtituted knight of the garter, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter; he was at length made admiral of England, Wales, Ireland, Normandy, Gaſcony, and Acquitaine; he was in 1527 created earl of Southampton, and in 1539 was made lord privy-ſeal. He died in 1542. It is recorded of this great perſonage, that while he was admiral, there was not a ſerviceable man under him whoſe name he did not know, not a week paſſed but he paid his ſhips, and not a prize taken but his ſeamen ſhared in it as well as himſelf.

FIUM, a territory of Egypt, in Africa, on the weſt ſide of the Nile, which begins at Laon, a ſmall town on the canal of Joſeph. The ſands and deſerts of Lybia bound it on the weſt, and it is one of the moſt plentiful and populous countries in all Egypt. It contains near three hundred and ſixty large villages, and produces flax, ſeveral ſorts of fruit, and plenty of grapes. It is the grand canal of the Nile, which they call the river of Joſeph, which communicates fertility to theſe parts, and falls at length into the lake Mœris, near the city of Fium. They have fig trees in large quantities, and the ſoil is ſo good, that trees grow up in a ſhort time. It would produce good wine if the natives were permitted to cultivate the vine. A few days journey from Fium, in the deſert, there is a ſpot full of a great number of palm-trees, which bear the beſt dates in all Egypt. The Arabs, who look after them, are very careful to water them from the wells they dig in the deſert, and they are well paid for ther trouble by the plenty of dates, which enables them to pay their tribute to the baſha.

FIUM, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Egypt. It is large and populous, and is ſuppoſed to be built out of the ruins of the ancient Arſinoe. Though the greateſt part of the houſes are ſmall, being but one ſtory high, and built of bricks dried in the ſun; yet they are generally pretty commodious. But thoſe where the officers and Turks of condition live are handſome enough. There are a great number of Chriſtian copts among the inhabitants, who have a biſhop of their own. But they have no church, and therefore are obliged to attend on divine worſhip in a village called Deſia, which is near the city. There are a great many ſigns of antiquity in this place, ſuch as capitals, cornices, columns of granite half broken, and of ſeveral other ſorts of marble; inſomuch, that there are few houſes where there is not ſome remarkable piece of antiquity.

The principal trade of Fium conſiſts in coarſe linen cloth, canvas, ſtriped linens, leather, mats which are the beſt in Egypt, not to mention grapes, figs, and other fruits, which they ſend to Cairo. The land about this city is the moſt fruitful and beſt cultivated of any in this country. In the gardens are pears, oranges, citrons, peaches, plums, and apricots. It is ſeventy miles ſouth-weſt of Cairo. Long. 31. 29. E. Lat. 29. 0. N.

FLACCUS (CAIUS VALERIUS) an ancient Latin poet, ſuppoſed to have been born at Setia, now Sezzo, a town of Campania, and flouriſhed in the reign of the emperor Veſpaſian, to whom he dedicated his poem of the Argonautic Expedition, of which he lived to compoſe no more than ſeven books, and a part of the eighth; he dying at about thirty years of age: however, John Baptiſta Pius, an Italian poet, completed the eighth book of the Argonautics, and added two more from the fourth of Apollonius, which were firſt printed at the end of Flaccus, in Aldus's edition of 1523, and have been ſubjoined to all, or at leaſt moſt of the latter editions. The beſt is that *cum Notis integris variorum & Petri Burmanni*, printed at Leyden, in 1724, quarto.

FLACCUS ILLYRICUS. See ILLYRICUS.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a cape or promontory of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the German ocean, five miles eaſt of Burlington. Long. 11. 0. E. Lat. 54. 15. N.

FLAMINES, in Roman antiquity, were perſons originally appointed by Numa Pompilius to diſcharge thoſe religious offices, which he imagined properly belonged to the kings. At firſt there were but three of theſe; the Flamen Dialis, Martialis, and Quirinalis. The Flamen Dialis was ſacred to Jupiter, and was a perſon of high authority in the commonwealth; but was obliged to obſerve ſome ſuperſtitious reſtraints; though honoured with ſeveral eminent privileges above other officers; even his wife had the name of Flaminica, and was intruſted with ſome ceremonies peculiar to her place. The other two, who had leſs, though very great authority, were ordained to inſpect the rites of Mars and Romulus. All three were choſen out of the nobility, and their election confirmed by the high prieſt.

Theſe were afterwards increaſed to fifteen, when three of them were choſen from among the ſenators, and called Flamines Majores; and the other twelve choſen from the Plebeians, and ſtyled Flamines Minores.

FLAMINIO, or FLAMINIUS (MARC ANTHONY) was born at Imola, in Italy, and was the ſon of John Antonio Flaminio, a learned writer, who died at Bologna in 1536. He attached himſelf to Alexander Farneſe, who loaded him with favours, and nominated him ſecretary to the council of Trent; but Flaminio refuſed that commiſſion, on account of his ill ſtate of health. He paraphraſed thirty of the Pſalms in Latin verſe, and alſo wrote Notes on the Pſalms; and ſome letters and poems which are eſteemed. He died at Rome, on the 21ſt of March, 1550, aged fifty-ſeven.

FLAMINIUS (CAIUS) conſul of Rome, was killed at the battle of Thraſimena, with a great number of the ſenators, by the troops of Hannibal, in the two hundred and ſeventeenth year before the Chriſtian æra.

FLAMINIUS (TITUS QUINTUS) on account of his merit obtained the conſulſhip before the thirtieth year of his age, in the one hundred and ninety-eighth year before the Chriſtian æra, and was general of the Roman troops againſt Philip, king of Macedon. He conquered that prince, reſcued Greece out of his hands, and cauſed to be publiſhed by the public crier, at the Nemæan games, that the Grecians were reſtored to the enjoyment of their liberties. This news was received with tranſports of joy, and the higheſt honours were paid to their generous deliverer. Flaminius was afterwards ſent ambaſſador to Pruſias, king of Bithynia, with whom Hannibal, who was worn out with years, had found protection. Flaminius could not bear that the brave Carthaginian ſhould be ſuffered to live; and though the king uſed many entreaties, he would take no denial; on which Hannibal put an end to his life, to prevent his falling into his hands. This cruel ſtep is the moſt exceptionable paſſage in the life of this great Roman.

FLAMSTEED (JOHN) one of the moſt eminent aſtronomers that this or any other country has produced, was born at Denby, in Derbyſhire, on the 19th of Auguſt, 1646. He was educated at the free-ſchool at Derby, and at fourteen years of age was taken from thence when at the head of that ſchool, on account of a ſevere fit of ſickneſs, and within a month or two afterwards, had John de Sacroboſco's book *De Sphæra* put into his hands, which occaſioned his ſtudying aſtronomy, in which he found great pleaſure, and having obtained Mr. Street's Caroline Tables, he attempted to calculate the place of the planets by them. Having by theſe tables calculated an eclipſe of the ſun, which was to happen on the 22d of June, 1666, he imparted it to a relation of his, who ſhewed it to Mr. Emanuel Halton, of Wingfield-manor, who coming ſoon after to ſee him, and finding him unacquainted with the aſtronomical performances of others, ſent him Riccioli's Almageſt, and Kepler's Rudolphine Tables, with ſome other mathematical books, and being a good algebraiſt, endeavoured to draw him into the ſtudy of algebra, by propoſing little problems to him. He now proſecuted his ſtudy in aſtronomy with great vigour, and in 1669 calculated ſome remarkable eclipſes of the fixed ſtars by the moon, which would happen in 1670, calculated them from the Caroline tables, and directed them to the lord viſcount Brouncker, preſident of the Royal Society; and this piece being read before that ſociety, procured him letters of thanks from Mr. Oldenburgh, their ſecretary, and Mr. John Collins. He now began to have accounts ſent him of all the mathematical books publiſhed either at home or abroad, and at length his father taking notice of his correſpondence with ſeveral ingenious gentlemen whom he had never ſeen, adviſed him to take a journey to London, that he might become perſonally acquainted with them. He gladly embraced this offer, and viſited Mr. Oldenburgh and Mr. Collins, who introduced him to Mr. Jonas Moor, who preſented him Mr. Townley's micrometer; and at Cambridge he viſited Dr. Iſaac Barrow, Mr. Iſaac Newton, and

Dr. Wroe, and entered himſelf a ſtudent of Jeſus college. On the 4th of March, 1674-5, he was made the king's aſtronomer, at the recommendation of Sir Jonas Moore, with a ſalary of one hundred pounds per annum, and having for ſome time before reſolved to take orders, he was ordained the Eaſter following, at Ely-houſe, by biſhop Gunning. On the 10th of Auguſt, 1675, the foundation of the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich was laid, and during the building of it, Mr. Flamſteed lodged at Greenwich, and his quadrant and teleſcopes being kept in the queen's-houſe there, he obſerved with them the appulſes of the moon and planets to the fixed ſtars. In 1681 his Doctrine of the Sphere was publiſhed, in a poſthumous work of Sir Jonas Moore's, intitled A new Syſtem of the Mathematics; and about the year 1684 he was preſented to the living of Burſtow, near Blechingly, in Surry, which he enjoyed till his death, which happened on the 31ſt of December, 1719. His *Hiſtoria Cœleſtis Britannica* was publiſhed at London, in three volumes, folio. Dr. John Keil tells us that Mr. Flamſteed, with indefatigable pains, for more than forty years, watched the motions of the ſtars, and has given us innumerable obſervations on the ſun, moon, and planets, which he made with very large inſtruments, exactly divided by moſt exquiſite art, and fitted with teleſcopical ſights, whence we are to rely more on the obſervations he has made, than on thoſe that went before him, who made their obſervations with the naked eye, without the aſſiſtance of teleſcopes. He alſo compoſed the Britiſh Catalogue of the fixed Stars, containing about three thouſand ſtars, which is twice the number that are in Hevelius's Catalogue, to each of which he has annexed its longitude, latitude, right aſcenſion, and diſtance from the pole, together with the variation of right aſcenſion and declination, while the longitude increaſes a degree.

FLANDERS, a province of the Low Countries, being the largeſt county or earldom in Europe; it being an hundred miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and ſeventy-five in breadth from north to ſouth. It is watered by two rivers, the Scheld and the Lys, or Leye, which not only render the country fruitful, but ſerve for the more ready tranſportation of merchandize. When we conſider the number of cities in this county, it is eaſy to judge that the ancient earls of Flanders muſt needs be very opulent. They reckon thirty walled cities, a great number of towns which have the privilege of cities, forty-eight abbeys, one thouſand one hundred and fifty-four villages, five viſcounties, and three ſmall principalities. All theſe towns and villages are ſo near each other, that when the Spaniards firſt entered this country, it ſeemed to them to be but one city, compoſed of a great number of ſtreets.

Flanders has been variouſly divided formerly, but it is now diſtinguiſhed by Dutch Flanders, Auſtrian Flanders, and French Flanders. French Flanders is bounded by Artois, and traverſed by the river Lys. It begins near this river, and extends towards the ſouth as far as the frontiers of Hainault. The principal places are Liſle, Doway, and Dunkirk. The principal places in Auſtrian Flanders lie partly on the river Lys, and partly near the North Sea: theſe are Ghent, Bruges, Oſtend, Nieuport, Dixmuyden, Ypres, Courtray, Menin, Tournay, Oudenarde, and Dendermonde. Dutch Flanders forms a long diſtrict to the weſt of the river Scheld, between Bruges and Antwerp. The Dutch conquered this country before the treaty of Weſtphalia, and have preſerved it hitherto as a bulwark or barrier to their republic. The principal places are Sluys, Sas van Ghent, Hulſt, and ſeveral ſmall fortified places and ſtrong forts.

Flanders is quite a flat level country, having no hill or riſing ground in it, except in French Flanders, and is watered with innumerable canals and rivulets. The air is groſs, on account of its vicinity to the ſea, and its numerous ſtanding waters. The north wind is very frequent, the winters are long, and the ſummers rainy, and ſometimes extremely hot, but then the heats do not laſt long. This country produces all things neceſſary for life in great abundance, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, Turky corn, hay, clover, flax, and all ſorts of pulſe. There are no vines, for which reaſon their common drink is ale or beer.

In thoſe places where they have no wood, they burn turf, which they find four or five feet under ground, and is a ſort of rotten wood, two feet in thickneſs. Sometimes they meet with large trees, which renders it probable that this country was formerly a foreſt, which the ſea has overflowed and covered with mud. But it is hard to conceive how trees could grow in ſuch low ground, ſo ſubject to be overflowed with ſalt water, and conſequently fit for nothing but to produce ruſhes.

This country is very fit for the feeding of cattle, for which reaſon they bring hither thoſe that are lean from the neighbouring provinces, and here they become fat in a ſhort time. The cows give a prodigious quantity of milk, and in ſome places the ſheep have lambs three times in a year. The horſes are large, with big heads, and are not very proper for ſome ſorts of buſineſs. There is no ſtone quarries, nor ſlate, in all the country, for which reaſon the ancient houſes were built of wood; this rendered the towns very liable to fires, which obliged the government to forbid the continuance of that practice in the towns, and to order that they ſhould henceforward be conſtructed with ſtone and bricks.

The Flemiſh are almoſt all of a large ſize, and of a heavy diſpoſition. However, they are very laborious and diligent in cultivating the ground, in their manufactures, and trade. They are great lovers of liberty, and are prevailed upon more eaſily by fair means than by force. They are ſoon angry, and as ſoon pleaſed; and comfort themſelves under all misfortunes with this conſideration, that it might have been worſe. They do not want ſenſe, but their imagination is not quick and lively. They are very fond of tipling, and tranſact buſineſs over a glaſs. But they are apt to fight with knives when they are in liquor. Their religion is the Roman Catholic, to which they are greatly bigotted. They have courage, but yet are not fond of war. The women are fair and handſome, but their beauty ſoon fades. The women manage all the houſhold affairs, and enjoy diverſions equally with the men; for theſe are not addicted to jealouſy.

FLATMAN (Thomas) an Engliſh poet, was born in London, about the year 1633. He completed his ſtudies at New college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, London, where he became a barriſter at law; but neglecting that profeſſion, and having a turn for the fine arts, he gave a looſe to his inclinations, and became conſiderable both as a poet and a painter in miniature. One of his poems was wrote on the death of the earl of Offory, and being read by the duke of Ormond, that nobleman's father, his grace was ſo pleaſed with it, that he ſent Mr. Flatman a mourning ring, in which was a diamond worth one hundred pounds. The third edition of his Poems and Songs was publiſhed by himſelf in 1682, with additions and amendments. He afterwards publiſhed two Pindaric Odes, one on the death of prince Rupert, the other on the death of king Charles II. He alſo wrote in proſe, Don Juan Lamberto, or a comical Hiſtory of the late Times, and died at his houſe in Fleet ſtreet, on the 8th of November, 1688.

FLAVEL (John) an eminent nonconformiſt miniſter, was educated at Univerſity college, in Oxford, and became miniſter of Deptford, and afterwards of Dartmouth, in Devonſhire, where he reſided the greateſt part of his life, and was admired for his preaching. Though he was generally reſpected at Dartmouth, yet, in 1685, ſeveral of the aldermen of that town, attended by the rabble, carried about a ridiculous effigy of him, to which were affixed the Bill of Excluſion and the Covenant. Upon this occaſion, he thought it prudent to withdraw from the town, not knowing what treatment he might meet with from a riotous mob, headed by magiſtrates who were themſelves among the loweſt of mankind. Part of his Diary, printed with his Remains, muſt give the reader a high idea of his piety. He died on the 26th of June, 1691, aged ſixty-one; and after his death, his works, which conſiſted of many pieces of practical divinity, were printed in two volumes folio. Among theſe, the moſt famous are his Navigation ſpiritualized, or a new Compaſs for Seamen, conſiſting of thirty-two points of pleaſant obſervations and ſerious reflections, of which there have been ſeveral editions in octavo, and his Huſbandry ſpiritualized, &c. with occaſional meditations, upon beaſts, birds, trees, flowers, rivers, and ſeveral other objects, of which there have been alſo many editions in octavo.

FLAVIAN (St.) patriarch of Antioch, and one of the moſt famous biſhops of the fourth century, was raiſed to the ſee of Antioch in the life of Paulinus, and his election introduced a ſchiſm in that church, in 381. He pacified the emperor Theodoſius, who was exaſperated againſt the inhabitants of Antioch for throwing down and treating with indignity the ſtatue of the empreſs Placilla. The oration he pronounced on this occaſion, in the preſence of Theodoſius, is a maſterpiece of eloquence. Flavian died in 404.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Conſtantinople, ſucceeded Proclus, in 447. In his time, Eutyches began to ſpread his opinions, which Flavian cauſed to be condemned in a council held at Conſtantinople; but he himſelf was condemned and depoſed, in 449, in a ſynod held at Epheſus by Dioſcorus of Alexandria. Flavian died three days after of the blows he received in that ſynod.

FLAVIGNI (Valerian de) a learned doctor of divinity, of the houſe and ſociety of the Sorbonne, was made canon of Rheims, and, in 1631, Hebrew profeſſor at the Royal College. He laboured at the Polyglot Bible of Monſ. Le Jay, wrote againſt Abraham Echellenſis, and ſome other

works, and died in the Sorbonne, on the 29th of April, 1674.

FLAVIGNY, a town of France, in Burgundy, with a famous abbey of Benedictine monks. It was formerly very large; but in the civil wars a great part of it was demoliſhed to render the fortifications more regular. It is now about eight hundred paces long, and fifty broad, and two thouſand three hundred in circumference, and has only three churches. It is ſeated on a mountain, thirteen miles eaſt of Semur, thirty north-weſt of Dijon, and one hundred and twenty eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 37. E. Lat. 47. 31. N.

FLAVITAS, FRAVITAS, or FLAVIENI, a prieſt in the fifth century. It is ſaid, that after the death of Achatius, patriarch of Conſtantinople, which happened in 489, the emperor Zeno, cauſing a piece of blank paper to be concealed under the altar, prayed that the Lord would cauſe an angel to write upon it the name of him whom he deſigned for the patriarchate, when Flavitas corrupting the eunuch who had the cuſtody of the church, wrote his name on the paper, and by this means obtained the ſee of Conſtantinople. The cheat was afterwards diſcovered, but his death, which happened almoſt at the ſame time, prevented his being puniſhed.

FLECHE, a town of France, in the extremity of Anjou, towards le Maine, remarkable for its jeſuits college. It is ſeated on the river Loire, twenty five miles north-eaſt of Angers, twenty-five ſouth-eaſt of Mans, and one hundred and forty-two ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 4. E. Lat. 47. 34. N.

FLECHIER (ESPRIT) biſhop of Niſmes, and the moſt famous preacher of his time for panegyrics and funeral orations, was born at Pernes, in Avignon, on the 1ſt of June, 1632. He publiſhed, beſides his Panegyrics and Funeral Orations, 1. An Hiſtory of the Emperor Theodoſius, that of Cardinal Ximenes, and that of Cardinal Commendon. This laſt is a tranſlation from the Latin of Antonio Maria Gratiani. 2. Several Sermons. 3. Miſcellaneous Works. 4. Letters, &c. He died on the 16th of February, 1710, aged ſeventy-eight.

FLECKNOE (RICHARD) an Engliſh poet and dramatic writer in the reign of Charles II. but moſt remarkable for his being laſhed by Mr. Dryden, in his ſatire named Mac Flecknoe. He is ſaid to have been originally a Jeſuit, and by that means to have had connections with many perſons of high diſtinction, who were of the Romiſh perſuaſion, in London. However, when the Revolution was completed, Mr. Dryden having ſome time before turned papiſt, became diſqualified for holding his poſt of poet laureat, it was therefore taken from him and conferred on Flecknoe; and this, together with Mr. Dryden's having before an averſion to him, induced him to write the above ſatire. Flecknoe wrote four plays, but could never get more than one of them acted, and that was damned the firſt night. This was called Love's Dominion, but he afterwards altered the title to Love's Kingdom. He alſo wrote the following dramatic pieces; Damoiſelles a-la-mode; Ermina, or the Chaſte Lady; and the Marriage of Oceanus and Britannia. His other works are the Diarium, or Journal, in burleſque verſe, and a number of epigrams and enigmas.

FLEETWOOD (WILLIAM) an eminent lawyer and recorder of the city of London, in the reign of queen of Elizabeth, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards ſtudied in the Middle Temple, London. In 1569, he became recorder of London; in 1580, was made ſerjeant at law, and, in 1592, one of the queen's ſerjeants. He made a great figure in his profeſſion, being equally celebrated for his eloquence as an advocate, and for his judgment as a lawyer. He wrote, 1. *Annalium tam Regum Edwardi* V. *Richardi* III. *& Henrici* VII. *quam Henrici* VIII. 2. A Table of the Reports of Edmund Plowden. 3. The Office of a Juſtice of Peace. He died about the year 1593.

FLEETWOOD (WILLIAM) a very learned Engliſh divine and biſhop of Ely, was born in the Tower of London, on New-year's day, 1656, and educated at Eton ſchool, from whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge; about the time of the Revolution he entered into holy orders, and was ſoon made chaplain to king William and queen Mary, and was afterwards made fellow of Eton college, rector of St. Auſtin's, London, and lecturer of St. Dunſtan's, Fleet-ſtreet. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf during king William's reign, by his *Inſcriptionum antiquarum Syllogæ*, by ſeveral ſermons preached on public occaſions, and by his Eſſay upon Miracles. Juſt before that prince's death, he was nominated to a canonry of Windſor; was nominated by queen Anne to the biſhoprick of St. Aſaph, not only without his requeſt, but even without his knowledge. Being a friend to the miniſtry in the beginning of queen Anne's reign, he diſapproved of the meaſures purſued by their ſucceſſors; and theſe ſentiments he expreſſed ſo openly, in a preface prefixed to ſome ſermons which he publiſhed, that an order was iſſued by the houſe of commons for burning that preface by the hands of the hangman. This ſtigma, however, far from diminiſhing, ſerved rather to encreaſe his fame, and he continued accordingly to be the favourite of the public; ſo that at the acceſſion of the Hanover family to the throne, in 1714, he was tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Ely. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his candour, his unblemiſhed life, his obliging and eaſy deportment, his uncommon abilities, and his love of liberty. Beſides the works already mentioned, he publiſhed, 1. The reaſonable Communicant. 2. Sixteen practical Diſcourſes upon the relative Duties. 3. *Chronicon precioſum*. 4. The Judgment of the Church of England in the Caſe of Lay Baptiſm and of Diſſenter's Baptiſm; and other works. He died on the 4th of Auguſt, 1723, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age, and was interred in the cathedral church of Ely, where a monument was erected to his memory

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, (RICHARD) biſhop of Lincoln, in the 15th century, and founder of Lincoln college, Oxford, was born at Croſton, in the county of York, and was educated in the univerſity of Oxford. In 1406, he was preſented to a prebend in the cathedral of York, and ſoon after taking his maſter of arts degree, he warmly eſpouſed Wickliffe's opinions, and by his arguments convinced great numbers of the firſt quality, who loudly complained againſt the corruptions of the church of Rome; but being either awed or bribed into ſilence, he at length became as violent an oppoſer of Wickliffe's doctrines; ſo that the college he afterwards founded at Oxford, in 1427, was intended as a ſeminary for writers and diſputers againſt that learned man's opinions. He was promoted to the biſhoprick of Lincoln by king Henry V. and, in 1424, was ſent to the council of Conſtance or Siena, and at his return, he cauſed Wickliffe's bones to be taken up and burnt. He was afterwards tranſlated by the pope's abſolute authority, to the archbiſhoprick of York; but king Henry V. who by his late conqueſt of France, was grown ſo powerful as to have no cauſe to dread the pope's indignation, oppoſed his tranſlation, as did alſo the dean and chapter of that church, ſo that he was forced to return to Lincoln. He died at his palace at Sleford, on the 25th of January, 1430-31, and was buried in Lincoln cathedral under a raiſed tomb, with a long rhyming epitaph.

FLENSBURG, a port-town of Sleſwick, ſubject to Denmark, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name with a good citadel. It is fifteen miles ſouth of Apenrade, and fifteen north weſt of Sleſwick. Long. 9. 45. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

FLETCHER (RICHARD) biſhop of London, was born in Kent, and educated at Cambridge. After ſeveral preferments in the church, he was, in 1580, promoted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol. In January, 1592-3, he was tranſlated to the ſee of Worceſter; and, in 1594, was made biſhop of London. Queen Elizabeth was ſo extremely offended at his marrying a very handſome woman when he was very old, that ſhe ſuſpended him from the exerciſe of his epiſcopal functions, and it was ſome months before he was reſtored. He died ſuddenly at his houſe in London, on the 15th of June, 1596.

FLETCHER (GYLES) LL. D. brother to the former, received his education at Eton ſchool, and afterwards was elected a ſcholar of King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degrees in arts, and alſo that of doctor of laws. He was employed by queen Elizabeth as her commiſſioner into Scotland, Germany, and the Low Countries, and, in 1558, was ſent ambaſſador to Muſcovy, to re-eſtabliſh the decayed trade of the Ruſſia Company; and upon his return from thence he was appointed ſecretary to the city of London, and one of the maſters in chancery. From the obſervations he made during his embaſſy, he drew up a curious account of the Ruſſian commonwealth, and alſo publiſhed An Account of the Learned in Britain, who have founded colleges at Cambridge. He died in February, 1610.

FLETCHER (JOHN) an excellent dramatic poet, was the ſon of Dr. Richard Fletcher, biſhop of London. He was born in Northamptonſhire, in 1576, and was educated at Cambridge. He wrote plays jointly with Mr. Beaumont, but what ſhare each bore in forming the plots, writing the ſcenes, &c. is not known. We are told, he aſſiſted Ben Jonſon in writing a comedy called the Widow. After Beaumont's death, he conſulted Mr. James Shirley in the plot of ſeveral of his plays, but which theſe were, it is extremely difficult, if not impoſſible to determine. His Faithful Shepherdeſs, which, it is certain, he wrote without the aſſiſtance of his colleague, is greatly commended by the poets, though its reception on the ſtage fell greatly ſhort of its merit. Fuller tells us, that Mr. Fletcher meeting once at a tavern, to contrive a rude draught of a tragedy, undertook to kill the king, when his words being overheard, he was ſeized and charged with high treaſon; but the miſtake being ſoon diſcovered, it occaſioned a great deal of mirth. He died of the plague, at London, in 1625, aged

aged forty-nine, and was interred at St. Mary Overy's, in Southwark. See BEAUMONT.

FLEURI (CLAUDE) a famous hiſtorian, and one of the moſt judicious critics of his time, was born at Paris, on the 6th of December, 1640. He diſcovered in his youth a great inclination for polite literature, and civil law. After frequenting the bar for nine years, he embraced the ſtate of an eccleſiaſtic; in 1672, he was preceptor to the princes of Conti, and, in 1680, to the prince de Vermandois. Four years after, the king gave him the abbey of Loc-Dieu, and in 1689, made him ſub-preceptor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berry. He was received into the French Academy, in 1696, had the priory of Argenteuil, in 1706, and, in 1716, was choſen confeſſor to Lewis XV. His principal works are, 1. An eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, in twenty volumes, the laſt of which ends with the year 1414. 2. The Manners of the Iſraelites and Chriſtians. 3. Inſtitutions of eccleſiaſtical Law. 4. An hiſtorical Catechiſm. 5. On the Choice and Method of Study. 6. The Duties of Maſters and Servants, &c. Thoſe works are well wrote in French. He died on the 14th of July, 1723, aged eighty-two.

FLEURI (ANDREW HERCULES DE) biſhop of Frejus, preceptor to Lewis XV. cardinal, miniſter of ſtate, one of the forty of the French Academy, and an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences, and of that of Inſcriptions, was born at Lodeve, on the 22d of June, 1653. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf during his miniſtry by his probity, his zeal for the happineſs of his country, and his pacific diſpoſition, and died at Iſly near Paris, on the 29th of January, 1743, at near ninety years of age.

FLEURS, a village of the Low Countries, in Namur, remarkable for a battle fought there between the French and Dutch, in 1690, when the former gained the victory. It is fifteen miles eaſt of Namur. Long. 4. 26. E. Lat. 50. 41. N.

FLINT, the capital town of the county of Flint, in North Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It has four fairs for cattle, on February 14, June 24, Auguſt 10, and November 30. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Dee, and is but ſmall, though the county town. It ſends one burgeſs to parliament, and was chiefly remarkable for its caſtle now in ruins. It is ten miles north-weſt of Cheſter, fourteen eaſt-by-ſouth of St. Aſaph, and one hundred and ninety-five north-weſt of London. Long. 3. 12. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of Wales, bounded on the eaſt by Cheſhire, on the ſouth-eaſt by Shropſhire, on the ſouth and weſt by Denbighſhire, and on the north by the Iriſh Sea, and the mouth of the river Dee. It is the leaſt county in Wales; for though it is twenty-five miles in length, it is but ten in breadth where broadeſt. However, there is a ſmall part detached from it which lies between Cheſhire and Shropſhire, which is ten miles over, ſo that if it be added to the reſt, it is thirty-five miles in length. It contains five hundreds, twenty-eight pariſhes, one city, one borough, three market-towns, four caſtles, two parks, about eight thouſand houſe, and thirty-two thouſand inhabitants. The air is healthful, but cold, though it is not ſo mountainous as ſome other parts of Wales. The valleys are numerous and fruitful in corn and paſture land, feeding a great number of cattle, for which they have plenty of butter and cheeſe. They have not much wood for fuel, but that is ſupplied by pit-coal. The rivers are the Wheeler, the Sevion, and the Alen. This county ſends two members to parliament, and one for the town of Flint. The chief places are St. Aſaph, Flint, Holywell, and Caerwis.

FLIX, a town and caſtle of Catalonia, in Spain, which was well fortified, but the fortifications have been demoliſhed. It is ſeated within an elbow of the Ebro, and is ſurrounded on three ſides by that river. It is twenty-five miles north of Tortoſa, and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Lerida. Long. 0. 15. E. Lat. 41. 21. N.

FLORA, the goddeſs of flowers, was, according to the poets, the wife of Zephyrus, and was firſt honoured amongſt the Sabines; but if we believe Lanctantius, ſhe was a lady of pleaſure, who, having gained large ſums of money by proſtituting herſelf, made the Roman people her heir, on condition that certain games, called Floralia, might be annually celebrated on her birth-day. Her image in the temple of Caſtor and Pollux was dreſt in a cloſe habit, and ſhe held in her hands the flowers of peas and beans; but the modern poets and painters have been more laviſh in ſetting off her charms, conſidering that no parts of nature offered ſuch innocent and exquiſite entertainment to the ſight and ſmell, as the beautiful variety which adorns, and the odour which embalms the floral creation.

FLORALIA, in Roman antiquity, a feſtival in honour of Flora, obſerved on the 29th of April, or the 5th of the calends of May, at which time games were celebrated in the Campus Martius, which were proclaimed by ſound of trumpet. Theſe games were performed in a very ſcandalous manner, and with the greateſt debauchery and diſſoluteneſs. No women appeared at them but the moſt immodeſt part of the ſex, ſo that when Cato, during his cenſorſhip, came to behold them, they through ſhame ſuſpended the ceremonies till he thought fit to withdraw; ſuch an influence had the virtue of one man over a corrupt and diſſolute multitude.

FLORE (FRANCIS) an excellent painter, born at Anvers, in the ſixteenth century, acquired ſuch reputation that he was called the Raphael of Flanders. He died in 1570, aged fifty.

FLORIANUS (MARCUS ANNIUS) brother on the mother's ſide to the emperor Tacitus, was declared emperor in 276, but Probus, his competitor, cauſed his veins to be opened, and he died three months after he took the title of emperor.

FLORENCE, a city of Italy, and capital of Tuſcany, where the dukes formerly reſided. It is ſeated on the river Arno, as in the middle of an amphitheatre, being ſurrounded on all ſides but one with hills, which riſe inſenſibly and at laſt unite with the high mountains called the Appenines, and towards Piſa there is a vaſt plain forty miles in length. This vaſt baſon is ſo full of villages and pleaſure-houſes, that they ſeem to be a continuation of the ſuburbs of this city. One may venture to affirm, that this rich and delightful valley is more full of inhabitants than any other place in the world.

The river Arno divides the city into two parts, which communicate with each other by bridges, two of which, namely, the new and old, perfectly anſwer to the grandeur and magnificence of the city. The circumference of this city about the walls is near ſix Engliſh ſtatute miles, and contains nine thouſand houſes, in which are ſeventy thouſand ſouls. There are twenty-two hoſpitals, eighty-nine convents, one hundred and fifty-two churches, eighteen halls for merchants, ſeventy-two courts of juſtice, ſix obeliſks, two pyramids, four bridges, ſeven fountains, ſeventeen ſquares, and one hundred and ſixty public ſtatues. A great part of the houſes are built uniformly of ſtone, and many of them are uncommonly large and beautiful. Some pretend, that the palaces of Florence are the beſt built of any in Italy.

The grand dukes formerly reſided at Il Palazzo Vecchio, which faces a grand market called Piazzo del Gran Duca. The object which firſt ſtrikes the eye in this palace is a tower projecting out of the building, which in one part is broader than at the baſis, but ſoon returns to its proper ſymmetry. The top of it is ſupported by four pillars. At the entrance of this palace, is a marble ſtatue of Hercules killing Cacus, oppoſite to which is David triumphing over Goliah, by Michael Angelo. There are alſo two of the ancient Dii Termini. In the middle of the court is a porphyry fountain, with a boy graſping a fiſh in bronze, and another ſtatue of Hercules killing Cacus. There is a hall in the palace one hundred and ſeventy-two feet in length, and ſeventy-four in breadth, but it is dark, the windows being ſmall. On the cieling and walls are the moſt remarkable atchievements of the republic of Florence painted in freſco; beſides which there are ſeveral marble ſtatues of perſons of the houſe of Medicis, as alſo an admirable ſtatue of Victory and the labours of Hercules in ſix ſeveral groupes.

In the wardrobe there are the famous Florentine Pandects, the Goſpel of St. John in manuſcript, twelve large cloſets full of plate, part of which is finely chaſed and ſet with jewels, and four ſilver bed-poſts. Here are alſo abundance of Turkiſh arms and bridles, beſet with jewels, and the crown of gold of Coſmo the firſt duke. But the moſt valuable thing is the altar-cloth, covered with pearls, rubies, and other precious ſtones. In the middle is Coſmo II. in embоſſed work of gems and enamel. His robe is richly ſet with diamonds, and his crown is entirely covered with them. Between the Palazo Vecchio, under the Loggia, are ſeveral other curious ſtatues; among which, the group repreſenting a young Roman carrying off a Sabine virgin, cannot be ſufficiently admired. In the ſquare is a grand fountain, adorned with ſhells, cornucopias, and ſea-gods of braſs, bigger than life, in the center of which is Neptune, ten ells high, and drawn in a large ſhell, repreſenting a triumphal car. Near this is an equeſtrian ſtatue of braſs of Coſmo I.

In this ſquare is the Fabrica degli Ufficii, where the principal magiſtrates live together on the ground floor, for the more ſpeedy diſpatch of buſineſs. The ſecond ſtory was, in the time of the late duke, filled with artificers, employed in the wardrobe and gallery. The uppermoſt ſtory contains apartments or cabinets of curioſities, particularly the duke's gallery. This is two hundred and twelve paces long, and ſeventy broad, and in the antichamber leading to it is a great number of antique inſcriptions, idols, lamps, and ſtatues. The cieling of the gallery is covered with paintings, repreſenting the invention of arts and ſciences, and

the moſt eminent perſonages of the city of Florence. The walls on each ſide are hung with portraits of the illuſtrious perſons of the houſe of Medicis. There are alſo ſmall portraits of generals, miniſters of ſtate, princes, and learned men; among which laſt are Newton and Leibinitz. Beſides theſe in the wings, there are ſeventy-two ſtatues and one hundred and two buſtos of men and women, a particular deſcription of which would take more room than we have to ſpare; and therefore we ſhall only ſay with Mr. Addiſon, that in this gallery is the nobleſt collection of curioſities in the whole world. The large diamond which uſed to be ſhewn here, weighs an hundred and forty carrats and a half. The whole collection of the antique medals amount to fourteen thouſand, and the modern to eight thouſand.

The late duke's uſual place of reſidence was the Palazzo de Pitti, ſo called from the family to which it firſt belonged. The front conſiſts of ruſtic work, and unhewn ſtones, which has no beautiful appearance; but towards the court and gardens the architecture is tolerably elegant, particularly the diſpoſition of the Doric pillars in the firſt ſtory, the Ionic in the middle, and the Corinthian in the third. In this palace there are a great number of paintings and ſtatues by the moſt celebrated maſters. From this to thePalazzo Vecchio there is a paſſage through a gallery ſix hundred paces in length, ſix in breadth, and eight in height, and on the walls on both ſides are fine paintings. The garden belonging to the palace de Petti is three miles in circumference, in which is a large fountain, with a Neptune in the middle, bigger than the life, in a ſhell of Egyptian granate, thirty-ſix feet in circumference. Three other ſtatues of the Ganges, Nile, and Euphrates, are repreſented in a ſitting poſture, pouring water into the ſhell. The grottos are falling to decay, but the alleys and covered walks of evergreens are enchanting. Eſpaliers of orange, jeſſamine, lemon, and pomegranate trees every where exhilerate the ſenſes. There are private water-works for wetting people by way of ſport, which cannot be very agreeable.

The chief church is the cathedral, called St. Maria del Fiore, which is about half as big as St. Paul's at London, being in length four hundred and eighty feet, and in height to the top of the croſs three hundred and eighty. The cupola is an excellent piece of workmanſhip, being octangular, and each ſide twenty-five feet in breadth. The upper paintings repreſent heaven, and the lower parts hell; but many of the figures are in indecent poſtures. The pillars which ſupport it are intermixed with the ſtatues of the twelve apoſtles in white marble.

Near the church is a ſquare tower built with red, white, and black marble, on which are erected a great number of fine ſtatues. The height of this is two hundred and eighty-eight feet. St. John's church has three brazen gates, with ſcripture hiſtories thereon in baſſo relievo, which Michael Angelo ſaid were worthy to be the gates of paradiſe. Over the doors there are ſtatues of bronze, and within the church fifteen large pillars of oriental granate. The cieling is of moſaic work, repreſenting eminent perſons. This church is called Il Battiſterio, becauſe all the children in this city are baptized here. The pavement of the church is inlaid; and one ſide repreſents the ſun and the twelve ſigns of the zodiac.

Near Florence there is a quarry of white marble, which ſplits like ſlate; in which, when poliſhed, there appears trees, landſcapes, and ruins, of a yellow or brown colour. Beſides which, there are ſeveral curious petrifications found at different places. Florence is forty-eight miles ſouth of Bologna, ſeventy-two ſouth-eaſt of Parma, ſeventy ſouth-by-eaſt of Modena, one hundred and ſixteen ſouth-by-weſt of Venice, and one hundred and twenty-five north-weſt of Rome. Long. 12. 24. E. Lat. 43. 34. N.

FLORENNES, a town of the Low Countries, in the county of Namur, ſubject to the biſhop of Liege. It is five miles north-eaſt of Philippeville, thirteen ſouth-weſt of Namur, and ſeven eaſt of Walcourt. Long. 4. 29. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuſcany in Italy, is greater than the Piſan and the Sienneſe together. Theſe bound it toward the ſouth. It has the republic of Lucca and the ſtate of Modena on the eaſt, Mount Appennine on the weſt, which divides it from the Bologneſe and Romania, and on the eaſt the duchy of Urbino, the county of Citta di Caſtello, and Perugino. The river Arno riſes in this province, and runs almoſt through the middle of it, from eaſt to weſt, and receives a great number of ſmall rivers that water the country, and render it fruitful. Florence is the capital city, beſides which there are Empoli, Piſtoia, Prato, Fieſcola, Borgo, San Sepolchro, and Cortona, which are all biſhop's ſees.

FLORES, an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, one of the Azores, and ſubject to the Portugueſe. It is ſo called from the plenty of flowers it produces. Long. 32. 12. W. Lat. 39. 25. N.

FLORIDA, a very extenſive country to the ſouth of Georgia, extending from that province to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Miſſiſippi, which is about ſix hundred miles. It is now divided by theEngliſh into the two provinces, Eaſt and Weſt Florida. It being ceded by the Spaniards to the crown of Great Britain, by the treaty of Fontainbleau, in 1762.

Eaſt Florida is bounded on the north by St. John's River, which ſeparates it from Georgia; on the eaſtward and ſouthward by the Gulf of Florida; on the ſouthweſt, by Weſt Florida; and on the northweſt by the country of the Creek Indians. The back part of this country contains good land, capable of being improved to great advantage, and accordingly a great number of people have ſince the late peace ſettled there. The metropolis of the province is St. Auguſtine.

Weſt Florida is bounded on the eaſtward by Eaſt Florida; on the ſouth by the Gulf of Mexico; on the weſt by the River Miſſiſſippi and the Lake St. Pier, and on the northward by the country of the Chikitaws. The land is here vaſtly preferable to that in the eaſtern provinces; the ſoil being capable of producing all the valuable commodities of wine, oil, rice, and indigo, in the greateſt abundance. The principal town is Penſacola; and as many of the French, who dwelt here before the treaty, have choſen to become Britiſh ſubjects, this, with the numbers that have flocked thither from Great Britain, will ſoon render the ſettlements very conſiderable. Its ſituation for trade is extremely good, from its having the river Miſſiſippi for its weſtern boundary. The inhabitants of both provinces together, already amount to upwards of ten thouſand.

FLORIO (John) the Resolute, as he uſed to ſtyle himſelf, was deſcended from the Florii of Sienna in Tuſcany, and born in London, at the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. His father and mother, who were Waldenſes, had fled from the Valtoline into England, from the perſecutions of popery; but on the death of king Edward VI. when the proteſtant religion became oppreſſed, under queen Mary, they left England; but returned ſoon after the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, when young Florio completed his ſtudies in the univerſity of Oxford, where he at length became teacher of the French and Italian tongues. After king James came to the throne, he was appointed tutor to prince Henry in thoſe languages, and at length was made one of the privy chamber, and clerk of the cloſet to queen Anne, to whom he was alſo tutor. He wrote, 1. Firſt Fruits, which yield familiar Speech, merry Proverbs, witty Sentences, and golden Sayings. 2. Second Fruits, to be gathered of twelve trees, of divers but delightſome taſtes to the tongues of Italian and Engliſh men. 3. Garden of Recreation, yielding ſix thouſand Italian proverbs. 4. Queen Anna's New World of Words; which was by far the beſt Italian and Engliſh dictionary then extant. 5. He alſo tranſlated into Engliſh, Montaigne's Eſſays. He died of the plague at Fulham, in Middleſex, in 1625, when he was about eighty years of age.

FLORUS (Lucius Annæus) a Latin hiſtorian, of the ſame family with Seneca and Lucan. He flouriſhed in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian, and wrote in an elegant ſtyle an Abridgment of the Roman Hiſtory, of which there are many editions. He lived two hundred years after Auguſtus. The beſt editions of his works are *ad Uſum Delphini*, quarto, & *cum Notis variorum & Dukeri*, octavo.

FLUDD (Robert) a very famous phyſician and philoſopher, was ſon of ſir Thomas Fludd, knight, treaſurer to queen Elizabeth in France and the Low Countries, and was born at Milgate in Kent, in the year 1574. He was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, after which he ſpent ſix years in travelling through France, Spain, Italy, and Germany; in moſt of which countries he not only became acquainted with the nobility, but read lectures to them. On his return he became famous for his chemical knowledge, and having obtained the degree of doctor of phyſic, practiſed in London, where he became a fellow of the College of Phyſicians. He did not begin to publiſh till the year 1616, but afterwards was a voluminous writer, and was generally eſteemed a prodigious philoſopher: this reputation he owed to that paſſion in human nature, which makes us admire what we leaſt underſtand. He became a zealous brother of the order of Roſa-cruſians, in whoſe defence he drew his pen; and, captivated by the wonders of chemeſtry, derived every thing from thence, not excepting the miracles mentioned in the ſcriptures, in doing which he ſo profaned the ſacred writings by his ridiculous and ſenſeleſs explications, as to draw upon himſelf the ſevereſt cenſures. His books, which amount to about twenty, are moſtly written in very abſtruſe Latin, and are as dark in the language as the matter, whence they were greatly admired, and ſought after, by the alchemiſts, aſtrologers, ſearchers after the philoſo-

phers ſtone, and, in ſhort, by all the madmen in the republic of letters. He died at his houſe in Coleman-ſtreet, in the year 1637.

FLOUR (St.) a town of France in Upper Auvergne, with a biſhop's ſee. At the fairs that are kept here, they ſell a great number of mules, for Languedoc, Spain, and other countries; they likewiſe carry on a great trade in corn. It is ſeated on a mountain, forty-five miles ſouth of Clermont, thirty ſouth of Aurillac, and two hundred and ſeventy-two ſouth of Paris. Long. 2. 51. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

FLUSHING, a ſea-port town of Holland, in the province of Zealand, and iſland of Walcheren. It is fortified with a ſtrong ſtone wall towards the ſea, well mounted with braſs guns, and towards the land with thick broad bulwarks, and a ditch an hundred feet broad. Above one half of it is ſurrounded by the ſea. This is one of the cautionary towns delivered to queen Elizabeth by the Dutch, as a ſecurity for the money ſhe had advanced in their defence againſt the Spaniards. It was reſtored to them by king James I. for a ſmall part of the money they were indebted to England. It is reckoned the richeſt town in Zealand, next to Middleburg, and is one of the moſt important quays in the Low Countries. The town-houſe is a magnificent ſtructure, it being built after the model of that of Antwerp. The houſes of the gentlemen and merchants are very fine, and kept in good order. The houſe of the princes of Orange is alſo worth ſeeing. It is five miles ſouth weſt of Middleburg, eight north-eaſt of Sluys, and fifteen north-weſt of Ghent. Long. 3. 30. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

FOES or Foesius (Annutius) doctor of the faculty of Paris, was born at Metz, and practiſed phyſic in Lorrain and other places with reputation. He wrote an excellent tranſlation in Latin of Hippocrates, and other works, and died in 1596, aged ſixty-eight.

FOGARAS, a town and caſtle in Tranſilvania, twenty-five miles weſt of Cronſtadt, and thirty miles north-eaſt of Harmanſtat. Long. 24. 18. E. Lat. 46. 46. N.

FOGLIETA (Oberto or Hubert) a Genoeſe prieſt, and one of the moſt learned writers of the ſixteenth century. He had a ſhare in the diſturbances that were raiſed at Genoa, for which he was baniſhed, and died at Rome on the 5th of September, 1581, aged ſixty-three. He wrote a Hiſtory of Genoa in Italian, which is highly eſteemed, and many works in Latin, moſt of which are admired.

FOGO or Fuego, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Cape de Verds. It is remarkable for a mountain that vomits fire and flames, like Mount Vetuvius. It ſometimes throws out large ſtones, with a noiſe like thunder. The few inhabitants that are here, live at the foot of this mountain. Long. 24. 47. W. Lat. 15. 20. N.

FOHI, the firſt king of China, is ſaid to have civilized that people; to have given them laws, and to have lived one hundred and ſifteen years. But every thing relating to that prince is fabulous.

FOI, a town of France in Guienne and in the Agenois, ſeated on the ſouth bank of the River Dordogne. Long. 0. 15. E. Lat. 45. 53. N.

FOIX, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name in Upper Languedoc. It is ſeated on the River Ariege, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, eight miles ſouth of Pamiers, forty ſouth of Thouloufe, twenty five eaſt of St. Liſiers, and four hundred and five ſouth of Paris. Long. 1. 25. E. Lat. 43. 27. N.

Foix (Odet de) lord of Lautrec, marſhal of France, and governor of Guienne. He followed Lewis XII. into Italy, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery, and was dangerouſly wounded at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512. After his cure he was made governor of Milan, by Francis I. when he took Breſcia and Verona; and in 1521 raiſed the ſiege of Parma; but the following year, having loſt the battle of Bicoque, he was diſgraced, and retired to his eſtate at Guienne. However, in 1528, he was made lieutenant-general of the league in Italy againſt Charles V. where, having taken Pavia, he marched directly to Naples; but a contagious diſeaſe having ſpread through his army, he himſelf was ſeized by it, and died on the 15th of Auguſt, 1528.

Foix (Lewis de) a famous engineer, born at Paris, acquired great reputation by his invention of machines. He built the monaſtery and palace of the Eſcurial, by order of Philip II. king of Spain. At his return to France, in 1579, he made a canal from the Adour to the port of Bayonne, and in 1515, built the light-houſe, called the Corduan-tower, at the mouth of the Geronne.

Foix (Margaret de) ducheſs of Epernon, is celebrated for her courage and intrepidity. In 1588, the chiefs of the league in France, reſolving to ruin the duke of Epernon, rendered him ſuſpected at court, and obtained an order for taking him at the caſtle of Angouleme, of which he was governor. The officers entruſted with the execution of this order, reſolved to ſecure the ſucceſs, by ſeizing the ducheſs, in order to oblige the duke to ſurrender up himſelf, and conducted that lady to the principal gate of the caſtle, that ſhe might prevail on the duke. But, regardleſs of their menaces, ſhe exhorted him to defend himſelf, and not to be moved by his tenderneſs for her. Such courage aſtoniſhed the officers. They deliberated on other means of obliging him to ſurrender: but in this interval he received ſuccours, and his ducheſs entered the caſtle in triumph.

FOKIEN, a province of China in Aſia, commodiouſly ſituated for navigation and commerce, part of it bordering on the ſea, in which they catch large quantities of fiſh, which they ſend ſalted to other parts of the empire. Its ſhores are very uneven, by reaſon of the number and variety of its bays; and there are many forts built thereon to guard the coaſts. The air is hot, but pure and wholeſome.

The mountains are almoſt every where diſpoſed into a kind of amphitheatres, by the labour of the inhabitants, with terraſſes placed one above another. The fields are watered with rivers and ſprings, which iſſue out of the mountains, which the huſbandmen conduct in ſuch a manner as to overflow the fields of rice when they pleaſe; becauſe it thrives beſt in watery ground. They make uſe of pipes of bamboe for this purpoſe.

They have all commodities in common with the reſt of China, but more particularly muſk, precious ſtones, quick-ſilver, ſilk, hempen-cloth, callico, iron, and all ſorts of utenſils wrought to the greateſt perfection. From other countries they have cloves, cinnamon, pepper, ſandal-wood, amber, coral, and many other things. The mountains are covered with trees fit for building ſhips. They have oranges of the taſte and ſmell of Muſcadine grapes, beſides red oranges, and other fruit proper to this country, mentioned elſewhere. The capital city is Foutcheou Fou. Or, as others would have it written, Fucherofu. But as for Fokien, which moſt geographers make the capital, there is no ſuch place.

FOLARD (Charles) famous for his ſkill in the military art, was born at Avignon, on the 13th of February, 1669, of a noble, but not rich family. He early diſcovered a turn for the ſciences, and a ſtrong inclination to arms, which laſt was ſo implanted by his reading Cæſar's Commentaries, that he enliſted at ſixteen years of age, and tho' his father got him off, and ſhut him up in a monaſtery, he made his eſcape about two years after, and entered himſelf a ſecond time as a cadet. The great pains he now took, in order to obtain a perfect knowledge in military affairs, recommended him to notice, and M. Vendome, who, in 1702, commanded in Italy, made him his aid-de-camp, and ſoon after ſent him with part of his army into Lombardy, where no meaſures were concerted, or ſteps taken, without conſulting him; and by purſuing his plans many advantages were gained, and places taken. In ſhort, ſuch were his ſervices, that he obtained a penſion of four hundred livres, and was honoured with the croſs of St. Lewis. In 1705, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly at the battle of Caſſano, where a wound he received deprived him of the uſe of his left hand, and where he received the firſt idea of that ſyſtem of columns, which he afterwards prefixed to his Commentaries on Polybius. In 1706, the duke of Orleans ſending Monſ. Vendome into Italy, Folard was ordered to throw himſelf into Modena, to defend it againſt prince Eugene; where, though he acquitted himſelf with his uſual ſkill, he was near being aſſaſſinated. At the battle of Malplaquet he received a dangerous wound in his thigh, and was ſome time after made priſoner by prince Eugene: but being exchanged in 1711, he was made governor of Bourbourg. In 1714, he went to Malta to aſſiſt in defending that iſland againſt the Turks. He afterwards went to Sweden, whence Charles XII. ſent him back to France to negociate the re-eſtabliſhment of James II. on the throne of England, and that project being dropped, he returned to Sweden, attended Charles XII. in his expedition into Norway, and ſerved under him at the ſiege of Frederickſhall, where that prince loſt his life. Folard then returning to France, made his laſt campaign in 1719, in the quality of colonel, under the duke of Berwick. From thence forward he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the art military, building his theories on his own experience and obſervations on facts. The principal of his works are, 1. Commentaries upon Polybius, ſix volumes, quarto. 2. A Treatiſe on the Defence of Places. 3. A book of new Diſcoveries in War, &c. All his works are written in French. In 1749 he was made a fellow of the Royal Society at London, and on the 23d of March, 1752, died at Avignon, at eighty-three years of age.

FOLENGIO (Theophilus) a native of Mantua, better known by the fictitious name of Merlin Coccaius, was the author of many burleſque pieces in verſe, compoſed of a mixture of Italian and Latin words, to which he gave the name of Macaroons, from a kind of cakes, made in Italy, of flour, eggs, and cheeſe, from whence came the name of

Macaro-

Macronic verſes. Theſe pieces, of which there have been ſeveral editions, involved him in ſome trouble; but ſeveral nobleman took him under their protection. He died in the territories of Venice, on the 9th of December, 1544. The moſt known of his works is his Macaronea, or Macaronic Hiſtory.

FOLIETA. See FOGLIETA.

FOLIGNI, or FULIGNO, a town of Italy, in Umbria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for its confectionary, paper-mills, and manufactures of ſilk. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near a delightful plain, thirteen miles north of Spoletto, and ſixty-four north of Rome. Long. 13. 38. E. Lat. 43. 15. N.

FOLKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and ſeven fairs; on Aſh-Wedneſday, and Palm-Monday, for horſes and ſheep; on May 12, for horſes, ſheep, and tradeſmens goods; on June 16, for horſes and horned cattle; on July 3, for hemp, hardware, and baſons; on November 10, for horſes, horned cattle, and tradeſmens goods; and on November 22, for the ſame. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is a very ancient town, formerly of good account, but now much decayed, and its caſtle is in ruins. It is fourteen miles north of Market Deacon, twenty-four ſouth of Lincoln, twenty-eight north-north-eaſt of Boſton, and one hundred and ſix north of London. Long. 0. 30. W. Lat. 52. 55. N.

FOLKSTONE, a ſea-port of Kent, with a market on Thurſdays. It is chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, and has a fair on the 28th of June for pedlar's ware. It is ſeated on a cliff, which is not of chalk, as at Dover, but of ſtone. A plentiful ſpring runs through the town, and near the church, upon the ſea-ſide, is a ſquare plain. There are alſo two pieces of old wall hanging over the dreadful cliff, which ſeem to have been of Roman work. Many Roman coins have been found here. It was once a a flouriſhing town, containing five pariſh churches, which are now reduced to one. It ſeventeen miles ſouth-eaſt of Canterbury, five ſouth-weſt of Dover, and ſeventy-two eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 20. E. Lat. 51. 2. N.

FONDI, a town of Naples, in Italy, and in Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, near a lake of the ſame name, but the air is bad. It is forty-three miles north-weſt of Capua, fifty north-weſt of Naples, and fifty-five ſouth-eaſt of Rome. Long. 13. 28. E. Lat. 41. 42. N.

FONT (N. DE LA) a French poet, born at Paris in 1686, was the author of five comedies, namely, 1. Danaë, or Criſpin Jupiter; 2. *Le Naufrage*; 3. *L' Amour vengé*; 4. *L' Epreuve Réciproque*; and, 5. *Les trois Freres Rivaux*. The laſt of theſe pieces had great ſucceſs. He alſo compoſed interludes, a comic opera, intitled, *Le Monde renverſé*; and ſeveral operas, *viz. Les Fêtes de Thalie*; *Le Entrée de La Provence*; *Hypermneſtre*; *Les Amours de Prothée*; and the opera of Orion, which he left imperfect. He died at Paſſy, near Paris, in 1725, at thirty-ſix years of age.

FONTAINE (JOHN DE LA) a celebrated French poet, was born at Chateau-Thiari, in Champagne, on the 8th of July, 1621, a year after the birth of Moliere. He was the ſon of John de la Fontaine, overſeer of the water-courſes and foreſts, and at nineteen years of age entered amongſt the fathers of the Oratory, which he quitted eighteen months after. He was twenty-two years of age before he diſcovered his talent for poetry; but hearing one of Malherbe's odes repeated, was ſeized with ſuch admiration, that his poetic fire ſeemed kindled at that of this great poet. He immediately ſet himſelf to read Malherbe's works, to ſtudy them, repeat, and at length to imitate them. He ſhewed his firſt attempts to one of his relarelations, who encouraged him, and made him read the beſt Latin authors, Horace, Virgil, Terence, Quintillian, &c. after which he read the French and Italian authors, and applied him alſo to the ſtudy of the Greek writers, particularly, Plato and Plutarch. He obtained great and generous protectors, and contracted a ſtrict friendſhip with Moliere, Racine, and Deſpreaux. He was invited into England by madam Mazarine and St. Evremont, who promiſed him all the delicacies of life, but the difficulty of learning the Engliſh language deterred him from that voyage. He was received into the French Academy in 1684, and died at Paris on the 13th of March, 1695, aged ſeventy-four. His principal works are, 1. His Fables, which are eſteemed his maſter-piece, a fine edition of which was printed in 1743, with ſhort notes by M. Coſter; 2. His Tales; and, 3. His Miſcellanies, 4 vols.

His compoſitions have a great deal of nature without the leaſt affectation; his wit ſeems unſtudied, he never grows languid, but is always new and ſurpriſing; yet he himſelf was a very dull companion. But there was as little affectation in his life as in his writings, for he was all nature, without a grain of art. He had a ſon, whom, after keeping a ſhort time at home, he recommended to the patronage of Mr. Harley. Fontaine being one day in the ſame houſe with his ſon, did not know him, but obſerved, that he thought him a boy of good parts and ſpirit; when being told that this promiſing youth was his ſon, he anſwered very unconcernedly, "Ha! I am "very glad of it." This apathy vainly affected by ſo many philoſophers, ran through every part of Fontaine's behaviour, and ſeemed to render him perfectly inſenſible to every thing.

FONTAINE (NICHOLAS) a famous writer in the ſeventeenth century; born at Paris, wrote a great number of works, the moſt famous of which is a tranſlation of St. Chryſoſtom, which made much noiſe. He died at Milan on the 28th of January, 1709, aged eighty-four.

FONTAINEBLEAU, a town of the iſle of France in the Gatinois, famous for its royal palace. It is ſeated in the middle of a foreſt, about three miles from the river Seine, ten from Melan, and thirty-five ſouth-eaſt from Paris. It conſiſts only of two large ſtreets, with croſs lanes, full of inns, which lead to the palace. Lewis XIV. added a new building to the old palace, called the apartment of of the princes. He alſo enlarged the old apartments, and made them more magnificent and commodious.

The conniſſeurs affirm, the architecture of the old caſtle is very fine; it has ſeveral turrets and gardens which run all round the court. The moſt remarkable things are the cabinet, which is adorned with curious paintings, highly finiſhed, and the palace, with a cieling of exquiſite workmanſhip. From the old caſtle the paſſage to the court of Fontaignes is adorned with ſeveral ſtatues of bronze and marble, from whence the water ſpouts in different manners, This court is over-againſt the body of apartments which compoſe another palace, inſomuch, that there are four palaces, and as many gardens. But the old one is moſt eſteemed for the beauties of its apartments and its galleries. That of the Cerfs, which is about an hundred paces in length, runs all along the orangery. It is enriched with paintings, which repreſent all the royal houſes and the fine palaces of France. Theſe plans are divided by ſtags horns of a prodigious ſize, which were killed in the foreſt, and over each is the date of the year when they were killed. Now, as a ſtag in French is Cerf, it is obvious whence the name of this gallery is derived. Near this gallery there is another, in which are repreſented the chaces of Henry IV. Over this there is another, which contains the victories of the laſt kings of France, with ſeveral figures of Diana, the huntreſs. From this there is a paſſage to the cabinet of Clorinda, enriched with very fine paintings. The chamber of the queen is to be entered next, which is only remarkable for the cieling and the gilding. The cabinet of the king contains paintings of Andrè del Sarto, Raphael, and Michael Angelo.

Afterwards you may viſit the gallery of Francis I. where divers hiſtories of this king's reign are repreſented. But theſe paintings, which were in freſco, are almoſt effaced. The little cabinet next to the gardens where the pond is, is worth ſeeing, being inriched with very exquiſite paintings. The ſculpture and the gilding of the cieling are in an excellent taſte. The grand altar of the church of the Trinity is richly adorned, the paintings are fine, and the pavement is worthy of remark. The gardens are adorned with curious ſtatues, fine walks, grottos, caſcades, parterres, and other embelliſhments. Long. 2. 47. E. Lat. 48. 36. N.

FONTAINES (PETER FRANCIS GUIOT DES) a famous French critic, born at Roen on the 29th of June, 1685. His principal works are, 1. A Tranſlation of Virgil, with Remarks, 4 vols 12mo; 2. The Noveliſt of Parnaſſus, or, Reflections on Works newly publiſhed, a periodical Work, from the year 1735 to 1745, in 33 volumes, 12mo. He wrote in the Works of the Learned from 1724 to 1727, and died at Paris on the 16th of December, 1745, aged ſixty.

FONTANA (PUBLIO) a famous Latin poet in the ſixteenth century, was born at Palucio, near Bergamo, and acquired great reputation by his poems, the principal of which is his *Delphinis Carmina*. He died about the year 1598.

FONTE, MODERATA, a famous Venetian lady, whoſe true name was Modeſta Pozzo, was born at Venice in 1555, and loſt both her father and mother before ſhe was a year old. While ſhe was young ſhe was put into the convent of the nuns of St. Martha of Venice; but afterwards quitted it and was married; but after living twenty years in great union with her huſband, died in child-bed on the firſt of November, 1592. She was the author of a poem, intitled *Il Floridoro*, and another on the Paſſion and Reſurrection of Jeſus Chriſt. She publiſhed a book on the Merit of Women, in which ſhe maintained, that women are not inferior in wit and real merit to men. It is ſaid ſhe had ſo prodigious a memory, that after hearing a ſermon, ſhe could repeat it word for word.

FONE-

FONTENAI LE COMTE, a town of France, in Poitou, ſeated on the river Verdé. The ſuburbs are larger than the town, which conſiſts of three pariſhes, and has two convents for men, and three nunneries. There was a caſtle here, of which two towers are remaining. It is ten miles north-weſt of Mallezais, twenty-five north-eaſt of Rochelle, and two hundred and ſixty-five ſouth-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 47. W. Lat. 46. 31. N.

FONTENAY (JOHN BAPTIST BLAIN DE) a very famous painter of fruit and flowers, was born at Caen in 1654. Lewis XIV. gave him a penſion, and an apartment in the galleries of the Louvre, and he was nominated counſellor of the Academy of Painting. His fruit and flowers have all the freſhneſs and beauty of nature; the very dew ſeems to trickle down their ſtalks, with all the luſtre and tranſparency of the diamond, while the inſects upon them ſeem perfectly alive and animated. This ingenious painter died at Paris, in 1715.

FONTENELLE (BERNARD LE BOVIER DE) one of the fineſt geniuſes France has produced. Mr. Voltaire compares him to lands ſituated in ſo happy a climate, as to bear all ſorts of fruit. Before he was twenty he wrote a great part of his opera of Bellerophon, and ſome time after appeared his Thetis and Peleus, which met with great ſucceſs; but his Æneas and Lavinia did not ſucceed ſo well. He wrote ſeveral little pieces, in which we may obſerve that delicacy of wit, and profoundneſs of thought which diſcover a man to be ſuperior to his own works. In his poetical performances and Dialogues of the Dead, may be diſcerned the ſpirit of Voiture, though more extended and philoſophical. His Plurality of Worlds is a moſt agreeable and inſtructive dialogue; and his Diſcourſe on Oracles is an entertaining book, but his exploding the opinion of their anſwers being uttered by the devil raiſed him ſecret enemies. He at length applied to geometry and natural philoſophy, and was as ſucceſsful in theſe ſtudies as he had been in that of polite literature. He was appointed perpetual ſecretary to the Academy of Sciences, and diſcharged that truſt above forty years, with the greateſt applauſe. His Hiſtory of the Academy of Sciences frequently throws great light on their Memoirs. If he ſhould ſometimes be thought to have interwoven more beauties that the nature of the ſubject would admit of, Voltaire ſays, we muſt look upon it as on a plentiful crop, where flowers naturally grow among the corn. In his more advanced age he publiſhed comedies, which ſhewed the elegance of Fontenelle; but were little fit for the ſtage. He had the honour of being the firſt who introduced elegance into the ſciences, and may be conſidered as the great maſter of the new art of treating abſtracted ſubjects in a manner that makes their ſtudy at once eaſy and agreeable. He died in the year 1756, when above an hundred years of age.

FONTENOY, a village of the Low Countries, in Flanders, near the river Scheld, and three miles from Tournay; famous for a battle fought here between the French and Engliſh, May the 11th, 1745. Long. 3. 24. E. Lat. 50. 37. N.

FONTERABIA, a little ſtrong town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, in Biſcay, with a good caſtle. It is but one pariſh, and contains about two hundred houſes. It is looked upon as the key of Spain on this ſide, and is near the ſea, at the mouth of the river Bidaſſoa, twenty-three miles ſouth-weſt of Bayonne, ſixty-three eaſt of Bilboa, and four hundred and thirty-eight ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 38. W. Lat. 43. 27. N.

FONTEVRAULT, a ſmall town of France, in Anjou, with a celebrated nunnery or abbey for women. It is three miles from the river Loire, eight from Saumur, and one hundred and ſixty ſouth weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 7. E. Lat. 47. 11. N.

FONTINALIA, in Pagan mythology, a feſtival dedicated to Fontinalis, the god of fountains, in which the Romans adorned their ſprings and wells with chaplets.

FONTIUS (BARTHOLOMEW) a learned writer in the fifteenth century, born at Florence. He was honoured with the friendſhip of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, who gave him the direction of the famous library at Buda. His works were collected together, and printed at Francfort, in 1621.

FORBES (PATRICK) biſhop of Aberdeen, was born in the year 1564, and was diſtinguiſhed by his family, as well as his extraordinary merit, he being lord of Corſe, and baron of O'Neil, in the ſhire of Aberdeen. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by encouraging pious and peaceable miniſters, and by inſtructing the people both in ſet conferences and occaſional diſcourſes; eſpecially the papiſts, who would hear nothing from the pulpit. By acting in this laudable manner as a layman, his abilities became ſo conſpicuous, that he was often ſollicited by the moſt eminent perſons in church and ſtate to enter into the miniſtry, and at laſt ſubmitting to their judgment, was ordained a preſbyter at forty years of age, when he was made miniſter of Keith, where he continued till the year 1618. Then at the earneſt deſire of the clergy and laity, he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Aberdeen; but it was with great difficulty that king James made him accept that dignity; for deſiring to live in a leſs conſpicuous ſtate, he continued to refuſe it during ſeveral months. It was ſoon ſeen that this refuſal was the real effect of his humility; for in all his behaviour he diſplayed an apoſtolic character; and viſited his dioceſe without pomp and noiſe, attended only by one ſervant, that he might be the more eaſily informed of what was neceſſary for him to know. As he was chancellor of the univerſity of Aberdeen, he improved that ſeat of learning, by repairing the fabric, augmenting the library, reviving the profeſſions of divinity, canon-law, and phyſic, and procuring another profeſſorſhip in divinity to be added. He publiſhed a Commentary upon the Revelations, and died on the 28th of March, 1635, aged ſeventy-one, after having two days before ſent for all the clergy in Aberdeen to receive the ſacrament with him.

FORBES (JOHN) in Latin, *Forbeſius*, biſhop of Aberdeen, the place of his birth, was the ſon of Patrick Forbes, alſo biſhop of Aberdeen. He ſtudied in ſeveral univerſities in Germany, and acquired great ſkill in divinity and the Hebrew language. At his return to Aberdeen he obtained the profeſſor's chair, founded by his father, and taught with great reputation; but declaring in favour of epiſcopacy, and being choſen biſhop of Aberdeen by king James VI. he was expelled; he then retired to Holland, where he ſtaid above two years, and upon his return to Scotland, ſpent the remainder of his life privately at his eſtate of Corſe, and died on the 29th of April, 1648. An edition of all his works was publiſhed at Amſterdam, in 1703, in two volumes, folio.

FORBES (WILLIAM) biſhop of Edinburgh, was born at Aberdeen, in the year 1585. He was admitted maſter of arts at the age of ſixteen, and immediately after was made profeſſor of logic; the duties of which place he diſcharged for four years. He afterwards travelled, and made great progreſs in divinity and Hebrew in the univerſities of Germany; and at his return, coming to England, the univerſity of Oxford offered him a profeſſorſhip of Hebrew, which he did not accept. After ſeveral promotions in the church in Scotland, king Charles I. on his founding an epiſcopal church at Edinburgh, choſe him to fill that new ſee. He died on the firſt of April, 1634, aged forty-nine, after he had enjoyed the biſhoprick only three months. He wrote *Conſiderationes modeſtæ & pacificæ Controverſiarum de Juſtificatione, Purgatorio, Invocatione Sanctorum, Chriſto Mediatore, Euchariſtia*; which was not publiſhed till after his death.

FORBES (JAMES) an eminent Independent miniſter, was deſcended from an honourable family in Scotland, and educated at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of maſter of arts, and was afterwards admitted to the ſame degree at Oxford. In 1654 he began to exerciſe his miniſtry at Gloceſter, and exerted himſelf ſo much, that his life was apparently in danger. After the act of uniformity was paſſed, he was warmly ſollicited by dean Frampton, afterwards biſhop of Gloceſter, to conform to the church; but he perſiſted in his nonconformity, and was very aſſiduous in preaching privately, when he could no longer do it in public, which occaſioned his being ſeveral times impriſoned, and once for a whole year together. With reſpect to his tenets, he was a ſtrict Calviniſt; he was liberal and charitable to a degree beyond his circumſtances, and was greatly reſpected for his learning and piety. He died on the 31ſt of May, 1732, in the eighty-third year of his age. The moſt conſiderable of his works is his Chriſtian directed in the Way to Heaven.

FORBIN (CLAUDE) a famous ſea captain, better known by the name of the chevalier or count de Forbin, uſed the ſea from his youth, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a great number of brave actions; he commanded a French ſquadron in 1707, and defeated the Engliſh fleet; the next year was ordered to convoy king James to Scotland, in which he failed. His Memoirs were printed at Paris, in 1730, in two volumes, duodecimo.

FORBISHER. See FROBISHER.

FORCE (JAMES NOMPAR DE CAUMONT, duke DE LA) a peer and marſhal of France, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his youth, under the reign of Henry IV. and ſided with the Calviniſts againſt Lewis XIII. but afterwards ſubmitting to the king, was made marſhal of France, and lieutenant-general of the army in Piedmont. He took Pignerol; in 1630, defeated the Spaniards at Carignan, and performed many other conſiderable ſervices, in conſideration of which, the king, in 1637, erected his eſtate into a duchy and peerage. He died at Bergerac, on the 10th of May, 1652, in a very advanced age.

FORCE (CHARLOTTE ROSE DE CAUMONT DE LA) an ingenious lady, was the daughter of Francis de Caumont, marquis de Caſtelmoron, and marſhal de camp, and was born

at the caſtle of Caſenove, in Guienne, about the year 1650. This lady diſtinguiſhed herſelf by writing in French ſeveral novels, among which are, 1. The Hiſtory of Margaret de Valois, queen of Navarre. 2. The Hiſtory of Guſtavus Vaſa. 3. The ſecret Hiſtory of Burgundy, &c. and, 4. many Poems. She died in 1724.

FORCALKIER, a town of France, in Provence, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a mountain, eighteen miles north-weſt of Siſteron, thirty north-eaſt of Aix, and three hundred and fifty ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 41. E. Lat. 44. 12. N.

FORCHEIM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Bamberg, ſeated on the Rednitz. It is fortified, has a caſtle, and is accounted the ſtrongeſt town in Franconia. It is ſixteen miles ſouth of Bamberg, and fifteen north of Nuremberg. Long. 10. 56. E. Lat. 49. 41. N.

FORD (John) a dramatic writer, in the reign of king Charles I. was a gentleman of the Middle Temple. He wrote ſeven plays, beſides joining in writing one or two with Decker and Rowley. He died about the year 1656.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on September 9, for foreſt colts and pedlary ware. It is ſeated on the river Avon, twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Wincheſter, and ninety-one weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 1. 50. W. Lat. 50. 52. N.

FORDYCE (David) an elegant and learned writer of the preſent age, was born in Scotland, and became profeſſor of philoſophy in the Mariſchal college, Aberdeen. He was originally deſigned to be a miniſter of the church of Scotland, to which he was early diſpoſed, both by his genius and diſpoſition; to prepare himſelf for it was the whole aim of his ambition, and for a courſe of years the whole purpoſe of his ſtudies. How well he was qualified to appear in that character, appears from his Theodorus, a dialogue, concerning the art of Preaching. After having finiſhed this work, he went abroad on his travels, in order to obtain freſh ſtores of knowledge and experience, to fit him for acting his part in ſociety with greater uſefulneſs and reputation. He travelled through France, Italy, and ſeveral other parts of Europe; but when he was returning home, he loſt his life in his full prime, by a ſtorm on the coaſt of Holland. Beſides the above work, he wrote Dialogues on Education, 8vo. and a Treatiſe of Moral Philoſophy publiſhed in the Preceptor. The third edition of his Theodorus was publiſhed in London, after his untimely death, by his brother, the Rev. Mr. James Fordyce, an eminent diſſenting miniſter, in 1755.

FORE, or Foehr, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, on the weſtern coaſt of Sleſwick. It abounds in corn and cattle, and the inhabitants preſerve the language, manners, and dreſs of the ancient Friſons. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat 54. 46. N.

FOREST (Black) a large foreſt of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, between the county of Furſtenberg, and the duchy of Wirtenberg. It is called the Black Foreſt, becauſe the trees ſtand ſo cloſe together. It extended formerly as far as the Rhine, whence Rheinfelden, Seckinghen, Lauffenburg, and Waldſhut, are called the four foreſt towns.

FOREZ, a territory in France, bounded on the weſt by Auvergne, on the ſouth by Velay and Viverois, on the eaſt by Lyonnois and Beaujolois, and on the north by the duchy of Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is ſixty-two miles in length, and thirty-ſeven in breadth. It is watered by the river Loire, and ſeveral others, which render it fruitful. It has mines of coal and iron, which enables the inhabitants to make a large quantity of fire-arms and cutlery ware, and to ſell them cheap. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper is towards the ſouth, and its principal towns are Feurs and St. Etienne. The Lower is towards the north, and the chief places are Kouane and Monſbriſſon.

FORFAR, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Angus, fourteen miles weſt of Montroſe, and forty north of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 42. W. Lat. 56. 37. N.

FORLI, a town of Italy, in Romania. It is more large than handſome, and more rich in churches and religious houſes than in fine buildings. It is a biſhop's ſee, and the cathedral is large. It is ſeated in a good air, and a fruitful ſoil, ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Faenza, twenty ſouth-weſt of Ravenna, and forty-five north-eaſt of Florence. Long. 12. 47. E. Lat. 44. 32. N.

FORMOSA, an iſland on the eaſtern coaſt of China, two hundred miles in length, and ſeventy in breadth, ſituated between twenty-two degrees eight minutes, and twenty-five degrees twenty minutes north latitude. It abounds with hills, intermixed with many fertile vallies, producing great ſtore of graſs, and watered by ſeveral fine rivers. The country produces rice and ſugar in abundance, as well as moſt of the Indian fruits. They have beeves, hogs, goats, hares, rabbits, and deer. But theſe laſt have no horns, and are only hunted for their ſkins and tongues, their fleſh being of no value. They have elks, which they uſe to draw with inſtead of horſes. Some call theſe elks buffaloes, but who is in the right we are not able to determine; perhaps they are properly neither. They have partridges, pigeons, and other wild fowl, as well as tygers and bears, and ſome ſay lions. The mountains are full of ſulphur, which is thought to occaſion the frequent earthquakes that are felt here. The country is very populous, for beſides the natives, there are twenty-five thouſand Chineſe, who were forced out of China by the Tartars. The original inhabitants are of an olive colour, fat, ſtrong, well-limbed, and nimble; for ſome of them will run as faſt as a wild boar. The women are ſtrong bodied, have ſhining black hair, which they tye in a knot on the top of the head. In the ſummer they are quite naked, but in the winter, ſince the coming of the Chineſe, they have ſilk or callico wrapt round their bodies, which by the women is brought below the knees. Though ſome have ſtuffs made of dogs hair.

Their bread is made of ſeveral roots, though rice is in the greateſt eſteem, and their drink is water and arrack made of rice. The women cultivate the ground, manage the rice, ſugar, ginger, and other fruits of the earth. At leiſure times they catch oyſters, crabs, and ſhrimps. The men are employed in hunting and killing wild beaſts, ſome of which they catch in ſnares, others they kill with bamboo javelins. Their houſes are but one ſtory high, built with bamboo canes, and are very capacious. They have doors facing the four winds, and ſometimes more. They always raiſe their houſes three or four feet from the ground, to render them more healthful. Thoſe who are near the Chineſe adorn their houſes with callico hangings, boars and deer's heads, bows, arrows, pick-axes, and the bones and ſkulls of their enemies. They have earthen pots to dreſs their victuals in, and eat and drink out of veſſels made of bamboo canes or other wood.

They have no kings, but every village has its own government, which conſiſts of twelve perſons above forty years of age, who hold their place for life, and whatever is reſolved among them has the force of a law. They are obliged to go quite naked for three months, otherwiſe they ſay they ſhall want rain. However there is no corporal puniſhment among them, which is a proof that their laws are carefully obſerved. They have no writings nor books among them.

They believe the world to have neither beginning nor end, and that the ſouls of ſuch as have done well ſhall be rewarded hereafter. It is ſaid that they worſhip two gods, the one good and the other evil, and their prieſts are all of the female ſex.

FORMOSUS, elected pope after the death of Stephen V. on the 19th of September, 891, being then biſhop of Oporto, which was the firſt inſtance of a biſhop being tranſlated from another ſee to that of Rome. He died in 896. Stephen VI. who ſucceeded Boniface VI. cauſed Formoſus's body to be dug up, treated with indignity, and thrown into the Tyber with a ſtone about its neck; but the following popes condemned what Stephen had done, and reſtored his reputation.

FORRES, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Murray, thirteen miles weſt of Elgin. Long. 3. 20. W. Lat. 57. 40. N.

FORSTER (John) a proteſtant divine, born at Augſburgh, in 1495, was the friend of Melancthon and Luther; he taught Hebrew with reputation at Wittemburg, and died there on the 8th of December, 1556. He was the author of an excellent Hebrew Dictionary.

FORT de Cataracouy, a fort in Canada, built on the bank of the river St. Laurence, almoſt at the entrance of the lake Ontario. It is otherwiſe called Fort Frontenac. Long. 75. 15. W. Lat. 44. 20. N.

Fort de Chambly, a fort in Canada, over againſt a ſmall lake formed by the river Sorel. It was deſigned as a defence againſt the Engliſh, and the Iroquois Indians, on the ſide of Montreal. Long. 71. 55. W. Lat. 45. 25. N.

Fort de Fuentes, a fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the mountain Montechio, near the confluence of the Adda, with the lake Como. Long. 9. 0. E. Lat. 46. 5. N.

Fort Lewis, a ſtrong place of France, in Alſace, built by Lewis XIV. on an iſland in the river Rhine, twenty miles from Straſburg and Landaw, thirty from Philipſburg, fifty from Briſach, fifteen from Weiſſenburg, and two hundred and ſeventy eaſt of Paris. Long. 8. 9. E. Lat. 48. 48. N.

FORTESCUE (Sir John) lord chief juſtice of the king's bench, and lord high chancellor of England, in the reign of king Henry VI. was deſcended from the ancient family of Forteſcue, in the county of Devon. He ſtudied the municipal laws of England in Lincoln's-Inn, of which he was made one of the governors in the fourth and ſeventh years of the reign of king Henry VI. In 1430 he was called to the degree of a ſerjeant at law, and in 1441 was conſtituted

the king's ſerjeant. The following year he was made lord chief juſtice of the king's bench, in which honourable ſtation he continued till near the end of that king's reign, who ſhewed him many particular marks of his favour, and advanced him to the poſt of lord high chancellor of England. During the reign of king Edward the IV. he followed the fortunes of the houſe of Lancaſter, and was many years in exile with queen Margaret and prince Edward her ſon. At length, they having a proſpect of retrieving their deſperate fortunes, the queen and prince returned to England, and ſir John Forteſcue, with many others, accompanied them; but ſoon after the deciſive battle of Tewkſbury, he was thrown into priſon and attainted, with other Lancaſtrians; but found means to procure his pardon from Edward IV. He wrote, in Latin, a learned Commentary on the politic Laws of England, for the uſe of prince Edward, to one edition of which Mr. Selden wrote notes; The Difference between an abſolute and limited Monarchy, as it more particularly regards the Engliſh Conſtitution; this work was publiſhed, with ſome remarks, by John Forteſcue, afterwards lord Forteſcue, in octavo, in 1714, and a ſecond edition was publiſhed, with amendments, in 1719; and ſeveral works which ſtill remain in manuſcript. He died at near ninety years of age, and was buried in the pariſh church of Ebburton, where a monument was erected to his memory, in 1677, by one of his deſcendants.

FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, fifty miles from the coaſt of Africa. It is about eighty miles long, and twenty broad, and is accounted a very fruitful place. It has ſeveral towns, but Forteventura is the chief. It belongs to the Spaniards. Long 13. 5. W. Lat. 28. 25. N.

FORTIUS, or rather STERCK, a philoſopher and mathematician of the ſixteenth century, better known under the name of Joachimus Fortius Rhingelbergius, was greatly eſteemed by Eraſmus and other learned men of his time. He taught the Greek language and mathematics in the Netherlands, in France, and other countries. He was highly eſteemed at the court of the emperor Maximilian I. and wrote ſeveral works, the moſt eſteemed of which is his Treatiſe *De Ratione Studendi*. He died about the year 1536.

FORTNOVA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, remarkable for a battle gained by Charles VIII. of France, over the Italians, in 1495. Long. 10. 1. E. Lat. 44. 44. N.

FORTUNA, in the pagan worſhip, the goddeſs of Chance. She had a variety of names, and ſeveral temples, the principal of which was that at Prænesſte. She was uſually repreſented blind, ſtanding on a wheel, and holding a cornucopia, from which ſhe poured wealth and all the emblems of proſperity.

FORTZO DE AGRO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Di Demona, ſeated on a craggy rock, near a rivulet, twenty miles from Meſſina.

FOSSANO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a good caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Stura, ten miles north-eaſt of Conni, and twenty-five ſouth of Turin. It is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 48. E. Lat. 44. 25. N.

FOSSE (CHARLES DE LA) an able painter, born at Paris, practiſed under Le Brun, and afterwards in Italy. He was rector of the academy of painting; he painted the dome of the Invalids at Paris, and particularly ſucceeded in his diſpoſition of lights and ſhades. He died very old, in 1716.

FOSSE (ANTHONY LA) nephew to the former, was the ſon of a goldſmith, at Paris. He wrote a French tranſlation of the Odes of Anacreon; four tragedies, the beſt of which is that of Manlius, and other poetical works. He died at Paris, on the 2d of November, 1708, aged fifty-five.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope and duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the river Metro, eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Peſaro, and thirteen ſouth-eaſt of Urbino. Long. 14. 10. E. Lat. 43. 46. N.

FOSTER (SAMUEL) an eminent mathematician and profeſſor of aſtronomy at Greſham college, was born in Northamptonſhire, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of mathematics, in which he arrived at a great proficiency, and not only obtained the above profeſſorſhip, but was one of that worthy and learned ſociety who had ſtated meetings for cultivating the new philoſophy, and were afterwards eſtabliſhed by charter in the reign of Charles II. under the name of the Royal Society. He was particularly famous for inventing as well as improving aſtronomical inſtruments, and wrote, 1. The Deſcription and Uſe of a ſmall portable Quadrant. 2. The Art of Dialling. 3. Miſcellanies, or mathematical Lucubrations. 4. The Sector altered; and other works. After a long declining ſtate of health, he died in July, 1652, at his apartment in Greſham college.

FOSTER (JAMES) D. D. an ingenious diſſenting miniſter of the baptiſt perſuaſion, diſtinguiſhed by his humanity and his eloquence, was born at Exeter, on the 16th of September, 1697, and educated at an academy in that city. After preaching ſome years in the country, where he had a very narrow ſubſiſtence, he became chaplain to Robert Houlton, eſq. and, in 1724, was choſen to ſucceed the Rev. Dr. Gale, at Barbican; and having preached there above twenty years, was, in 1744, choſen, in the room of Dr. Hunt, at Pinner's-hall. In 1728, he began his ſunday-evening lecture, in the Old Jewry, which he alſo continued for above twenty years, where his commanding elocution brought a confluence of perſons of every rank, ſtation, and quality; and, in 1748, the univerſity of Aberdeen, without the leaſt ſollicitation, voluntarily conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity. He wrote, 1. A Defence of Chriſtianity againſt Tindal's Chriſtianity as old as the Creation. 2. An Eſſay on Fundamentals. 3. Four volumes of Sermons. 4. Diſcourſes on natural Religion and ſocial Virtue, in quarto, to which he had two thouſand ſubſcribers; and other works. This great and good man, who was equally beloved and admired, died on the 5th of November, 1752.

FOTHERGILL (GEORGE) D. D. and principal of St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, was born on the 31ſt of December, 1705, N. S. at Locholme, in Weſtmoreland, and ſtudied at Kendal ſchool, and at Queen's college, in Oxford, where he became fellow, and an eminent tutor. On the 17th of October, 1751, he was elected principal of St. Edmund's hall, and preſented to the vicarage of Bromley, in Hampſhire, in the room of the late Dr. Shaw; but after being long afflicted with an aſthma, died on the 5th of October, 1760. He was the author of two volumes of excellent Sermons, in octavo. The firſt conſiſts of occaſional diſcourſes, publiſhed by himſelf, and the ſecond was printed from his manuſcript, and publiſhed by his brother. Our author's life, we are aſſured, was, in every reſpect, as excellent as his writings, an example of true rational piety, and ſuch as became a Chriſtian divine.

FOUGERES, a town of France, in Brittany, with an ancient caſtle. It carries on a great trade in hides, and is ſeated on the river Couenon, twenty-five miles north of Rennes, twenty-three ſouth-eaſt of Avranches, and one hundred and fifty weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 18. E. Lat. 48. 27. N.

FOULEYS, or PHOLEYS, a people of Africa, living near the rivers Senegal and Gambia, in Guinea. They are not black, but of a tawny colour like the Arabs, and ſpeak the ſame language, that is Arabic, and are doubtleſs of the ſame original, which is no wonder, conſidering the propenſity of this people to wander from one place to another. They live in hords and clans, build towns, and are not ſubject to the kings of the country, in which they live; and therefore, if they are ill treated in one place, they break up their towns and remove to another. Each clan has a chief of their own, who governs them with great mildneſs. Now as the negroes, where they live, never trouble their heads about any particular ſpot of land, the Fouleys are at liberty to cultivate what they pleaſe. Round their houſes they plant tobacco, and about their towns cotton, which they fence in. Beyond this are their corn-fields, in which they ſow Indian corn, or maize, rice, the greater and leſs Guinea corn, a ſort of pulſe between a kidney-bean and a pea, potatoes, and yams. The Indian corn they ſet in holes, the ſtalks of which grow to the height of eight or ten feet. They are the fondeſt of rice, which they ſet in rills as we do peaſe, in wet grounds; the ears or tops reſemble oats. The larger Guinea corn is round, and the grains are about the ſize of ſmall peaſe; they ſow it as we do wheat, and the ſtraw or reeds grow to nine or ten feet high; the grain is at the top in a large tuft. The leſſer Guinea corn is called manſeroke by the Portugueſe; this is likewiſe ſowed by hand, and ſhoots as high, the ſtalk being a large reed, on the top of which the corn grows on a head like a bulruſh, and is not much larger than canary ſeed.

Neither theſe people, nor the natural inhabitants, make bread nor cakes, but thicken liquids with the flour of the corn. The Indian corn is moſt uſed while green, which they parch like peaſe. They eat the rice boiled like the Turks and other eaſtern nations. The Fouleys are very induſtrious and frugal, and raiſe much more corn and cotton, than they conſume, which they ſell at reaſonable rates, and are ſo very hoſpitable, that a Fouley town is reckoned a bleſſing to the neighbourhood. They will not ſuffer any of their people to be made ſlaves, when it is in their power to redeem them, nor will they ſuffer any of thoſe to want, who are unable, through age or accident, to labour; beſides, they are a brave warlike people, and will not ſuffer any inſult without reſenting it in a proper manner. Their arms are lances, bows and arrows, ſhort cutlaſſes, and ſometimes guns. They commonly ſettle near a Mundingo town, and are ſtrict Mahometans, ſeldom drinking any thing ſtronger than water and ſugar.

They are great breeders of cattle, which they feed all the day in the ſavannahs, and, when the crop is off, in the rice-grounds.

grounds. The have always herdſmen to keep them within bounds. In every town they have a diſtinct place for the cattle, in the midſt of which is a ſtage eight or ten feet from the ground, and the ſame width, over which is a thatched roof, open on all ſides. Round this they drive ſtakes in a circular form, to tie the cattle to in the night. Four or five men are placed on this ſtage every night, to defend them from lions and other wild beaſts. They milk their cows morning and evening, while they are tied up.

They are great huntſmen, and will kill lions, tygers, and other wild beaſts; they hunt elephants, in a company of twenty or thirty, for their teeth and fleſh, which laſt they dry and eat. The elephants are ſo numerous, and ſo miſchievous, that they are ſometimes forced to make fires all round their corn to keep them away. They are almoſt the only people of that country, who make butter; this they barter up the rivers for ſalt. They dreſs in white cotton cloth of their own manufacture, and are always very clean, eſpecially the women. Their houſes, in every town, are placed at a diſtance from each other, and are of a circular form, and ſmall, thatched at the top, and are without windows, but the doors are large. The towns themſelves are ſurrounded with ſtakes or pales, and farther at a diſtance with a ſtrong thick hedge, to keep off the wild beaſts. On one ſide of the town, between the pales and the hedge, they plant their tobacco; and on the other is the place where the cattle are kept in the night.

FOULON, or FOULLON, (JOHN ERRARD) a learned Jeſuit, born of a noble family at Liege. He wrote ſeveral works, the moſt eſteemed of which is his Hiſtory, in Latin, of the Biſhops of Liege, in three volumes, folio. He died on the 25th of October, 1668.

FOULON (WILLIAM) in Latin *Gnatheus*, a Flemiſh Latin poet of the ſixteenth century, principally diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his comic verſes.

FOULSHAM, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays, and a fair on Eaſter-Tueſday, for petty chapmen. It is fifteen miles north-weſt of Norwich, and one hundred and eleven north-north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 10. E. Lat. 52. 48. N.

FOUQUIERE (JAMES) an excellent Flemiſh painter of landicapes, born at Anvers. De Piles ſays, the difference between his pictures and theſe of Titian conſiſt rather in the countries repreſented than in the goodneſs of the pieces; the principles of both are the ſame, and the colouring alike good and regular. He painted for Rubens, of whom he learned the moſt eſſential part of his art. The elector Palatine employed him at Heidelberg, and thence going to Paris, he painted the Louvre, under the reign of Lewis XIII. and acquired great reputation by his pictures. He died at Paris, in 1659, aged ſeventy-nine.

FOUR (DOM THOMAS DU) a learned writer, was born at Fecamp, in Normandy, in 1613, and not only taught Hebrew, but maintained philoſophical theſes in that language at ſeventeen years of age. He alſo underſtood the Greek and Latin tongues. He became a Benedictine of the abbey of St. Maur, at Jumiege, in 1637, where he died on the 1ſt of February, 1647. He wrote, 1. An Hebrew Grammar. 2. A Paraphraſe on Solomon's Songs. 3. A ſpiritual Teſtament, to ſerve as a Preparation for Death, &c.

FOURMONT (STEPHEN) profeſſor of the Arabic and Chineſe languages, and one of the moſt learned men of his time, was born Herbelai, a village four leagues from Paris, on the 18th of June, 1683. He ſtudied in Mazarine college, and afterwards in the Seminary of Thirty-three. He was at length profeſſor of Arabic in the Royal college, and was made a member of the Academy of Inſcriptions. In 1738, he was choſen a member of the Royal Society, in London, and of that of Berlin, in 1741. He was often conſulted by the duke of Orleans, firſt prince of the blood, who had a particular eſteem for him, and made him one of his ſecretaries. He wrote a great number of books, the moſt conſiderable of thoſe which have been printed are, 1. The Roots of the Latin Tongue, in verſe. 2. Critical Reflections on the Hiſtories of ancient Nations, two volumes, quarto. 4. A Chineſe Grammar, in Latin, folio. 5. Several Diſſertations printed in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions, &c. He died at Paris, on the 18th of December, 1745, aged ſixty-two.

He ought not to be confounded with Michael Fourmont, his youngeſt brother, who took orders, was profeſſor of the Syriac language in the Royal college, and a member of the Academy of Inſcriptions. He died on the 5th of February, 1746.

FOWEY, or FOY, a borough town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is well fortified, and its haven is ſecured with block-houſes. It is ſeated on the weſt ſide of the river Foy, near the Engliſh Channel, and ſends two members to parliament. Its fairs are on May 1, and September 10, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is eighty-two miles weſt-by-ſouth of Exeter, and two hundred and forty weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 5. 2. W. Lat. 50. 20. N.

FOWLER (EDWARD) biſhop of Glouceſter, was born at Weſterleigh, in that county, and educated at Corpus-Chriſti college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge, where, having taken the degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts, he was preſented to the rectory of North-hill, in Bedfordſhire. He ſcrupled embracing, for ſome time, the terms of conformity enjoined at the Reſtoration; but he afterwards conformed, and became a great ornament to the church. In 1673, he was collated to the rectory of Allhallows, Bread-ſtreet, in London, and ſoon after to the vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. During the ſtruggle between proteſtantiſm and popery, he ſignaliſed himſelf by his writings and ſermons. After the Revolution, he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter; and in this ſee he continued till his death, which happened at Chelſea, on the 26th of Auguſt, 1714, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age. He was the author of many excellent works, among which are, 1. A dialogue, intitled, the Principles and Practices of certain moderate Divines of the Church of England, abuſively called Latitudinarians, greatly miſunderſtood, truly repreſented, and defended. 2. The Deſign of Chriſtianity. 3. A Diſcourſe of Chriſtian Liberty. 4. Some pieces againſt popery, &c.

FOX, or FOXE, (RICHARD) an eminent ſtateſman and biſhop, in part of the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries, and founder of Corpus-Chriſti college, in Oxford, was born at Ropeſley, near Grantham, in Lincolnſhire, and ſtudied at Magdalen college, in Oxford; but the plague obliged him to retire from thence, and proſecute his ſtudies at Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge, after which, he went, for his farther improvement, to Paris. He was there introduced to Henry, earl of Richmond, who was then meditating a deſcent upon England, in order to dethrone Richard III. and was employed by him in procuring men and money from the court of France. Henry, on his obtaining the crown of England, by his victory at Boſworth, on the 22d of Auguſt, 1485, made doctor Fox, one of his privy counſellors, and a prebendary of Sarum, and he was ſoon after nominated biſhop of Exeter. On the 24th of February, 1486-7, he was appointed keeper of the privy ſeal, and he was alſo made principal ſecretary of ſtate, and maſter of St. Creſſe, near Wincheſter. He was afterwards employed in embaſſies abroad of great importance, and on the 8th of February, 1491-2, was tranſlated to the ſee of Bath and Wells, from whence he was the next year tranſlated to that of Durham. In 1500, he was made biſhop of Wincheſter, where he principally ſpent the reſt of his life in great affluence and honour, but met with ſeveral mortifications in the reign of Henry VIII. particularly by Wolſey's being introduced to court. However, in 1513, he attended the king, in his expedition into France with a large retinue, and was at the taking of Terouenne. In 1515, he retired to his dioceſe, and employed himſelf in works of charity and munificence. About this time, he was employed in the noble foundation of Corpus-Chriſti college, in Oxford. In 1522, he founded a free-ſchool at Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, and alſo at Grantham, near his native place. At Wincheſter, he covered the choir of the cathedral, the preſbytery, and iſles adjoining, with a good vault, &c. He had the misfortune of being blind for about ten years before his death, which happened on the 14th of September, 1528.

FOX (EDWARD) biſhop of Hereford, and almoner to king Henry VII. was born at Durſley, in Glouceſterſhire, and, after paſſing through Eton ſchool, was, on the 27th of March, 1512, admitted of King's college, in Cambridge, of which he was elected provoſt in December, 1528. Being a perſon of great addreſs, he was, in 1528, ſent ambaſſador to Rome, jointly with Stephen Gardiner, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter, to obtain new bulls from pope Clement VII. for king Henry's divorce, from Catharine of Arragon, and was afterwards employed in embaſſies both in France and Germany. In 1535, he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Hereford, and a few months after his conſecration, was ſent ambaſſador to the proteſtant princes in Germany, then aſſembled at Smalcald, whom he exhorted to unite, in point of doctrine, with the church of England. He ſpent the winter at Wirtemberg, and held ſeveral conferences with ſome of the German divines, in order to conclude a treaty with them upon many articles of religion; but nothing was effected. He was reputed one of the beſt divines in England, and a principal pillar of the Reformation, as to the politic and prudential part of it. He publiſhed a work, intitled *De vera Differentia Regiæ Poteſtatis et Eccleſiaſticæ, et quæ ſit ipſa Veritas et Virtus utriuſque*, which was afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh by Henry, lord Stafford. He alſo wrote Annotations upon Mantuan, the poet. He died at London, on the 8th of May, 1538.

FOX (JOHN) an eminent eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, was born at Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, and was educated at Oxford. He diſ-

diſcovered in his youth a genius for poetry, and compoſed ſeveral Latin Comedies in an elegant ſtyle. He afterwards applied himſelf entirely to divinity, and diſſatisfied with the ſtate of religion under Henry VIII. was ſuſpected of hereſy, which greatly diſpleaſed his friends; his father-in-law in particular grew implacable, and reſolved to detain from Mr. Fox his own father's eſtate, ſo that he was reduced to diſtreſs. At this time he was taken into the houſe of Sir Thomas Lacy of Warwickſhire, to inſtruct his children, where he married, and continued till they had no longer occaſion for a tutor. Being now again reduced to great neceſſity, he with ſome difficulty procured entertainment from his father-in-law, and a few years after removed to London, when, in the midſt of the greateſt diſtreſs imaginable, he was made tutor to the children of the earl of Surry; in this family he lived at Ryegate, in the laſt years of the reign of king Henry VIII. and the whole reign of king Edward VI. and was the firſt man who preached the goſpel in that place, which he did, even when the popiſh religion was in great ſtrength. Upon the acceſſion of queen Mary to the throne, Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter, being reſolved to ſeize him, the duke of Norfolk, his pupil, cauſed a bark to be hired for him at Ipſwich haven, in which he, with ſome difficulty, made his eſcape to Newport, from whence he went to Antwerp, Francfort, and afterwards to Baſil, where he maintained himſelf by correcting the preſs for Oporinus, a printer. After queen Elizabeth was ſettled on the throne, he returned to England, and might have been raiſed to very conſiderable preferments in the church, if he would have accepted them; but the only ones he enjoyed were the prebend of Shipton, in the church of Saliſbury, and the vicarage of St. Giles's, near Cripplegate, London. He publiſhed in England his Acts and Monuments of the Church, in 3 vols. folio. "This great work, ſays the ingenious and reverend "Mr. Granger, may be regarded as a vaſt Gothic build-"ing, in which ſome things are ſuperfluous, and others "manifeſtly wrong; but which altogether infuſe a kind "of religious reverence, and we ſtand amazed at the la-"bour, if not at the ſkill of the architect. This book "was, by order of queen Elizabeth, placed in the com-"mon-halls of archbiſhops, biſhops, deans, archdeacons, "and heads of colleges, and was long looked upon with "a veneration, next to that for the Scriptures themſelves. "The ſame has been ſaid of Fox, which was afterwards "ſaid of Burnet, that ſeveral perſons furniſhed him with "accounts of pretended facts, with a view of ruining the "credit of his whole peformance. But the author does "not ſtand in need of this apoloogy, as it was impoſſible, "in human nature, to avoid many errors in ſo volumi-"nous a work, a great part of which conſiſts of anecdotes." This worthy divine, who was as remarkable for his piety and humanity, as he was for his zeal for the proteſtant religion, wrote ſeveral other works. He died on the 18th of April, 1587, and was interred in the church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, where a monument was erected to his memory.

FOX (GEORGE) the founder of the ſect of Quakers, was born at Drayton, a village in Leiceſterſhire, and was by trade a ſhoe-maker; but imagining himſelf under the divine illumination, ſhut up his ſhop, which was at Nottingham, and ſet up for a preacher, when he exclaimed with great vehemence againſt the diſorders of the times, and advanced many new and ſingular doctrines. Cromwell cauſed him to be ſeized, and thrown into priſon, and forbid his followers holding any aſſemblies, but this prohibition was of little effect, for his ſect ſoon grew very numerous. He died in 1681.

FOX (MORZILLO SEBASTIAN) in Latin *Foxus Morzillus*, a learned writer, born at Seville in 1528. He ſtudied in Spain and the Netherlands, and acquired an extraordinay reputation by his works. Philip II. king of Spain, having nominated him to be preceptor to the infant Don Carlos, he quitted Louvain, and embarked on board a veſſel to attend that prince, but was unhappily caſt away, and periſhed in the flower of his age. He wrote a Commentary on the Timæus and Phœdo of Plato, and ſeveral other works, which are eſteemed.

FRACASTOR (JEROME) a famous poet and phyſician, born at Verona in the year 1482. He made ſuch a progreſs in polite literature and the ſciences, that beſides his becoming a good poet and phyſician, he became diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge in philoſophy and aſtronomy. Pope Paul IV. made uſe of him in removing the Council of Trent to Bologna in 1547, under the pretence, that he foreſaw that the former city would be afflicted with a contagious diſtemper. Fracaſtor was the intimate friend of cardinal Bembo and Julius Scaliger. He died of an apoplexy at Caſi, near Verona, on the 6th of Auguſt, 1553, aged ſeventy-one. The city of Verona erected a ſtatue to his memory in 1559. He wrote an excellent poem, intitled Syphillis; another, intitled Joſeph; A Treatiſe on contagious Diſeaſes; another on Sympathy and Antipathy, &c. The beſt edition of his works is that of Padua, in 1735, printed in 2 volumes, quarto.

FRACHETTA (JEROME) a native of Rovigo in Italy, acquired a great reputation in the ſixteenth century, by his political works, the moſt conſiderable of which is his *Il Seminario de Governi di Stato & di Guerra*, in 4to. He died at Naples at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century.

FRAGA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon. It is ſtrong by ſituation, being in the midſt of mountains, near the river Cinca, whoſe banks are very high, and on the back of a hill, which keeps it out of the reach of large cannon. The gardens of this town produce ſeveral pot-herbs, but the grounds about it are quite barren. There is a bridge over the Cinca. It is thirty miles ſouth of Balbaſtro, and fifty ſouth-eaſt of Saragoſſa. Long. 0. 5. E. Lat. 41. 21. N.

FRAGUIER (CLAUDE FRANCIS) a learned member of the French Academy, and of that of Inſcriptions, was born at Paris on the 28th of Auguſt, 1666. He wrote ſome Latin poems which are much eſteemed, and many excellent diſſertations, printed in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions. He died of an apoplexy on the 3d of May, 1728.

FRAMLINGTON, or FRAMLINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and September 29, for millenery goods, cloths, and toys. It is ſeated near the head of a ſmall rivulet, running into the Orford, and is a large town, ſtanding on a clay-hill. It is defended by a ſpacious lofty caſtle, built by the Saxons, which is walled, and has double ditches on one ſide, and a large meer on the other. It had thirteen high towers, but is now gone to decay, there being only a large dwelling-houſe left, with a grammar ſchool-houſe; but its out-works are more like a caſtle than the ruins of one. Its chief ornament is the church, wherein are ſeveral monuments. It is eighteen miles north-north eaſt of Ipſwich, and eighty-ſeven north-eaſt of London. Long. 1. 30 E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

FRAMPTON, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, on March 4, March 7, Auguſt 1, and September 4, for all ſorts of cattle. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a good river which affords excellent trouts, and other fiſh. It is forty-one miles ſouth of Wells, twelve north of Weymouth, ſeventy-four ſouth of Briſtol, and one hundred and thirty weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 42. W. Lat. 50. 43. N.

FRANC (MARTIN LE) prothonotory of the holy ſee, and afterwards ſecretary to the anti-pope Felix V. and pope Nicholas V. He flouriſhed about the middle of the fifteenth century, and paſſed for one of the beſt French poets in his time. He wrote a Poem againſt the Romance of the Rape, intitled, The Champion of the Ladies, in which he mentions pope Joan; another work in proſe and verſe, intitled, *l'Eſtrif de la Fortune, & de la Vertu*, printed at Paris in 1505.

FRANCE, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the north by the Low Countries; on the eaſt by Germany, Swiſſerland, Savoy, and the Alps; on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrenean mountains, which ſeparate it from Spain; and on the weſt by the ocean. It is in length from Dunkirk in Flanders, to Rouſſillon, ſeven hundred and twenty miles, and in breadth ſix hundred and ſixty. The Roman Catholic religion is only allowed ſince the revocation of the Edict of Nantz in 1685.

All that part of Germany lying between the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Weſer, had formerly the name of France, becauſe the inhabitants being united againſt the Romans, aſſumed the name of Franks, that is, Free Men. This people conquering part of Gaul and Germany, gave the name of France to all the countries they ſubdued. Thus there were four large countries which bore this name, France Trans-Rhenan, France Gauloiſe Mineure, France Gauloiſe Majeure, and New France. This laſt is part of Germany from which the name of Franconia is derived.

The kingdom of France, of which we are now treating, is very ancient, having continued ſince the year 425, which is above thirteen centuries. But this monarchy has not always had the ſame extent which it now hath. Under the firſt race of kings it only contained the provinces of Paris, Soiſſons, Orleans, Aquitain, Brittany, Burgundy, Auſtraſia, and Metz, which comprehended all that part of Gaul, which lies along the Rhine, Suabia in Germany, Thuringia, Frieſland, and a part of Saxony. Charlemagne, the head of the ſecond race of kings, added the remaining part of Germany, the two Pannonias, Upper Mœſia, Lombardy in Italy, and part of Spain, and then it was called the empire of France. But it was diſmembered during the reign of the firſt emperor. It not only

only loſt that part inhabited by the Gauls, but ſeveral ſovereignties were formed in Gaul itſelf, as the duchies of Lorrain and Normandy, and the kingdoms of Burgundy, Arles, &c. by which the bounds of the kingdom of France were much contracted.

The number of kings from the firſt foundation of this monarchy to the preſent time, is ſixty-five; that is, twenty-two of the firſt race, thirteen of the ſecond, and thirty-one of the third, including Lewis XV. now reigning. The firſt were called Merovingians, the ſecond, Carlovingians, and the other, Capetians. This kingdom contains twenty-one univerſities, eighteen archbiſhopricks, one hundred and twelve biſhopricks, twelve boards of accounts, twelve courts of aides, two courts and thirty hotels belonging to the mints, three ſupreme councils, beſides the grand council, as will be mentioned more particularly hereafter.

The air of France is very temperate and healthful, being in the middle of the temperate zone, and the land is agreeably diverſified with riſing hills, beautiful valleys, vaſt plains, and is generally cultivated throughout the whole kingdom.

The rivers are, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, beſides ſeveral leſſer rivers which will be taken notice of when the provinces are particularly deſcribed.

The ports, havens, or harbours of France, are ſeventeen, namely, 1. Dunkirk, and, 2. Gravelines in Flander; 3. Calais in Picardy; 4. Dieppe, and, 5. Havre, in Normandy, 6. St. Malo, 7. Breſt, and, 8. L'Orient, at which laſt the ſhips for the Indies put in; 9. Port Lewis, in Britany, 10. Rochelle, in the territory of Aunis, which receives the veſſels that come from America; 11. Rochfort, 12. Bourdeaux, 13. Bayonne, and, 14. St. John de Luz, in Guienne; on the Mediterranean there are, 15. Cette, in Languedoc, 16. Toulon, and, 17. Marſeilles in Provence.

In the north there are three medicinal ſprings, at Forges in Upper Normandy, Plombieres in the ſouth part of Lorrain, and Bourbonne le Bains, near Langres in Champagne. In the middle, two; at Bourbon l'Archambaud, near Moulins in Bourbonnois; and Vicher on the river Allier, near Riom in Auvergne. Three in the ſouth; at Barrege and Bagnieres in the diſtrict of Bigorre, near the Pyrenean mountains in Gaſcony; and Balaruc, near Montpelier in Languedoc.

The provinces of France are, Alſace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Beaujolois, Beauce, Berri, Bigorre, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, Breſſe, Britany, La Brie, Bugey, the three biſhopricks, Cambreſis, Champagne, Dauphiny, Flanders, Forez, Franche-Comté, Gaſcony, Guienne, Hainault, the Iſle of France, Languedoc, Limoſin, Lorraine, Lyonnois, Le Maine, La Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleannois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Querci, Rouergue, Rouſſillon, Saintonge, Touraine, and Viverais, which ſee in their proper places.

France contains eighteen archbiſhopricks, 1. Lions, 2. Rouen, 3. Tours, 4. Sens, 5. Paris, 6. Beſanzon, 7. Rheims, 8. Cambray, 9. Bourges, 10. Alby, 11. Bourdeaux, 12. Narbonne, 13. Toulouſe, 14. Aix, 15. Vienne, 16. Arles, 17. Avignon, and, 18. Embrun in Dauphiny. The biſhopricks of Lorrain, Metz, Verdun, and Treves, are not reckoned here, becauſe they are ſuffragans of Treves in Germany.

The archbiſhoprick of Cambray has four ſuffragans, Arras, St. Omer, Tournay, and Namur, in the Low Countries. The archbiſhoprick of Rouen in Normandy has ſix, viz. the biſhoprick of Liſieux and Evreux, in Upper Normandy; Sees, Avranches, Coutance, and Bayeux, in Lower Normandy. The archbiſhoprick of Paris, in the Iſle of France, contains four biſhopricks, Meux in la Brie Champenoiſe, Chartres in Beauſſe, Orleans in Orleannois, and Blois in Blaſois. The archbiſhoprick of Rheims, in Champagne, comprehends eight, Soiſſons, Senlis, Beauvais, Laon, and Noyon, in the Iſle of France; Amiens, and Boulogne, in Picardy; and Chalons-ſur-Marne, in Champagne.

The archbiſhoprick of Sens, in Champagne, includes four biſhopricks, Troyes, in the ſame province; Auxerre, in Bethleem; and Nevers, in the Nivernois. The archbiſhoprick of Tours of Touraine, contains eleven, Mans, in Maine, Rennes, Dol, St. Malo, St. Brieux, Trequier, St. Paul in Bretagne, Nantes, Vannes, and Quimper-Corentin, all in Brittany. The archbiſhoprick of Bourges, in Berry, includes five, Limoges and Tulles in Limouſin, St. Flour, in Auvergne, and Puy, in Velay. The archbiſhoprick of Benſançon, in French-Comté, comprehends three, Bellay in Bugey, Bazil and Lauſanne in Swiſſerland. The archbiſhoprick of Lyons, in Lyonnois, contains five biſhopricks, thoſe of Macon, Chalons-ſur-Saone, Autun, and Dijon, in Burgundy; St. Claude, in Franche Comté; and Langres, in Champagne. The archbiſhoprick of Vienne, four, Grenoble, Valence, and Die, in Dauphiny; Viviers, in Viverais. The archbiſhoprick of Embrun, in Dauphiny, has five, Digne, Sennez, Glandenns, Grace, and Vens, in Provence. The archbiſhoprick of Arles, in Provence, comprehends four, Marſeilles and Toulon, in Provence; Orange, in the principality of that name, and St. Paul-trois-Chatevaux. The archbiſhoprick of Aix, in Provence, contains five, Apt, Siſteon, Riez, and Frejus, in Provence; and Gap, in Dauphiny. The archbiſhoprick of Narbonne, in Languedoc, contains eleven biſhopricks; viz. Carcaſſonne, Alet, Agde, Beſiers, St. Pons, Lodeve, Montpellier, Niſmes, Alais, and Uſez, in Languedoc; and Perpignan, in Rouſſillon. The archbiſhoprick of Alby, in Languedoc, has five Cahors in Quercy; Rodez, and Vahors, in Rouerge; Minde, in Gevaudan, and Caſtres, in Languedoc. The archbiſhoprick of Toulouſe, in Languedoc, comprehends ſeven, Lavaur, St. Papoul, Rieux, and Mirepoix, in Languedoc; Pamiers, in the diſtrict of Foix, Lombez, in Gaſcony; and Montauban, in Quercy. The archbiſhoprick of Auch, in Vienne, contains ſeven, Leiture, Bazas, Aine, Dax, and Bayonne, in Gaſcony; Leſcar, ond Oleron, in Bearne; Comminges, and Conſerans, in Gaſcony. The arbiſhoprick of Bourdeaux, in Guienne, includes eight, Rochelle; in the diſtrict of Aunis; Poitiers, and Luzan, in Poitou, Saintes, in Saintonge; Angouleſme, in Angoumois; Perigueux, and Sarlat, in Perigord; Agen, in Guienne; and Condom, in Gaſcony. Archbiſhopricks, biſhopricks, and abbeys, pay the profits of the firſt year to the pope; they are called by us, firſt fruits, and by the French, annates. The king fills up the vacant ſees and abbeys, and preſents to the benefices which depend thereon, till they are filled up, except thoſe with the cure of ſouls, and likewiſe receives the revenues during the vacancy.

The king of France has the title of the moſt Chriſtian king, and eldeſt Son of the Church, notwithſtanding which, there have been ſeveral quarrels between him and the pope. Beſides, there have been diviſions in the Gallican church itſelf. That which now exiſts, was occaſioned by the bull Unigenitus, in which pope Clement XI. condemns one hundred and one propoſitions in the New Teſtament of P. Queſnel. Thoſe who oppoſe this bull are called Janſeniſts, becauſe they follow the ſentiments of Cornelius Janſenius, biſhop of Ypres, in Flanders, who died in 1638. Great numbers of the clergy have thought proper to refuſe the ſacrament to the Janſeniſts, which has occaſioned great diſputes.

Though the religion now profeſſed in France is only the Roman Catholic, yet there were formerly a great number of Proteſtants called Hugonots. Theſe were tolerated by the famous edict of Nantes, made by Henry IV. in their favour in 1597. Before this edict, they were determined to root the reformed out of the kingdom, and this gave riſe to the civil wars, which did ſo much miſchief in that kingdom, and occaſioned the dreadful maſſacre at Paris in 1572, on the night of St. Bartholomew, when thirty thouſand of the principal Proteſtants were murdered in cold blood. After the promulgation of the famous edict, the Papiſts endeavoured to undermine them by degrees, by taking poſſeſſion of all their fortified places, then by excluding them from all public offices, and then by the revocation of the edict itſelf, in 1685, when all the Proteſtant clergy were baniſhed the kingdom, and the dragoons were ſent from place to place, exerciſing unheard-of cruelties, to force the Hugonots to change their religion, at the ſame time that their children were ſhut up in convents. In conſequence of theſe proceedings, great numbers turned Papiſts, and others ſtole out of the kingdom, flying into England, Holland, Germany and Swiſſerland, while others, who were taken, were commited to priſon, and ſent to the galleys, or otherwiſe cruelly puniſhed. Some again who were newly converted, being troubled in mind, fled to the mountains of Cevennes, where they ſtood on the defenſive.

There are twenty-one univerſities in France, of which ſix are in the north, as Douay, in Flanders; Caen, in Normandy; Paris, in the iſle of France; Rheims, in Champagne; Pont-à-Mouſſon, in Lorrain; and Straſburgh, in Alſace. Seven are in the middle, viz. Nantes, in Bretagne; Angers, in Anjou; Orleans, for law only; Bourges, in Berry; Poitiers, in Poitou; Beſançon, in the Franche Comté; and Dijon, in Burgundy. The remaining eight are in the ſouth, namely, Valence, in Dauphiny; Cahors, in Quercy; Bourdeaux, in Guienne; Aix, in Provence; Orange, in the Comtat of Avignon; Toulouſe and Montpelier, in Languedoc; and Perpignan, in Rouſſillon.

Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral academies, deſigned to cultivate and bring to perfection ſeveral ſciences; as, the French Academy, founded by cardinal Richlieu, in 1635. They

aſſembled, for the firſt time, on the 10th of July, 1657. Every three months they have a new director and a new chancellor, who are choſen by lots. The members of this academy meet three times a week, in the Old Louvre. Their principal deſign is to improve the French language, eloquence, and poetry. They celebrate the feaſt of St. Lewis every year, on the 24th of Auguſt; and on this day they diſtribute the prizes, which conſiſt of two medals of gold, the one two hundred livres in value, for him who produces the beſt piece of eloquence; the other has the buſt of the reigning king, and is worth three hundred livres: it is beſtowed on him who delivers in the beſt poem.

The Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres was founded by Lewis XIV. at the ſollicitation of John Baptiſt Colbert, his prime miniſter. At firſt they only ſtudied medals, devices, and inſcriptions; but afterwards they applied their minds to the belles lettres, and the learned languages. The academicians are forty in number, and they meet twice a week in the Louvre.

The Academy of Sciences likewiſe owes its eſtabliſhment to Colbert, who laid down the plan in 1666. It conſiſts of ſeventy members, who meet on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, in the Palace Royal. Theſe publiſh their Memoirs every year, which are not unlike the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

The Academy of Painting and Sculpture began in 1643. The academicians have two large halls in the Louvre, where they work, and young people go for inſtruction. The profeſſors are judges of their performances.

The Academy of Architecture is alſo owing to M. Colbert, who founded it in 1671. It is divided into two claſſes; the firſt conſiſts of eleven academicians, and the ſecond of ſeventeen.

The Academy of Politics was founded by the marquis de Torcy, miniſter of ſtate. It is not ſo public as the others, becauſe they treat of affairs of ſtate therein. They admit a certain number of young men, to whom they intruſt ſeveral acts, treaties, and documents. They are ſkilled in the languages of ſeveral nations: thoſe who are found to have great capacities are advanced to the moſt important offices in the kingdom, and employed in negociations with foreign countries.

Beſides theſe, there is an Academy of Muſic, much frequented by thoſe who have a taſte for this art, eſpecially foreigners. To theſe we may add, five mathematical ſchools, erected by Lewis XIV. in different parts of the kingdom, where young gentlemen are inſtructed in all ſuch learning as will qualify them to ſerve his majeſty, as well by land as by ſea.

The king of France is a ſovereign monarch, and the ſucceſſion is ſo well eſtabliſhed that the king never dies. The law which excludes the women from the throne is called the Salique law. The king has a great number of officers, inſomuch that it would take up a great deal of room only to mention their names, and diſtinguiſh their different poſts and employs. The chief officer of the court was formerly the conſtable; but this high place was aboliſhed in 1627. The principal eccleſiaſtical officer at preſent is the grand almoner; and the temporal, the grand maitre de hotel.

The officers employed in the government of provinces are likewiſe very numerous; it being a maxim in France to multiply employments as much as poſſible, to create a great number of dependents on the court, and to raiſe an emulation who ſhall beſt perform their duty.

It is difficult to enumerate the chambers of boards of the king's council, they are altered ſo often; and therefore we ſhall only mention the principal. Theſe are,

I. The council of the regency, which aſſembles three times a week in the palace of the Thuilleries.

II. The council of conſcience, which meets twice a week in the palace of the archbiſhop of Paris, and of which he is preſident.

III. The council of foreign affairs, who aſſemble twice a week in the Louvre.

IV. The council of war, which is likewiſe held twice a week in the Louvre.

V. The council for marine affairs, which is alſo kept twice a-week at the Louvre.

VI. The council of the finances. The members of this meet twice a-week in the Louvre.

VII. The council for home affairs is held twice a-week.

VIII. The council of trade have likewiſe their meeting twice a-week, as the former.

The peerage of France is a dignity connected to certain eſtates in land. The dukes and peers have the ſame functions in the conſecration of the king of France, as the electors of Germany have at the coronation of the emperor. But the common functions, are to aſſiſt the parliament of Paris, where they have a right to vote ſitting. The body of the peers is very ancient, and it was formerly compoſed only of a dozen, of whom ſix were ſpiritual, and ſix temporal. Among the ſpiritual there were the archbiſhops of Rheims, Laon, and Langres; and the biſhops of Beauvais, Chalons, and Noyon. Among the temporal there were the three dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, and Guienne; and the three counts, or earls, of Toulouſe, Flanders, and Champagne.

There is no alteration in this body with regard to the ſpiritual peers, only the dignity of a duke and peer has been conferred on the archbiſhop of Paris, and that of Metz. As to the temporal peers, the families were no ſooner extinct, but their eſtates were united to the crown, inſomuch that at this day ſix perſons of the firſt diſtinction are choſen to occupy the places of the three dukes and the three earls.

In proceſs of time the dignity of peer of France became very common, inſomuch that there are few duchies in the kingdom that have not been erected into peerages. At preſent there are fifty-eight, which we ſhall enumerate in an alphabetical order; 1. Albert; 2 Antin; 3. Aumale; 4. Aumont; 5. Berwick; 6. Bethune; 7. Bouflours; 8. Bourbon; 9. Briſac; 10. Chateau Roux; 11. Chartres; 12. Chateau Thierri; 13. Chateau Villain; 14. Chaunes; 15. Chatillon; 16. Coiſlin; 17. Damville; 18. Elbeauf; 19. Eſtrees; 20. Eu; 21. Fleuri; 22. Force; 23. Fronſac; 24. Gramont; 25. Guiſe; 26. Harcourt; 27. Hoſtun Tallard; 28. Joyeuſe; 29. Luines; 30. Meilberage; 31. Montbazan; 32. Montmorenci; 33. Montpenſier; 34. Montemar; 35. Nemours; 36. Noailles; 37. Orleans; 38. Penthievre; 39. Piney; 40. Rambouillet; 41. Rhetel; 42. Richlieu; 43. Rochefaucaut; 44. Rohan Chabot; 45. Rohan Rohan; 46. Rouannois; 47. St. Aignan; 48. St. Simon; 49. Sulli; 50. Thouars; 51. Tremes; 52. Valentinois; 53. Valois; 54. Vaujours; 55. Villars; 56. Villars Brancas; 57. Villeroi; 58. Uſez.

Juſtice in general is diſtributed by the parliaments, which are the ſupreme courts from whence there is no appeal. Of theſe there are twelve, five of which are in the north, viz. Rouen, Paris, Douay, Rennes, and Metz. Two are in the middle, Dijon and Beſançon; and five are in the ſouth, namely, Bourdeaux, Pau, Toulouſe, Aix, and Grenoble. Their juriſdiction extends no farther than the governments in which they are ſituated, except that of Paris, whoſe juriſdiction extends all over the kingdom.

The parliament of Paris is the moſt illuſtrious, not only for its antiquity and extent, but alſo becauſe it is the court of peers, in which they have a right to be judges. The ancient peers who had this right have been mentioned above. It has been ſaid that the parliaments were always obliged to regiſter the edicts of the king, but the late ſtand made by the parliaments, and particularly that of Paris, ſhews the contrary, though it muſt be owned they have ſtruggled hard for their liberties.

We may likewiſe obſerve that there are four ſupreme councils in France, 1. the grand council eſtabliſhed at Paris, whoſe juriſdiction extends all over the kingdom, though it is now reſtrained to beneficial matters, and to a few others by commiſſion: 2. the ſupreme council of Artois; it is ſettled at Arras: 3. the ſupreme council of Alſace, ſettled at Colmar: 4. that of Rouſſillon, which reſides at Perpignan.

The juſtices who depend on the parliaments and the ſupreme councils are the preſidials, the bailliages, and the ſeneſchals. Theſe are inferior courts, deſigned to determine cauſes, from whence there lies an appeal to higher courts in matters of importance.

The boards of accounts are ſuperior courts, which are very ancient. In theſe they take an account of the money belonging to the king, and put it down in a regiſter. They likewiſe take care of whatever concerns the king's domains. Of theſe there are fifteen in the kingdom, namely, at Liſle in Flanders, Aire in Artois, Rouen in Normandy, Paris in the Iſle of France, to which all the reſt ſend in duplicates of their accounts; Nantes in Bretany, Blois for the Apanage of the duke of Orleans; Dijon in Burgundy, being the court of Aydes, united to the parliament of Dijon; Dole in the Franche Comté, Grenoble in Dauphiny, united to the parliament, Aix in Provence, Montpellier in Languedoc, and Pau in Bearn, united to the parliament of the ſame city.

The courts of Aydes are ſuperior juriſdictions, eſtabliſhed to determine cauſes relating to the king's revenue, except the domain. Of theſe there are twelve; Paris, Rouen, Metz, united to the parliament of the ſame city; Rennes, united to the parliament of the ſame place; Dijon likewiſe united to the parliament; Clermont in Auvergne; Grenoble united to the parliament; Montpellier, united to the board of accounts; Montauban in Quercy; Bourdeaux and Pau in Bearn, united to the parliament.

A generality is the extent of a board of the treaſurers of France, eſtabliſhed to facilitate the receipt of the taxes, and

and other revenues of the crown. Each generality has a particular intendant, comptroller, or ſurveyor, except Toulouſe and Montpellier, which are under the ſame. There are twenty generalities divided into elections, and twelve without elections.

The elections are courts which try cauſes relating to the taxes and impoſts, except gabels and the domain of the king. The twenty generalities divided into elections are,

I. Amiens, which has ſix, viz. Amiens, Abbeville, Dourlens, Peronne, St. Quentin, Montdidier. Artois is contained in the ſame generality, but has no elections.

II. Rouen has fourteen elections, namely, Rouen, Arques, Eu, Neufchatel, Lyons, Giſors, Chaumont, Andelis, Evereux, Pont de l'Arche, Pont l'Eveque, Ponteaudemes, Caudebec, and Montivilliers.

III. Caen has nine, Caen, Bayeux, Valogne, Carentan, St. Lo, Coutance, Vire, Avranche, and Mortain.

IV. Alençon has nine elections, Alençon, Domfront, Argentan, Falaiſe, Liſieux, Bernay, Conches, Verneuil, and Mortagne.

V. Paris has twenty-two elections, Paris, Maute, Dreux, Monfort l'Aumaury, Pontoiſe, Beauvais, Senlis, Compiegne, Meaux, Coulommiers, Roſoy, Melun, Provins, Montreaux, Nemours, Etampes, Nogent ſur Seine, Ivigny, St. Florentin, Tonerre, and Veſelay.

VI. Soiſſons has ſeven elections, Soiſſons, Laon, Guiſe, Noyen, Clermont, Crepy, and Chateau-Thierry.

VII. Chalons ſur Marne has twelve elections, Chalons, Epernay, Reims, Rhetel, Sedan, St. Menehoult, Vitry-Joinville, Chaumont, Langres, Bar ſur Aube, Troyes, and Seſanne.

VIII. Orleans has twelve elections, Orleans, Pitiviers, Montagis, Dourdan, Chartres, Chateaudan, Vendome, Blois, Beaugency, Gien, Clamecy, and Romorantin.

IX. Poitiers has nine, Poitiers, Conſolent, St. Maixent, Niort, Fontenay, Les Sables, d'Olenne, Moleon, Thouars, and Chatelleraud.

X. Rochelle has five, Rochelle, St. Jean d'Angely, Marenes, Saintes, and Coignac.

XI. Tours has ſixteen elections, Tours, Amboiſe, Loches, Chinon, Loudun, Richlieu, Montreuil-Bellay, Saumur, Angers, Beaugé la Fleche, Chateau du Loire, Mans, Mayenne, Laval, and Chateau-Gontier.

XII. Bourges has ſeven elections, Bourges, Iſſoudun, Chateau-Roux, Le Blanc, La Chatre, St. Amand, and La Charité.

XIII. Moulins has ſeven elections, Gannat, Moulins, Nevers, Chateau-Chinon, Mont Luzon, Garet, and Cambrailles.

XIV. Limoges has five elections, Limoges, Bourganeuf, Tulle, Brive, and Angouleſme.

XV. Riom has ſix elections, Riom, Clermont, Iſſoire, Brioude, St. Flour, and Aurillac.

XVI. Lyons has five elections, Lyons, St. Etienne, Montbriſſon, Roanne, and Ville-Franche.

XVII. Grenoble has five elections, Grenoble, Vienne, Romans, Montelimar, and Gap.

XVIII. Bourdeaux has five elections, Bourdeaux, Perigueux, Sarlat, Agen, and Condom.

XIX. Auch has twelve elections, Auch, Bayone and Le Pays de Labour, Dax and Les Landes, Le Pays de Marſanne, Le Pays de Gabardin, La Lomagne, Riviere de Verdun, Mirande and Eſterac, Le Bigorre, Le Nebouſan, Les quatre Valleos, and Le Comminges.

XX. Montauban has ſix elections, Montauban, Cahors, Figeac, Ville-Franche, Rodez, and Milhau.

Theſe elections in all amount to one hundred and eighty. The twelve generalities without elections are Flanders, which is divided into thirteen ſubdelegations, Hainault and Maubouge, Lorrain, Metz, which contain the diſtrict of Meſſin, the biſhopricks of Toul and Verdun. Alſace is divided into thirteen bailliages, or bailiwicks. Brittany is divided into nine dioceſes. Burgundy comprehends twenty-three bailliages. Franche Compté is divided into fourteen bailliages. Languedoc contains two generalities under the ſame intendant, namely, thoſe of Toulouſe and Montpellier. Rouſſillon, which has three vigueries or magiſtracies; and Aix is divided into twenty vigueries.

The countries of the ſtate are the provinces which have a right to form aſſemblies to tax themſelves, as well as to regulate the taxes and ſee them paid. There are ſeven of theſe, namely, Artois, Brittany, Burgundy, Franche Comté, Languedoc, Rouſſillon, and Provence.

The boards or courts of the mint are ſuperior courts, which determine differences relating to the mint and the value of money, without appeal. They appeal to theſe from all the leſſer courts throughout the kingdom. Formerly there was no court of the mint any where but at Paris, but in 1704 that at Lyons was eſtabliſhed, and its juriſdiction extended over the provinces and departments of Lyons, Auvergne, Dauphiny, Languedoc, Bayonne, Montauban, the territory of Breſſe, Dugey, Valronney, and Gex. All the reſt of the provinces belong to Paris.

There are thirty cities in France where they coin money, namely, 1. Liſle, 2. Amiens, 3. Rouen, 4. Caen, 5. Paris, 6. Rheims, 7. Troyes, 8. Metz, 9. Straſburg, 10. Rennes, 11. Nantes, 12. Angers, 13. Orleans, 14. Tours, 15. Bourges, 16. Dijon, 17. Beſançon, 18. Poitiers, 19. Rochelle, 20. Limoges, 21. Riom, 22. Lyons, 23. Grenoble, 24 Bourdeaux, 25. Bayonne, 26. Pau, 27. Touloufe, 28. Montpellier, 29. Perpignan, 30. Aix.

Theſe cities make uſe of a letter of the alphabet to denote where any piece of French money is coined, which are as follows, A. Paris, B. Rouen C. Caen, D. Lyons, E. Tours, F. Angers, G. Poitiers, H. La Rochelle, I. Limoges, K, Bourdeaux, L. Bayonne, M. Touloufe, N. Montpellier. O. Riom, P. Dijon, Q. Perpignan, R. Orleans, S. Rheims, T. Nantes, V. Troyes, X. Amiens, Y. Bourges. Z. Grenoble and Aix, 9. Rennes, A. A. Metz, B. B. Straſburg, C. C. Beſançon, W. Liſle; the figure of a cow, Pau.

The forces of France, as in all other countries, are ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, but perhaps there never have been more than in 1706, for then the French had fifty thouſand men in Brabant, ten thouſand in Flanders, twenty thouſand on the Meuſe, fifteen thouſand on the Moſelle, thirty-five thouſand on the Rhine, forty thouſand in Piedmont, twenty thouſand in Lombardy, thirty thouſand on the coaſts of Spain, and three thouſand in their fleets, which make in all two hundred and thirty thouſand. They have generally a good many German ſoldiers in their armies, and have always forty thouſand Swiſs in their pay. The troops belonging to the king's houſhold are a diſtinct body of themſelves, in which are comprehended the body guards, the great and little gens d'armes, the light horſe, the grand muſqueteers, the horſe grenadiers, and an hundred Swiſs.

The orders of knighthood are that of St. Michael, which is the oldeſt they have in France. The collar of this order is compoſed of ſea-ſhells, and at the bottom is the image of the archangel caſting the devil out of heaven into the bottomleſs pit, with this device, *Immenſi tremor oceani*, The terror of the great ocean. This order was almoſt forgot, when it was revived by Lewis XIV. in 1664.

The ſecond order of knighthood is that of the Holy Ghoſt, which was inſtituted by Henry III. in 1579, becauſe he had been proclaimed king of Poland, and afterwards king of France the Whitſuntide following. The collar of this order repreſents trophies of arms, from whence iſſue flames, under which is a croſs of Malta, charged with a pigeon's heart, with this motto, *Duce & Auſpice*, to expreſs the protection of the Holy Ghoſt.

The third order is that of St. Lewis, which Lewis XIV. inſtituted May 10, 1693, which he deſigned as a mark of diſtinction for officers of merit. The enſigns of the order are a croſs with eight points, between which are four fleurs de lis. On one ſide there is this inſcription, *Ludovicus M. Inſtituit.* M.DC.XCIII. and on the other ſide, *Bellica virtutis præmium*, The reward of military virtue.

The moſt modern and laſt of all the orders is that of the Pavillion, which was inſtituted by Lewis XV. in 1723. The enſign of the order is a medal, on one ſide of which is a croſs, and on the other a pavillion.

With regard to the character and genius of the French, we ſhall preſent the reader with what a French author ſays on this point.

"The French are of an advantageous ſize and ſhape, lively, laborious, generous, ready, and of a gay diſpoſition; in converſation they are engaging, polite, agreeable, and complaiſant, eſpecially with regard to ſtrangers. Theſe qualities, which gain them the eſteem of other nations, are the cauſe why a great number of foreigners delight to travel into France; inſomuch, that ſome think a young gentleman can neither have politeneſs, nor good manners, nor learning, unleſs he ſpends a large ſum of money at Paris. For this reaſon the French commonly find acquaintance whereever they go; and when they do not, they readily inſinuate themſelves into the good graces of thoſe to whom they addreſs themſelves. The French are not only diligent and laborious, for there is ſcarce a ſpot in the kingdom that is not cultivated, but they have a genius for languages, arts, and ſciences, which they often carry to the higheſt degree of perfection. Add to theſe qualities, their readineſs for inventions, eſpecially for dreſs, both for ladies and gentlemen, in which they are imitated by other nations. They are almoſt all good ſoldiers, and make war their principal trade, which their neighbours have often experienced to their great damage." However, it is obſerved that the ardour which they ſhew at the beginning of a battle is generally changed into a coolneſs before the end.

However it cannot be denied but the French are flighty, inconſtant, fantaſtical, reſtleſs, haughty in proſperity, and impatient and dejected in adverſity. Self-love is their predominant paſſion, and they look upon the reſt of mankind with

with contempt. They are ſo aſſuming, that they think all the reſt of the world ſhould pay homage to them. Their attachment to their king is incredible, and the great magnify his moſt inconſiderable actions. The French women are in general but ordinary, for which reaſon they paint their faces, in which they are ridiculouſly extravagant, and they ſtudy nothing more than the art of pleaſing in converſation. They are very free upon many occaſions, and take liberties that we ſhould hardly think decent. The nobility are very numerous, and conſequently many of them are very poor, and yet they deſpiſe any trade or profeſſion but that of war, which is the cauſe why ſo many of them get into the army. The French peaſants are generally very miſerable, and yet as they never knew better, they are more contented with their condition than might otherwiſe have been expected.

FRANCE (ISLE of). See ISLE OF FRANCE.

FRANCE (NEW). See CANADA.

FRANCES, or FRANCESCA, (St.) was born at Rome, and was married at twelve years of age to Lorenzo Ponzlani, who being baniſhed from Rome in 1413, St. Frances founded the monaſtery of Oblates, alſo called Collatines, in 1425, and died there on the 9th of March, 1440, aged fifty-ſix. She was canonized in 1608, by Paul V.

FRANCESCA (PIETRO DELLA) an eminent Venetian painter, took a pleaſure in repreſenting night-pieces and battles. Pope Nicholas employed him in painting the Vatican. He alſo drew ſeveral portraits, and wrote of geometry and arithmetic. He died in the year 1443.

FRANCESCA, a poor Italian girl, born at Caſal, in Montferrat, diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her courage at the ſiege of that city, in 1630, when ſhe fought with great bravery in ſeveral ſallies, and killed many of the enemy with her own hand. John de Thoiras, who defended Caſal, rewarded her by allowing her the pay of four ſoldiers, and making her one of the light horſe in his own company.

FRANCHE COMPTE, otherwiſe called BURGUNDY, is a conſiderable province of France. It is bounded on the eaſt by Swiſſerland, on the weſt by the duchy of Burgundy, on the north by Lorraine, and on the ſouth by Breſſe and Dauphiny. Its length from north to ſouth is ninety miles, and its breath ſixty from eaſt to weſt. When it firſt came into the hands of France, it was full of trees, but the greateſt part have been grubbed up, inſomuch that wood for building is now ſcarce about the towns.

Franche Compte is partly level and partly mountainous. The level country contains the bailliages of Veſoul, Gray, Dole, Lons de Saunier, and Poligni. It is fertile in corn, wine, graſs, nuts, hemp, &c. One part of the mountainous country, called Franche Montagne, comprehends the bailliages of Pontarlier and Orgelet, St. Claude, and a part of the bailliages of Salins, Ornans, and Baume, in which there grows none but ſmall grain, nevertheleſs it is rich, on account of the great number of cattle which it feeds. In the other part are Beſançon, Quingey, Arbois, and a part of the bailliages of Salins, Ornans, and Beaume; which produces wheat, oats, and a great deal of wine.

This province is watered by five principal rivers, which are the Saone, Lougnon, Dou, Louve, and Dain. The Saone has been taken notice of elſewhere. The Lougnon ariſes in the mountains of Voſge, and enters the Franche Compte by Val de Servance; afterwards it paſſes by Lure, Montbozon, Marnay, Peſme, and falls into the Saone, at Talnay, a village in the duchy of Burgundy. It is not navigable, but they float wood upon it for the ſervice of the marine. Theſe rivers are full of fiſh, and produce trouts, umbers, pikes, carps, barbels, lampreys, eels, ſhads, perch, &c. In particular, they boaſt of the carp of the Saone, the barbels of the Lougnon, the pikes of the Dou, the umbers of the Louve, and the trouts of the Dain.

Beſides theſe rivers, there are many brooks, which water the meadows, and produce plenty of graſs; beſides which, there are two wells or pits, the one near a village called Frote, three miles from Veſoul, and the other near Ornans; this laſt is exceeding deep, and in a rainy ſeaſon it overflows greatly, throwing a vaſt quantity of umbers into the river Louve: that near Frote is thirty yards in diameter at the top, and forty deep, but narrow at the bottom, where there is a ſpring, which proceeds from the cleft of a rock. When it has rained for two days together, the water riſes up, and fills the pit, riſing ten yards above the top, and overflowing the neighbouring fields.

In this province, there are mines of copper, lead, iron, and ſilver. The mineral waters at Luxeuil are hot and very ſalutary, and are proper both for bathing and drinking. The mineral ſpring at Repel, near Veſoul, was diſcovered by chance, in 1716, which was only by the cattle refuſing to drink of the ſtreams which ran from it. It operates both by ſtool and urine, and contains much ſalt.

In a large grotto, about three miles from Quingey, there are ſeveral petrifications, which a lively imagination will fancy to reſemble all ſorts of animals, pillars, &c. but they are continually changing their ſhapes by the addition of new matter, inſomuch that it is probable the whole cavity will be filled up in proceſs of time. Near Leugne, a village about eight miles from Beaumes, there is a natural ice-houſe; it is a cavern, from the top of which iſicles hang in the hotteſt days of ſummer. The entrance is on the top of a high mountain, and is eighteen paces wide; from this there is a deſcent of three hundred paces, which leads to the gate. This is twice as high and wide as the gate of any city, and the ciſtern itſelf is ſixty paces broad, covered with a vault ſixty feet high, to which the ice adheres; but the greateſt is in a little brook, in the ſummer time, which runs through the cavern, but in the winter it does not freeze. At the bottom there are ſtones which perfectly reſemble candied citron-peel. When there is a fog in this cavern, it is a certain ſign of rain the next day.

This province formerly belonged to the kings of Spain, of the houſe of Auſtria; but it was conquered by Lewis XIV. in 1674, and confirmed to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678.

The chief trade of this province is in wheat, oats, wine, and hay, which they ſell in time of peace to the adjacent countries; but the greateſt riches of the country conſiſts in cattle, and the cheeſe and butter which they make of their milk. The ſtuds of horſes kept on the mountains produce about five thouſand colts every year, which are moſt of them ſold before they are twelve months old. They drive a ſmall trade in hogs, but there are few or no ſheep. It is obſervable, that the graſs on the mountains is much the beſt for fattening cattle; for when they are drove from thence into the plains, they ſoon grow lean. There are about thirty forges along the ſides of the rivers Saone, Dou, and Lougnon, where they make a great quantity of iron bombs, cannon-balls, and artillery, both for land and ſea; and at Beſançon and Montallier, there are manufactories of fire-arms. On the mountains there are trees which are fit for the maſts of ſhips, and in ſeveral parts of this province they make great quantities of ſalt-petre.

This province contains two thouſand one hundred and thirty-four cities, towns, pariſhes, and villages, and the principal places are Beſançon, Gray, Dole, Salins, Arbois, and Veſoul.

FRANCHIMONT, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege, capital of the ſmall marquiſate of Franchimont. Some call it a large village. It is thirteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Liege. Long. 5. 4. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

FRANCHI (NICHOLAS) or rather NICOLO FRANCO, a famous ſatirical poet in the ſixteenth century, was born at Benevento, he travelled all over Italy, and publiſhed ſeveral works in Italian, in which he ſpared neither the popes nor other princes. He was at firſt the friend, and afterwards the enemy of Peter Aretine, to whom he dedicated ſome of his ſonnets. At length, pope Pius V. having cauſed him to be arreſted, he was hanged at Rome, in 1569.

He ought not to be confounded with Vincent Franchi, preſident of Naples, and a famous civilian, who wrote *Deciſiones ſacri Regii Conſilii Neapolitani*, and died in 1601, aged ſeventy.

FRANCIA (FRANCESCO) a celebrated painter, who excelled in deſigning, was born at Bologna, in 1450. He was at firſt a goldſmith or jeweller, and afterwards an engraver of coins and medals, but at laſt applying to painting, acquired a great reputation, particularly by a piece of St. Sebaſtian, who was drawn bound to a tree, with his hands over his head; for, beſides the delicacy of the colouring, the proportion of the parts was ſo admirably juſt and true, that all the ſucceeding Bologneſe painters, even Hannibal Caracci himſelf, ſtudied its proportions as their rule, and followed them in the ſame manner as the ancients had done the canon of Polycletus. He drew for ſeveral of the princes in Italy, but chiefly for the duke of Urbino. Raphael's reputation made him very deſirous of ſeeing his works; but his age would not permit his taking a journey to Rome; however, they carried on a friendly correſpondence, and Raphael having painted a picture of St. Cecilia for a church in Bologna, ſent it to Francia to place it in a proper light, and even to correct its faults, if he found any; but Francia is ſaid to have been ſo ſtruck with the beauty of the piece, that deſpairing of ever arriving at ſo great a degree of perfection he fell into a kind of melancholy, that bringing on a conſumption, occaſioned his death, which, according to Vaſari, happened in the year 1518, or, according to others, in 1530.

FRANCIS I. king of France, ſurnamed the Great, and the Reſtorer of Learning, ſucceeded his father-in-law, Lewis XII. who died without iſſue, in 1515. He was the only ſon of Charles of Orleans, count of Angoulême, and was born at Cognac, on the 12th of September, 1494. Soon after his coronation, he took the title of duke of Milan, and put himſelf at the head of a powerful army to make good his right

right to that duchy. The Swiſs who defended it gave him battle, but were cut to pieces, and about fifteen thouſand left dead in the field. This victory rendered him maſter of the Milaneſe. Pope Leo X. terrified at his ſucceſs, had a conference with him at Bologna, and obtained from him the abolition of the pragmatic ſanction, and there concluded the concordat, which was confirmed the next year at the council of Lateran, and the following year, 1516, he concluded a treaty with Charles V. by which he reſtored to him Navarre. After the death of Maximilian I. Charles V. being elected emperor in 1519, a jealouſy was kindled between thoſe two princes, which occaſioned a long war. The French, commanded by Andrew de Foix, conquered Navarre, in 1520, and loſt it immediately after. They drove the Engliſh and imperialiſts from Picardy, made themſelves maſters of Heſdin, Fontarabia, and ſeveral other places; but in 1521, loſt Milan and Tournay. The following year Odet de Foix, viſcount de Lautrec, was defeated in the bloody battle of Becoque, which was followed by the loſs of Cremona, Genoa, and a great part of Italy. In 1523, Charles of Bourbon, conſtable of France, went over to the emperor, who gave him the command of his armies, and, in 1524, he defeated admiral Bonevet's rear-guard, at the retreat of Rebec, and retook all the Milaneſe. He afterwards entered Provence with a powerful army; but was obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Marſeilles. In the mean time, Francis I. had marched into Italy, where he retook Milan, and laid ſiege to Pavia; but having injudiciouſly ſent a part of his troops to Naples, he was defeated by Charles V. and the conſtable of Bourbon, in a bloody battle fought before Pavia, on the 24th of February, 1525, in which he had two horſes killed under him, was taken priſoner, and carried to Madrid, where he was kept priſoner, but returned from thence the following year, after the concluſion of a treaty in that city. On his arrival in France, he ſent troops into Italy, under the command of Lautree, who delivered pope Clement VII. by raiſing the ſiege of Rome, and at firſt obtained great advantages; but at length both Lautree and his army periſhed by diſeaſes. In 1529, the king, being a widower, married Eleanor of Auſtria, the emperor's ſiſter; yet, in 1535, he took Savoy; in 1536, he drove the emperor out of Provence, entered into an alliance with Solyman II. emperor of the Turks, took Heſdin, with ſeveral other places; and, in 1538, concluded a truce with Charles V. for ten years; but this truce was of ſhort duration; the emperor reſolving to chaſtiſe the inhabitants of Ghent, who had revolted, obtained a paſſage for his troops through France, on promiſing the king to grant the inveſtiture of the duchy of Milan to which of his children he pleaſed; but after having been received in France, in 1539, with all poſſible marks of honour and reſpect, he no ſooner arrived in Flanders than he refuſed to keep his promiſe. This refuſal broke the truce and rekindled the war; the king's troops entered Italy, Rouſſillon, and Luxemburgh. Francis de Bourbon, gained the battle of Cerizoles, and made himſelf maſter of Montferrat. Francis I. brought over to his intereſt Barbaroſſa and Guſtavus Vaſa, king of Sweden; and, on the other hand, Henry VIII. king of England, took the part of Charles V. and, in 1544, made himſelf maſter of Boulogne. In ſhort, a peace was concluded, at Creſpi, with the emperor, on the 18th of September, 1544, and with Henry VIII. on the 7th of June, 1546; but Francis I. did not long enjoy the tranquility produced by this peace, for he died on the laſt day of March, 1547, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the thirty-third of his reign. He was ſucceeded by Henry II.

This prince was endowed with many excellent qualities; he had great wit, was magnanimous, generous, and of a mild and beneficent diſpoſition. To him was principally owing the revival of polite literature in Europe; he protected the learned, founded the Royal College at Paris, at a great expence collected a library at Fontainbleau, and built ſeveral palaces, which he adorned with pictures, ſtatues, and the moſt valuable moveables. He alſo ordered, that all public acts of his kingdom ſhould from thenceforward be publiſhed in French.

FRANCIS II. the ſon of Henry II. and Catharine de Medicis was born at Fontainbleau, on the 19th of January, 1544. In 1558, he married Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland, the only daugnter of James V. and ſucceeded king Henry II. on the 10th of July, 1559. The duke of Guiſe, and the cardinal his brother, took advantage of the youth of this prince, whoſe conſort was their niece, and ſeized the government, which raiſed up againſt them the princes of the blood, Anthony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, and Lewis, his brother, prince of Condé; theſe princes engaged the Calviniſts in their party, whilſt the Guiſes, on the contrary, brought over the papiſts to their intereſts. This was the origin of the troubles and civil wars, which laid waſte the kingdom under the following reigns, from the proteſtants having chiefs and protectors of ſuch diſtinguiſhed rank, and the Guiſes being at the head of the government. The partizans of the prince of Condé formed, in 1560, the conſpiracy of Ambois, and aſſembled on all ſides about that city, with a deſign to carry off the king, and to maſſacre the Guiſes; but the conſpiracy was diſcovered. The king afterwards publiſhed an edict at Romorantin, by which the examination of religious opinions were referred to the biſhops and taken away from the parliaments; and the Calviniſts were denied the privilege of holding religious aſſemblies. In ſhort, the prince of Condé was ſeized at Orleans, and condemned to loſe his head for being concerned in the above conſpiracy; but this ſentence was not executed on account of the king's death, which happened on the 5th of December, 1560, in the ſeventeenth year of his age. He is ſaid to have been accidentally killed at a tilt by a lance, but this is a miſtake, his death being occaſioned by an impoſtume in his right ear.

FRANCIS of France, duke of Alençon, Anjou, and Brabant, and brother to Francis II. quitted the court in 1575. on his being refuſed the poſt of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and made war on his brother Henry III. but this difference being afterwards reconciled, he was called to the aſſiſtance of the confederates in the Netherlands, and, in 1578, took Bins. Some time after, he was declared prince of the Netherlands, and, in 1581, raiſed the ſiege of Cambray, which was inveſted by the duke of Parma, drove the enemy from Sluis and Arleux, and obliged Chateau Cambreſis to ſurrender at diſcretion. This prince went into England the ſame year to marry queen Elizabeth, but without ſucceſs. He was crowned duke of Brabant at Anvers, and count of Flanders at Ghent, in 1582. Afterwards uſing thoſe ill who had been the means of his advancement, he was obliged to retire into France, and died at Chateau Thierri, on the 10th of February, 1584.

FRANCIS of Bourbon, duke of Montpenſier, &c. was the ſon Lewis of Bourbon. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſiege of Roan, in 1562, and at the battles of Jarnac and Montcontour, in 1569. After the death of Henry III. he joined with Henry IV. to whom he was of conſiderable ſervice. He commanded the vanguard at the battle of Arques, and ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Ivry. He died at Liſieux, on the 4th of June, 1592, aged fifty.

FRANCIS of Bourbon, count of St. Pol and Chaumont, &c. was the ſon of Francis of Bourbon, count of Vendôme, and was born at Ham, in 1491. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Marignan, in 1515, ſuccoured Meziere, when beſieged by the imperialiſts, in 1521, and defeated the Engliſh at the battle of Pas. He was alſo at the fatal battle of Pavia, in 1525, and died at Cotignan, near Rheims, on the 1ſt of September, 1545.

FRANCIS of Bourbon, count of Anguien, &c. was the youngeſt ſon of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, and was born on the 23d of September, 1519. He gave ſuch early proofs of his valour and prudence, that Francis I. entruſted him with the command of an army. He defeated the marquis Duguaſt, Charles the Fifth's general, at Cerizoles, on the 14th of April, 1544. After this ſignal victory, he made himſelf maſter of all Montferrat, except Caſal; but the following year, playing with ſome lords, he was unhappily killed, on the 23d of February, 1545, at twenty-ſeven years of age.

FRANCIS of Lorraine, duke of Guiſe and Aumale, prince of Joinville, &c. was the eldeſt ſon of Claudius of Lorraine, duke of Guiſe, and was born on the 17th of February, 1519. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the taking of Montmedi, in 1542, and on ſeveral other occaſions. King Henry II. honoured him with his particular eſteem. He made him duke of Aumale in 1547, and, in 1552, erected his eſtate of Joinville into a principality. The following year the duke of Guiſe obliged the emperor Charles V. to raiſe the ſiege of Metz. In 1554, he defeated the imperialiſts at the battle of Renty, and, in 1557, obliged the Spaniards to conclude a peace with pope Paul IV. At his return to France, he took Calais from the Engliſh, and Thionville from the Spaniards. This prince was declared lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and had, under Francis II. the management of all public affairs, in conjunction with his brother the cardinal; but his power excited the jealouſy of the great, and it was reſolved to murder him at the conſpiracy of Ambois, in 1560. Some of the guilty were puniſhed, and the parliament gave him the title of the Preſerver of his Country. After the death of Francis II. the Guiſes being excluded from the management of public affairs, the duke joined with the conſtable Montmorency and the marſhal de St. Andrew, which union the Calviniſts named the Triumvirate. Some time after, the duke of Guiſe going to Vaſſy, his ſervants had a quarrel with the proteſtants, when going to pacify them, he was wounded in the cheek with a ſtone, which ſo exaſperated his attendants, that they killed near ſixty perſons, and wounded about two hundred. This affair, which happened in 1561, was called by the proteſtants the maſſacre

of Vaſſy, and ſerved as a ſignal for a religious war; people on all ſides ran to arms; the duke took Roen and Bourges from the Calviniſts, and defeated them at the battle of Dreux. He at length went to beſiege Orleans, which was made in a manner the arſenal of the proteſtants, and was on the point of taking it, when John Poltrot de Meré ſhot him in the ſhoulder with a piſtol, as he was returning from the trenches. He died of this wound ſix days after, on the 24th of February, 1563. Admiral de Coligny was ſuſpected of being concerned in this aſſaſſination.

There have been ſeveral other princes of the name of Francis.

FRANCIS of Aſſiſi, founder of the order of Franciſcan or Mendicant friars, and one of the greateſt ſaints of the Romiſh church, was the ſon of a merchant, who brought him up to trade, but he renounced all right to his father's ſubſtance, and, in ſpite of the admonitions of his parents, made a profeſſion of poverty, and obtained a great number of diſciples, whom he formed into a religious order, about the year 1209. He founded many convents in Italy, Spain, and France; and having held a general chapter at Rome, went into Egypt to preach the goſpel there. At his return to Europe, he continued founding monaſteries, and at length retired into one of the higheſt of the Appenine mountains, where it is pretended he ſaw a crucified ſeraphin all on fire, with marks on his fleſh, repreſenting the wounds of our Saviour on the croſs, whence he obtained the name of Seraphic, which has ſince been given to all of his order. His pretended ſermon to the fiſhes is a very extraordinary performance, and Mr. Addiſon has given an Engliſh tranſlation of it in his Travels through Italy, &c. He died at Aſſiſi, on the 4th of October, 1226, aged forty-five, and was canonized two years after his death by pope Gregory IX. He wrote Two Rules, and ſeveral other works, in which he forbids his diſciples preaching without the permiſſion of the biſhop, enjoins their not having any thing they could call their own, yet at the ſame time exhorts them to labour with their hands, and to be ſatisfied with receiving the value of their work in the neceſſaries of life, provided it be not in money.

FRANCIS, of Paula, founder of the order of Minims, thus called from Paola, a city in Calabria, where he was born, in 1416. He was educated amongſt the monks of St. Francis, and at length retired to a ſolitude, where ſeveral perſons coming to him, he built a monaſtery, and founded the above order, which was approved by pope Sixtus IV. in 1473. He died in 1507, aged ninety-one, and was canonized by Leo X. in 1519. His followers at firſt called themſelves Hermits of St. Francis.

FRANCIS XAVIER, ſurnamed the Apoſtle of the Indies, was born of a noble family, in the caſtle of Xavier, at the foot of the Pyrennean mountains, on the 7th of April, 1506. He ſtudied at Paris, obtained there the degree of maſter of arts, and taught philoſophy in the college of Beavais, with a deſign of being received into the ſociety of the Sorbonne; but having contracted a friendſhip with Ignatius Loyola, he laid aſide all thoughts of an eſtabliſhment, and became one of the firſt diſciples of that founder of the Jeſuits. He afterwards went into Italy, where he waited upon the ſick in the hoſpital of incurables at Venice, and was there ordained prieſt. He was ſome time after ſent to preach the Goſpel in the Eaſt Indies, where he made many converts to the Chriſtian religion at Goa, on the coaſt of Comorin, at Malacca, in the Molucca iſlands, and in Japan, and died in an iſland within ſight of the kingdom of China, where he had an extreme deſire to propagate his doctrines, on the ſecond of December, 1552, aged forty-ſix, and was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622. He wrote five books of Epiſtles, a Catechiſm, and ſome other ſmall pieces.

FRANCIS of Borgia, duke of Gandia, and viceroy of Catalonia, renounced the world after the death of his wife, and entered into the order of the Jeſuits, of which he was three times general. He died at Rome in 1572, aged ſixty-two, after having ſeveral times refuſed a cardinalſhip and other eccleſiaſtical dignities. He wrote ſeveral works, which have been tranſlated from Spaniſh into Latin.

FRANCIS of Sales, biſhop and prince of Geneva, and founder of the order of Viſitation, was born in the caſtle of Sales, in the dioceſs of Geneva, on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1567. He ſtudied at Paris, afterwards applied himſelf to the law at Padua, was employed in preaching againſt the Zuinglians and Calviniſts, and in 1610 inſtituted the order of the Viſitation. He died of an apoplexy at Lyons, in 1622, aged fifty-ſix, and was canonized in 1665. He wrote ſeveral works, the moſt eſteemed of which is his Introduction to a devout Life.

FRANCIS (SIMON) a French painter, born at Tours, in the year 1606. In his youth he was very deſirous of engaging in a religious life, and becoming a capuchin; but was prevented by his friends. However, ſeeking for a profeſſion that might aſſiſt him in raiſing his ſoul to the love of God, and ſeeing a picture of our Saviour's nativity, he was ſo moved by it, that in hopes of being able to draw ſome pieces that might have as lively an effect on the ſpectators, he reſolved to turn painter. He had no maſter, but taught himſelf by copying good pictures. He at firſt drew ſome portraits, and Monſ. de Bethune, his patron, procured a penſion to be ſettled on him, to encourage him in his ſtudies, and going embaſſador to Rome, took him with him. He lived in Italy till the year 1638, and in his return home paſſed through Bologna, where he contracted a friendſhip with Guido, who drew his picture. On his arrival in France, he was the firſt painter who had the honour of drawing the dauphin, of whom the queen was juſt delivered. The miniſters ſatisfied with his performance, promiſed him their protection, and he flattered himſelf that his fortune was made; but undeſervedly falling into diſgrace, he retired from court, and reſuming his firſt reſolution, employed himſelf only on religious ſubjects. Among all his virtues, his patience was moſt conſpicuous; for being afflicted with the ſtone for eight years together, he ſupported his pain with incredible conſtancy, and died of that dreadful diſeaſe in 1671, when the ſtone that was taken out of him after his death, weighed above a pound. Some of his pictures are to be ſeen in the churches of Paris; from which it appears that he had more devotion than ſkill.

FRANCK DE FRANKENAU (GEORGE) a celebrated German phyſician, born at Naumburg, in 1643. At eighteen years of age he went to Jena, where he was crowned poet, on account of his being able to write verſes in German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. At length he became profeſſor of medicine at Heidelburg, and afterwards at Wittemburg, whence Chriſtian V. king of Denmark, ſending for him, made him his phyſician, and aulic counſellor. The emperor Leopold ennobled him in the year 1692, and the following year nominated him count Palatine. Franck was a member of the Leopoldine Academy, of that of the Ricovrati of Padua, and of the Royal Society of London. He died in 1704, at ſixty years of age. His printed works are, 1. *Flora Francica.* 2. *Satyræ Medicæ:* and 3 Many letters. He alſo left a great number of manuſcripts, which it is ſaid deſerve to be printed.

FRANCKE (AUGUSTUS HERMAN) a celebrated German divine, born at Lubeck, on the 12th of March, 1663. He began his ſtudies at Erfort, continued them at Kiel, and finiſhed them at Leipſic, where he was made maſter of arts in 1685. He there founded, with ſome of his friends, a kind of regular conference, for cultivating the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures, which ſtill ſubſiſts under the name of Collegium Philobiblicum. In 1690 he became miniſter of Erfort; but his ſermons involving him in ſome troubles, he was obliged to leave that city in 1691. He then accepted the offers of the elector of Brandenburg, and became profeſſor of the Greek and oriental languages at Hall; and in 1698 profeſſor of theology. In that city he formed the celebrated foundation, known thoughout Europe by the name of the Houſe of the Orphans of Hall, in which poor children are taught all the arts and ſciences, at the ſame time that they are inſtructed in religion and virtue; and to him alſo the proteſtant miſſion of Malabar owes its foundation. He died in 1727, at ſixty-four years of age, univerſally regretted throughout all Germany, on account of his virtue, his charity to the poor, and the indefatigable pains he took in founding the Houſe of Orphans. That Houſe proſpered ſo extremely, that at the time of his death, it contained two thouſand one hundred and ninety-ſix young men, and had above one hundred and thirty preceptors. M. Francke wrote ſome ſermons and books of devotion in German. His Latin works are, 1. *Programmata.* 2. *Prælectiones Hermeneuticæ.* 3. *Methodus ſtudii Theologici.* 4. *Introductio ad Lectionem Prophetarum.* 5. *Commentatio de Scopo Librorum Veteris & Novi Teſtamenti.* 6. *Manuductio ad Lectionem Scripturæ Sacræ.* 7. *Obſervationes Biblicæ.* 8. *Idea Studioſi Theologiæ.* 9. *Monita Paſtoralia Theologica.*

FRANCKENBERG (ABRAHAM DE) a famous myſtic writer, of the ſeventeenth century, was lord of Ludwigſdorff and Schwirſe. He refuſed the conſiderable employments which the elector of Brandenburg, and the duke of Oels offered him; and ſpent the greateſt part of his life in his retreat at Ludwigſdorff, where he was born, in 1593. He wrote a great number of myſtical books in Latin and German. The moſt known are, The Life of James Boehmen, and *Via veterum Sapientum, &c.* He died at Ludwigſdorff, on the 25th of June, 1652.

FRANCONIA, the circle of, which the Germans call Frankenland, is one of the nine great provinces of which the empire of Germany is compoſed. It is bounded by Suabia on the ſouth, by Bavaria and Bohemia on the eaſt, by Upper Saxony on the north, and by Heſſe, Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine on the weſt. The figure of this province is almoſt round. It is one hundred miles in length, from the kingdom of Bohemia to the archbiſhoprick of Mentz,

Mentz, and ninety in breadth from the frontiers of Suabia to Thuringia. The Maine is the principal river, beſides which there are the Tauber, the Rednitz, and the Sala. The air is temperate, and the country is in the middle fruitful in corn paſtures and wine. The eccleſiaſtics are rich and powerful, whence it follows that the people muſt be poor, and therefore it is commonly ſaid that Franconia furniſhes beggars enough for all Germany. There are Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans in this province, but the laſt are more numerous than either of the former. The circle of Franconia is compoſed of a great number of ſovereignties, which are the biſhopricks of Wurtzburg, Bamburg, and Aichſtet, the territories of the Teutonic Knights, the marquiſates of Culembach and Auſbach, the counties of Henneberg, Holach, Caſtel, Wertheim, Erpach, and Reinech; the principality of Swartzenberg, the baronies of Limburg, Sinſheim, and Lowenſtein. The imperial cities of Nuremberg, Rottenburg, Winſheim, Schwinfurt, and Weiſſenburg. The directors of this circle are the biſhops of Bamberg, and the marquiſs or margrave of Brandenburg Culembach.

FRANEKER, a town of the province of Frieſland, in the Low Countries. It is a well fortified handſome town, and has four canals. The houſes are well built, the ſtreets are handſome and clean, and the caſtle is ſuperb. The univerſity was founded in 1585, and is well endowed. The pariſh church is large, and the ſteeple is very high. They have the privilege of chooſing their own magiſtrates. The country about abounds with corn and paſtures. It is ſeated five miles from the Zuiderſee, between Leuwarden and Harlingen, five miles from each, and fifteen north of Slooten, with a biſhop's ſee. Long. 5. 38. E. Lat. 53. 21. N.

FRANKENDAL, a town and fort, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the weſt ſide of the river Rhine, ten miles ſouth of Worms, and ſixteen north-weſt of Heidelberg. It was entirely ruined by the French in 1689. Long. 8. 22. E. Lat. 49. 27. N.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Munſterberg, where there is a fine caſtle, but it is not quite finiſhed. The princes of Auerſberg have ſettled a council of the regency here. The land about it produces very fine wheat. It is thirty miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Breſlaw. Long. 20. 19. E. Lat. 50. 42. N.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and duchy of Zuebruggen, twelve miles north-weſt of Landaw. Long. 7. 41. E. Lat. 49. 32. N.

FRANKFORT, on the Maine, is a free imperial city of Wetteravia, in Germany. It is handſome, large, and well fortified, and lies on a great road. The houſes are partly built with red ſtone, and partly with wood and plaiſter, and caſed with ſlate. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and the town-houſe is a large building in the Gothic taſte. In this is a room where the German emperors are commonly elected. Likewiſe here the golden bull is kept. Inſtead of a ſeal there is a golden medal hanging to it; on the one ſide there is the figure of the emperor Charles IV. with this inſcription round it, *Carolus Quartus divina favente, clementia, Romanorum imperator, ſemp. aug:* Charles the Fourth, by the divine clemency, emperor of the Romans, always auguſt. On the reverſe is the city of Rome, with *Aurea Roma* written thereon, and round about it this monkiſh rhyme, *Roma caput mundi, regit orbis frœna rotundi*, which literally tranſlated is thus, Rome the head of the world, holds the bridles of the round globe. The bull itſelf is a book in quarto, containing twenty-four parchment leaves, ſewed together and covered with another parchment, without any ornament. This bull was deſigned as a perpetual rule for the emperor and the electors, but it has been broken through in various particulars.

The river Maine divides this city into two parts, the leſſer of which is on the ſouth ſide, and is called Saxhauſen. They are joined by a ſtone bridge, which conſiſts of fourteen arches, and is four hundred paces long. The inhabitants are moſtly Lutherans, and all the ſenate. The Roman Catholics have the great church of St. Bartholomew, and three convents for men, and one for women. They are not allowed to carry the hoſt about publicly in proceſſion. In this church the ceremonies are performed when the emperor is conſecrated here. The Calviniſts have their church without the city, at the diſtance of two or three miles. But they are obliged to marry and baptize in the Lutheran churches. The city is governed by forty-two ſenators, two burgomaſters, a prætor or mayor, and fourteen ſcabins or aldermen. The ſenators are divided into three benches, the firſt is of the ſcabins, the ſecond of the literati, and the third of the artificers. When one of the ſcabins dies, or is removed, they chooſe another from the bench of the literati; for thoſe of the bench of artificers can riſe no higher. Theſe ſenators chooſe the two conſuls or burgomaſters yearly out of their own number.

There are a great many Jews, but they are very poor, and live only by hawking their goods about from inn to inn. They are locked into their own quarters every night for fear of diſturbance.

The things worth obſerving here, beſides the town-houſe, are the emperor's palace, the caſtle, the Dominican convent, and the Lutheran church of St. Catharine. The two fairs at Frankfort, the one at Eaſter, and the other in September, for three weeks each, render it a place of great traffick. All ſorts of commodities are brought hither from the different parts of Europe, which are almoſt free from tolls or duties. In this city all ſorts of diverſions are allowed; they having a great number of coffee-houſes, a play-houſe, and other houſes of entertainment.

The villages all round the city are very pleaſant, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in making wine. The territory of this place is pretty large. It is fifteen miles north-weſt of Mentz, forty-five north of Heidleburg, thirty-three north-eaſt of Worms, ſeventy-five ſouth-eaſt of Cologne, and three hundred and fifty north-by-weſt of Vienna. Long. 7. 36. E. Lat. 50. 16. N.

FRANKFORT on the Order, is a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and the marquiſate of Brandenburg. It was formerly one of the Hans-Towns, and an imperial city, but is now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, as marquis of Brandenburg. It is divided into two parts by the river Oder, and joined together by a wooden-bridge, which is two hundred and ninety paces long. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and the houſes tolerably well built. The market-place is handſome, and ſurrounded with good houſes, and the fortifications, the armoury, the ſtadt-houſe, and the two colleges, are worth the notice of travellers.

It is a well frequented place, not only on account of the univerſity, which was founded in 1506, but alſo for its three fairs. There are two cities through which all the merchandize of Pomerania, Pruſſia, and Poland, muſt paſs, namely, Frankfort, for thoſe which are tranſported into Lower Germany; and Breſlaw, when they are carried into Upper Germany; which has rendered theſe two places very flouriſhing. The univerſity has always been provided with learned and ingenious profeſſors, which have brought a great number of ſtudents, and the rather, becauſe all ſorts of proviſions are very reaſonable, which render living here very cheap. The faculty of theology are Calviniſts; however, there are extraordinary profeſſors of the confeſſion of Augſburg, that the proteſtant candidates in theology may purſue their ſtudies at this place. And here it may be noted, that the Calviniſts are never called proteſtants by the Germans. The other faculties may be filled up by the profeſſors of both religions. Frankfort has a communication with the Baltick ſea by the river Odre. It is eighty miles ſouth of Stettin, forty-five ſouth-eaſt of Berlin, ſeventy-five north-eaſt of Wittemberg, and two hundred and fifty north-by-weſt of Vienna. Long. 14. 58. E. Lat. 52. 34. N.

FRANS-FLORIS, an eminent painter, called the Raphael of Flanders, was the ſon of a good ſculptor at Antwerp, where he was born in the year 1520. He worked at his father's buſineſs till he was twenty years of age, and then went to learn the art of painting at Leige, under Lambert Lombard. Afterwards he travelled to Italy, where he applied himſelf to deſigning, and ſtudying Michael Angelo's works. On his return to his native country, his performances being numerous and juſtly admired, he grew rich, though he was greatly addicted to drinking; but he worked ſeven hours a-day with equal diligence and pleaſure, and ſpent the remaining part of his time with his bottle companions. He died at fifty years of age.

FRASCATI, or FRESCATI, a town of Italy, in the Campania of Rome. It is a ſmall town, ſeated on the brow of a hill. About two miles from hence are the ruins of the famous Tuſculum, where Cicero compoſed his Tuſculan Queſtions, at a place called Grotto Ferraſe. There is now a fine proſpect from the town, but it muſt have been much more delightful formerly, when Campania was thick ſet with towns, villas, and plantations. There are ſeveral villas, or pleaſure-houſes, here, belonging to ſome of the chief perſons at Rome. The principal are Monte Dracone, Belvidere, and Villa Ludviſſa. Monte Dracone is a large houſe ſeated on an eminence, from whence Rome may be ſeen, and all the plain which lies between. But Rome is rather too diſtant for a diſtinct view of it, and the verdure of the plain is too uniform to be very agreeable to the eye, there being no variety in the landſcape. On the Monte Portico, there is a greater diverſity, but then the view is too much bounded. The avenues to Monte Dracone are very difficult, and to ſay the truth, neither the gardens nor the fountains are worth deſcribing.

Belvidere has much the ſame ſituation as Monte Dracone, but it has a fine caſcade and a grotto, wherein is Apollo on the top of Parnaſſus with the nine Muſes.

Their

Their ſtatues played on the flute, when the machines were in good condition. The caſcade of the Villa Ludviſia, is the principal ornament of the garden. It is twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Rome, and ten ſouth-weſt of Paleſtrina. Long. 11. 43. E. Lat. 41. 48. N.

FRASSEN (CLADIUS) a learned Cordelier and doctor of the Sorbonne, acquired great reputation by his works, the moſt eſteemed of which are his Theology, in 5 vols. folio; and his *Diſquiſitiones Biblicæ*, in 2 vols. quarto.

FRAWENFELD, a town of Swifferland, and capital of Thurgow. The town is not large, but it has an advantageous ſituation upon an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Mourg. The palace of the bailiffs is at one extremity of the town, ſeated on a rock. There are two churches, one for the Catholics, and the other for the Proteſtants. The abbey of Rychenaw has ſome rights in this town, and all the inhabitants were formerly its ſubjects. They ſtill take an oath to the abbot, but on condition, that he ſhall never ſell or alienate the rights he has over them. The town has a council, and a court of juſtice; but when a criminal is to be tried for his life, the juſtices, who are twelve, call in twelve other perſons to their aſſiſtance. Long. 9 0 E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

FREDEGARIUS SCHOLASTICUS, is ſuppoſed to have lived in the 8th century. To him is attributed an abridgement of Gregory de Tour's Hiſtory, and its Continuation; but that Continuation was done by four different authors.

FREDEGONDA, the wife of Chilperic I. king of France, rendered herſelf odious by her incontinence, cruelty, and treachery; ſhe cauſed Galſuinte, Ordouaire, Sigebert, Pretextat, and even according to ſome, her huſband, Chilperic to be aſſaſſinated. She afterwards took up arms againſt Childebert, defeated his troops, ravaged Champagne, took Paris, with the neighbouring towns, and died triumphant, though loaded with crimes, in 597, leaving the affairs of her ſon Clotaire II. in good condition.

FREDERIC I. otherwiſe called Barbaroſſa, emperor of Germany, ſucceeded his uncle Conrade III. in 1152. Having quieted the diſputes in Germany, he marched into Italy, and was crowned by pope Adrian IV. on the 18th of June, 1155, he then took and raſed Tortona; obliged Verona to acknowledge him; forced Tivoli to ſubmit to the church, and beſieged Milan. The next year he divorced the empreſs Adelaide, in order to marry Beatrice, the daughter of the count of Burgundy, and by this marriage joined Burgundy to his dominions. He at length quarrelled with Adrian IV. and this quarrel was attended with fatal conſequences; for, after Adrian's death, he ſet up three antipopes againſt Alexander III. and in 1162 took Milan, which he intirely deſtroyed, and cauſed the country belonging to it, to be ſowed with ſalt. In 1168, Alexander III. excommunicated him, depoſed him from the empire, and freed his ſubjects from their oath of allegiance. Frederick at firſt laughed at this excommunication, but having loſt a great battle in 1177, againſt the Milaneſe, who had rebuilt their city, and his ſon Otho being conquered in a ſea-fight by the Venetians, he thought ſeriouſly of becoming reconciled to the pope, and a peace was concluded at Venice, whither they had both repaired for that purpoſe, on the firſt of Auguſt, 1177; the next day, the emperor being on his knees in the church, the pope gave him abſolution, and the communion. It is ſaid, that he then ſet his foot on his neck, ſaying, "It is written, thou "ſhalt walk upon the aſp and the baſiliſk, and trample "the lion and dragon under thy feet." To which Frederick replied, "It is not to you I make this ſubmiſſion, but "to St. Peter." To which the pope replied, "It is to "St. Peter, and to me." But Baronius endeavours to prove this ſtory fabulous. The emperor Frederick had freſh diſputes with the ſucceſſors of Alexander III. After the taking of Jeruſalem by Saladin in 1187, he engaged in a cruſade at Mentz with ſeveral German princes, and marched, the following year, at the head of an army of 150,000 men. He defeated the troops of the ſultan of Iconium, took that city by aſſault, and marched towards Paleſtine. The greateſt ſucceſs was expected from this expedition; but bathing himſelf in the Cydnus, which runs by the city of Tarſus, in Celicia, he was drowned, on the 10th of June, 1190, after a reign of thirty-eight years.

This prince was courageous, liberal, firm in adverſity, a protector of the ſciences, and endowed with a prodigious memory. He was called the father of his country, and was ſucceeded by Henry VI.

FREDERIC II. emperor of Germany, was the ſon of the emperor Henry VI. and the grandſon of Frederic I. He was elected emperor, in oppoſition to Otho, who was eſteemed an enemy to the church, on the 13th of December, 1210, and was left in the peaceable poſſeſſion of the empire by the death of Otho, in 1218. He was crowned at Rome, with his conſort, on the 22d of November, 1220, when he renounced all his pretenſions to the duchies of Spoletto and Tuſcany, in favour of the holy ſee, to which he gave the earldom of Fondy; he alſo promiſed to undertake nothing contrary to the privileges of the church, and renewed a vow he had made, of carrying a war into the Eaſt againſt the Saracens; but the following year, Frederic marched againſt Richard and Thomas, princes of Tuſcany, and the brothers of Innocent III. who had cauſed ſome of the cities of Puglia to revolt, and took the firſt priſoner, put the other to flight, and baniſhed the biſhops who were concerned in the defection, on which he was excommunicated by Innocent III. Pope Gregory IX. ſummoned the emperor to execute his vow of going to the Holy Land, and finding that he deferred it, excommunicated him in 1227 and 1228. He then attacked the dominions of the church, but the pope raiſing an army, he ſet out for the Holy Land, and arrived there in the month of September, 1228, but the armies of the Chriſtians refuſed to obey him, becauſe Gregory IX had not taken off his excommunication. However, Frederic concluded a peace on the 18th of February, 1229, with Meladin, ſultan of Babylon, who reſtored to him Jeruſalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Thoron, and Sydon, with the Chriſtian priſoners; upon which the emperor went to the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jeruſalem, and took the crown from the altar himſelf, there being no biſhop who would place it upon his head, and then returned to Europe. He now ſeized the eſtates of the Templars and Hoſpittalers; conquered Romania; the marquiſate of Ancona, and the Milaneſe; ſubdued Sardinia; defeated the forces of the Venetians and Genoeſe, rendered himſelf maſter of the duchies of Urbino and Tuſcany, and in 1240, went to lay ſiege to Rome. The following year, Gregory IX reſolved to aſſemble a council againſt him, but the prelates of France, England, and Spain, who had ſet out to attend that council, were made priſoners by Henry king of Sardinia, the emperor's natural ſon, at which the pope died with vexation. Celeſtine IV. who ſucceeded him, ſat in the papal chair but eighteen days; and Innocent IV. who was not elected till about nineteen after, retired into France; but in 1245, held a general council at Lyons, in which he excommunicated Frederic, and degraded him from the empire. The emperor complained of this violent proceeding, in a letter to St. Lewis king of France; however, after this depoſition, all his affairs fell into diſorder; the people who had entered into a league againſt him in Lombardy, defeated his troops; all the princes conſidered him as an impious wretch, and the Germans, in 1245, elected Henry of Thuringia emperor in his room, and afterwards, in 1248, William earl of Holland. In ſhort, this unhappy prince, filled with vexation, and abandoned by every body, died at Fiorenzuela, in the duchy of Parma, on the 13th of December, 1250, aged fifty-ſeven.

This prince ſpoke ſix languages, had a quick and penetrating judgment; was courageous, learned, liberal, and fond of magnificence; but was cruel, debauched, and paid little regard to his word. He cauſed to be tranſlated from the Greek into Latin, ſeveral of Ariſtotle's works, and granted ſeveral privileges to univerſities. The diſſenſions between this prince and the popes, gave riſe to the factions of the Guelphs and Gibbelines.

FREDERIC III. ſurnamed the Fair, the ſon of Albert I. emperor and duke of Auſtria, was ſet on the imperial throne by ſome electors, in 1314, after the others had elected Lewis of Bavaria. Frederic had at firſt ſome advantages over his competitor, but was taken priſoner in a battle fought in 1322, and died in priſon on the 13th of January, 1330. He is not reckoned by ſome authors in the number of the emperors.

FREDERIC IV. ſurnamed the Pacific, was the ſon of Erneſt duke of Auſtria, and was elected emperor in 1440, after the death of his firſt couſin Albert II. and was crowned at Rome, with his wife Eleanor of Portugal, by pope Nicholas V. on the 9th of March, 1452. This prince was fond of peace and tranquility. He diſſembled with ſuch care the ſubjects of diſcontent given by the popes, that the Italians ſaid, "He had a dead ſoul in a living body." He conveened, in conjunction with the pope's legates, the concordat of the Germanic body, and publiſhed a code of fiefs. Frederic forgot nothing in endeavouring to put an end to the factions formed in his dominions; but all his endeavours were ineffectual, for Germany was never more torn in pieces by civil wars. Matthias king of Hungary having taken Vienna on the firſt of June, 1485; it is ſaid, that Frederic gave himſelf no pain about it, and that travelling then in Germany, he was contented with writing on the walls of the place where he lodged, *Rerum irrecuperandarum ſumma Felicitas, Oblivio*; that is, The Forgetfulneſs of Happineſs, when we cannot recover it, is ſupreme Felicity. He marched into Flanders in 1488, to the aſſiſtance of his ſon Maximilian I. and died on 7th of September,

September, 1493, aged ſeventy-eight. Under his reign printing was invented in Germany.

FREDERIC I. king of Denmark, and duke of Holſtein, was elected in 1523, in the room of his nephew Chriſtiern, who was depoſed on account of his cruelty. He introduced Lutheraniſm into his dominions, and died in 1533. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Chriſtiern III.

FREDERIC II. king of Denmark, ſucceeded his father Chriſtiern III in 1559. He conquered the provinces of Ditmarſen, defended Livonia and the liberty of the Baltic Sea, againſt Lubec and the Swedes, protected Tycho Brahe and other learned men, made the arts and ſciences flouriſh in his dominions, and died on the 4th of April, 1588, aged fifty-four. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Chriſtiern IV.

FREDERIC III. king of Denmark, ſucceeded his father Chriſtiern IV. in 1648. He engaged in a war with Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden, who penetrated as far as his capital, which would inevitably have fallen into the enemies hands, had not the emperor, and the kings of England and Poland, interfered in the quarrel; but by the treaty of Roſchild, concluded in 1659, he was obliged to cede to the Swedes Schonen, Hallandt, Bleking, Bahus, Drontheim, &c. Afterwards Frederic obtained from the ſtates of Denmark the power of making the crown hereditary in his family, though it was before elective, and died on the 9th of February, 1670, aged ſixty-one. He was ſucceeded by Chriſtiern V.

FREDERIC IV. king of Denmark, ſucceeded his father Chriſtiern V. in 1699. He made war on Charles XII. king of Sweden, who obliged him to conclude a peace; but the king of Sweden being conquered by Peter the Great, czar of Muſcovy, Frederic rekindled the war, gained great advantages over the Swedes, took from them ſeveral places, and died in 1730.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS I. king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, was born at Dreſden, on the 12th of May, 1670. He was the ſecond ſon of John George III. elector of Saxony, and of Anna Sophia, the eldeſt daughter of Frederic III. king of Denmark, and ſucceeded his brother John George IV. elector of Saxony, on the 27th of April, 1694. Frederic Auguſtus, the following year, commanded the Chriſtian army againſt the Turks, and gained the battle of Oltaſch. He embraced the popiſh religion on the 23d of May, 1697, and was elected king of Poland, on the 27th of July following. He had afterwards a long war with the Swedes, in which Charles XII. ſpreading the terror of his arms through Upper Poland, Sileſia, and Saxony, he ſued for peace, chuſing to ſurrender himſelf to the diſcretion of the conqueror, rather than into the arms of Peter the Great, emperor of Ruſſia, his protector, and his plenipotentiaries ſigned the convention, by which he not only reſigned the crown of Poland, but promiſed never more to aſſume the title of king: at the ſame time, he acknowledged the royal dignity of Staniſlaus Leſzinſki, waiwode of Poſnania, who was placed on the throne of Poland, in 1704; renounced the alliance of the czar his benefactor, and, to complete his humiliation, contrary to the law of nations, delivered into the hands of Charles XII. John Reinold Patkul, the czar's ambaſſador, and general in the Ruſſian ſervice, who had been fighting in his defence; but after the defeat of Charles XII. king of Sweden, by Peter the Great, Frederic Auguſtus remounted the throne of Poland, made himſelf maſter of ſeveral important places belonging to the Swedes, and died on the 1ſt of February, 1733.

Frederic Auguſtus II. his only ſon, ſucceeded him in the electorate of Saxony, and was choſen king of Poland, on the 5th of October, 1733.

FREDERIC I. elector of Brandenburg, and the firſt king of Pruſſia, was the ſon of Frederic William the Great, and was born at Konigſberg, in 1657. This prince inſtituted and diſtributed the order of the Black Eagle, and the next day, on the 18th of January, 1701, erected his duchy of Pruſſia, of which he was ſovereign prince, into a kingdom, by cauſing himſelf to be crowned, with great ceremony, in the cathedral of Konigſberg. However, he was not generally acknowledged as king till the peace of Utrecht, at which he had the poſſeſſion of the city of Gueldres, and ſome others, of which he had made himſelf maſter in 1703, guarantied to him. In 1707, he purchaſed the county of Tecklenburg, and took poſſeſſion of the principality of Neufchatel and Valengin, as a deſcendant from the houſe of Naſſau. He died on the 25th of February, 1713. This prince was a zealous protector and defender of the proteſtants, and a patron of learned men. He founded the Royal Society at Berlin, and the univerſity at Halle.

FREDERIC WILLIAM I. king of Pruſſia, and elector of Brandenburg, was the ſon of Frederic I. elector of Brandenburg, the firſt king of Pruſſia, and was born on the 15th of Auguſt, 1688. He was preſent at the bloody battle of Malplaquet, on the 11th of September, 1709, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his perſonal bravery. He aſcended the throne after the death of the king his father, which happened on the 25th of February, 1713, when he took for the general rule of his conduct this maxim of Cyrus, That "the "moſt effectual means to render a people happy, is to have "a good army of well-choſen ſoldiers, and to govern his "his ſubjects with wiſdom;" he therefore reformed the ſuperfluous expences of his palace, would have no prime miniſter, and kept an army of an hundred thouſand men. This prince was ridiculouſly fond of having very tall men in his troops, and would ſometimes give even a thouſand pounds ſterling for a ſingle ſoldier, when he was greatly above the ordinary height. Frederic William added to his dominions the principality of Neufchatel, and ſeveral other conſiderable territories, made a ſucceſsful war againſt Charles XII. king of Sweden, limited all criminal proſecutions to three months, amaſſed great treaſures, built an hoſpital at Potſdam for the education and maintenance of the ſoldiers, and died on the 31ſt of May, 1740, aged fifty two. He was ſucceeded by Charles Frederic, king of Pruſſia, and elector of Brandenburg, who was born at Berlin, on the 24th of January, 1712, and has diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a great warrior, a great philoſopher, and a great politician.

FREDERIC, prince of Heſſe Caſſel, married on the 4th of April, 1714, Ulrica Eleanora of Bavaria, a ſiſter of Charles XII. king of Sweden. This princeſs, after the fatal death of her brother, ſucceeded to the kingdom of Sweden, on the 3d of February, 1719, and abdicated the throne in favour of Frederic, who was elected king of Sweden on the 4th of April, 1720.

There have been ſeveral other princes of the ſame name.

FREDERICA, a town and fort of Georgia, in North America, ſeated in the iſland of St. Simon's, in the mouth of the river Alatamaha. The Spaniards invaded this iſland in 1742, took the fort, and were marching to the town, but were repulſed by general Oglethorpe, and were obliged to abandon the enterprize. St. Simon's Iſland is thirteen miles long, three or four broad, and ſixty miles north of St. Auguſtin. The fort, by ſome called St. Simon's, is about ſeven miles from the town. There are ſome other ſmall iſlands in the river, which the Engliſh have fortified. Long. 81. 42. W. Lat 31. 12. N.

FREDERICKSBERG, a palace of the king of Denmark, near Copenhagen, ſeated on a mountain. It is three ſtories high, and built after the Italian manner. The entrance into the garden is by two large ſtone ſtair-caſes, in which there are a great number of grottoes, fountains, caſcades, and hermitages. There is likewiſe a place, where all ſorts of birds and beaſts are kept, both wild and tame. This palace was repaired in 1735, and the king reſided there till that in Copenhagen was finiſhed. Long. 12. 29. E. Lat. 55. 36. N.

FREDERICKSBURG, a caſtle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, twenty miles north of Copenhagen. It had a great many rich ornaments, ſome of which, belonging to the caſtle, were of maſſy ſilver, but it was taken and pillaged by the Swedes, in 1659, who carried off all the riches. Near this is a park, in which there is plenty of game. Long. 12. 33. E. Lat. 55. 58. N.

FREDERICKSBURG, a ſtrong fort, on the coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, where there is a colony of Brandenburghers, ſubject to the Danes. It is on the Gold Coaſt, near Cape Three Points, ſeventy-five miles weſt of Cabo Corſo, or, as it is vulgarly called, Cape Coaſt. Long. 2. 12. W. Lat. 4. 30. N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in South Jutland, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Eyder and Treern. It is a handſome town, which was built by the Arminians, when they were driven from Holland, in 1621. All ſorts of proteſtants are now tolerated there, but the Lutherans are moſt numerous. It is eight miles north-eaſt of Tonningen, and eighteen ſouth-weſt of Sleſwick. Long. 9. 5. E. Lat. 54. 41. N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, near a gulph of the ſame name. It is a town lately built, and well fortified. It is defended by a rock, called Iſegrim, and by Chriſtian caſtle, ſeated on a mountein, which was conſtructed by Chriſtian IV. in 1685. There is a court of juſtice in this town. It is on the frontiers of Sweden, ſixty miles north of Gottenburg. Long. 11. 31. E. Lat. 59. 12. N.

FREDERICKSHALL, a ſtrong town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, near Suineſund, which ſeparates the territories of Sweden from thoſe of Denmark. It is but ſmall, but has a good harbour, and is defended by a fort, and is built in a place extremely high; and near the harbour is a rock, on which there are fortifications. Near this, there is a fort called Frederickſtein, and at a ſmall diſtance that of Gueldenleow. Between theſe two forts, Charles XII. king of Sweden, was killed by a ſhot, December 11, 1718. The late king of Denmark cauſed a pyramid to be

erected on the ſpot, twenty feet high. with two inſcriptions, one in Latin, and the other in the language of the country. It is twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Anſlow, ſixty-five north-by-weſt of Bahus, and thirty-five ſouth-eaſt of Aggerhuys. Long. 11. 31. E. Lat. 59. 22. N.

FREDERICK's Ode, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, built by Frederic III. It is well fortified and defended by nine baſtions. All religions are tolerated here; and, in 1719, a colony of French ſettled here, who cultivate a great quantity of tobacco. It was taken by the Swedes, in 1657. It is near the ſea, thirty miles ſouth of Arhus, fifty north of Sleſwick, and thirteen north-eaſt of Colding. Long. 10. 12. E. Lat. 55. 42 N.

FREKE (William) a gentleman of conſiderable learning, was born at Hannington, in Wiltſhire, in the year, 1663, and ſtudied at Wadham college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple, in London, where he purſued the ſtudy of the law, and became a barriſter; but, in 1687, he publiſhed Eſſays towards an Union between Divinity and Morality, Natural Religion and Revelation. He likewiſe wrote a Dialogue concerning the Deity, and a work, intitled A brief Confutation of the Doctrine of the Trinity, which two pieces were printed together about the beginning of December, 1693, and ſent by the penny-poſt to ſeveral members of parliament, who laying them before the houſe of commons, they were voted to be burnt, as they accordingly were, in the Palace-yard, Weſtminſter; and the author being afterwards diſcovered, was indicted in the king's bench, for writing theſe pamphlets, and being found guilty, was fined five hundred pounds, and obliged to give ſecurity for his good behaviour for three years.

FREGOSA (Paul) archbiſhop of Genoa, a famous cardinal in the fifteenth century, and three times doge of Genoa. He had great abilities, which he employed in gratifying his ambition. Though he had not lived in a manner becoming an eccleſiaſtic, he had ſuch intereſt as to obtain the archbiſhoprick of Genoa. In 1462, he cauſed himſelf to be elected doge; and being ſoon after deprived of that dignity, found means to reinſtate himſelf, in 1463; but the outrages he committed obliged the Genoeſe to call in to their aſſiſtance Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, and to ſhake off his yoke. Fregoſa, now abandoned by his beſt friends, left Genoa, but ſome time after returned, and began to raiſe freſh cabals. Baptiſta Fregoſa, his nephew, who was elected doge in 1478, procured him a cardinal's hat: but the reſtleſs ambition of this prelate cauſed him to diſpoſſeſs his benefactor and relation, and to get himſelf inſtalled in his room, and thus became doge for the third time. His tyranny, however occaſioned his being again removed in 1488, on which he retired to Rome, where he continually ſolicited, but in vain, the enemies of his country to change its government. He died at Rome on the 2d of March, 1498.

Fregosa (Baptista) alſo called Fulgosa, nephew to the former, was elected doge of Genoa, on the 15th of November, 1478; but the above-mentioned cardinal uſurped his poſt, and baniſhed him to Tregui. Baptiſta then applied himſelf to ſtudy, and compoſed in Italian nine books of Memorable Examples, on the plan of Valerius Maximus, which have been tranſlated into Latin by Camillus Ghilini, of Milan. It has had ſeveral editions, the beſt of which are printed with the additions and corrections of Juſtus Gaillard. Baptiſta alſo wrote ſeveral other works.

Fregosa (Frederic) archbiſhop of Salerno, and a famous cardinal, was employed in ſeveral important negociations. He afterwards defeated Cortogoli, a famous Barbary corſair, and having ſailed to Tunis and Gerbes, returned to Genoa with a great booty. Genoa being ſurpriſed by the Spaniards, in 1522, Frederic Fregoſa retired into France, where Francis I. gave him an abbey. He afterwards returned into Italy, was made biſhop of Eugubio and cardinal. He died on the 22d of July, 1541.

FREGUS, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the duke of Savoy, in 1707. It had formerly a conſiderable harbour, which is now filled up. It is ſeated near the ſea, on the river Argens, in a moraſs which renders the air unwholeſome. It is forty miles north-eaſt of Toulon, thirty ſouth-eaſt of Nice, and four hundred ſixty-two ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 31. E. Lat. 42. 51. N.

FREHER (Marquard) a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed learning and abilities, was deſcended from a noble family, and born at Augſburg, on the 26th of July, 1565. When very young, he went into France to ſtudy civil law under the celebrated Cujacius, yet paid ſuch attention to hiſtory and criticiſm, that he became eminent in both. He had ſcarce arrived to the 23d year of his age, when he was choſen one of the counſellors of John Caſimir, prince Palatine, and in the following year was made profeſſor of philoſophy at Heidelberg. Some time after reſigning his profeſſor's chair, the elector, Frederic IV. made him vice-preſident of his court, and ſent him in quality of ambaſſador to ſeveral places. In the midſt of theſe employments, he conſtantly adhered to his uſual method of ſtudying, and wrote many works in relation to hiſtory, law, and criticiſm. He was alſo perfectly ſkilled in coins, medals, ſtatues, antiques of all ſorts, and could paint very well; ſo that from the number of books he wrote, and his various learning, it might be imagined that he muſt have lived a very long life, and yet he died in the forty-ninth year of his age. Douza obſerves, that he ſeems to have been born for the ſupport and advancement of polite literature; and Thuanus ſays, that it would be difficult to find his equal in all Germany. Scioppius obſerves, that he joined great acuteneſs and ſubtility to an incredible depth of learning; and Caſaubon calls him a man of profound and univerſal knowledge. His moral qualities are repreſented as not inferior to his intellectual; ſo that Melchior Adam ſeems with great juſtice to have lamented, that a man who ſo much deſerved to be immortal, ſhould die ſo ſoon.

FREIGIUS (John Thomas) a learned civilian, born at Friburgh in Briſgaw, taught the law at Friburgh, Baſil, and Altorf. He wrote a great number of books, among which are, 1. *Queſtiones Geometricæ & Stereometricæ.* 2. *Ciceronis Orationes perpetuis nobis Logicis, Arithmeticis, Ethicis, Politicis, Hiſtoricis, illuſtratæ*, in three volumes, octavo. 3. A Latin tranſlation of Frobiſher's Voyages. He died of the plague, about the year 1583.

FREIND (Dr. John) a celebrated Engliſh phyſician and elegant writer, was born at Croton, in Northamptonſhire, in year 1675, and after being educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, under Dr. Buſby, completed his ſtudies at Oxford. In 1696, he publiſhed, in conjunction with Mr. Foulkes, an edition of two Greek Orations, with a new Latin verſion. In 1703, his *Emmenologia* appeared, which gained him a very great reputation. The next year he was choſen profeſſor of chemiſtry in the univerſity of Oxford; and, in 1705, he attended the earl of Peterborough to Spain, as phyſician to the army, and, on his return, publiſhed an account of the earl's conduct in that kingdom. In 1712, he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and the ſame year attended the duke of Ormond into Flanders. He ſat as member for the borough of Launceſton, in Cornwall, in the parliament which was called in 1722, when he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral ſharp ſpeeches in oppoſition to the meaſures of the adminiſtration, on which he was, on the 12th of March, 1722-3, taken into cuſtody, and, on the 15th of the ſame month, committed to the Tower, on a charge of high treaſon, but on the 21ſt of June following, was admitted to bail. While he was in priſon, he began his Hiſtory of Phyſic, from the time of Galen to the beginning of the ſixteenth century, in two volumes, octavo. Upon the acceſſion of his late majeſty to the throne, he was appointed phyſician in ordinary to the queen, who had the utmoſt eſteem for him. He died at London, on the 26th of July, 1728, in the fifty-third year of his age, and was interred at Hitcham, in Buckinghamſhire, but a monument, with a Latin inſcription, is erected to his memory in Weſtminſter abbey. His widow, in conſideration of his merit, had a handſome penſion ſettled on her by her majeſty. Beſides the works already mentioned, he publiſhed ſeveral others; all his Latin works were collected and publiſhed together, in folio, by Dr. Wigan, in 1733.

FREINSHEMIUS (John) a famous writer, born at Ulm, in 1608. He is ſaid to have underſtood almoſt all the European languages, beſides Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He was profeſſor of eloquence at Upſal, librarian and hiſtoriographer to Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, and afterwards profeſſor at Heidelburgh, where he died, in 1660, aged fifty-two. He wrote Supplements to Tacitus, Quintus Curtius, and Titus Livy; with notes on Quintus Curtius, Tacitus, Florus, and ſeveral other Latin authors, to which he has alſo added excellent Tables.

FREIRE de Andrada (Hyacinthus) a famous Portugueſe poet and hiſtorian, born of a noble family at Baja. His principal work is the Life of John de Caſtro, the fourth viceroy of the Indies. This Life is much eſteemed, and paſſes for one of the beſt-written books in the Portugueſe language. He died at Liſbon, on the 13th of May, 1657.

FREISINGEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name. The cathedral church and the epiſcopal palace are ſuperb buildings. It has an agreeable ſituation, partly on a hill, and partly on the ſide of the river Iſer. The biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is twenty miles north of Munich, twenty ſouth-weſt of Landſhut, thirty-eight ſouth-weſt of Neubourg, and thirty-eight eaſt of Augſburg. Long. 11. 50. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

FREMINET (Martin) an excellent painter. See Friminet.

FREMIOT (JANE FRANCES) baroneſs of Chantal, foundreſs of the order of the Viſitation, was born at Dijon, on the 23d of January, 1572. She married Chriſtopher de Rabutin, baron of Chantal, at twenty years of age, and had ſix children; but her huſband being accidentally killed, when hunting, by one of his friends, madam de Chantal put herſelf under the direction of St. Francis de Sales, and took the habit of a nun, on the 6th of June, 1610, in the ſuburb of d'Annecy, where ſhe founded the order of Viſitation, and governed that order with great wiſdom and prudence. She died at Moulins, on the 13th of December, 1641, while viſiting the monaſteries which had ſubmitted to her direction. She was beatified by pope Benedict XIV.

FRENICLE (NICHOLAS) a French poet, born at Paris in 1600, wrote ſeveral theatrical pieces, as 1. Palemon, a paſtoral. 2. Niobe. 3. The Shepherds, a paſtoral; alſo a poem intitled Jeſus Crucified, and a Paraphraſe on the Pſalms, in verſe. He lived till after the year 1660.

FRERET (N.) a learned member of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, at Paris, was the author of many learned pieces, moſt of which are printed in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions. He died at Paris in January, 1749.

FRESNE (CHARLES DU). See CANGE.

FRESNOY (CHARLES ALPHONSE DU) an able painter and poet, was born at Paris, in the year 1611, and from his infancy gave ſuch extraordinary proofs of his attachment to the Muſes, that he would probably have been one of the greateſt poets in his time, if the art of painting had not divided and weakened his talent. His father, who was a famous apothecary, made him apply to ſtudy, with a view of making him a phyſician; but to this profeſſion he had an invincible averſion. When he was about twenty years of age, he learned to deſign under Perrier and Vouet, and in 1634 went to Rome, where he contracted an intimate friendſhip with Mignard, which laſted as long as his life. He was familiarly acquainted with the Greek and Latin poets; ſtudied anatomy and the elements of geometry, with the rules of perſpective and architecture; deſigned after the life in the Academy, after Raphael in the Vatican, and after the antiques wherever he found them; and making critical remarks as he proceeded, drew up a body of them in Latin verſe, and laid the plan of his excellent poem *De Arte Graphica*, or of the Art of Painting, which he endeavoured to make the rule of his own conduct; but having never been well inſtructed in the management of the pencil, his hand was extremely ſlow, and his performances, excluſive of his copies after others, do not exceed fifty hiſtorical pieces. He had a particular veneration for Titian, whom he followed in his manner of colouring, as he did the Carracci in their guſto of deſign. His poem was the fruit of above twenty years ſtudy and labour. He communicated it to the maſters of greateſt note, in all places where he went, and particularly to Albani and Guercino at Bologna; but it was not printed till after his death, which happened in the year 1565, at fifty-four years of age. This poem, which is an admirable performance, has had many editions; and there is a French tranſlation of it, with remarks, by De Piles, and an Engliſh tranſlation by Mr. Dryden.

FRESNOY (NICHOLAS LENGLET DU). See LENGLET.

FRESNY (CHARLES RIVIERE DU) valet de chambre to Lewis XIV. comptroller of his gardens, and a French poet, was born at Paris in 1648. He had a natural taſte for muſic, deſigning, painting, ſculpture, architecture, and all the polite arts. He added to theſe talents, that of laying out gardens, which procured him the poſt of comptroller of the king's gardens. Du Freſny alſo obtained the privilege of manufacturing plate-glaſs, which had great ſucceſs, tho' he himſelf reaped no advantage from it. Some time after he quitted the court, and went to live at Paris, where he contracted an acquaintance with Rennard, a famous comic poet, and had a ſhare in writing the comedy of the Gameſter. He laboured a long time in writing for the old Italian theatre, afterwards for the French theatre, and at laſt in writing for the *Mercure gallant*. He died at Paris on the ſixth of October, 1724, aged ſeventy-ſix. His works have been printed at Paris, in ſix volumes, duodecimo. Theſe conſiſt of theatrical pieces, ſongs, hiſtorical novels, and ſerious and comical amuſements.

FREUDENBERG, the name of two ſmall towns of Germany, the one in Franconia, on the river Mein, and the other in Weteravia, in the county of Naſſau, remarkable for its trade in iron and ſteel.

FREUDENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ſeated near the Black Foreſt, at the foot of a mountain called Knibis. It was built by Frederick duke of Wirtenberg, to defend the entrance into the Black Foreſt, and to ſerve as a retreat for the proteſtants, who were perſecuted in Auſtria. The church is built in the form of a ſquare, and the pews are ſo contrived, that the men and women cannot ſee each other while they are at church. In the neighbourhood there are mills for the working of copper. It is thirty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Tubingen, and twenty-three ſouth-eaſt of Straſburg. Long. 8. 27. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Teſſin, where the greateſt number of the inhabitants are weavers. It hath a caſtle where the dukes formerly reſided. It is ſixteen miles eaſt of Troppeau. Long. 17. 46. E. Lat. 50. 12. N.

FREZZI (FREDERIC) a celebrated Spaniſh poet, born at Foligno, a town of Umbria, became a Dominican monk, and obtained the degree of doctor in divinity. He was well ſkilled in polite literature, philoſophy, theology, and civil and canon law. Pope Boniface IX. in 1403, gave him the biſhoprick of Foligno, and in that quality he aſſiſted at the council of Piſa in 1409, and in that of Conſtance in 1414, where he died, during the ſitting of the council in 1416. He was the author of a celebrated poem, much eſteemed by the Italians, the beſt edition of which is that of Foligno, in 1725, with the notes of many of the learned. This poem is intitled *Quadrireggio, ò Poëma dè quatro Regni*, that is, The Poem of the four Reigns of Human Life, in four books. The firſt of which is the reign of Cupid, the ſecond that of Satan, the third that of the Vices, and the laſt that of Minerva and Virtue.

FRIAS, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on a mountain near the river Ebro, thirty-five miles north-eaſt of Barcos. Long. 3. 27. W. Lat. 42. 50. N.

FRIBERG, or FREYBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and the marquiſate of Miſnia. It is ſeated on the river Muld. It is a pleaſant town, of a circular figure, and encompaſſed with good walls. The ſtreets are broad and handſome, and the market-place ſpacious. Here are rich mines of ſilver, which were diſcovered by a carrier of ſalt belonging to Goſlar. They are ſtill worked, and it is ſaid that the town itſelf is all undermined by the workmen. Here is a court of juſtice which is ſo famous, that it has ſerved as a model for other countries. The moſt ancient margraves of Miſnia were buried in a mountain called Peterſberg. But afterwards, Henry the Pious declared he would live and die with his dear Fribergers. Upon which, the mauſoleum of the electors was transferred into the cathedral of Friberg. Among the monuments in that church, that of Maurice duke of Saxony is thought to be the fineſt in Germany, the buſt being of black marble, admirably well wrought, and has many ſtatues of white marble and alabaſter about it. The other buildings are not worth mentioning, except the elector's palace, which is a handſome ſtructure. Near the town, which is in a very pleaſant ſituation, there are other mines of ſilver, copper, lead, and antimony. They have a mint at Friberg, wherein rix-dollars and other money are coined, which are looked upon as the pureſt ſilver in Germany. It is twenty miles ſouth weſt of Dreſden, and twenty-one weſt of Koningſtein. Long. 13. 35. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

FRIBURG, or FREYBURG, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the province of Briſgaw, once an important fortreſs, defended by a citadel and two caſtles, ſeated on a mountain. It is remarkable for its great church, which, except that of Straſburg, is the fineſt in Germany, and for its univerſity. The inhabitants are noted for poliſhing cryſtal and precious ſtones. This town has ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges, and was the laſt place taken by the French in 1713, but it was reſtored by the peace of Raſtadt the next year. Likewiſe when prince Charles of Lorrain paſſed the Rhine in 1744, with a flouriſhing army, having been obliged to return into Bohemia, to oppoſe the king of Pruſſia, who had made an irruption into that country, the French laid hold of the opportunity to beſiege this place. It was defended forty-five days, but the garriſon being weakened, it capitulated November 6, and the forts November 25 following. After this the caſtles and fortifications were demoliſhed. It is ten miles eaſt of Briſach, thirty ſouth of Straſburg, and two hundred and fifty eaſt of Paris. Long. 7. 46. E. Lat. 48. 21. N.

FRIBURG, one of the thirteen cantons of Swiſſerland, is ſurrounded by the canton of Bern, except on the ſide of the bailiwick of Eſtavayer, which lies on the bank of the lake of Neufchatel. The land produces plenty of grain, fruit, and paſture, and the country is very populous, it being ſaid they can bring eighteen thouſand men into the field. The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics. It is divided into eight bailiwicks and two lordſhips. In the country of Vaud the Friburgers poſſeſs four bailiwicks in common with the people of Bern. The city of Friburg governs the whole canton by bailiffs, who are always burgeſſes of the city. The chief towns are Friburg the capital, Gruyere, Romont, and Eſtravayer.

FRIBURG, the capital city of a canton of the ſame name, is a large handſome place, ſeated on the banks of the river Sane. There is only one part toward the weſt which is level, for the

the reſt is built on rocks and hills, inſomuch, that going which way you will, you muſt either aſcend or deſcend. However, in general, it is very pleaſant, the ſtreets are neat and large, and the houſes handſome. The public buildings are of the religious kind, and finely adorned. The cathedral of St. Nicholas is in the middle of the city. It is large and curiouſly embelliſhed, it being gilded within and without. The grand portico is ſet off with ſeveral images of the ſaints, with crowns of gilt paper, and other trinkets, with which the ſuperſtitious inhabitants are greatly affected, and, as is pretended, greatly excited to devotion. Over this there is a magnificent high ſteeple, built in 1283. The church of Our Lady is near to this, there being but a ſtreet between them. It is ſmall, and not worth notice, if compared with the former.

The Jeſuits have an handſome convent, ſeated on an eminence, in the higheſt part of the town, and have a college and a fine church belonging to it. Before it there is a large pond, with a bridge over it, which is the entrance of the convent. Beſides, you muſt go up to this bridge by a ſtair-caſe of ſeveral hundred ſteps covered over. The other religious houſes are the convent of the Auguſtines, founded in 1245, wherein is a magnificent altar; that of the Cordeliers, founded in 1245, wherein there is a repreſentation of a dance of the dead; that of the nuns, which is among the rocks, on a point of land by the ſide of the river, at the extremity of the city.

The Sane runs in a deep channel at the foot of craggy rocks, which ſerve as a defence to the town. The town-houſe is on one of thoſe rocks, having the ſtreet on the Sane behind it. It ſtands on the ſame ſpot where there formerly was a caſtle.

The city of Friburg, as well as the reſt of the canton, is of the Roman Catholic religion, and is in the biſhoprick of Lauſanne; the biſhop reſides here. The inhabitants ſpeak two languages, German and Romande, which laſt is a very corrupt ſort of French. Friburg has its great and little council, the firſt has the ſupreme authority, and conſiſts of an hundred counſellors; the other has the adminiſtration of common affairs, and is made up of twenty-four ſenators; beſides theſe magiſtates, there are two avoyers for life, who preſide in both councils alternately, each a year at a time. There are alſo four banderets, which are the head of the militia, and a burſor, or general, who has the adminiſtration of the revenues of the canton, and the overſeeing of the public buildings. Friburg is eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Bern, thirty north-eaſt of Lauſanne, thirty-five ſouth-weſt of Soleure, and ſeventy-five ſouth-weſt of Zurich. Long. 7. 51. E. Lat. 46. 39. N.

FRICENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Principality, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the river Tripalto, twenty-eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Benevento, thirty-five north eaſt of Salerno, and forty-three eaſt of Naples. Long. 15. 46. E. Lat. 41. 21. N.

FRIDBERG, an imperial city of Germany, in Wetteravia, formerly much more conſiderable than it is at preſent. It is ſeated on a mountain, ten miles north-eaſt of Frankfort, and thireen ſouth of Gieſſen. Long. 8. 50. E. Lat. 50. 14. N.

FRIDBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſeven miles eaſt of Augſburg, and is an imperial city, governed by its own magiſtrates. Long. 11. 12. E. Lat. 48. 41. N.

FRIDBURG, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſubject to the elector of Saxony, nine miles ſouth-weſt of Dreſden. Long. 12. 3. E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

FRIDBUG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Thuringia, ſeated on the river Unſtruc, thirty miles weſt of Leipſic. Long. 11. 48. E. Lat. 51. 26. N.

FRIDING, a town of Germany, in Swabia, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the Danube, twenty miles ſouth eaſt of Tubingen, and thirty north of Conſtance. Long 9. 1. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the confines of Luſatia, fifty-five miles from Dreſden, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 50. 49 N.

FRIDLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, three miles from the Rhine, and five north of Baſil. Long. 7. 36. E. Lat. 47. 29. N.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces of the Low Countries. It is bounded on the eaſt by the river Lauvers, which parts it from the lordſhip of Gronningen, on the ſouth by Overyſſel, on the weſt by the Zuider-Zee, and on the north by the German ocean. It is thirty miles from north to ſouth, and twenty-eight from eaſt to weſt. The land is very fertile in corn and paſture, the horſes are large, and the cows and ſheep fruitful. It is divided into three parts, Weſtergo to the weſt, Oſtergo to the eaſt, and Sevenwalden to ſouth. The iſlands of Sheling, Ameland, and other ſmall ones, are dependent on this province. The principal towns are Leuwarden, the capital, Franeker, Dockum, Harlingen, and Staveren.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a province of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, lying near the German ocean. It is bounded on the ſouth by the biſhoprick of Munſter, on the eaſt by the county of Oldenburg, on the weſt by the province of Groningen, and on the north by the ſea. It is about fifty miles in length, and thirty in breadth, and was formerly called the county of Embden. It is a very fertile country, and feeds a great number of cattle; but it was greatly damaged by an innundation in 1717, and the repair of the damaged dykes coſts an immenſe ſum. The principal towns are Norden, Leer, Eſſens, Whitmunde, and Aurick. Embden was an imperial city, and the principal place in the country, but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia, who bought it of the Dutch.

FRIMINET (MARTIN) an eminent French painter, was born at Paris, and was the diſciple of his father, a very indifferent painter; but travelling to Italy, he lived there ſeven years, chiefly at Rome, and more particularly applied himſelf to the works of Michael Angelo, whence his manner became not very unlike that great painter's, as may be ſeen by the chapel of Fontainbleau, which is chiefly of his painting. He began this work in the reign of Henry IV. who honoured him with his eſteem, and continued it in the reign of Lewis XIII. who conferred on him the order of St. Michael; but he did not long enjoy the favours of the court, for, before he had quite finiſhed that chapel, he died in the year 1619, at fifty-two years of age.

FRISCHLIN (NICODEMUS) a Latin poet, born at Balingen, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, on the 22d of September, 1547. He underſtood the languages, and polite literature, and taught with reputation at Tubingen. In 1580, he publiſhed an Oration in Praiſe of a Country-Life, with a Paraphraſe on Virgil's Eclogues and Georgics, in which, with ſome ſeverity, he compared the lives of ſome modern courtiers, with thoſe of the ancient huſbandmen, ſhewing how thoſe courtiers had degenerated from the virtue and ſimplicity of their anceſtors; which gave ſuch offence, that his life was in danger, and though he made many public apologies, and even his prince interceded for him, he could not remain at home in ſafety, and therefore retired to Laubach, in Carniola, where he ſet up a ſchool; but the air not agreeing with his wife and family, he paſſed from place to place, till at length, being reduced to neceſſity, he applied to the duke of Wirtemberg for relief. His application was however diſregarded; and he, imagining that this proceeded from the malice of his enemies, wrote ſeverely againſt them, for which he was at laſt impriſoned in Wirtemberg caſtle, from whence attempting to eſcape by ropes that were not ſtrong enough to ſupport him, he fell down a prodigious precipice, and was daſhed to pieces. He was thus killed on the 28th of November, 1590, at the age of forty-three. He alſo wrote, 1. Notes on Perſius and on Horace's Epiſtles; 2. Tranſlations of Oppian, Ariſtophanes, Calimachus, and Heliodorus; 3. Some Elegies, Comedies, and other pieces, in verſe.

FRINWALT, or FRIDLAND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquiſate of Brandenburg, ſeated on the weſt ſide of the river, thirty miles north of Berlin, ſubject to Pruſſia. Long. 14. 43. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, in Lower Heſſe, ſeated on a very fruitful hill, near the river Edor, and belongs to the elector of Mentz. It is an ancient place, but is ill built; however, there is a handſome convent. It is ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Waldeck, and eighteen ſouth-weſt of Caſſel. Long. 8. 43. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

FRIULI, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the north by Corinthia, on the ſouth by the Gulph of Venice, on the eaſt by Goritz and the Gulph of Trieſt, on the weſt by the Treviſano, Feltrino, and the Belluneſe. It is fertile in wine and fruit, and partly belongs to the Venetians, and partly to the houſe of Auſtria. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which Tajamento and Liſonzo are the principal. The chief towns are Udina the capital, Marano, and Palma Nuovo. Long. 13. 0. E. Lat. 45. 46. N.

FRIZO (JOHN-WILLIAM) prince of Orange. See ORANGE.

FRIZON (PETER) doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in the dioceſe of Rheims, and publiſhed, in 1629, a hiſtory of the French cardinals, under the title of *Galicia purpurata*, and other works. He died in 1651.

FROBENIUS (JOHN) a famous and learned printer in the ſixteenth century, was born at Hamellburgh, in Franconia, and ſettled at Baſil. He had before ſtudied in that univerſity, where he acquired the reputation of being uncommonly learned; and now ſetting up a printing-houſe in that city, was the firſt of the German printers who brought

brought that admirable art to any degree of perfection. Being a man of great probity and piety, as well as ſkill, he was particularly choice in the authors he printed, and would never, for the ſake of profit, ſuffer libels, or any thing that might hurt the reputation of another, to go through his preſs. The great reputation of this printer was the principal motive, which induced Eraſmus to reſide at Baſil, in order to have his own works printed by him. A great number of valuable authors were printed by Frobenius, with great care and accuracy, among which were the works of St. Jerome, Auguſtine, and Eraſmus. He deſigned to have printed the Greek Fathers, but died in 1527, before he could execute his deſign. Eraſmus wrote his epitaph in Greek and Latin.

John Frobenius left a ſon named Jerome Frobenius, and a daughter maried to Nicholas Epiſcopius, who joining in partnerſhip, continued Frobenius's printing-houſe with reputation, and printed correct editions of the Greek Fathers.

FROBISHER, or FORBISHER (ſir MARTIN) an excellent navigator and ſea-officer in the ſixteenth century, was born near Doncaſter, in Yorkſhire, and was from his youth brought up to navigation. He was the firſt Engliſhman who attempted to find a north-weſt paſſage to China, and in 1576, he ſailed with two barks and a pinnace, in order to attempt that paſſage; in this voyage he diſcovered a cape, to which he gave the name of Queen Elizabeth's Foreland, and the next day diſcovered a ſtreight to which he gave his own name. This voyage proving unſucceſsful, he attempted the ſame paſſage in 1577, but diſcovering ſome ore in an iſland, and his commiſſion directing him in this voyage only to ſearch for ore, and to leave the farther diſcovery of the north-weſt to another time, he returned to England. As the gold ore he brought had the appearance of great riches and profit, and the hopes of a north-weſt paſſage to China was greatly increaſed by the ſecond voyage, queen Elizabeth ſent a fleet, with one hundred adventurers, who willingly offered to ſtay in that cold and deſert country all the year round, forty of whom were mariners for the uſe of the ſhips, thirty miners to dig the ore, and thirty ſoldiers to guard the whole company, in which laſt number were included the refiners, bakers, carpenters, and other uſeful perſons. He ſailed with fifteen ſhips, twelve of which were to return at the end of ſummer with a lading of gold ore; but being obſtructed by the ice, and driven out to ſea by a violent ſtorm, they, after encountering many difficulties, returned home, without making any ſettlement, but brought a large quantity of ore. He afterwards commanded the Aid in Sir Francis Drake's expedition to the Weſt Indies, in which St. Domingo in Hiſpanoila, Carthagena, and Santa Juſtina, in Florida, were taken and ſacked. In 1588 he bravely exerted himſelf in defence of his country, againſt the Spaniſh armada, when he commanded the Triumph, one of the largeſt ſhips in that ſervice; and as a reward for his diſtinguiſhed bravery, received the honour of knighthood from the lord high-admiral at ſea. He afterwards commanded a ſquadron, which was ordered to cruize on the Spaniſh coaſt, and, in 1592, took two valuable ſhips and a rich carrac. In 1594, he was ſent to the aſſiſtance of Henry IV. king of France againſt a body of the Leaguers and Spaniards, who had ſtrongly fortified themſelves at Croyzon near Breſt; but in an aſſault upon that fort, on the 7th of November, Sir Martin was unfortunate wounded with a ball in the hip or ſide, of which he died ſoon after he had brought back the fleet to Plymouth, and was buried in that town.

FROBISHER's Straits. This ſtrait lies a little to the northward of cape Farewell in Weſt Greenland. It was diſcovered by ſir Martin Frobiſher. Long. 48. 10. W. Lat. 63. 12. N.

FRODLINGHAM, a town in the Eaſt riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Hull, with a market on Thurſdays. It has two fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for toys and pedlary ware. It is thirty miles eaſt of York, and one hundred and ninety-ſix north of London. Long. 0. 6. W. Lat. 55. 55. N.

FRODSHAM, a market town of Cheſhire, ſeated on the river Weaver, near its confluence with the Merſey. The town conſiſts of one ſtreet at the weſt-end of which is an ancient caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the noble family of the Rivers. It has a market on Wedneſdays; and two fairs, held on May 6, and Aug. 21, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is eleven miles north-north-eaſt of Cheſter, and one hundred and eighty-three north-eaſt of London. Long. 51. 0. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

FROELICH (WILLIAM) a native of Zurich, ſerved with great zeal and reputation the French kings Francis I. Henry II. and Charles IX. and commanded in quality of colonel ſeveral Swiſs regiments, in the ſervice of thoſe princes. It was in a great meaſure owing to his intrepidity and the bravery of his regiment, that Francis I. obtained the victory of Cerizoles. Froelich was created a knight by Henry II. and died at Paris, on the 4th of December, 1562, after being forty years in the ſervice.

FROIDMONT (LIBERTUS) in Latin *Fromondus*, doctor of Louvain, in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Haccour, between Maeſtricht and Liege, taught with reputation at Louvain, where he was profeſſor of divinity in 1635, and died there, on the 27th of October, 1653, aged ſixty-ſix. He wrote Commentaries on the Acts of the Apoſtles and St. Paul's Epiſtles, and ſeveral other works, ſeveral of which have been condemned at Rome. He was the intimate friend of Janſenius, and was greatly admired by Deſcartes.

FROISSARD, or FROISSART, (JOHN) a famous hiſtorian in the fourteenth century, canon and treaſurer of Chimay, was born at Valenciennes, about the year 1337. He wrote a Chronicle, which includes what paſſed in France Spain, and England, from 1326 to 1400; Enguerrand de Monſtrelet continued this Chronicle till 1467, and John Sleiden made an Abridgment of it in Latin. Froiſſard alſo compoſed ſeveral poetical pieces, and died about the year 1402.

FROMAGEAU (GERMAIN) doctor of the Sorbonne, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the deciſion of caſes of conſcience, and to works of charity. He for a long time aſſiſted thoſe who were condemned to be publicly executed, and died on the 7th of October, 1705. His deciſions have been printed with thoſe of Monſ. De Lamet, in two volumes, folio.

FROME, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It carries on a great manufacture in broad-cloth. The fairs are on February 24, and July 22, for cattle and cheeſe; September 14, for cheeſe; and November 25, for cattle and cheeſe. It is ſeated on the river Frome, and is eleven miles ſouth of Bath, eighteen ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Briſtol, and one hundred and five weſt-by-ſouth of London. Long. 2. 25. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

FROMONDUS. See FROIDMONT.

FRONSAC, a town of France, in Guienne, ſeated on the river Dordogne, twenty-three miles north-eaſt of Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 13. W. Lat 46. 0. N.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old caſtle. It is famous for the battle gained by the Portugueſe over the Spaniards, in 1663. It is ſeated on the river Avis, ten miles north-eaſt of Eſtremos, twenty ſouth-weſt of Port-Allegro, and thirty-three eaſt of Liſbon. Long. 6 43. W. Lat. 43. 48. N.

FRONTENAC, a fort of Canada, ſeated on the river St. Lawrence, where it falls into the lake Ontario. This lake is one hundred and eighty miles long, and ſixty broad, being ſupplied with water by ſeveral freſh rivers. Fort Oſwego ſtood on the north-eaſt end of this lake, belonging to the Engliſh, but was taken and demoliſhed by the French.

FRONTIGNIAC, or FRONTIGNAN, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It is remarkable for its fine town-houſe, its muſcadine wines, and its jar-raiſins. It is ſeated near the ſea, on the edge of the lake Maguelone, fifteen miles north-eaſt of Agde, eighteen ſouth-weſt of Montpellier, and three hundred ſouth of Paris. Long. 3. 41. E. Lat. 43. 28. N.

FRONTINUS (SEXTUS JULIUS) a celebrated Roman captain, flouriſhed under Veſpaſian, Nerva, and Trajan. He was prætor and conſul, and ſignaliſed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions, and, in particular, commanded the Roman armies with ſucceſs in England and elſewhere. Frontinus was the friend of Martial, and was greatly extolled by all the writers of his time. He died about the end of the firſt century. There is ſtill extant his Four Books of Military Stratagems, written under the reign of Domitian. His will, which was made in the year 85, has this remarkable clauſe, *impenſa monumenti ſupervacua eſt; memoria noſtra durabit, ſi vitâ meruimus.*

FRONTO (MARCUS CORNELIUS) a celebrated Roman orator, taught eloquence to Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. The firſt of theſe princes had a ſtatue erected to his honour by the ſenate, and cauſed him to enjoy the conſulſhip for two months. He ought not to be confounded with Marcus Julius Fronto, who was conſul, for the third time, under Trajan, in the year 100.

FROWDE (PHILIP) a learned Engliſh poet, was the ſon of a gentleman who had enjoyed the office of poſt-maſter in the reign of queen Anne. At a proper age he was ſent to the univerſity of Oxford, where he was particularly diſtinguiſhed by the ingenious Mr Addiſon, who took him under his protection, and while he was there, he compoſed ſeveral poems, ſome of which were in Latin, and wrote with ſuch purity and elegance, that they were inſerted in the Muſæ Anglicanæ. He alſo wrote two tragedies, The Fall of Saguntum, and Philotas; but it is ſaid, that the politeneſs of his genius was the leaſt amiable part of his character, he eſteeming the talents of wit and

learning only as they were conducive to the excitement and practice of honour and humanity; and that, with a mind chearfully benevolent and virtuous, he was in converſation greatly delightful, in friendſhip punctually ſincere, and in death reſigned. He died at his lodging, in Cecil-ſtreet, in the Strand, on the 19th of December, 1738.

FRUMENTIUS, the apoſtle of Ethiopia or Abyſſinia, was a native of Tyre. Meropus, a merchant and philoſopher of that city, who was his relation, carried him into Ethiopia, with Edecius, another young man, who was related to him; but Meropus dying as ſoon as he landed in the country, theſe young men ſo pleaſed the king by their learning and wiſdom, that he made them his favourites, and at his death appointed them tutors to his ſon. Frumentius made uſe of his credit to eſtabliſh the Chriſtian religion in Abyſſinia; he favoured the Chriſtian merchants; was ordained biſhop by St. Athanaſius, in 331, and after having erected ſeveral churches in that great empire, died about the year 360.

FRUTER, or rather FRUITIERS, in Latin *Fruterius*, a learned and judicious critic, in the ſixteenth century, was a native of Bruges, and went to Paris, in 1566, where he died before he was twenty-five years of age. He was the friend of Muret and ſeveral other learned men, and was the author of ſome works in Latin, which are extremely well written.

FRYTH (JOHN) an ingenious and learned man, who was a martyr to the reformation, was born at Sevenoake, in Kent, and educated at King's college, Cambridge, where he took a bachelor's degree; and afterwards removing to Oxford, became one of the junior canons of cardinal Wolſey's college. Some time before the year 1525 he became acquainted with Mr. William Tyndale, a zealous Lutheran, who made a convert of him; on which Mr. Fryth acknowledging his ſentiments, was ſeized and examined by the commiſſary of the univerſity, and impriſoned within the limits of the college. On his being releaſed in 1528, he went abroad, and about two years after returned greatly confirmed in his religious ſentiments. Now wandering about, he was taken up at Reading in Berkſhire as a vagabond, and ſet in the ſtocks; but a ſchool-maſter there, diſcovering his learning and merit, not only procured his releaſe, but generouſly ſupplied him with food and money. Afterwards going to London, and endeavouring to make proſelytes there, ſir Thomas More, then lord-chancellor, cauſed him to be ſeized, and ſent priſoner to the Tower, where he had ſeveral conferences with ſir Thomas and others. At length, being examined by the biſhops ſitting in St. Paul's cathedral, and refuſing to recant, was cruelly condemned to be burnt, and accordingly ſuffered in Smithfield, on the 4th of July, 1533. He wrote ſeveral pieces againſt popery, which were collected and printed together in folio, in 1573.

FUEGO, an iſland in the Atlantic ocean, and one of thoſe of Cape de Verd. It is ſmall, and throws out ſtones of an incredible bigneſs, and with a thundering noiſe. What inhabitants there are live at the foot of the mountain, in a very poor manner. Long. 24. 47. W. Lat. 15. 20. N.

FUESSEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and the biſhoprick of Augſburg, with an old caſtle. It is on the frontiers of Bavaria, and in the great road to Tirol. It is ſeated on the river Lech, fifty miles ſouth-weſt of Augſburg. Long. 9. 30. W. Lat. 57. 45. N.

FUGALIA, a feſtival among the Romans, kept in memory of the expulſion of their kings, on the 23d of February.

FUGGER (HULDRIC) born of a rich and ancient family at Augſburg, became chamberlain to pope Paul III. and afterwards turned proteſtant. He diſcovered a great affection for learning and learned men, and was at ſuch expence in purchaſing good manuſcripts, and getting them printed, that his relations brought an action againſt him, and had him declared incapable of managing his affairs; he was however afterwards reſtored to his eſtate. He died at Heidelburg, in 1584, aged fifty-eight, and bequeathed his library, which was a very conſiderable one, to the elector Palatine.

FULDE. The territory of the abbey of Fulde, has been erected into a principality, and depends on the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is ſeventy-five miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is ſituated between Heſſe and Franconia, in a country called Buchgow, and the river Fulde runs through the middle of it. The abbot is more powerful than many of the biſhops, for he is arch-chancellor of the emperor, and has a right to crown him as chief officer. In 1727 the pope gave him a power of chooſing a vicar-general. He is the primate of all the abbeys of the empire, and after his election pays four hundred florins to the pope, on whom he immediately depends. The monks of this abbey are of the order of St. Benedict, and ought to be all of noble families, and they have a right to elect an abbot from among themſelves. The capital is

FULDE, a town ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in the above territory. The moſt remarkable thing in it is the ancient library, which contains a great number of curious manuſcripts. It is fifty-five miles ſouth of Caſſel, thirty five north of Wurtzburg, thirty-eight ſouth-eaſt of Marpurg, and fifty-eight north-eaſt of Frankfort. Long. 9. 53. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

FULGENTIUS, biſhop of Ruſpæ, in Africa, ſurnamed the Auguſtine of his age, for having defended St. Auguſtine's doctrines againſt the Demi-Pelagians, was born at Leptæ, about the year 463. In 500 he went to Rome, to viſit the tomb of the apoſtles, and at his return to Africa was choſen biſhop of Ruſpæ; but on his oppoſing the Arians with great zeal, Thraſimond, king of the Vandals, baniſhed him into Sardinia. During his exile he compoſed his works. He was afterwards recalled, and died on the firſt of January, 533. Some of his works are ſtill remaining, of which there have been ſeveral editions.

He ought not to be confounded with Fulgentius Plantiades, a grammarian at Carthage, in the ſixth century, nor with Goteſcalc, alſo called Fulgentius. See GOTESCALC.

FULK (WILLIAM) D. D. a learned divine of the church of England, was born at London, and in 1555 was ſent to St. John's college, in Cambridge, of which he was choſen fellow in 1564. He had ſpent ſix years of this interval in the ſtudy of the law at Cliſford's Inn, London, agreeable to his father's inclination, who was ſo offended at his returning to the college, that he refuſed to grant him any ſupplies, tho' he was very rich. Fulk however eaſily made his way by his parts and learning. He applied himſelf to the mathematics; to the languages, particularly to the oriental; and to divinity. Being at length ſuſpected of puritaniſm, he was expelled the college, when coming to London, he maintained himſelf for ſome time by reading lectures; but ſoon the earl of Leiceſter took him under his patronage, and in 1571 preſented him to the living of Warley, in Eſſex, and two years after to that of Didington, in Suffolk. Soon after, the earl ſent him to Cambridge, with a mandamus for the degree of doctor in divinity, in order to qualify him to attend, as he afterwards did, an ambaſſador into France. Upon his return he was made maſter of Pembroke-hall, and Margaret profeſſor of divinity. In the poſſeſſion of theſe preferments he died, in Auguſt, 1589. His works in Latin and Engliſh are very numerous, the moſt conſiderable of which is his Comment upon the Rhemiſh Teſtament, printed in 1580, and reprinted in 1601, 1617, and 1633, in folio.

FULLER (NICHOLAS) a learned Engliſh divine, was born at Southampton in the year 1557, and was ſucceſſively ſecretary to Robert Horn, biſhop of Wincheſter, miniſter of the church of Aldington, canon of Saliſbury, and rector of Waltham. He wrote *Miſcellanea Theologica & Sacra*, and alſo an Appendix to that work, and died at Aldington, on the 13th of February, 1623.

FULLER (Dr. THOMAS) a learned Engliſh divine, was born at Allvinckle, near Oundle, in Northamptonſhire, about the year 1608, and ſtudied at Cambridge. He was choſen miniſter of St. Bennet's there, and at about twenty-three years of age, his merit procured him a fellowſhip in Sidney college, and a prebend in Saliſbury cathedral; he was ſoon after preſented to the rectory of Broad Windſor, in Dorſetſhire, and afterwards was made lecturer of the Savoy in London; but upon the preſſing of the Covenant, he retired to Oxford, and ſoon after accompanied ſir Ralph Hopton as his chaplain in the army, which he attended in their marches from place to place. After the death of king Charles I. he obtained the living of Waltham-abbey, and was appointed lecturer of St. Clement's, and ſhortly after removed to the lecture of St. Bride's, Fleet-ſtreet. Upon the Reſtoration he recovered his prebend in the cathedral of Saliſbury, and was appointed chaplain extraordinary to his majeſty, and created doctor of divinity. It is remarkable that his memory was ſo amazingly tenacious and comprehenſive, that he could repeat five hundred ſtrange words after twice hearing them, and could make uſe of a ſermon verbatim if he once heard it. He once undertook in paſſing to and from Temple-Bar to the Poultry, to tell at his return every ſign as it ſtood in order on both ſides the way, repeating them either backwards or forwards; and this taſk he actually performed. He wrote, 1. A Hiſtory of the Holy War. 2. The Church Hiſtory of Britain, in folio. 3. Andronicus, or the unfortunate Politician, in octavo. 4. A Piſgah's Sight of Paleſtine. 5. A Hiſtory of Engliſh Worthies; and other works. He died in Auguſt, 1661, and was interred in the chancel of Cranford church, in Middleſex, whither his body was attended by at leaſt two hundred of his brethren of the miniſtry.

FULLER (ISAAC) an eminent Engliſh painter, in the reign of king Charles II. had a great genius for deſigning hiſtory-pieces, yet did not always execute them with proper decency, he being apt to modernize and burleſque his ſubjects; but though this maſter wanted the regular improvements obtained by travelling and correcting his judgment by ſtudying the antiques, he may be reckoned among the foremoſt of the Engliſh painters. He was many years in France under Perrier, and underſtood the anatomical part of painting perhaps as well as Michael Angelo, following it ſo cloſely, that he was very apt to make the muſcling too ſtrong and prominent. The reſurrection at All-ſouls college, Oxford, and that at Magdalen-college chapel in the ſame univerſity, were of his doing. There is alſo at Wadham-college a hiſtory-piece of his, admirably performed in only two colours. He died in London, about the end of the reign of Charles the Second.

FULVIA, a Roman lady, of the illuſtrious family of the Fulvii, married firſt Clodius the enemy of Cicero, and then Curio, who was killed in Africa, in defending Cæſar's party, and at laſt Mark Antony the triumvir. She was a bold, ambitious, and enterprizing woman, who reſolved to have a ſhare in the government, and to have a hand in the adminiſtration of public affairs. After the battle of Phillippi, ſhe quarrelled with Auguſtus, and cauſed a war to be raiſed againſt Lucius Antonius, her huſband's brother. Some time after ſhe retired into the Eaſt, where ſhe was very ill received by Mark Antony, who did not deſire that this jealous and vindictive woman ſhould be a witneſs of his paſſion for Cleopatra. Fulvia was ſo ſhocked at this ill treatment, that ſhe died with vexation at Sicyon, in the fortieth year before the Chriſtian æra. This woman was filled with ſuch joy at the murder of Cicero, that his head being brought to her, ſhe ſpit upon it, and placing it on her lap, drew out the tongue, which ſhe pierced ſeveral times with her bodkin, uttering at the ſame time the moſt opprobrious language.

She ought not to be confounded with Fulvia, another Roman lady, who diſcovered to Cicero Cataline's conſpiracy, taking him for Curius, who was one of the accomplices.

FULVIUS URSINUS, or FULVIO ORSINI, a famous critic in the ſixteenth century, was born at Rome, and wrote a Treatiſe *De Familiis Romanorum*, Notes on Cicero, Varro, &c. and ſeveral other works which are eſteemed. He died at Rome, on the 18th of June, 1600, aged ſeventy, and left a part of his manuſcripts to the Vatican library.

FUNCH, FUNECCIUS, or FUNCCIUS, (JOHN) a famous Lutheran miniſter, born at Werden, near Nuremberg, in 1518, followed the doctrine of Oſiander, whoſe daughter he married, and was a miniſter in Pruſſia. He compoſed a Chronology, from Adam to the year 1560, and ſeveral Treatiſes; but being convicted of giving Albert, duke of Pruſſia, to whom he was chaplain, ſuch council as was of diſadvantage to the ſtate of Poland, he, and ſome others were condemned as diſturbers of the public tranquility, and he was beheaded at Konigſberg, on the 28th of October, 1566.

FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean. It ſtands at the foot of a high hill, and is of a narrow, long form. The churches are beautiful, and enriched with fine pictures, gildings, and plate. The town is populous; but beſides Portugueſe, there are Engliſh and French who are Catholics, and live in the Portugueſe manner. There are likewiſe a great number of mulattoes and negroes, both free men and ſlaves. The ſtreets are drawn in a line, and the houſes are pretty well built, with lattice windows, which they can lift up or let down at pleaſure. The ladies often repair to theſe windows, and the gentlemen in the ſtreet court them by ſigns, for theſe people are very expert in converſing with their fingers. The ladies never go to church but on Saturday and holidays, and then they throw a thin veil over their faces, but expoſe their breaſts quite naked. They are generally guarded by an old man, who carries a ſword and dagger and a ſtring of beads; but this does not hinder the lovers from appearing before their miſtreſſes at a ſmall diſtance, who court them in dumb ſhow, in a very ingenious manner. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the reſidence of the king of Portugal's adelantado, or governor. The town is not very large, and yet there are near twenty churches in it.

The valley near which it is ſeated, is watered with ſeveral rivulets, and is fertile in wine, corn, ſugar, and fruits. The climate is very enchanting, there being almoſt a perpetual ſpring, with bloſſoms and fruit every month in the year. The onions are ſo ſweet, that they are eaten like apples; the lemons are of a monſtrous ſize; and they have oranges of all ſorts. The inhabitants have an excellent manner of preſerving and making ſweet-meats. Their ſugars are extremely fine; and the ſugar-canes were firſt carried to America from this place. They have ſeveral ſorts of wine beſides that which is brought to us by the name of Madeira. It bears heat the beſt of any wine in the world, inſomuch that it is greatly improved by being carried to the Weſt Indies.

Among all their fruits, the bananoe is moſt in eſteem, not only for its natural pleaſantneſs, but becauſe they ſuppoſe the leaves of the tree to be the ſame wherewith Adam and Eve covered their nakedneſs. The inhabitants pretend, like the Moors, to keep their maids from the ſight of any man, even their intended huſbands, before marriage; but their precautions are often eluded, for here both ſexes ſtudy gallantry more than any thing elſe; and the women, after they are wedded, think conjugal unfaithfulneſs no more a ſin than the men; for which reaſon a ſtranger generally meets with invitations in abundance. Chaſtity in the male ſex is no recommendation to matrimony; for the old ladies will not chooſe a huſband for their daughters, except among thoſe who have given proofs of their abilities, for a want of converſation with women is with them a ſign of impotency; and yet, for all this, as the reverend Mr. Ovington aſſirms, a modeſt ſalute is an inſufferable offence. However, with regard to eating and drinking, they are very temperate: and the poorer ſort, in the time of the vintage, make a comfortable repaſt with bread and ripe grapes.

The reputable inhabitants are very careful not to match with the deſcendants of Moors and Jews; but they have no objection to foreign merchants, provided religion is no bar, for in that reſpect they are very ſtrict, inſomuch that they will not allow the Engliſh heretics, as they are termed, a burying-place; but this is no wonder, ſince the clergy are rich, numerous, and bear a great ſway.

Funchal is four hundred and ten miles from the coaſt of Africa. Long. 14. 30. E. Lat. 32. 33. N.

FUNDY BAY, in North America, is ſituated between Nova Scotia and New England, and has a remarkable fiſhery.

FUNEN, one of the iſlands of Denmark, is ſeated between the Great Belt, which ſeparates it from the iſle of Zealand, and the Little Belt, which parts it from North Jutland. It is about fifty miles in length, and forty in breadth. It is fertile in corn, and produces plenty of apples, of which they make cyder, which they ſend abroad. They are likewiſe famous for mead and fine horſes, which are bought by the Germans. Game of all ſorts is very plenty as well as fiſh. Odenſee is the chief town; beſides which there are Nyburg, Schwinberg, Middlefar, and Aſſens.

FURETIERE (ANTHONY) a native of Paris, abbot of Charleroy, and a celebrated member of the French academy, acquired great reputation by his works, and died on the 14th of May, 1688, aged ſixty-eight, after having had great diſputes with his brethren the academicians. The moſt celebrated of his works is his Univerſal Dictionary of the French Language, two volumes, folio, which was not printed till after his death.

FURIES, in fabulous hiſtory. See EUMENIDES.

FURIUS BIBACULUS, a Latin poet, born at Cremona, about the one hundred and third year before the Chriſtian æra. He wrote Annals in verſe, ſome fragments of which are mentioned by Macrobius. Horace ſpeaks of him in this ſatirical verſe.

Furius hibernas canâ nive conſpuit Alpes.

FURIUS (FREDERIC) ſurnamed CÆRIOLANUS, was a native of Valentia, in Spain, and flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century. He ſtudied at Paris, and afterwards went to Louvaine, where he publiſhed a Treatiſe of Rhetoric, and aſſerted, in oppoſition to a profeſſor in that univerſity, that the Scriptures ought to be tranſlated into the vulgar tongue. He wrote a very fine Treatiſe on that ſubject, and went into Germany to print it. This brought him into trouble; but the emperor Charles V. being informed of his learning, piety, and candour, ſent him into the Low Countries, and placed him near Philip his ſon, and made him his hiſtorian. He died in Valadolid, in 1592. His treatiſe of the Counſellor has been much eſteemed.

FURNES, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It is ſeated on the canal between Bruges and Dunkirk, and is about three miles from the ſea. The rivers Colme and Loo fall into the ſea near this town. It is not large, though well built and fortified, and the air is very unwholeſome for thoſe who are not uſed to it. It has been often beſieged and taken; and the laſt time was by the French, in 1744, when it was one of the Dutch barrier-towns. It is five miles ſouth-weſt of Newport, eight north-weſt of Dixmude, thirteen caſt of Dunkirk, and one hundred and ſixty north of Paris. Long. 2. 45 E. Lat. 51. 4. N.

FURSTEMBERG (WILLIAM) grand maſter of the order of Livonia, was deſcended from a noble and ancient family in Weſtphalia. He oppoſed the Muſcovites who attempted to make themſelves maſters of Livonia, and, in 1557, made the archbiſhop of Riga priſoner; but the Muſcovites taking the fortreſs of Velin, in 1560, they took Furſtemberg priſoner,

priſoner, and carried him into Muſcovy, where he died ſome time after.

FURSTEMBERG (FERDINAND DE) biſhop of Paderborn, afterwards of Munſter, and apoſtolical vicar of all the countries in the North, was of the ſame family with the former, and was born at Bilſtein, on the 21ſt of October, 1626. He wrote ſeveral works, the principal of which is intitled *Monumenta Paderbornenſia*, and died on the 26th of June, 1683.

FURSTENBERG (the principality of) in the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It is one hundred and ſixty miles in length, but very narrow. It extends from the marquiſate of Baden, croſs the Black Foreſt, and along the Danube, to Ulm. It is compoſed of ſeveral ancient ſmall provinces, namely the landgravate of Bar, the county of Hauſen, that of Zimbern, that of Lippen, the landgravate of Stulingen, the county of Werdenberg, and the lordſhip of Meſkirk. The weſtern part is almoſt all in the Black Foreſt, and contains the towns of Haſlach, Wolfach, Merin, Engin, Neyding, and the caſtle of Furſtenberg, which gives its name to the whole territory. In the eaſtern part there are the towns of Mulheim, Begern, and Meſkirk. It alſo comprehends Pfullendorf and Uberlingen; but they are imperial free towns. The houſe of Furſtenberg is divided into two branches, whereof one are princes, and the other counts.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Stiria. It is ſeated on the river Feiſtritz, near the frontiers of Hungary. It has the title of a principality, and the knights of Malta have a commandery here. It is thirty miles north-eaſt of Gratz, thirty north-weſt of Raniſca, and fifty ſouth of Vienna. Long. 16. 35. E. Lat. 47. 35. N.

FURSTENWALD, a town of Germany, in the Middle March of Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Spree. It is a handſome well-built town; and the cathedral church is its greateſt ornament. It is twenty miles ſouth of Frankfort upon the Oder. Long. 14. 30. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

FURSTIUS (WALTER) the name of that valiant Swiſs, of the canton of Uri, who, with Werner Stouffacher and Arnold Melchthal, in 1308, deſtroyed the authority of the archdukes of Auſtria, and ſet his country at liberty.

FUSCHIUS, or FUSCH, (LEONARD) one of the moſt celebrated phyſicians in the ſixteenth century, was born at Wembdingen, in Bavaria, in 1501. He taught and practiſed phyſic with great reputation, at Munich, Ingoldſtadt, and other places. He excelled particularly in the knowledge of plants, and was ennobled by Charles V. He died at Tubingen, on the 10th of May, 1566, aged ſixty-five. He wrote a great number of works in Latin, which are eſteemed; one of the principal of them is his Hiſtory of Plants.

FUZELIER (LEWIS) a French poet, who was born at Paris, and early applied himſelf to poetry. He wrote for the French and Italian comedians, the Royal Academy of Muſic, and the comic opera. He died at Paris, on the 19th of September, 1752, at eighty years of age He wrote a conſiderable number of theatrical pieces, among which are particularly eſteemed his comedy of one act, intitled Momus Fabuliſt, and his operas intitled the Ages, the Loves of the Gods, and the Carnaval of Parnaſſus.

G.

GABALIS (count of). See VILLARS.

GABARET, a town of France, in Gaſcony, the capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Geliſſe, twenty-three miles weſt of Condom, and three hundred and thirty-eight ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 1. E. Lat 43. 49. N.

GABINIUS (AULUS) a Roman conſul, in the fifty-eighth year before the Chriſtian æra, obtained the government of Syria and Judea. He obliged Alexander, the ſon of Ariſtobulus, to ſue for peace, and reſtored Hyrcanus to the dignity of high prieſt. Ariſtobulus eſcaping from Rome, entered his dominions with Antigonus, his other ſon, but they were defeated, and carried to Rome. Gabinius, after this expedition, being enriched with the ſpoils of Syria, reſolved to make a war on the Parthians, whoſe riches excited his inſatiable avarice. He had already paſſed the Euphrates, where Ptolomy Auletes came to offer him a thouſand talents to be reſtored to the kingdom of Egypt, on which Gabinius immediately marched into Egypt, and protracted the war, on his receiving conſiderable ſums from Archelaus, Ptolomy's enemy; however, Archelaus being killed in battle, Ptolomy was put in poſſeſſion of the kingdom. Gabinius at length reſigned his government of Syria to Craſſus, and returned to Rome in the fifty-fourth year before the Chriſtian æra. He was then accuſed by the people; but the credit of Pompey, and the money he diſtributed to his judges and accuſers, made them acquit him; but ſome time after he was accuſed of extortion, and condemned to ſuffer baniſhment. On this laſt occaſion, Cicero, at Pompey's deſire, made an oration in his favour, though he before conſented to his condemnation during his abſence, a circumſtance that does no honour to that celebrated orator.

GABRIEL (SEVERUS) a learned archbiſhop of Philadelphia in the ſixteenth century, was a native of Epidaurus. Finding that he had but few Greeks in his church he retired to Venice, where he was made biſhop to the Greeks in the territories belonging to that republic. He printed, at Venice, in 1600, a Treatiſe on the Sacraments, in Greek, and an Apology, in 1604. Richard Symon publiſhed a new edition of his works, in 1671, in Greek and Latin, with notes.

GABRIEL SIONITE, a learned Maronite, was profeſſor of the oriental languages at Rome, from whence he was ſent for to Paris, to aſſiſt in writing M. Le Jay's Polyglot Bible. He brought with him Syriac and Arabic Bibles, which he had tranſcribed with his own hand, from manuſcript copies at Rome, theſe Bibles were printed, for the firſt time, in M. Le Jay's Polyglot, and afterwards in the Polyglot of England. Gabriel Sionite alſo tranſlated from the Arabic *Geographia Nubienſis*, and ſome other works. At length quarrelling with M. Le Jay, Abraham Ecchellenſis was ſent for from Rome to ſupply his place.

GABRIEL (JAMES) a celebrated French architect, was born at Paris, in 1667, and acquired ſuch reputation, that he became inſpector-general of the buildings, gardens, arts, and manufactures, firſt architect and firſt engineer of the bridges and cauſeways of the kingdom, and was created knight of St. Michael. He drew plans for a great number of public buildings, and died at Paris, in 1742, leaving a ſon, who is firſt architect to the king.

GABRIELLA of Bourbon, a princeſs illuſtrious for her wit, her piety, and her works, was the daughter of Lewis I. of Bourbon, count of Montpenſier. In 1485, ſhe married Lewis de Tremouille, who was killed at the battle of Pavia, by whom ſhe had Charles, count of Tolmond, who was killed at the battle of Marignan. She wrote, in French, 1. Inſtructions for young Maids. 2. The Temple of the Holy Ghoſt. 3. The Penitent's Voyage, and other pious works. She died on the 31ſt of December, 1516.

GABRINUS FUNDULUS, famous for his perfidy and cruelty, took part with the Cavalcabos, who rendered themſelves maſters

of Cremona, after the death of John, duke of Milan. Gabrinus afterwards aſpiring to the ſovereignty, invited Charles of Cavalcabos, the chief of that family, with nine or ten of his relations, to go to his country-houſe, where he aſſaſſinated them all at a banquet, and immediately ſeized the government of the city, when he practiſed all kinds of cruelty, but was at length ſeized and carried to Milan, where Philip Viſconti, ſucceſſor to John, duke of Milan, cauſed him to be beheaded.

GACON (Francis) a French poet, well known by his ſatirical ſtrokes againſt Boſſuet, Roſſeau, La Mothe, &c. was born at Lyons, in 1677. He gained the prize of poetry of the French Academy, in 1717, and died in his priory of Baillon, near Beaumont-ſur-Oiſe, on the 15th of November, 1724, aged fifty-eight. He wrote, in French, 1. The Poet without Paint, a ſatirical work, in duodecimo. 2. A French tranſlation of Anacreon, with notes. 3. The Anti-Rouſſeau. 4. Homer revenged againſt M. De la Mothe. He alſo attacked M. De la Mothe, and turned him into ridicule, in a ſmall work, intitled the Fables of Monſ De la Mothe, tranſlated into French Verſe, by P. S. F. at the Coffee-Houſe of Mount Parnaſſus, &c.

GAD, the ſeventh ſon of Jacob, by Zilpah, Leah's handmaid, was born about the one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-eighth year before the Chriſtian æra.

GADBURY (John) a famous aſtrologer and almanac-maker, was a native of Oxfordſhire, and was born in the year 1596. He ſerved an apprenticeſhip to a taylor at Oxford, but leaving that occupation, followed the violent inclination he had to aſtrology, and ſoon learned ſo much of his art from Lilly, as to be able to ſet up the trade of almanac-making and the telling of fortunes, and his pen was employed for many years on nativities, almanacs, and prodigies. Other aſtrologers were contented with exerciſing their art for the benefit of their own country alone, but Gadbury, in 1674, publiſhed a Weſt-India or Jamaica almanac for that year. He calculated the nativities of Charles I. the king of Sweden, and ſir Matthew Hale, all which are in print. He ſtyles ſir Matthew, the Juſt and Pious Scorpioniſt, he being born under the celeſtial ſcorpion. He took great care to do juſtice to all the conſtellations, particularly to that juſt mentioned, as appears from his "*Obſequium rationabile*, or a reaſonable Service per-" formed for that celeſtial Sign, Scorpio, in twenty re-" markable Genitures of that glorious, but ſtigmatiſed Ho-" roſcope, againſt the malicious and falſe Attempts of that " grand but fortunate Impoſtor, Mr. William Lilly." He was no leſs careful to do juſtice to the memory of his friend, Mr. George Wharton, moſt of whoſe works he collected and publiſhed in octavo. He was living in 1690, and was thought to be alive many years after his deceaſe, as his name continued affixed to an almanac, ſimilar to that wrote by him. The Black Life of John Gadbury was written by Partridge.

GADDI Gaddo, an ingenious artiſt, applied himſelf to Moſaic work, and as he deſigned better than all the other painters of his time, was highly eſteemed at Rome and Florence. He died in the year 1312, at ſeventy-three years of age.

Gaddi (Angelo) an excellent painter and architect, was the ſon of Taddeo Gaddo Gaddi, and both he and his father were the diſciples of Giotto, and painted after his manner. Angelo took great pains to expreſs the paſſions well, and was ingenious in his inventions. As an architect, he built the tower of Santa Maria del Fiore, and the bridge over the Arno, in Florence. He died in the year 1350, in the fiftieth year of his age.

GADROIS (Claudius) one of the moſt able and zealous partizans of the philoſophy of Des Cartes, wrote a Treatiſe, 1. on the Influence of the Stars; 2. the Syſtem of the World; 3. Logical Tables, &c. He died in 1678, in the thirty-ſixth year of his age.

GAETAN of Tiena (St.) founder of the order of Theatines, was deſcended from an ancient and noble family, and born at Vicenza, in 1480. After having finiſhed his ſtudies, he was made apoſtolical prothonotary of Rome, and formed the deſign of inſtituting a congregation of regular clerks. John Peter Carraffe, then biſhop of Chieti, and afterwards pope, under the name of Paul IV. Boniface de Colle, a Milaneſe gentleman, and Paul de Ghiſleri, joined him in the ſame deſign. Theſe four founders, of whom Gaetan was the chief, having renounced their benefices, made their vows in St. Peter's church, in the Vatican, on the 14th of September, 1524. The pope approved their order, under the name of Regular Clerks; but having elected the biſhop of Chieti their ſuperior, they were called Theatines, from the name of that city, which, in Latin, is called *Theate*. The three years of the biſhop of Chieti's office being expired, Gaetan was elected ſuperior. Three years after he was ſent to Naples by the pope, where he founded a houſe of his order, and died on the 17th of Auguſt, 1547, at ſixty-ſeven years of age. He was canonized by Clement X.

GAFFAREL (James) doctor of divinity and of the canon law, was born at Vannes, in Provence, about the year 1601, and acquired great ſkill in the oriental languages. He was librarian to cardinal de Richelieu, who ſent him into Italy to purchaſe the beſt printed books and manuſcripts. Gaffarel publiſhed, 1. A Paraphraſe on the CXXXVIth Pſalm; 2. A work entitled, Strange Curioſities on the Taliſmanic Sculpture of the Perſians, &c. He undertook alſo the Hiſtory of the ſubterranean World, but did not live to finiſh it. He was the author of ſome other works, and died at Segovia in 1681, aged eighty.

GAGE (Thomas) a famous traveller, born in Ireland, became a Dominican monk in Spain, and was choſen, in 1625, to preach the goſpel to the infidels in Mexico, where he became very rich, and then coming to England, renounced the popiſh religion. He wrote a Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies.

GAGNIER (John) profeſſor of Arabic at Oxford, was born and educated at Paris, and applying himſelf to the ſtudy of the Eaſtern languages, became a great maſter of the Hebrew and Arabic; but at length growing diſſatisfied with the Romiſh religion, he was forced to quit his native country, and therefore coming hither in the beginning of the preſent century, embraced the doctrines of the church of England. He was here patronized by archbiſhop Sharp, and the earl of Macclesfield, then lord-chancellor. He received the degree of maſter of arts from both univerſities, and ſupported himſelf at Oxford by teaching Hebrew; he was at length choſen Arabic profeſſor in the room of Mr. Willis, and continued to read that lecture with applauſe till his death. He publiſhed Joſeph Ben Gorion's Hiſtory of the Jews, in the original Hebrew, with a Latin tranſlation and notes, quarto; and in 1723 Abulfeda's Life of Mohammed in Arabic, with a Latin tranſlation and notes, in folio.

GAGO, a kingdom of Nigritia, in Africa, lying to the ſouth of the kingdom of Tombut, on which it now depends. Gago, which is the principal town, is an open place. Moſt of the houſes, except that of the king, are poor miſerable huts. The inhabitants are merchants, always abroad in the country trading from place to place. The negroes bring a great quantity of gold to buy the goods which are brought from Europe and Barbary. It is a civilized place, if compared with the towns round about, and has plenty of rice, bread, fleſh, melons, and cucumbers; but it has neither wine nor fruits. It has ſeveral wells of freſh water, and a large market-place, where they ſell ſlaves of both ſexes. Six ducats will purchaſe a boy or a girl of fifteen years old. The king has a great number of wives or concubines, and eunuchs to look after them. He has ſeveral officers, as councellors, captains, treaſurers, and factors. Every thing is dear here but ſlaves, for a horſe that would not ſell for ten ducats in Europe, fetches forty or fifty here. An ell of ordinary cloth ſells for four ducats; and ſcarlet, blue, and other lively colours, when the cloth is good, ſells for thirty ducats. A very ordinary ſword will bring three or four ducats, and every thing elſe in proportion. But ſalt is the deareſt commodity of all.

Moſt of the inhabitants of this country live in huts and villages, and go quite naked, only they have a covering for their private parts, and ſome tye a piece of camels ſkin to their feet. They have not the leaſt tincture of learning, for they can neither read nor write; and they are ſo fleeced by the king, that they have ſcarcely wherewithal to live upon.

GAIETA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It is ſeated on a rock, near a bay of the ſea of the ſame name, and is a biſhop's ſee. The ſteeple of the cathedral is worth taking notice of, and the font in the baptiſtery is a curious piece of workmanſhip. They pretend to have a pillar of Solomon's temple, and on an eminence at a little diſtance is the mauſoleum of Minucius Plancus, now called the tower of Orlando, or Della Guardia. Here is alſo the monument of Charles duke of Bourbon, conſtable of France, who was killed at the ſiege of Rome in 1527. Not far from hence is a hill, which they affirm was rent in two at our Saviour's paſſion. There are ſtairs to go down into the cleft, and a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

This town is an important fortreſs, and the beſt in this country, and the harbour is defended by two caſtles. The Spaniards became maſters of this place in 1734. It is thirty miles north-weſt of Capua, thirty-eight north-weſt of Naples, and ſixty-ſix ſouth-eaſt of Rome. Long. 13. 37. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

GAGUIN (Robert) in Latin, *Gaguinus*, a famous hiſtorian, of the fifteenth century, was a native of Calline, on the confines of Artois, and was employed by king Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. in ſeveral embaſſies into England, Germany, and Italy. He was keeper of the royal library, and general of the order of Trinitarians. He died at Paris, in 1502. The moſt conſiderable of his works are, 1. An Hiſtory of

France in Latin, which ends in the year 1499. 2. Latin Epiſtles, Orations, and Poems.

GAILLAC, a town of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for an abbey of Benedictines, and for its trade in wine of their own produce. Long. 1. 55. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

GAILLARD LONJUMEAU (JOHN DE) biſhop of Apt, was born at Aix, on the 22d of May, 1634. Having taken orders, his ſiſter, who was under-governeſs to the children of France, drew him to Paris, and made him known to cardinal Mazarin. Soon after he was made archdeacon of Bayeux, and in 1673 biſhop of Apt. He loved the ſciences, and protected the learned. It was he who firſt formed the vaſt project of a grand hiſtorical and univerſal dictionary, for which purpoſe he ſearched all countries, and particularly the library of the Vatican. But not being willing to have it appear under his own name, he gave his large collections to Moreri, who was his almoner, and who dedicated to him, as to his Mecænas, the firſt edition of his Dictionary, printed at Lyons in 1674. Moreri declared in the epiſtle dedicatory the part this prelate had in that great work, and expreſſed his gratitude. M. de Gaillard had the promiſe of a cardinal's hat, but the death of the pope prevented his obtaining it. He refuſed to accept of the biſhoprick of Limoges, and died at Apt on the 10th of February, 1695.

GAINAS, a Goth, who by his valour became general of the emperor Arcadius's army. In 395 he cauſed the traytor Ruffinus to be put to death as an uſurper. By this means Eutropius becoming the emperor's favourite, Guinas became ſo jealous of him, that in 399 he called in the Barbarians of Aſia, and forced Arcadius to deliver up to him Eutropius, and ſeveral others of his moſt faithful miniſters. He even formed a deſign of burning the imperial palace. Theſe attempts obliged the emperor to declare him an enemy to the ſtate, which ſo enraged Gainas, that he ravaged all Thrace, but he was conquered in a ſea-fight on the Helleſpont, and in the year 400 was killed as he was flying with the remains of his fleet, when his head was carried to the emperor at Conſtantinople.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. This was formerly a famous Daniſh port, and in the ſouth part of the town is or was a chapel of ſtone, where the inhabitants affirm a great many Danes were buried. The pariſh church was rebuilt in 1735. The fairs are on Eaſter-Tueſday, and October 20, for cattle, ſheep, and all ſorts of ſhop goods. It is fourteen miles north-weſt of Lincoln, and one hundred and forty-nine north of London. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 53. 26. N.

GAL (St.) the ſon of a ſenator, having renounced the world, acquired the eſteem of Thierri, king of Auſtraſia, and in 532 was biſhop of Clermont. He died in 552.

He ought not to be confounded with St. Gal, a native of Ireland, who founded in Swiſſerland the famous monaſtery of St. Gal, of which he was the firſt abbot, in 614. He died in 646, and ſome of his works are extant. See GALL.

GALANTHIS, in fabulous hiſtory, ſervant to Alcmena, who when Juno ſat at the gate of Amphitrion's palace, with her legs acroſs, and her fingers interwoven, in order to prevent Alcmena's delivery, ran haſtily out with the news that her miſtreſs was delivered, upon which the goddeſs ſtarting up, broke the inchantment, and Alcmena brought forth Hercules, but Juno was ſo incenſed at Galanthis, that ſhe changed her into a weazel.

GALANUS (CLEMENT) a Theatine monk, who having lived for a long time in Armenia, collected many of the acts and writings of the Armenians, and tranſlated them into Latin. His works (a part of which is in Armenian, and part in Latin) were printed at Rome in 1650, in two volumes, folio; intitled a Reconciliation of the Armenian Church with that of Rome, upon the Teſtimony of the Armenian Fathers and Doctors.

GALAS (MATTHEW) a famous general of the emperor's army, was born at Trent in 1589. He was at firſt page to the baron de Beaufremont, chamberlain to the duke of Lorrain, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſo extraordinary a manner in Italy and Germany, that he was put at the head of the Imperial army. Galas performed very important ſervices, both for the emperor and the king of Spain. In 1636 he attempted to make himſelf maſter of Burgundy, but he and the duke of Lorrain were beat at St. John de Lone. He ſucceeded better againſt the Swedes; however his army being entirely defeated by Tortenſon near Magdeburgh, he was in diſgrace with the emperor. Some time after he was reſtored to the command of the troops, but did not enjoy this poſt long, for he died at Vienna in 1647, aged fifty-eight.

GALATA, a great ſuburb belonging to Conſtantinople, oppoſite to the ſeraglio, on the other ſide of the harbour, where the Greeks, Armenians, Franks, and Jews inhabit, and have each the liberty of worſhipping God in their own way. The private houſes are better built here than in Conſtantinople, and there are ſeveral taverns where wine is openly ſold.

GALATEA, in fabulous hiſtory, a nymph and marine deity, the daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was beloved by Polyphemus, whom ſhe deſpiſed for the ſhepherd Acis, at which that Cyclops was ſo enraged, that he cruſhed Acis to pieces with a rock.

GALATINUS (PETER) a Franciſcan monk, in the ſixteenth century, acquired great reputation by his works, eſpecially by his treatiſe *De Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis*, againſt the Jews. Galatinus however had copied this work from Porchet's book, intitled *Victoria adverſus Judæos*; and Porchet had himſelf copied it from Raymond Martin, but he informed his readers of it, while Galatinus publiſhed it as his own.

GALBA (SERVIUS SULPITIUS) emperor of Rome, was born a little before the birth of Chriſt, and was adopted by Livia Ocellina, his mother-in-law. It is ſaid that being preſented to Auguſtus, with other young Romans, that prince obſerving his aqueline noſe, which gave him the air of an eagle, ſaid to him, "And thou, Galba, ſhalt alſo taſte of the empire," to which Galba replied, "Yes, when a mule becomes fruitful." This prodigy, it is ſaid, actually happened in the reign of Nero, which induced Galba, at the ſollicitation of Vindex, to revolt. He was elected emperor in the year 68, and was the firſt of the Roman emperors who was not of the family of the Cæſars. Galba had acquired the eſteem of every one whilſt a private perſon, but rendered himſelf odious as ſoon as he was placed on the throne. He cauſed Macer and Fonteius Capito to be put to death, and adopted Piſo, with whom he was aſſaſſinated by the order of Otho, on the 10th of January, 69, at the age of ſeventy-three. He was a prince endued with many amiable qualities, and would have been thought worthy of the empire, if he had never been placed on the throne.

GALE (THEOPHILUS) a very pious divine and learned author, among the nonconformiſts, was the ſon of Dr. Theophilus Gale, prebend of Exeter, and vicar of King's Teignton, in Devonſhire, where he was born, in 1628. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards preached at Wincheſter, but upon the Reſtoration was excluded from the public exerciſe of his office, when he became tutor to the two ſons of Philip lord Wharton, whom he attended in their travels, and upon his return to England in 1665, became aſſiſtant to Mr. John Rowe, who had a private congregation in Holborn. He wrote, 1. The Court of the Gentiles. 2. *Philoſophia Generalis*. 3. The Anatomy of Infidelity. 4. The true Idea of Janſeniſm; and ſeveral other works. He died in 1678, in the fiftieth year of his age.

GALE (THOMAS) D. D. a learned divine, born at Scruton, in Yorkſhire, in the year 1636, and educated at Cambridge. He at length became profeſſor of the Greek language in that univerſity, and was afterwards choſen head maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, London. In 1676 he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul's, and was likewiſe elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he preſented a Roman urn with its aſhes. About the year 1697 he gave to the new library of Trinity college, in Cambridge, a great number of Arabic manuſcripts, and on the 16th of September, 1697, was admitted dean of York. He died in that city, on the 8th of April, 1702, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age, and was interred in York cathedral, where a monument, with a Latin inſcription, was erected to his memory. He was a learned divine, a great hiſtorian, one of the beſt Greek ſcholars of his age, and maintained a correſpondence with the moſt learned men abroad, as well as at home. He publiſhed, 1. *Hiſtoriæ Poeticæ Antiqui Scriptores*, octavo. 2. A Collection of *Opuſcula Mythologica, Ethica, & Phyſica*, in Greek and Latin, octavo. 3. *Herodoti Hiſtoria*, folio. 4. *Hiſtoricæ Anglicanæ Scriptores quinque*, in folio. 5. *Hiſtoriæ Britanicæ, Saxonicæ Anglo-Danicæ, Scriptores quindecim*, in folio. 6. *Rhetores Selecti*, &c.

GALE (Dr. JOHN) a learned diſſenting miniſter of the Baptiſt perſuaſion, was born at London, on the 26th of May, 1680. Having made himſelf in a good degree maſter of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, he was ſent to the univerſity of Leyden, where he obtained the degree of maſter of arts, and doctor of philoſophy; he afterwards ſtudied at Amſterdam under Mr. Limborch, and then returned to England. He was ſcarce entered upon his twenty-ſeventh year, when he had finiſhed his learned Reflections on Dr. Wall's Hiſtory of Infant Baptiſm. He was at length choſen one of the miniſters of the Baptiſt congregation in St. Paul's alley, near Barbican, where his ſermons were prodigiouſly reſorted to by perſons of all perſuaſions. He was honoured with the friendſhip of many eminent perſons, particularly the lord chief juſtice King, afterwards lord-chancellor; Dr. Hoadley, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter; the celebrated Le Clerc, &c. Beſides the above work, four volumes of his Sermons, in octavo, were printed after his death, which happened in the latter end of December, 1721. It is worthy of remark that Dr. Gale's Reflections is the beſt defence of the Baptiſts ever publiſhed, and that

the reading of it induced the learned and reverend Mr. William Whiſton, and the reverend and ingenious Dr. Foſter to become Baptiſts.

GALEANO (Joseph) a famous poet and phyſician of Palermo, in the ſeventeenth century, was ſkilled in polite literature and the ſciences. He taught and practiſed phyſic at Palermo, for near fifty years, with extraordinary reputation; wrote a great number of books, and died on the 28th of June, 1675.

GALEN (Claudius), in Latin, *Galenus*, prince of the Greek phyſicians, after Hippocrates, was born at Pergamus, in the Leſſer Aſia, about the year 131. His father was poſſeſſed of a conſiderable fortune, and was well verſed in polite literature, philoſophy, aſtronomy, and geometry; and was alſo well ſkilled in architecture: he himſelf inſtructed his ſon in the firſt rudiments of learning, and afterwards procured him the greateſt maſters of the age in philoſophy and eloquence. Galen having finiſhed his ſtudies under their care, choſe phyſic for his profeſſion, and chiefly ſtudied the works of Hippocrates. Having at length exhauſted all the ſources of literature that were to be found at home, he reſolved to travel, in order to converſe with the moſt able phyſicians in all parts, intending at the ſame time to take every opportunity of inſpecting on the ſpot the plants and drugs of the countries through which he paſſed. With this view he went to Alexandria, and ſtayed ſome years in that metropolis of Egypt, from thence he travelled through Cilicia, paſſed through Paleſtine, viſited the iſles of Crete and Cyprus, and made two voyages to Lemnos, in order to examine the Lemnian earth, which was then eſteemed an admirable medicine. With the ſame view he went into the Lower Tyria, in order to obtain a thorough inſight into the nature of the opobalſamum, or balm of Gilead, and having completed his deſign, returned home by the way of Alexandria.

Galen had been four years at Pergamus, where his practice was attended with extraordinary applauſe, when ſome ſeditious commotions induced him to go to Rome, where he reſolved to ſettle: but the proofs he gave of his ſuperior ſkill, added to the reſpect ſhewn him by ſeveral perſons of very high rank, created him ſo many enemies among his brethren of the faculty, that he was obliged to quit the city, after his having reſided there four or five years. But he had not long returned to Pergamus, when the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, hearing of his fame, ſent for him to Aquilcia, where they then reſided. However, he no ſooner arrived in that city, than the plague, which had appeared a little before, broke out with freſh fury, ſo that the emperors were obliged to remove. Lucius died on the road, but his corpſe was carried to Rome, and our phyſician found means to follow ſoon after; having firſt excuſed himſelf from accompanying Marcus Aurelius into Germany, and during his abſence he wrote his celebrated treatiſe *De Uſu Partium*, i. e. Of the Uſe of the Parts of the Body.

Mean while, being continually perſecuted by the faculty, he was apprehenſive of ſome deſign being formed againſt his life. He therefore, for his own ſecurity, frequently retired to a country villa, where Commodus, the emperor's ſon, then reſided, and he had there the opportunity of attending the prince in a fever, which, on the firſt acceſs, appeared very violent; but he had the good fortune to remove the diſeaſe. He likewiſe cured Sextus, another of the emperor's ſons, and predicted his ſucceſs contrary to the opinion of all his colleagues. He thus raiſed his fame, and continued not only to preſerve, but to encreaſe it.

Marcus Aurelius, after his return from the German expedition, was ſuddenly ſeized in the night with a violent flux, that threw him into a fever. The next day he took a doſe of hiera picra, and another of the theriacum, after which, the doctors who had attended him while with the army, ordered him to be kept quiet, giving him only a little broth for the ſpace of nine hours. Soon after Galen was called in, and the other phyſicians having felt their patient's pulſe, were of opinion that he would have the ague. The emperor then obſerving that Galen did not approach him, aſked the reaſon; on which he replied, "that his "pulſe being twice felt by his phyſicians, he depended on "them, not doubting that they were better judges of the "pulſe than he." The emperor diſſatisfied with this anſwer, held out his arm, when Galen having carefully examined his pulſe, cried, "I maintain that there is here no "appearance of an ague; but the ſtomach is overcharged "with ſomething that remains undigeſted, which is the "true cauſe of the fever." "That is the very thing," cried the emperor, "thou haſt hit the caſe exactly," and repeating the words, aſked what muſt be done for his relief; Galen immediately preſcribed a proper remedy, and Aurelius being perfectly recovered, ſaid to Pitholaus, his ſon's governor, "We have but one phyſician! Galen is the only man of the faculty." After the death of this prince he returned to Pergamus, where he died, about the year 200. He wrote in Greek, and is ſaid to have compoſed two hundred volumes, which were unhappily burnt in the temple of Peace. The beſt editions of thoſe that remain are, that printed at Baſil, in 1538, in five volumes, and that of Venice, in 1625, in ſeven volumes. Galen was of a weak and delicate conſtitution, as he himſelf aſſerts; but he nevertheleſs, by his temperance and ſkill in phyſic, arrived to a great age; for it was his maxim always to riſe from table with ſome degree of appetite. He is juſtly conſidered as the greateſt phyſician of antiquity next to Hippocrates; and he performed ſuch ſurpriſing cures, that he was accuſed of magic.

Galen (Matthew) a learned divine in the ſixteenth century, was born at Weſtcapel in Zealand, and taught divinity with reputation, at Dilingen, and afterwards at Douay. He at length became chancellor of that univerſity, where he made the ſciences flouriſh, and died in 1573. He wrote, 1. *Commentarium de Chriſtiano & Catholico Sacerdote*; 2. *De Originibus Monaſtices*; 3. *De Miſſæ Sacrificio*; 4. *De ſæculi noſtri Choreis*; and other works.

Galen (Christopher Bernard de) biſhop of Munſter, and one of the greateſt warriors of the ſeventeenth century. He beſieged the city of Munſter, which refuſed to ſubmit to his authority, took it on the 6th of Auguſt, 1661, and built in it a good citadel. In 1665, he joined with the king of England againſt the Dutch, and gained ſeveral advantages over them. He alſo declared war againſt the Dutch in 1672, on their refuſing to deliver up the Seigniory of Borklo, when being joined by the French, he marched againſt them, and took ſeveral cities and ſtrong places; but the emperor obliged him to conclude a peace in 1674. The following year, he engaged in a war with the Swedes, from whom he alſo took ſeveral places. He died on the 19th of September, 1678, aged ſeventy-four, and was ſucceeded by Ferdinand de Furſtemberg.

GALERIUS Armentarius, or Galerius Valerius Maximianus, emperor of Rome, was born at Dacia, near Sardica, and being married to Veleria, Dioclefian's daughter, was aſſociated to the empire, and, in 292, was, with Conſtantius Florus, created Cæſar. He was ſent againſt Narſes, king of Perſia, who defeated him in a great battle, fought in 296. On which Dioclefian, who was at Antioch, gave him a very bad reception, ſuffered him to walk a long time on foot after his chariot, and made him the moſt bitter reproaches, at which Galerius was ſo moved, that he levied a numerous army, marched the following year againſt Narſes, defeated him, took him, with his wife, children, and ſiſters priſoners, and made himſelf maſter of Meſopotamia, with five provinces. Dioclefian and Maximianus having abdicated the empire in 305, Galerius and Conſtantius Florus divided it between them. Galerius at length raiſed a cruel perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, and it is ſaid, died in 300, eaten up with worms.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, which was formerly a diſtinct kingdom. It is one hundred and twenty-five miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. It is bounded on the north and weſt by the ocean, on the eaſt by Aſturias and the kingdom Leon, and on the ſouth by Portugal. It is reckoned to have ſixty-four towns, and forty-eight ports and harbours. The air of Gallicia is moiſt and unwholeſome, and the land mountainous. It is not very fertile in corn and oil, but has good paſtures and delicate wine. There are mines of copper, iron, lead, and vermilion. But theſe ſort of mines are now neglected in Spain. It is divided into five territories, which take their names from five epiſcopal towns, which are, Compoſtella the capital, Mondonego, Lugo, Oronenes, and Tuy. Beſides theſe there are Corunna, Betancos, and Bayonne.

Galicia New, is a vaſt country of North America, poſſeſſed by the Spaniards. It is in New Spain, and is under the government of the viceroy of Mexico. This part is called the Audience of Guadala Jara, which ſee.

GALILEO Galilei, in Latin *Galilæus*, a very celebrated mathematician and aſtronomer in the ſeventeenth century, was the natural ſon of Vincenzo Galilei, a noble Florentine, and was born on the 19th of February, 1564. He had from his infancy a ſtrong inclination to philoſophy and the mathematics, and made prodigious progreſs in theſe ſciences. In 1592, he was choſen profeſſor of mathematics at Padua. Coſmo II. grand-duke of Tuſcany, ſent for him to be profeſſor at Piſa, and afterwards removed him to Florence, where he gave him the title of his principal philoſopher and firſt mathematician. Galileo having embraced the ſyſtem of Copernicus, an inſolent monk occaſioned his being put into the inquiſition at Rome in 1615, where he was charged with hereſy, for maintaining, in one of his works, theſe two propoſitions; That the ſun is in the centre of the world, and immoveable by a local motion; and, That the earth is not the centre, nor immoveable,

immoveable, but actually performs a diurnal motion. The firſt of theſe propoſitions was declared to be abſurd, falſe in philoſophy, and heretical, as being contrary to the expreſs word of God; and the ſecond was alſo alledged to be philoſophically falſe and abſurd, and erroneous in point of faith. He was detained in the inquiſition till the 25th of February, 1616, when ſentence was paſſed againſt him, that he ſhould renounce his heretical opinions, and no more defend them by word or writing, and he obtained his diſcharge by promiſing to conform to this order. Galileo, however, perhaps imagining, that forced promiſes do not bind the conſcience, went on making new diſcoveries in the planetary ſyſtem, and occaſionally publiſhing them with ſuch remarks as naturally followed from them, though they plainly tended to eſtabliſh the truth of the condemned propoſitions. Meanwhile no judicial notice was taken of it, till the year 1632, when he publiſhed his Dialogue on the ſyſtems of Ptolemy and Copernicus, in which he produces the ſtrongeſt arguments for each of theſe opinions, but left the queſtion undetermined, though his inclination to the Copernican ſyſtem may be eaſily perceived. This work having made much noiſe, Galileo was again cited before the inquiſition at Rome, which obliged him by a decree of the 21ſt of June, 1633, to abjure his ſyſtem as an error and hereſy. By the ſame decree, he was condemned to remain in priſon as long as the cardinal inquiſitor ſhould think fit; but after detaining him in priſon till 1634, and burning his Dialogues on the Syſtem of the World at Rome, they contented themſelves with ſending him into the dominions of the duke of Florence, where he was in a manner a priſoner at large, being confined to the town of Arcatri and its territories. What a cruel return was this for thoſe learned labours with which this great man obliged the world! And what a glaring inſtance of blindneſs and bigotry! Galileo had an admirable genius for the conſtruction of machines. It is ſaid, that having heard of thoſe glaſſes which James Mebius had invented in Holland, by means of which, diſtant objects appeared to be brought near to the ſight, he reflected with ſuch application on the nature of theſe glaſſes, that without having ever ſeen any of them, he invented the teleſcope, and with this inſtrument he was the firſt who diſcovered the four ſatelites of Jupiter, and made other obſervations on the heavenly bodies, that will render his name immortal. He was likewiſe the inventor of the ſimple pendulum, which he had made uſe of in his aſtronomical experiments. He had thoughts of applying it to clocks; but did not execute it; for the glory of that invention was reſerved for Vicenzio his ſon, who made the experiment at Venice, in 1649, and M. Huygens afterwards carried this invention to perfection. Galileo had alſo a good taſte for architecture and painting, and deſigned extremely well. He played admirably on the lute, and when he ſpent any time in the country, he took great pleaſure in huſbandry. He loſt his ſight three years before his death, which happened at Arcetri, near Florence, on the 8th of January, 1642, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age. Several of his works have been unhappily loſt, through his wife's ſuperſtitious devotion; for ſhe being ſolicited by her confeſſor, gave him leave to peruſe her huſband's manuſcripts, when the ignorant zealot tore and burnt whatever he pretended was not fit to be publiſhed, thoſe which are ſtill extant either in Italian or Latin, are excellent. Several of his works were publiſhed in a collection by Seignor Menoleſſi, under the title of *L'Opera di Galileo Galelei Lynceo*. Some of theſe, with others of his pieces, were tranſlated into Engliſh, and publiſhed by Thomas Saliſbury, Eſq. in his Mathematical Collections, 2 vols. folio.

GALINDON, more known under the name of Prudentius the Younger, a famous biſhop of Troyes, in the ninth century. He wrote ſome works, in which he defends the opinions of St. Auguſtine, on grace and predeſtination. He died in 861.

GALL (St.) a town of Swiſſerland, in the territory of Thurgaw. It is a large handſome city, ſeated in a narrow barren valley, between two mountains, five miles from the lake Conſtance. The little river Steinbach ſerves to turn its mills, and that called Iron fills its ditches with water. This town owes its preſent flouriſhing condition to the abbey of St. Gall, which ſtands within its bounds. In the tenth century it was an open town, but when the Hungarians ravaged Germany, and advanced into Swiſſerland, they began, in 954, to incloſe it with walls, to build towers, and to encompaſs it with broad ditches. Theſe works were finiſhed in 980; at preſent it has no other fortifications but the ditches. The houſes are well built, and the ſtreets large and handſome. The principal public buildings are the churches of St. Lawrence and St. Magnus, the town-houſe and the arſenal. Half a mile from the town is a narrow and extremely deep valley, hollowed by the little river Goldach. Over this there is a bridge of a wonderful ſtructure, an hundred and ten feet long, fourteen broad, and one hundred and ninety-ſix high. The burgeſſes have a public library in the convent of St Catharine, which formerly belonged to the celebrated Vander Wett, burgo-maſter of St. Gall. The territory of St. Gall produces nothing but graſs. Inſomuch, that in this country there are neither huſbandman, no vine-dreſſer, nor no ploughmen, nor ſhepherds; however, the inhabitants are rich, and generally live at their eaſe, and the out-parts of the city are ſtrewed with fine country houſes. Their riches are derived from their great trade, eſpecially from their linen, which is highly eſteemed throughout Swiſſerland, and elſewhere. Beſides, being near the lake Conſtance, and in the road from Germany to Italy, this town ſerves as a canal of communication between one country and the other, and their halls are magazines of merchandize brought from thence. The inhabitants go into various countries to trade as merchants, and ſome are ſettled even in Spain, notwithſtanding the difference of religion, for they are all Calviniſts. They ſpeak the German language, for which reaſon they built a ſmall church for the French refugees.

When this place was ſmall many years ago, it was under the domination of the abbots; but in proceſs of time it was made free, partly by the emperors, and partly by the abbots themſelves. The abbot now has little or no right to any thing in the town, however, the hoſpitaller does him homage for land belonging to the hoſpital. Appeals are made from the abbot to a court of juſtice, but the preſident of it, and half the members, are nominated by him, and the town elects the other half. Theſe members cannot be controuled either by the abbot or the town. The cognizance of criminal cauſes formerly belonged to the provoſt of the empire, but now to two councils. The grand council conſiſts of ninety members, and the ſmall of twenty-four, and three chiefs, called burgo-maſters, each of which preſide in their turns. The townſmen are divided into ſeven companies, one of which are noblemen, or rather gentlemen, and the other ſix artificers, of which the weavers are the chief. Each company has three maſters, which are choſen by the tradeſmen, and confirmed by the leſſer council; one of theſe is a member of the great council, and the other two of the leſs. Beſides, there are eleven choſen out of each company to form the grand council. The other members of the leſs council are choſen by the counſellors themſelves. This town is in alliance with the cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Schwitz, Zug, and Glaris. It is one hundred and twenty miles north-eaſt of Berne, and ſixty-three north-eaſt of Lucern.

Gall (the abbey of St.) above mentioned, is nearly allied to the cantons, and conſequently is part of the Helvetic body. It is within the bounds of the town of the ſame name, but has ſcarcely any thing in common with it. It was at firſt a hermitage occupied by a hermit of Great Britain or Ireland, named Gallus. He died in 640, as ſome ſay, ninety-five years old; after which his diſciples built ſeveral little cells in the hermitage; afterwards they built a church, and eighty years after the death of Gallus, whom they now called St. Gall, a monaſtery. This, by the favour of the emperors and the donations of other perſons, ſoon became rich, and the land belonging to it was erected into a principality; inſomuch that the abbots, in 1215, became princes of the empire. It was once a famous academy, and produced a great number of learned men, and its library is now one of the beſt in Europe. This abbey has often felt the deſolations of war; and particularly, in 1712, the territory of it was divided between the cantons of Zurich and Berne. There have likewiſe been frequent bickerings between the town and the abbey, on account of religion.

The buildings of the abbey are conſtructed with a magnificence agreeable to the riches it formerly poſſeſſed. They conſiſt of three principal parts, the minſter, the abbot's palace, and the houſes to lodge the monks, with ſeveral other buildings, gardens, and orchards. It was formerly open on the ſide of the town, which occaſioned various diſorders; but it is now walled all round, and the gate opens into the fields, of which the abbot is maſter.

The lands belonging to the abbey were the Gottſhauſsleut, and the new ſubjects who are the inhabitants of Tockeburg. They are divided into ſeveral ſmall diſtricts, the principal towns of which are Wyl, Goſſau, Rhoſchac, Thumbach, Gold, Underegg, Morſwill, Tablata, Waldkilch, Romiſhor, &c.

GALLAPAGOS, iſlands ſo called, in the South Sea, lying under the line, firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; but there are a great number of birds and tortoiſes, or turtles, on them.

GALLAND, or Galand, (Peter) in Latin *Galandius*, principal of the college of Bonjour, at Paris, and canon of Notre Dame, was born at Aire, in Artois. He wrote ſeveral works in Latin, and died in 1559.

GALLAND (AUGUSTUS) procurator-general of Navarre, and counſellor of ſtate, in the ſeventeenth century, was the author of ſeveral works, in French, the principal of which are, 1. Memoirs for the Hiſtory of Navarre and Flanders. 2. Several Treatiſes on the Enſigns and Standards of France. 3. Diſcourſes on the ancient State, Progreſs, and Encreaſe of the City of Rochelle. He died about the year 1644.

GALLAND (ANTHONY) member of the Academy of Inſcriptions, and profeſſor of Arabic in the Royal College at Paris, was born of poor parents, at Rollo, a village in Picardy. Having ſtudied at the Sorbonne, and other univerſities, he travelled into the Eaſt, where he acquired great ſkill in the Arabic tongue, and in the manners of the Mahometans. He wrote ſeveral works, the principal of which are, 1. An Account of the Death of Sultan Oſman, and the Coronation of the Sultan Muſtapha. 2. A Collection of Maxims, drawn from the Works of the Orientals. 3. A Treatiſe on the Origin of Coffee. 4. The Arabian Nights Entertainment, &c. He died at Paris, on the 17th of February, 1715, aged ſixty-nine.

GALLATY (GASPARD) a celebrated Swiſs colonel, born at Glaris. He performed important ſervices in many battles and negociations for the French kings Charles IX. Henry III. Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Montcontour, at that of the Barricades, and at that of Tours, where Henry III. was beſieged by the rebels. Gallaty received the honour of knighthood from that prince, after whoſe death, he prevailed on the regiment under his command to acknowledge Henry IV. This reſolution, which he took in conjunction with three other Swiſs colonels, according to all the hiſtorians of that time, ſaved the new king in that critical moment. Gallaty obtained much honour at the battle of Arques, and his regiment of infantry contributed greatly to fix the victory. He continued to ſerve Henry with inviolable fidelity till his death. He was created firſt colonel of the Swiſs guards in March, 1616, and died at Paris in July, 1619.

GALLI, in antiquity, the prieſts of Cybele, ſo called from Gallus, a river in Phrygia, of which they drank before they began their ſacrifices.

GALLI, a people of Africa, near Abyſſinia, to the inhabitants of which they are great enemies, and have taken ſeveral provinces from them. They are a wandering people, like the Arabs of the Deſart, and live upon their flocks and robberies. They are circumciſed, and take as many wives as they pleaſe.

GALLICANUS (St.) a Roman conſul under the emperor Conſtantine, defeated the Scythians, and ſuffered martyrdom for the Chriſtian faith at Alexandria, by order of the emperor Julian, on the 25th of June, 362.

GALLICZIN (MICHAEL MICHAELOWITZ, prince of) firſt veldt-marſhal of the Ruſſian army, and one of the greateſt captains of his time, was born on the 11th of November, 1674, of one of the moſt noble and powerful families in Ruſſia. He ſignaliſed himſelf againſt the Turks, obtained ſeveral victories over the Swedes, and died at Moſcow, on the 21ſt of December, 1730, aged fifty-ſix.

GALLIENUS (PUBLIUS LICINIUS) the ſon of Valerian, was aſſociated to the empire by his father, in 253. He beat the Germans, defeated the Sarmatians, and ſuppreſſed the rebellion of his ſubjects; but at length Valerian, his father, being taken priſoner by the Perſians, Macrinus, Saturninus, and others, took up arms and the title of emperors. Gallienus truſted the revenge of his father to Odenatus, to whom he gave the title of Auguſtus, as a reward for his ſervices. He made a diſgraceful peace with the Marcomanni, and was almoſt always at war with the tyrants whom it was not in his power to ſuppreſs. In ſhort, he was killed by Cecropius, captain of the Dalmatians, at the ſollicitation of Aureolus, who had taken the title of emperor, and was beſieged by Gallienus in the city of Milan. This was in the month of March, 268, in the eighth year of his reign after the death of his father, and the fiftieth of his age. This prince eſteemed the Chriſtians, and put a ſtop to the perſecution againſt them.

GALLIGAI (LEONORA) the wife of the marſhal d'Ancre, was the daughter of a joiner. Mary de Medicis loved her tenderly, and carried her with her into France, when ſhe went thither to be married to Henry IV. Leonora Galligai governed the queen juſt as ſhe pleaſed; for though ſhe was extremely ugly, ſhe had a great deal of wit, ſhe married Concini, one of the queen's domeſtics; when, by their artifices and tale-bearing, they raiſed, and kept up a continual diſcord between Henry IV. and the queen, and, after that prince's death, they found it ſtill more eaſy to govern their miſtreſs and the young king Lewis XIII. by which means they glutted themſelves with riches and important poſts, and behaved with the moſt inſupportable pride. But the iſſue of theſe actions was extremely tragical; the marſhal d'Ancre, her huſband, was ſhot on the draw-bridge of the Louvre, and his body treated by the people with the moſt horrid inſults. Galligai, at hearing the news of his death, did not ſhed a tear, and her firſt care was to conceal her jewels, which ſhe did in the matting of her bed, and cauſing herſelf to be undreſſed, got into it; but the provoſt's men came into the chamber to ſearch for them, made her get up, and found them. She even ſtill behaved with as much aſſurance as if ſhe apprehended no danger, and even ſaid, that ſhe hoped to be taken again into favour; but ſhe was carried to the Baſtile, and afterwards committed to the Conciergerie, or priſon of the parliament, by which court ſhe was tried for high treaſon againſt God and the king, and was condemned to be beheaded and burnt to aſhes, which ſentence ſhe underwent with great reſolution, on the 8th of July, 1617. See the article CONCINI.

GALLIPOLI, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, at the mouth of the Sea of Marmora, with a good haven, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by Soliman I. in 1357. It is the reſidence of a baſhaw. It is ſeated on a peninſula, which has two ports, one to the north, and the other to the ſouth. It is ſaid to contain ten thouſand Turks, thirty-five thouſand Greeks, and almoſt as many Jews. The bazar, or bezeſtein, the place where the merchandiſes are ſold, is a handſome ſtructure, with ſeveral domes covered with lead. The town has no walls, and is only defended by an old ſquare caſtle. The doors of the houſes belonging to the Greeks and Jews are only two feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks from riding into them on horſeback. It is forty miles ſouth-weſt of Rodiſto, forty-three north-eaſt of Imbro, and one hundred ſouth-weſt of Conſtantinople. Long. 18. 10. E. Lat. 40. 30. N.

GALLIPOLI, a ſtrong town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, a port, and a harbour. It is ſeated on a rock ſurrounded by the ſea, and is twenty-eight miles weſt of Otranto, and forty-four ſouth eaſt of Tarento. Long. 18. 10. E. Lat. 40. 20. N.

GALLONIUS (ANTHONY) prieſt of the Oratory at Rome, where he was born, lived in the ſixteenth century, and was the author of ſeveral works, the principal of which is a Treatiſe *De Martyrum Cruciatibus*, which is a very curious performance; he there ſhews the forms of the inſtruments the pagans made uſe of in torturing the martyrs of the primitive church. Gallonius publiſhed this Treatiſe in Italian, in 1591, and in Latin, in 1594, and died at Rome, in 1605.

GALLUS (CORNELIUS) a celebrated Latin poet, born at Frejus, was the favourite of Auguſtus Cæſar, who made him governor of Egypt. He was in love with Cytheris, Volumnius's freedwoman, and celebrated her by his verſes; but ſhe left him for Antony, on which occaſion Virgil compoſed his tenth Eclogue, to comfort Gallus. To this laſt ſix elegies are attributed; but they are not his, all his works being loſt. Virgil alſo praiſes Gallus in his ſixth Eclogue, and, according to ſome authors, in his fourth book of Georgics, under the name of Ariſtæus. Gallus being condemned to ſuffer baniſhment for his extortions, killed himſelf.

GALLUS (VIBIUS) a celebrated author, born in Gaul, was admired by Seneca, who was his friend. He pleaded at Rome with extraordinary ſucceſs; but the love of riches and pleaſure, made him fall into a phrenzy, which occaſioned his loſing a great part of the eſteem he had acquired. Seneca ſays, that Gallus became a fool from ſentiment, while others became ſo only from accident.

GALLUS (VIBIUS TREBONIANUS) was elected emperor of Rome in 251, after the death of Decius, who, by his means, was treacherouſly killed in the war againſt the Scythians. He made his ſon Voluſius his aſſociate in the empire, concluded a ſhameful peace with the Scythians, and perſecuted the Chriſtians. He was killed with his ſon, in 253, after a reign of eighteen months.

GALLUS SULPICIUS. See SULPICIUS.

GALLUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a youth who was the favourite of Mars, who always took him along with him when he went to viſit Venus in private, in order that he might keep watch to prevent their being ſurpriſed; but Gallus falling aſleep, and they both being diſcovered by Vulcan, who entangled them in a net, Mars was ſo enraged, that he metamorphoſed Gallus into a cock; and therefore, to attone for this neglect, he gives conſtant notice of the ſun's approach by his crowing.

GALLUTIUS (JOHN PAUL) a learned Italian aſtronomer, lived in the ſixteenth century, and was a member of an academy at Venice. He invented an inſtrument to obſerve the celeſtial appearances, and publiſhed ſeveral aſtronomical and other works.

GALLUTIUS (ANGELUS) a native of Macerata, in Italy, became a Jeſuit, in 1606, and gained reputation by his eloquence and poetry. He publiſhed ſome Latin orations, and and a Hiſtory of the Wars of the Low Countries, from the Year 1593 to 1609. This hiſtory, which is in Latin, was printed at Rome, in two volumes, folio, and reprinted in

Germany, in quarto. He died at Rome, on the 28th of February, 1624.

GALLWAY, a conſiderable town in Ireland, and capital of the county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on an iſland, near the fall of Lough Corry into the Bay of Gallway. It is ſtrong, neat, and rich, and the capital of the weſt of Ireland. It ſtands very well for trade, not only with France and Spain, but with the Weſt Indies. The harbour is capable of containing a large fleet of ſhips. The public buildings are of ſtone, and lofty, and ſo are the houſes of the merchants, who are rich and numerous. Some ſay it is a town of the greateſt trade in Ireland. It is ſeventeen miles ſouth of Tuam, forty weſt of Athlone, forty-two weſt of Limerick, and one hundred and three weſt of Dublin. Long. 9. 18. W. Lat. 53. 2. N.

GALLWAY, a county in the weſt of Ireland, in the province of Connaught. It is bounded on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the counties of Roſcommon and Tipperary; by the ocean on the weſt; by Mayo, Meath, and Roſcommon, on the north and north-eaſt; and by Thomond on the ſouth. It is the largeſt county but one in Ireland, and abounds with corn, paſtures, and cattle. Some think its fertility is owing to the plenty of lime-ſtone which warms the ſoil. The weſt ſide runs out in the form of a peninſula, and is much indented with little bays, and there are green iſlands and rugged rocks all along the ſide. A great number of proteſtants were murdered in this county in the maſſacre of 1641.

GALLOWAY, a territory in Scotland, partly included in the ſhire of Wigton.

GAMA (Vasco de) a Portugueſe admiral, celebrated for his diſcovery of the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, was born at Synes, and, in 1497, was ſent to the Indies by king Emanuel: he returned in 1502, and ſailed thither again with thirteen veſſels richly laden. He was made viceroy of the Indies by king John III. and died at Cochin, on the 24th of December, 1525. Don Stephen and Don Chriſtopher de Gama, his ſons, were alſo viceroys of the Indies, and celebrated in hiſtory.

GAMACHE (Philip de) in Latin *Gamachæus*, doctor and profeſſor of the Sorbonne, and abbot of St. Julian, at Tours, was eſteemed one of the moſt able divines of his time. He was born in the year 1568, and wrote Commentaries on Thomas Aquinas, intitled *Summa Theologica*, in two volumes, folio, which are much eſteemed. He died in the Sorbonne, on the 21ſt of July, 1625, aged fifty-ſeven.

GAMALIEL, a celebrated doctor of the law of Moſes, and the ſecret diſciple of Jeſus Chriſt, hindered the Jews from putting the apoſtles to death. St. Paul and St. Stephen had been his diſciples. It has been ſaid, that he was the ſon of Simeon, who took the infant Jeſus in his arms, and the grandſon of the celebrated rabbin Hillel.

GAMBARA (Laurence) a good Latin poet of the ſixteenth century, was born at Breſcia, in Italy, and lived a long time at Rome, with cardinal Alexander Farneſe. He wrote, 1. A Treatiſe on Poetry, in Latin, in which he would have the poets baniſh from their works the fables and deities of paganiſm. 2. A Latin Poem on Columbus's Diſcovery of the New World; and other poetic works. He died in 1586, aged ninety.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, ſuppoſed by ſome to be a branch of the Niger Nile, but hitherto without ſufficient proof, few having gone up it above five hundred miles from the ſea.

The river Gambia overflows every year; and in the middle of September, the innundation, like that of the Nile, is at its greateſt height. Sometimes it is ſo extraordinary, that a ſort of floating iſlands will come down it, upwards of twenty yards in breadth, with ſmall trees growing thereon. At the ſame time, all the vallies and vaſt tracts of land are laid under water, very high on each ſide the river, which is no wonder, conſidering the tide flows up it near five hundred miles. For this reaſon, they build all their towns on high ground, otherwiſe they would be carried away by the flood.

Though the African company have ſeveral factories up the river, yet their chief ſettlement is at James's Fort, in an iſland of the ſame name. It is mounted with cannon, and has a ſmall garriſon, which preſerves their right of trading therein. This iſland is about thirty miles up the river, and about three miles from either ſhore, and is very ſmall, being not quite a mile in circumference.

GANDIA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a ſmall univerſity. It declared for king Charles, in 1706; but the French took it after the battle of Almanza. It is near the ſea, fifty-five miles north of Alicant, and thirty-two ſouth eaſt of Valencia. Long. 0. 20. E. Lat. 39 6. N.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of India, which divides it into two parts, India on this ſide the Ganges, and India beyond the Ganges. It riſes in the mountains near Little Thibet, in thirty-five degrees forty five minutes of north latitude. It receives ſeveral rivers in its paſſage, and traverſes ſeveral countries, falling at laſt into the Bay of Bengal, through ſeveral mouths. The water of this river is in great eſteem, the natives of the adjoining countries believing there is a ſanctity peculiar to this river, inſomuch that ſome worſhip it as a god, and it is annually viſited by above one hundred thouſand pilgrims, and many carry their dying friends to expire on its banks.

GANGEA, a town of Perſia, in Georgia, ſeated in a plain eighty miles long. It is a large handſome place, whoſe houſes are intermingled with trees, which yield a very delightful view, when they are in bloom. The gardens which are within the town, are watered with ſeveral rivulets which paſs through it. The bazars, or market-places, are in the middle, and of a large extent, there being a particular quarter for every ſort of merchandize. They are all covered over, and vaulted, and make a very handſome appearance. It is a place of great trade, and much reſorted to by foreign merchants. It is one hundred and ſixty-five miles north-eaſt of Erivan, and one hundred and five north-by-eaſt of Teflis. Long. 47. 35. E. Lat. 41. 32. N.

GANNAT, a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Auvergne, in a country fruitful in corn, wine, and nuts. It conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, in which there is a large ſquare. The king's caſtle is flanked with four round towers; and St. Stephen's and that of the Holy Croſs are the two beſt churches in the town. The former has two ſteeples, in one of which is the town-clock. It is thirty miles ſouth of Moulins. Long. 3. 18. W. Lat. 45. 55. N.

GANTERI, or Gantes (John de) a brave general, was deſcended from an ancient and noble family, originally of Piedmont, but had ſettled in Provence, and was born at Cuers on the firſt of June, 1330. He ſignalized himſelf in the quality of knight, under Robert the Good, count of Provence, and commanded a conſiderable body of troops under Jane, Queen of Naples, Sicily, and Jeruſalem, and counteſs of Provence. He followed that princeſs to Naples, where he appeaſed a popular ſedition, and at length ſet out for Rome, where he ſupported the cauſe and intereſt of his ſovereign. On his return to Provence, in 1373, he raiſed a conſiderable body of troops in the country of Cuers, Souliers, and Hieres, to oppoſe a body of robbers, who, under the name of Tuſchians ravaged Provence, and amounted to above twelve thouſand men. The ſtates of the country held at Aix in 1374, nominated John de Simeonis, generaliſſimo againſt theſe robbers, and John de Gantes was his lieutenant-general; theſe defeated them with ſuch ſucceſs, that ſcarce one of them was left. Hence Gantes was ſurnamed the Brave, and declared lieutenant-general of all the queen's troops. He died at Cuers, loaded with honour, on the 4th of July, 1389.

GANYMEDE, in fabulous hiſtory, the ſon of Tros, king of Troy, was the moſt beautiful youth in the world. Jupiter was ſo charmed with him, that he carried him away, and made him his cup-bearer in the room of Hebe. Some authors ſay, that Jupiter cauſed him to be carried off by an eagle; and others affirm, that he was himſelf the raviſher under the form of that bird. He deified this youth, and to comfort his father, made him a preſent of ſome very ſwift horſes. The abbe le Pluche obſerves, that Ganymede was the name of the horſes or image expoſed by the ancient Egyptians, to warn the people before their annual innundations, to raiſe their terraces to a juſt and proper height.

GAOGA, a kingdom of Nigritia, in Africa, bounded on the weſt by that of Borno, on the eaſt by Nubia, on the ſouth by a deſart which joins to a winding of the Nile, and on the north by the deſart of Serta, near Upper Egypt, being five hundred miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and nearly as much in breadth. The inhabitants are a rude, wild, ignorant, barbarous people, going quite naked, all but their private parts. Their houſes are nothing but ſmall huts, made of the boughs of trees; and their occupation is to feed their flocks and herds. What towns there are does not appear, but there ſeem to be none of note.

GAP, a town of France, in Dauphiny, capital of the Gapenzois, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, and is an ill-built place. It is pretty large, and the cathedral has been repaired not many years ago. There are ſome houſes in the town which make a tolerable appearance, but the biſhop's palace has nothing remarkable. The walls are not worth mentioning. The convent of the Cordeliers is without the town, and their church is tolerably handſome, It is twenty-eight miles north of Siſteron, twenty weſt of Embrun, and two hundred and fifty ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 9. E. Lat. 44. 35. N.

GARA (Nicholas) palatine of Hungary, who, though of mean birth, raiſed himſelf by his valour to the higheſt dignities. Lewis I king of Hungary, dying in 1381, Elizabeth, that

that prince's widow, and Mary her daughter, were acknowledged as queens, on which they gave the government of the kingdom to Gara; but he oppreſſing the nobility, they took up arms, and crowned Charles, the grandſon of Lewis I. Gara cauſed Charles to be ſtrangled, and conducted Elizabeth and Mary through the ſeveral provinces of the kingdom, that they might be acknowledged by the people; but the governor of Croatia, who had been Charles's confidant, revenged the death of that prince: he killed Gara, cauſed the queen-mother to be put into a ſack, which was thrown into the river, and confined Mary her daughter in priſon, when Sigiſmund, marquiſs of Brandenburgh, to whom that princeſs was promiſed in marriage, entered Croatia with an army, put the governor to a cruel death, delivered Mary, and married her.

GARACK, an iſland of Aſia, in the Perſian gulph, remarkable for the fine pearl fiſhery on the coaſt. Long. 49. 40. E. Lat. 28. 45. N.

GARAMOND (Claude) a very ingenious letter-founder, was born at Paris, where he began, in the year 1510, to found his printing types free from all the remains of the Gothic, or as it is generally called the black letter, and brought them to ſuch perfection, that he had the glory of ſurpaſſing all who went before him, and of being ſcarcely ever excelled by his ſucceſſors in that uſeful art. His types were prodigiouſly multiplied; both by the great number of matrices he ſtruck, and the types formed in reſemblance of his, in all parts of Europe. Thus in Italy, Germany, England, and Holland, the bookſellers, by way of recommending their books, diſtinguiſhed the type by his name; and in particular the ſmall Roman, was, by way of excellence, known among the printers of theſe nations by the name of Garamond's ſmall Roman. By the ſpecial command of king Francis I. he founded three ſizes of Greek types for the uſe of Robert Stephens, who with them printed all his beautiful editions of the New Teſtament, and other Greek authors. Garamond died at Paris, in 1561.

GARASSE (Francis) a famous Jeſuit, born at Angouleme. He had a great deal of fire, a vaſt imagination, and good poetical talents; but he had neither the gravity nor depth of learning requiſite for writing on religious ſubjects; he nevertheleſs undertook to refute the libertines and impious, in a book which he publiſhed in French, in 1623, under the title of The curious Doctrine of the Wits of this Time, or ſuch as pretend to be ſo. This work made a great noiſe. M. Ogier, a celebrated preacher, refuted him, and maintained it was more adapted to harden atheiſts and libertines, than to convert them. Father Garaſſe made his apology, and being reſolved to ſhew he was able to write on religious ſubjects, publiſhed his Theological Summary of the capital Truths of the Chriſtian Religion. This work made more noiſe than the former, it was cenſured by the Sorbonne, and he was afterwards baniſhed to Poictiers, where he ended his days, in a very heroic manner; for the plague making dreadful havoc in that city, he earneſtly begged of his ſuperiors, the permiſſion to aſſiſt the ſick; he obtained it, and died in the hoſpital, in the midſt of perſons afflicted with the plague, on the 14th of June, 1631, aged forty-ſix. He alſo wrote The Calviniſtic Elixir, or Reformed Philoſopher's Stone, firſt dug up by Calvin, at Geneva, and afterwards poliſhed by Iſaac Caſaubon, at London, and other works, all in French.

GARCEZ (Julian) a worthy Dominican, diſtinguiſhed by his humanity, was born at Arragon, in Spain, in the year 1460, went to ſtudy at Paris, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne. He at length taught theology in Spain with reputation, and was nominated by Charles V. the firſt biſhop of Tlaſcala, in Mexico, where he fulfilled the duties of his office, and filled with indignation at the horrid cruelty of the Spaniards, defended the Indians with ſuch zeal, as brought upon himſelf the moſt unworthy treatment. Upon this occaſion he compoſed a treatiſe in the form of a letter, which he addreſſed to pope Paul III. He died about the year 1547. Padilla has tranſlated the above treatiſe, which he has inſerted in his Hiſtory of Mexico.

GARCIAS, an able civilian, in the thirteenth century, born at Seville, wrote a Commentary on the Decretals.

He ought not to be confounded with Nicholas Garcias, another learned civilian of Spain, who wrote a treatiſe on Benefices, which is eſteemed.

Garcias Lasso de la Vega, commonly called Garcilasso, a celebrated Spaniſh poet, born of a noble family at Toledo, in the year 1500. His father was counſellor of ſtate to Ferdinand and Iſabella, who employed him in ſeveral important negociations. Garcilaſſo was educated at the court of the emperor Charles V. who had a particular regard for him, and whom he accompanied in his military expeditions, and became as celebrated for his courage as for his poetry. He attended that emperor into Germany, Africa, and Provence; and in this laſt expedition he commanded a battalion, when he received a wound, of which he died, at Nice, about three weeks after, in 1536, and in the thirty-ſixth year of his age. The wound was made by a ſtone which a countryman threw from a high tower, and hit him on the head.

The Spaniſh poetry was greatly improved by Garcilaſſo, who extended its bounds, and enriched it with new beauties. He had ſtrong natural talents for poetry, and did not fail to improve them by culture, and ſtudying the beſt poets ancient and modern. His poems are full of fire, and have great nobleneſs and majeſty. The learned Sanctius has written commentaries upon all his works, and every where illuſtrated them with learned and curious notes, and there have been ſeveral editions of Garcilaſſo's works, in which theſe notes have been inſerted.

He ought not to be confounded with Garcias Laſſo de la Vega, a native of Cuſco, who wrote in Spaniſh the Hiſtory of Florida, and that of Peru and the Incas.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, and territory of Venice, ſeated on a great lake of the ſame name, eighteen miles north-eaſt of Verona. Long. 10. 41. E. Lat. 45. 35. N.

GARDE, a bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, a work of the Romans, and one of the moſt remarkable pieces of antiquity in that kingdom. It is built over the river Gardon, eight miles from Uſez, and ten from Niſmes, near the village Remoulin. It was deſigned for an aqueduct to convey the water to Niſmes. There are two hills thirty yards high on the ſides of the river, to the tops of which the aqueduct extends. This bridge is built with three rows of arches, of free-ſtone, built one upon another. The row next the water has ſix arches, and is one hundred and fifty paces long; the next has eleven arches, and is two hundred and ſixty-five paces in length; the uppermoſt has thirty-ſix arches, and is thirty paces from one end to the other. Theſe laſt are neither ſo high nor ſo large as the former. The ſtones ſeem to be laid one upon another, without any mortar or cement, and yet the places where they join is hardly to be perceived. The whole work together is one hundred and eighty-two feet high. In ſhort, it is a curious and magnificent piece of workmanſhip, but the exact time of its being built is uncertain.

GARDELEBEN, a town of Germany, in the Old March of Brandenburg, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Its principal traffic conſiſts in hops and beer. It is ſeated on the river Beiſe, thirty-eight miles north-by-weſt of Magdeburg, and fifty-five north-eaſt of Brunſwick. Long. 11. 55. E. Lat. 52. 44. N.

GARDIE (Pontus de la) grand-marſhal of the armies of Sweden, was a French gentleman, born in the village of la Gardie, near Carcaſſonne. After having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Piedmont and in Scotland, he entered into the ſervice of the king of Denmark, and was made priſoner in a battle fought againſt the Swedes; when he was preſented to Eric XIV. king of Sweden, who entertained a particular eſteem for him. La Gardie, by his advice and courage, contributed greatly to the acceſſion of John III. to the throne of Sweden; and in 1580. that prince declared him general of his troops againſt the Muſcovites. He rendered himſelf maſter of Carelia, and continued his conqueſts till 1583, when a treaty of peace was begun. He was unhappily drowned on the 5th of November, 1585. From him are deſcended the counts De la Gardie, who are the greateſt lords in Sweden.

GARDINER (Stephen) biſhop of Wincheſter, and chancellor of England, was born at St. Edmund's-Bury, in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. He afterwards applied himſelf to the civil and canon law, and became ſecretary to cardinal Wolſey. In 1525 he was, by an accident, at once admitted into the king's preſence and favour. Wolſey had projected a treaty, which was to change the face of affairs in Europe, and the king coming to his houſe at Moor-Park, in Hertfordſhire, found Gardiner buſy in framing that alliance; the king liked his performance extremely; was pleaſed with his converſation, and immediately took him into favour. His majeſty ſent him, in conjunction with Edward Fox, provoſt of King's college, Cambridge, to the court of Rome, to obtain a divorce from queen Catharine of Arragon. Upon his return from thence, he obtained the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and the king having conſtant need of his ſervice, took him from Wolſey, and declared him ſecretary of ſtate. In 1531 he was conſecrated biſhop of Wincheſter, and ſat with Dr. Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, when that prelate pronounced the ſentence of divorce againſt queen Catharine, on the 23d of May, 1533. The ſame year he was ſent over to Marſeilles, where there was an interview between the French king and the pope and there he intimated king Henry the Eighth's appeal to a general council, in caſe the pope ſhould pretend to proceed in his cauſe; and he did the like in behalf of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Upon his return to England, he was called upon, with ſome other biſhops, not only

only to acknowledge the king as ſupreme head of the church, but to defend it, which he did in a famous ſermon preached at court, on True Obedience, which he publiſhed. He was afterwards employed in ſeveral other negociations. He had a ſhare in the divorce of Anne of Cleves, and that of queen Catharine Howard, and upon the death of Thomas lord Cromwell, he was, in 1540, elected chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge. He was concerned in a plot to ruin archbiſhop Cranmer, which was diſcovered by the king, who left all his enemies to his mercy; but the archbiſhop forgave them. After this, the king opening himſelf to biſhop Gardiner, upon ſome ſuſpicions he entertained of queen Catharine Parr, as being inclined to hereſy, he ſo far improved theſe jealouſies, as to prepare a paper of articles againſt her, which the king ſigned, and it was agreed to ſend her to the Tower; but chancellor Wriotheſley, who was intruſted with this paper, dropping it out of his boſom, it was immediately carried to the queen, who ſo wrought upon the king's affections, as to diſpel his ſuſpicions; and this kindling the king's reſentment againſt the biſhop, he would never ſee him afterwards. Upon the acceſſion of king Edward VI. he oppoſed all innovations in church and ſtate, and upon his refuſing to receive the Homilies, and pay obedience to the king's viſitors, was committed cloſe priſoner to the Fleet; but was afterwards diſcharged on the king's general pardon. Upon his obtaining his liberty, he went to his dioceſe, but ſoon after an order was given for his coming before the council, where he was roughly treated, and then directed to keep his houſe till he gave ſatisfaction, in a ſermon publicly preached before the king and his miniſters; but he was ſo far from giving the ſatisfaction demanded in this ſermon, that the very next day he was ſent to the Tower, where he continued during all that reign. Upon the acceſſion of queen Mary, in 1553, he was releaſed from the Tower, and was the ſame year declared chancellor of England, and on the firſt of October had the honour of crowning the queen. He was ſoon after poſſeſſed of a larger compaſs of civil and eccleſiaſtical power than any Engliſh miniſter ever enjoyed, except cardinal Wolſey. He now, notwithſtanding the zeal he had diſcovered in the reign of king Henry VIII. in laying the firſt ſteps of the Reformation, exerted himſelf with ſtill greater vigour, in bringing back the church to its old ſituation, by declaring every thing done under the reign of king Henry, contrary to law, and throwing the whole blame upon Cranmer. He not only acknowledged the pope as ſole head of the church; but was principally concerned in forming laws for the puniſhment of the proteſtants; and though he at firſt ſeemed to behave with moderation, he at length was employed in carrying the laws lately revived into execution, and even ſat by virtue of a commiſſion from cardinal Pole, as the pope's legate, at Wincheſter-houſe, in Southwark, to examine ſuch as were brought before him; but ſoon growing weary, he put this cruel and inviduous taſk upon Bonner. He died on the 13th of November, 1555, at about the age of ſeventy-two.

The reverend Mr. Granger obſerves, that "he was diſtinguiſhed for his extenſive learning, inſinuating addreſs, and profound policy; the maſter-piece of which was his treaty of marriage between Philip and the princeſs Mary, which was an effectual bar to the ambitious deſigns of Philip. His religious opinions appear to have been more flexible than his political, which were invariably fixed to his own intereſt. He was a perſecutor of thoſe tenets to which he had ſubſcribed, and in defence of which he had written." Beſides the treatiſe *De Vera Obedientia*, already mentioned, he had a great hand in the famous book intitled, The Erudition of a Chriſtian Man, and he alſo wrote An Apology for Holy Water.

GARISSOLES (Anthony) paſtor and profeſſor of divinity, at Montaubon, was born about the year 1587. He compoſed a great many books, ſome of which have been publiſhed, and particularly an epic poem in Latin, in which he celebrated the great exploits of Guſtavus Adolphus.

GARLANDE (John de) a celebrated poet and grammarian, of the eleventh century, was born in a village of that name, in the territory of Brie, in France, and came into England after the conqueſt of William the Conqueror, where he taught with reputation. He wrote a great number of books, ſome of which have been printed, and others are ſtill in manuſcript. Among thoſe that have been printed are, 1. a piece in rhyme, intitled *Facetus*, on the duties of man towards God, his neighbour, and himſelf. 2. A poem on the Contempt of the World, falſely attributed to St. Bernard. 3. Another poem, intitled *Floretus*, or *Liber Floreti*, on the doctrines of faith and Chriſtian morality. 4. A treatiſe on Synonimas, and another on Equivocal or Ambiguous Terms. 5. *Dictionarum Artis Alchimiæ, cum ejuſdem Artis Compendio, de Metallorum Tinctura & Præparatione.*

GARNET (Henry) provincial of the Jeſuits, memorable for his countenancing by his authority the gun-powder plot. He was born in England, but in 1575, took the Jeſuit's habit at Rome, from whence he returned to England in 1586, as provincial of his order. He here inceſſantly endeavoured to produce a revolution, as the readieſt means of eſtabliſhing popery, and even ſolicited the king of Spain to invade England. But theſe ſchemes proving abortive, he availed himſelf of the cruel zeal of ſome papiſts, who applied to him to reſolve this caſe of conſcience, "Whether "for the ſake of promoting the Catholic religion, it was allowable, in caſe of neceſſity, to involve the innocent in "the ſame deſtruction with the guilty?" to which this inhuman caſuiſt replied without heſitation, that it was, provided the guilty were the greater number. On this impious determination that horrid conſpiracy was ſet on foot, which was at one ſtroke to have deſtroyed the king, the royal family, and both houſes of parliament. But the dreadful plot being providentially diſcovered, Garnet was ſent to the Tower, and being afterwards tried and condemned to be hanged for high treaſon, was executed at the weſt end of St. Paul's, on the 3d of May, 1606. He owned the crime for which he ſuffered, and yet has been placed by the Jeſuits among their martyrs.

GARNIER (Robert) a French poet, born at Ferté-Benard, in the diſtrict of Maine, was counſellor, and afterwards lieutenant-general of Mans. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf under Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV. and died at Mans, about the year 1602, aged fifty-ſix. He wrote nine tragedies in the taſte of Seneca, and other poems, which, for want of better, were a long time the delight of France.

Garnier (John) a learned Jeſuit, born at Paris in 1612. He taught humanity, rhetoric, philoſophy, and divinity, in that ſociety, and died on the 26th of October, 1681, aged ſeventy. He publiſhed a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. An excellent edition of Marius Mercator, with notes and diſſertations. 2. An edition of Liberatus, deacon of Carthage. 3. A Journal of the Popes. 4. A Supplement to the Works of Theodoret, in folio, &c.

He ought not to be confounded with Don Julian Garnier, a learned Benedictine, born at Converai, in the dioceſe of Mans, who publiſhed in 1721 and 1722, the two firſt volumes of an excellent edition of the Works of St. Baſil, and died at Paris, on the 3d of June, 1725, aged fifty-five. Dom Prudentius Maran finiſhed that edition, and publiſhed the laſt volume in 1730.

GARONNE, one of the largeſt rivers of France. It riſes in the Pyrenean Mountains, near Catalonia, in Spain, and runs through part of Gaſcony, Upper Languedoc, and part of Guienne, and having received the Dordogne, it takes the name of Gironda, and falls in the ſea near the tower of Cordoua. It takes in ſeveral ſmaller rivers as it paſſes along, and runs by the tower of St. Bertrand, Reux, Toulouſe, Agen, Bourdeaux, Blay, and ſeveral places leſs conſiderable.

GARRARD (Mark) an eminent hiſtory and face painter, was born at Bruſſels, in Flanders, in 1561, and coming to England, was for ſome time principal painter to queen Elizabeth, and afterwards to queen Anne, the royal conſort of king James I. He painted hiſtory, landſcape, architecture, and portraits; he alſo deſigned and illuminated for glaſs painters. There are ſome of his pieces, and ſeveral prints after him, now extant amongſt us. He died at London in 1635, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulſter, ten miles ſouth of Ballyſhannon. Long. 8. 20. W. Lat. 54. 16. N.

GARSTANG, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and a fair on Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle; as alſo on July 21, and December 3, for horned cattle, wool, and cloth. The church is a vicarage, whoſe value in the king's books is 14 l. 3 s. 4 d. and yearly certified value 73 l. 10 s. It is ſeventy-eight miles ſouth of Carliſle, and two hundred and twenty-three north-north-weſt of London. Long. 2. 40. W. Lat. 53. 50. N.

GARTH (ſir Samuel) an excellent phyſician and poet, was deſcended from a good family in Yorkſhire, and was educated at Peter-houſe in Cambridge, where he was created doctor of phyſic, on the 7th of July, 1691. In 1692 he was admitted a fellow of the College of Phyſicians in London, and in 1696 zealouſly promoted the erecting the diſpenſary, which is an apartment in the college for the relief of the ſick poor, by giving them advice gratis, and diſpenſing medicines to them at low rates, which expoſing him and many other phyſicians to the envy and reſentment of ſeveral perſons of the ſame faculty, as well as the apothecaries, he ridiculed them in his Diſpenſary, a poem, which raiſed him a prodigious reputation; procured him vaſt practice, and gained him the friendſhip and eſteem of moſt of the nobility and gentry of both ſexes. He was one of the moſt eminent members of the ſociety called the Kit-cat club, which conſiſted of above thirty noblemen and gentlemen, diſtinguiſhed

guiſhed by their abilities and affection to the proteſtant ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover. On the 3d of October, 1702, he was elected one of the cenſors of the college of phyſicians. He was in particular favour and eſteem with the duke of Marlborough, whoſe diſgrace and voluntary exile he lamented in a fine copy of verſes. Upon king George the Firſt's acceſſion to the throne, he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, with the duke of Marlborough's ſword, and was alſo made phyſician in ordinary to his majeſty, and phyſician general to the army. He wrote ſeveral other poems, beſides thoſe we have mentioned, and died on the 18th of January, 1718-19, and was interred on the 22d of the ſame month in the church of Harrow on the Hill.

Dr. Garth was endowed with extenſive benevolence, a circumſtance more valuable than all the luſtre which genius can confer. Mr. Pope, though of different religious and political principles, in one of his letters ſays, "The beſt "natured of men, Sir Samuel Garth, has left me in the "trueſt concern for his loſs. His death was very heroical, "and yet unaffected enough to have made a ſaint or philo"ſopher famous. But ill tongues, and worſe hearts, have "branded his laſt moments as wrongfully as they did his "life, with irreligion; you muſt have heard many tales "upon this ſubject, but if there ever was a good Chriſtian "without knowing himſelf to be ſo, it was Dr. Garth."

GARZI (Lewis) a celebrated painter, born at Piſtoia, in Tuſcany, in 1638. He was the diſciple of Andrew Sacchi, and became admired for the correctneſs of his deſigns, the beauty of his compoſitions, and his colouring. At eighty years of age he painted, by order of pope Clement XI. the vaulted roof of the church of the Stigmates, which paſſes for his maſter-piece. He died at Rome in 1721.

GASCOIGNE (Sir William) lord chief juſtice of the king's bench, was born at Gawthorp, in Yorkſhire, about the year 1350, and being bred to the law, was, in 1398, made one of the king's ſerjeants, and the next year, on the acceſſion of Henry IV. was raiſed to the rank of chief juſtice of the king's bench. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his integrity, his loyalty, and inflexible juſtice, and particularly by a memorable tranſaction in the latter end of that reign. A ſervant of the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. being arraigned for felony, at the king's bench-bar; the prince, his maſter, haſted to the court, and not only ordered Sir William to releaſe him, but attempted his reſcue. When being oppoſed by the lord chief juſtice, who ordered him to leave the priſoner and depart, he ruſhed with fury up to the bench, and ſtruck that judge, while he was ſitting in the execution of his office. Upon which Sir William, after ſome grave expoſtulations on this outrage and unwarrantable interruption of the courſe of juſtice, committed that young prince to the king's bench priſon, there to wait his father's pleaſure; and the royal youth was ſo ſtruck with the reproof, that he ſubmitted to that diſgraceful puniſhment with a calmneſs as ſudden and ſurpriſing as the offence which occaſioned it. The king on hearing the affair, approved this bold action, and ſaid, that he thanked God for having given him both a judge who know how to adminiſter, and a ſon who could obey juſtice. This action had a happy effect on the prince, who had for ſome time led a diſſolute life; but he now became reformed, and being ſoon after raiſed to the throne, by the title of Henry V. was far from ſhewing the leaſt reſentment againſt Sir William, who was called to the parliament, which met in the firſt year of his reign, but died before the end of that year, on the 17th of December, 1413.

Gascoigne (George) a gentleman of good education in the reign of queen Elizabeth, ſerved with reputation in the wars in the Low Countries; and after his return to England, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings in proſe and verſe, among which are ſeveral books of poems with fantaſtic titles, namely, Flowers, Herbs, Weeds, The Steele Glaſs, a ſatyr, &c. Before the laſt are Commendatory verſes, by Walter Rawley, and others. He died in the year 1578.

GASCONY, is a large province of France, and one part of the general government of Guienne. It is bounded on the north by Guienne, on the eaſt by Languedoc and the Comté of Foix, on the ſouth by the Pyrenean mountains, which part it from Spain, and on the weſt by the ſea of Gaſcony. It is one hundred and twenty eight miles in length along the Pyrenees, and ninety-five in breadth from the Pyrenees to Guienne. It is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the principal are the Adour and the Guienne. The air is temperate, and the land is fertile in corn, paſtures, and wine. It is divided into eleven territories, which are Conflans, the county of Comminges, and that of Armagnac, Condmois, Proper Gaſcony, Chaloſſe, Landes, Terre de Labourd, Lower Navarre, the Vicomté of Soul, Bearne, and Bigorre. The principal towns are Aux, St. Sever, Condom, Dax, Bayonne, St. Palais, Mauleon, Pau, Tarbe, St. Bertrand, and St. Liziers.

GASPAR (Simeoni, or de Simeonibus) a celebrated Latin and Italian poet, a native of Aquila, was ſecretary to pope Innocent X. His poems are greatly eſteemed.

GASPARINI of Bergamo, a famous grammarian at the beginning of the fifteenth century, was born at Barzizia, a village in the neighbourhood of Bergamo, and was one of the authors to whom the revival of polite literature in Italy was principally owing. He taught with reputation at Padua, and afterwards at Milan, where he died in 1431. He was the author of Commentaries on ſeveral of Cicero's Works; A Collection of Epiſtles; and other works. His Epiſtles were printed in the Sorbonne, in 1469, and this was the firſt book printed in France.

GASSENDI (Peter) canon and provoſt of the cathedral church of Digne, profeſſor of mathematics at the Royal College at Paris, and one of the moſt celebrated philoſophers France has produced, was born at Chanterſier, about three miles from Digne, in Provence, in 1592. When a child, he took particular delight in gazing at the moon and ſtars, as often as they appeared in clear unclouded weather. This pleaſure frequently drew him into bye places, in order to feaſt his eye freely and undiſturbed, by which means his parents had him often to ſeek, not without many anxious fears and apprehenſions. They thereput him to ſchool at Digne, where he, in a very ſhort time, made ſuch an extraordinary progreſs in learning, that ſome perſons who had ſeen ſpecimens of his genius, reſolved to have him removed to Aix, in order to ſtudy philoſophy under Feſay, a learned Minor friar. This propoſal was ſo diſagreeable to his father, who intended to breed him up in his own way, to country buſineſs, as being more profitable than that of a ſcholar, that he would conſent to it only upon condition that he ſhould return home in two years at fartheſt. Accordingly young Gaſſendi, at the end of the allotted time, repaired to Chanterſier; but he had not been long there, when he was invited to be a teacher of rhetoric at Digne, before he was quite ſixteen years of age; and he had been engaged in that employ but three years, when his maſter Feſay dying, he was made profeſſor in his room at Aix. When he had been there a few years, he compoſed his Paradoxical Exercitations, which coming to the hands of Nicholas Peireſc, that great patron of learning, joined with Joſeph Waller, prior of Valette, in promoting him, and he having entered into holy orders, was firſt made canon of the church of Digne, and doctor of divinity, and then obtained the wardenſhip or rectory of that church. Gaſſendi's fondneſs for aſtronomy grew up with his years, and his reputation daily encreaſing, he was, in 1645, appointed royal profeſſor of mathematics at Paris. This inſtitution being chiefly deſigned for aſtronomy, our author read lectures on that ſcience to a crowded audience. However, he did not hold this place long, for a dangerous cough and inflammation of the lungs obliged him, in 1647, to return to Digne for the benefit of his native air.

Gaſſendi wrote againſt the Metaphyſical Meditations of Des Cartes and divided with that great man, the philoſophers of his time, almoſt all of whom were Carteſians or Gaſſendians. He alſo wrote againſt Morin, the famous aſtrologer, who not being able to defend himſelf at the bar of reaſon and learning, had recourſe to the ſtars, and boldly predicted that Gaſſendi, who was of a delicate conſtitution, would die at the end of Auguſt, 1650; but he had reaſon to repent his too great credulity in a thing ſo vain as aſtrology; for Gaſſendi never enjoyed better health than during the courſe of that year. Gaſſendi had embraced the ſyſtem of Epicurus, which he reformed and rendered valuable; he joined to his knowledge of philoſophy and the mathematics, an acquaintance with the languages and profound erudition; he was beloved and eſteemed by cardinal de Richelieu, and all the protectors of learned men did themſelves honour in becoming his friends. He wrote, 1. three volumes on Epicurus's Philoſophy, and ſix others, which contain his Philoſophy; 2. Aſtronomical Works; 3. The Lives of Nicholas de Peireſc, Epicurus, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Peurbachius, and Regiomontanus; 4. Epiſtles, and other Treatiſes; all his works were collected together, and printed at Lyons in 1658, in 6 vols. folio, and are greatly eſteemed. He died at Paris on the 24th of October, 1655, aged ſixty-three. Sorbieſe and father Bougerel have written his Life.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, four miles eaſt of Tirlemont, and twenty-five eaſt of Louvain. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

GASSION (John de) marſhal of France, governor of the Netherlands, and a great general in the ſeventeenth century, was born on the 20th of Auguſt, 1609. After having ſignalized himſelf in Piedmont, he entered into the ſervice of Guſtavus the Great, king of Sweden, diſtinguiſh-

ed himſelf by his valour at the taking of ſeveral places, and contributed to the victory of Leipſick. After the death of Guſtavus, who was killed at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632, Gaſſion returned to France with his regiment, joined the marſhal de la Force's army in Lorrain, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral ſieges and battles, particularly at the victory of Rocroi, in which the duke d'Anguien divided the honour with him. Gaſſion was made marſhal of France in 1643, and the following year was lieutenant-general of the army in Flanders, commanded by Gaſton, duke of Orleans. He died at Arras, on the 2d of October, of a wound he had received at the ſiege of Lens, and was interred in the proteſtant church at Charenton, he being of that perſuaſion.

GASTON (Phœbus) count of Foix, and viſcount of Bearn, is celebrated by the French for his valour, the buildings he erected, and his magnificence. Not being willing to pay homage to king John, that monarch kept him priſoner at Paris, but afterwards gave him the command of an army in Guienne. He compoſed a book intitled, *Le Miroir de Phœbus*; and others on Hunting. He died ſuddenly at Ortez, in 1391, at his return from the chace, when he was waſhing before ſupper.

Gaston de Foix, duke of Nemours, was the ſon of John de Foix, count d'Etampes, viſcount of Narbonne, &c. and of Mary of Orleans, the ſiſter of king Lewis XII. This prince being made governor of Milan, and general of the French army in Italy, diſcovered great military talents, and gained the battle of Ravenna, on the 11th of April, 1512, but purſuing a body of four thouſand Spaniards, who had made their retreat, he was encompaſſed and ſlain, in the 24th year of his age. Lewis XII. his uncle, and the whole kingdom, were ſenſibly afflicted at his death.

Gaston (John Baptist) duke of Orleans, the youngeſt ſon of Henry IV. and the brother of Lewis XIII. was born at Fontainbleau, on the 25th of April, 1608. He for ſome time commanded the army at the ſiege of Rochelle, in 1628, and afterwards at that of Picardy, in 1636. His favourites frequently prevailed upon him to ſhew public marks of his diſcontent, and engaged him to retire ſeveral times from court under the miniſtry of cardinal de Richelieu. He was lieutenant-general of the kingdom during the minority of Lewis XIV. and commanded the French army in the Netherlands, in 1644 and 1645. He died at Blois, on the 2d of February, 1660.

GASTRELL (Francis) biſhop of Cheſter, was born at Slapton, in Northamptonſhire, about the year 1662. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool under the famous Dr. Buſby, and completed his ſtudies at Oxford. About the year 1694, he was choſen preacher to the ſociety of Lincoln's Inn; and, in 1697, was appointed to preach at Boyle's lecture, and he afterwards publiſhed eight Sermons upon that occaſion. Theſe raiſed his character as a divine ſo high, that, after ſeveral preferments in the church, he was, in 1714, conſecrated biſhop of Cheſter. He publiſhed, beſides the above Sermons, 1. The Certainty of the Chriſtian Revelation and the Neceſſity of believing it eſtabliſhed. 2. Some Conſiderations concerning the Trinity. 3. Remarks upon Dr. Clarke's Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity. 4. The Chriſtian Inſtitutes; and other works. He died in November, 1725, in the ſixty-ſecond or ſixty-third year of his age.

GATAKER (Thomas) a learned critic and divine, was born at London, on the 4th of September, 1574, and ſtudied at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was afterwards choſen preacher at Lincoln's Inn, which he quitted, in 1611, for the rectory of Rotherhithe, in Surry. In 1620, he made a tour thro' the Low Countries; and, in 1624, publiſhed, at London, a book, intitled Tranſubſtantiation declared by the confeſſion of the Popiſh Writers to have no neceſſary Foundation in God's Word; he wrote likewiſe a Defence of this diſcourſe. In 1642, he was appointed one of the aſſembly of divines, and was engaged with them in writing annotations upon the Bible. He died on the 29th of July, 1654, in the eightieth year of his age. Beſides the above works, he publiſhed, 1. A Diſſertation upon the Stile of the New Teſtament. 2. *De Nomine tetragrammata.* 3. *De Diphthongis, ſive Bivocalibus.* 4. An edition and tranſlation of the emperor Marcus Antoninus's Meditations. 5. A Collection of Sermons, in folio; and many other works. His piety and charity were very exemplary, and his modeſty ſo great, that he declined all eccleſiaſtical dignity and court preferments. His extenſive learning was admired by Salmaſius and other great men abroad, and his houſe was a private ſeminary for young gentlemen of this nation, and many foreigners reſorted to him to receive advice in their ſtudies.

Gataker (Charles) ſon of the preceding, was born at Rotherhithe, in Surry, about the year 1614, and ſtudied at Cambridge; but after he had obtained the degree of bachelor of arts, he retired to Oxford, and was entered a commoner of Pembroke college. At length he became rector of Hoggerſton, or Hoggeſton, near Winſlow, in Buckinghamſhire, where he continued till his death, which happened on the 20th of November, 1680, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age. He wrote, 1. An Anſwer to five captious Queſtions. 2. An Examination of the Caſe of the Quakers concerning Oaths. 3. *Ichnographia Doctrinæ de Juſtificatione*; and other works.

GATE, a long chain of mountains of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, which runs through all its length and divides it into two equal parts. But it is remarkable that on that ſide of the mountains towards the coaſt of Malabar, the ſeaſon begins in June which they call their winter, while on the other ſide towards the coaſt of Coromandel, they enjoy the fineſt ſeaſon of the year.

GATIANUS (St.) the firſt biſhop of Tours, and one of the apoſtles of France, came into Gaul about the year 250. He converted a great number of perſons to the faith of Chriſt, and died about the end of the third century.

GATIMOZIN, the laſt king of Mexico, was cruelly treated by the Spaniards, who put him to death, which he ſuffered with a conſtancy and courage worthy of the greateſt man.

GATTON, a town in Surry, which has neither market nor fair, but ſends two members to parliament. It was formerly pretty conſiderable, but is now no more than a village. The members are returned by the conſtable. It is two miles north-eaſt of Rygate, and eighteen ſouth from London. It is a rectory of 9 l. 2 s. 8 d. in the king's books. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 51. 18. N.

GAUDE (Henry) count Palatine, an excellent deſigner and engraver, was deſcended from an illuſtrious family, and was born at Utrecht. He was early ſo fond of deſigning, that he excelled all the young painters of his time. Going to Rome while Adam Elſheimer was there, he contracted a cloſe friendſhip with him, bought of him all the pictures he had finiſhed, and paid him before-hand for as many as he could make in ſeveral years; then returning to Utrecht, engraved the ſeven pictures from Elſheimer, that are admired by the curious for their ſingular beauty. Unhappily a young woman who was in love with him, gave him a philtre, which, inſtead of making him return her paſſion, took away his ſenſes, and on every ſubject, except painting, he talked like an ideot; but upon that he diſcourſed very rationally and judiciouſly as long as he lived.

GAUDEN, or Gawding, (John) ſucceſſively biſhop of Exeter and Worceſter, was born, in 1605, at Mayland, in Eſſex, of which pariſh his father was vicar. He ſtudied at St. John's college, in Cambridge, and, about the year 1630, removed to Wadham college, in Oxford, where he became tutor to Francis and William Ruſſell, the ſons of ſir William Ruſſel, of Chippenham, in Cambridgeſhire, bart. He afterwards became chaplain to Robert, earl of Warwick, rector of Brightwell, in Berkſhire, and vicar of Chippenham. In 1641, he was preſented to the rectory of Bocking, in Eſſex. This preferment he held after the breaking out of the civil wars, and continued there the uſe of the Common Prayer longer than any church in that neighbourhood. In 1643, he was choſen one of the aſſembly of divines, and openly continued in the intereſt of the parliament till they began to proceed farther than he expected, and then wrote a piece called A Proteſtation againſt the declared Purpoſes and Proceedings of the Army and others, about the trying and deſtroying our ſovereign Lord the King; and alſo a piece called A juſt Invective againſt thoſe of the Army and their Abettors who murdered King Charles I. with ſome other poetic pieces in Latin. He likewiſe made a great merit of having publiſhed, and as ſome ſay, written, Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ, The Portraicture of his ſacred Majeſtie, in his Solitudes and Sufferings. Some time before the Reſtoration, being diſſatisfied with the various forms of government ſet up in this kingdom, he compoſed a folio volume, intitled The Tears, Sighs, Complaints, and Prayers of the Church of England; ſetting forth her former Conſtitution compared with her preſent Condition. At the Reſtoration, he heartily came into all the meaſures of the court, was made one of the king's chaplains, and, in 1660, was promoted to the biſhoprick of Exeter. Though that biſhoprick yielded him twenty thouſand pounds in fines, in a few months, yet it is ſaid, that he was not ſatisfied with it, but importuned his majeſty to tranſlate him to the rich ſee of Wincheſter. He was, however, forced to ſit down contented with the biſhoprick of Worceſter, to which he was elected in May, 1662; but this he did not long enjoy, for being ſeized with a violent fit of the ſtone and ſtrangury, he died on the 20th of September following. He wrote many other works, beſides thoſe we have mentioned, but is moſt remarkable for his having given riſe to the diſpute whether king Charles I. or he wrote the above Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ.

GAUDENS (St.) a populous town of France, capital of a ſmall diſtrict called Nebouſan. It is not large; but the market,

market, which is kept every Thurſday, renders it rich. It has a collegiate church and ſeveral convents, particularly a handſome rich nunnery. It is ſeated on the river Garronne, five miles north-eaſt of St. Bertrand. Long. 1. 2. E. Lat. 43. 8. N.

GAUL was one of the celebrated regions of Europe; it had Germany on the eaſt, from which it was ſeparated by the Rhine; as alſo Italy, from which it was parted by the Alps, whence it was called Tranſalpine Gaul; the German Ocean and the Sea of Brittany were on the north, the Weſtern Ocean on the weſt, and the Mediterranean on the ſouth; the Pyrenean mountains divided it from Spain between the ſouth and the weſt. This region was not a particular monarchy; but was inhabited by a great variety of people, independent on each other, whoſe names we ſhall mention when we deſcribe the various parts of Gaul. The moſt conſiderable mountains were the Alps, the Pyrenees, Mount Jura, and the mountains of the Cevennes. The principal rivers were the Rhine, the Meuſe, the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, the Rhone, and the Saone. It comprehended the kingdom of France, Savoy, Swiſſerland, a ſmall part of the country of the Griſons, and all that part of Germany and the Low Countries which lies to the weſt of the Rhine. This was Gaul properly ſo called; but when the Gauls had paſſed the Alps, and conquered a part of Italy, their acquiſitions were called Gaul. This occaſioned Gaul to be divided into the Ciſalpine and Tranſalpine. The firſt was ſubdivided into the Ciſpadana and Tranſpadana; and the Tranſalpine was called Gaul Comata and Braccata. After Gaul was conquered by the Romans, it was diſtinguiſhed by the names of Narboneſe, Aquitanic, Lyoneſe, and Belgic Gaul. Hence, collectively, theſe people were called Gauls, in the plural.

Gaul Aquitanic, or Gallia Aquitanica, was anciently one of the four general parts of Tranſalpine Gaul, and in the time of Cæſar was comprehended between the Garonne, the Pyrenees, and the Ocean; afterwards it was extended as far as the Loire, which parted it from Lyoneſe Gaul, from its ſource to its mouth. Thus it comprehended all that part of France which at preſent includes Poitou, Saintonge, Perigord, Guienne, Gaſcony, Bearn, Quercy, Rovergne, Auvergne, Limouſin, and Berry. They divided this into three parts, called the Firſt, Second, and Third. The capital of the Firſt was called Avaricum, now called Bourges; the capital of the Second was Bourdeaux, and of the Third, Auch.

Belgic Gaul was anciently the largeſt and moſt northern part of Tranſalpine Gaul. It had Germany on the eaſt, Narboneſe Gaul on the ſouth, Lyoneſe and the Sea of Brittany on the weſt, and the German Ocean on the north. It comprehended all that part of Germany to the weſt of the Rhine, with Alſace, Lorrain, part of the Low Countries, Picardy, the greateſt part of Champaigne, and the Iſle of France, and was divided into the Firſt and Second. Treves was the capital of the Firſt, and Rheims of the Second.

Gaul, or Gallia Braccata was a part of Tranſalpine Gaul, and took its name from a ſort of garment which was worn by the inhabitants. Circumſpadane Gaul had its name from its lying about the river Po, in Italy. Ciſalpine Gaul was part of Italy, bounded on the north and weſt by the Alps, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea, on the eaſt by the river Arſa, which parted it from Dalmatia, by the Adriatic Gulph, by the river Eſino, which parted it from the country of the Picenians, and by the river Arno, which ſeparated it from Etruria. This was nearly the ſame country as Lombardy. Ciſpadane Gaul was that part of Celtic Gaul to the ſouth of the Po, where we now find the greateſt part of Romandola, the duchies of Modena and Parma, the republic of Genoa, part of Tuſcany, Montferrat, and Piedmont. Gaul or Gallia Comata, that is the Hairy, was the largeſt part of Tranſalpine Gaul, and was called Comata, or the Hairy, becauſe the inhabitants wore their hair long. It comprehended Belgic, Lyoneſe, and Aquitanic Gaul.

Lyoneſe or Celtic Gaul was a great part of Tranſalpine Gaul, bounded on the north by the Belgic and Aquitanic, on the ſouth by the Narboneſe, on the weſt by the ocean, and on the eaſt by the Alps. It was divided into five parts, called Firſt, Second, &c. Lyons was the capital of the Firſt, Rouen of the Second, Tours of the Third, Agendicum, or Sens, of the Fourth, and Beſançon of the Fifth. Narboneſe was another part of Tranſalpine Gaul. It extended, from eaſt to weſt, from the Alps to the Pyrenees and Acquitanic Gaul. It had Lyoneſe Gaul on the north, and the Mediterranean on the ſouth. It was divided into the Firſt, Second, and Third, which were at length incorporated into Vieneſe Gaul. Gaul or Gallia Togata was ſo called from their wearing a garment called a toga, like the Romans. Gaul or Gallia Tranſpadana was ſeated on the river Po. Gaul Viennenſe, or Gallia Viennenſis, had its name towards the decadence of the Roman empire, from Vienne, the capital. It was divided into Firſt, Second, &c. Vienne was the capital of the Firſt, Narbonne of the Second, Aix of the Third, Ambrun of the Fourth, and Tarantaſia, now Moutier, of the Fifth.

GAULMIN (Gilbert) ſieur de Montgorges, a Latin poet of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Moulins, and became well ſkilled in polite literature. He was well acquainted with many languages, and became counſellor of ſtate, and intendant of Nivernois. He wrote Epigrams, Odes, and Hymns, in which are diſcovered much fire and invention, and obtained great reputation by his Latin poems. He was the firſt who publiſhed the romance attributed to Euſtathius, on the Amours of Iſmenus and Iſmenia, in Greek, with a Latin tranſlation. He wrote Notes and Commentaries on the work of Pſellus which treats of the Operations of Demons; and on the Life and Death of Moſes, by an anonymous Rabbin, and ſeveral other works.

GAURES, a people of Aſia, ſcattered over Perſia and the Indies, having been formerly the ancient inhabitants of Perſia. They have a great veneration for fire, and are chiefly employed in huſbandry. They worſhip one God, and ſay light and fire are his reſemblance. They acknowledge Zoroaſter as the founder of their religion, and look upon him as a prophet. They pretend their ſacred fire has been kept burning four thouſand years. They have a great averſion for Alexander the Great and Mohammed, and look upon them to be bad men. They have prieſts, whoſe buſineſs it is to take care of and keep in the ſacred fire. They never bury their dead, but expoſe them in incloſed places to be devoured by ravenous birds. Some have endeavoured to repreſent them as an inceſtuous ſet of people, who uſed their women in common, eſpecially on certain feſtivals, while others affirm, they marry but one wife. In ſhort, there are ſuch different accounts of them, that we can affirm nothing as to their religious principles, but their adoration of fire. However, in general, they are looked upon as a poor harmleſs ſort of people, zealous in their ſuperſtition, rigourous in their morals, and exact in their dealings.

GAURICO (Luca) a famous aſtrologer in the ſixteenth century, was born at Giſoni in the kingdom of Naples, and became very famous under the pontificates of Julius II. Leo X. Clement VII. and Paul III. This laſt pope had a particular eſteem for him, and gave him the biſhoprick of Civita Ducale; but notwithſtanding the many ſurpriſing predictions related of him, it is certain that he abuſed the credulity of the public, and that though they ſometimes happened true, it was only by chance. He greatly deceived himſelf in his prediction relating to Henry II. king of France. He wrote *Tractatus Aſtrologicus*, and other works, and died at Ferrara, in 1559, at eighty-two years of age.

Pomponio Gaurico, his brother, was alſo the author of ſeveral works.

GAUTHIER, the name of three celebrated French muſicians. The firſt, named the Old, excelled in playing on the lute. His principal pieces are the Immortelle, the Nonpareille, and Le Tombeau de Mezangeau. Denis Gauthier, his couſin, was alſo an excellent player on the lute. The moſt eſteemed of his pieces are the Homicide, the Canon, and Le Tombeau de l'Enclos. Peter Gauthier, a native of Sciotat, in Provence, excelled particularly in all kinds of inſtrumental muſic. He was director of an opera alternately held at Marſeilles and at Lyons; but embarking with all his effects, at the port of Cette, in Languedoc, the veſſel was loſt, and he drowned, within ſight of the port, in 1697, at fifty-five years of age. His collection of duos and trios for the violin and flute is eſteemed.

GAY (John) an excellent Engliſh poet, born of an ancient family in Devonſhire, in 1688, near Barnſtable, in that county, and educated at the free-ſchool there, after which he was put apprentice to a ſilk mercer in London; but the ſhop ſoon becoming his averſion, he was ſeldom ſeen in it; and in a few years his maſter, upon the offer of a ſmall conſideration, willingly gave him up his indentures. Having thus procured his freedom from ſervitude, he followed the courſe of life to which he was drawn by his genius and inclination, and applied himſelf to poetry. This recommended him to the company and acquaintance of thoſe he moſt admired, and, among others, to dean Swift and Mr. Pope, who were ſtruck with the open ſincerity, the eaſineſs of his temper, and undiſguiſed ſimplicity of his manners. To this laſt gentleman he addreſſed the firſt fruits of his muſe, intitled Rural Sports, printed in 1711, which met with ſome agreeable atteſtations of its merit that would have been enjoyed with a higher reliſh, had not his finances been now in an ill ſtate. His purſe was an unerring barometer of his ſpirits, which ſinking with it, left him in the apprehenſion of a ſervile dependence, which he dreaded above any thing that could befal him. The clouds were however diſpelled by the kindneſs of the ducheſs of Monmouth, who, in 1712, appointed him her ſecretary, with a handſome ſalary. This ſeaſonable favour ſeating him in a coach, though not his own, produced his celebrated poem called Trivia, or the

Art

Art of walking in the Streets; and about two years after he publiſhed his paſtorals, intitled The Shepherds Week.

The moſt promiſing views now opened to him at court, he was careſſed by ſome leading perſons in the miniſtry, and his patroneſs rejoiced to ſee him taken from her houſe to attend the earl of Clarendon, as ſecretary in his embaſſy to the court of Hanover; but his hopes, with reſpect to this new advancement, began and ended almoſt together; for queen Anne died within fifteen days after their arrival at Hanover. Soon after his return to England, he wrote his excellent farce called the What d'ye call it, the profits of which brought ſome uſeful recruits to his fortune; and his poetical merits being endeared by the ſweetneſs and ſincerity of his temper, procured him an eaſy acceſs to perſons of the firſt diſtinction.

In 1720, he recruited his purſe by a handſome ſubſcription to his Poems, which he collected and printed in two volumes, quarto; but falling into the general infatuation of that year, he loſt all his fortune in the South-Sea ſcheme. In 1724, he finiſhed his tragedy, intitled the Captives, which he had the honour of reading from the manuſcript to queen Caroline, then princeſs of Wales, when her royal highneſs promiſed him farther marks of her favour, if he would write ſome fables in verſe for the uſe of the duke of Cumberland. Accordingly he undertook the taſk, and publiſhed his excellent Fables in 1726, with a dedication to that prince.

Upon the acceſſion of his late majeſty to the throne, he was offered the place of gentleman uſher to the young princeſs Louiſa, a poſt which he thought beneath his acceptance; and being out of humour with the court, wrote his Beggar's Opera, which was brought upon the ſtage, at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, in the beginning of November, 1727, and had an unprecedented and incredible ſucceſs; for, beſides its being acted ſixty-three evenings without interruption, and renewed the next ſeaſon with ſucceſs, it was played fifty times both at Bath and Briſtol. The ladies carried about with them the favourite ſongs of it in fans, and houſes were furniſhed with it in ſcreens.

His opera, intitled Polly, which was deſigned as a ſequel to the former, was prohibited by the lord chamberlain from being repreſented on the ſtage. He alſo wrote a comedy, called the Wife of Bath, and Achilles, an opera, &c. He died at the duke of Queenſberry's houſe, in Burlington-gardens, in December, 1732, and was interred in Weſtminſter abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory, by the duke and ducheſs of Queenſberry, with the following epitaph, written by Mr. Pope, who had the warmeſt friendſhip for him.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild,
In wit a man, ſimplicity a child;
Above temptation in a low eſtate,
And uncorrupted ev'n among the great;
A ſafe companion, and an eaſy friend,
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy end;
Theſe are thy honours! not that here thy buſt
Is mixt with heroes, or with kings thy duſt,
But that the worthy and the good ſhall ſay,
Striking their penſive boſoms——Here lies GAY.

Then follows this farther inſcription:

Here lie the aſhes of Mr. JOHN GAY,
The warmeſt friend,
The moſt benevolent man;
Who maintained
Independency
In low circumſtances of fortune;
Integrity
In the midſt of a corrupt age;
And that equal ſerenity of mind,
Which conſcious goodneſs alone can give,
Through the whole courſe of his life.
Favourite of the muſes,
He was led by them to every elegant art;
Refined in taſte,
And fraught with graces all his own;
In various kinds of poetry,
Superior to many,
Inferior to none.
His works continue to inſpire
What his example taught,
Contempt of folly, however adorned;
Deteſtation of vice, however dignified;
Reverence of virtue, however diſgraced.

GAZA (THEODORE) a famous Greek in the fifteenth century, was born in Theſſalonica, in 1398, and went into Italy after the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks; and immediately applied himſelf to learn the Latin tongue, which he made himſelf ſuch a maſter of, that he ſpoke and wrote it with the ſame facility and elegance as if it had been his native language. His uncommon parts and learning ſoon recommended him to public notice, and particularly to cardinal Beſſarion, who procured him a benefice in Calabria. He was one of thoſe to whom the revival of a good taſte and polite literature in Italy were principally owing. He tranſlated, from the Greek into Latin, Ariſtotle's Hiſtory of Animals, Theophraſtus on Plants, and Hippocrates's Aphoriſms; and put into Greek, Scipio's Dream, and Cicero's Treatiſe on Old Age. He wrote ſeveral other works in Greek and Latin, and died at Rome, in 1475, aged eighty.

GAZA, an ancient and celebrated city of Aſia, in Paleſtine, about three miles from the ſea. It ſtands on a hill ſurrounded with valleys, and theſe again encompaſſed with hills. Moſt of them are planted with delicate fruits. The buildings are mean, both as to the form and matter. The beſt are of ſtone, arched within, and flat on the top, with a quadrangle in the middle, like the Turkiſh houſes. The walls are higher than the roofs, and have potſherds ſo managed and placed, as to ſtrike down the refreſhing winds, with ſpouts of the ſame, in colour, ſhape, and ſituation, reſembling great ordnance. Other houſes are covered with mats and hurdles, and others built with mud. It was formerly in a better condition, as appears from the handſome pillars of Parian marble, which ſupport ſome of the roofs, while other pieces are diſpoſed of here and there, in different parts of almoſt every beggarly cottage. On the top of the hill, at the north-eaſt corner of the town, are the ruins of large arches, ſunk low into the earth, and other foundations of a ſtately building, from whence one of the baſhaws carried off marble pillars of an incredible ſize, which he employed in building a moſque in the valley. The caſtle is a contemptible ſtructure, and the port is ruined. In a valley on the eaſt ſide of the town, between that and a hill, are two high pillars of marble of very great antiquity. The doors of the houſes of the Chriſtians in this town are exceeding low, to prevent the ſudden entrance and inſults of the Turks. The Greeks have vineyards in their gardens, but they dare not own they make wine of the grapes. They keep their corn under ground, as in Egypt, to preſerve it from worms. In the principal part of the town, there is an old church frequented by the Copts. The Greek women, contrary to their cuſtom in other places, cover their faces, dye their hands black, and are dreſſed like the Mooriſh women of Cairo. Every Saturday they go into this churchyard, and howl over the graves of the dead in a ſtrange manner. Beſides what is mentioned in the Scripture of this place, it was beſieged by Alexander the Great, who afterwards took it, and laid it in ruins. It is fifty miles ſouth-weſt of Jeruſalem. Long. 34. 55. E. Lat. 31. 28. N.

GAZELLI, prince of Apamia, and governor of Syria for the ſultan of Egypt. He at firſt oppoſed the Turks; but ſeeing Tomenbey, ſultan of Egypt, was taken priſoner, and put to death by Selim, in 1517, he implored the clemency of the conqueror, and was continued in his government. After the death of Selim, he ſent to Cayerbey, governor of Egypt, to ſollicit him to reſtore the power of the Mamalukes; however, that prince put his ambaſſadors to death. Notwithſtanding this, Gazelli gave battle to the Turks near Damaſcus, and was killed fighting valiantly, in 1520.

GEBER, a celebrated phyſician and aſtronomer in the ninth century, compoſed ſeveral works in Arabic, which are greatly praiſed by Boerhaave, who ſays, that he found many chemical experiments in them, which at preſent paſs for new.

GEDDES (JAMES) a lawyer of diſtinguiſhed learning, was the eldeſt ſon of a reſpectable family, in the ſhire of Tweedale, in Scotland, and was born about the year 1710. He learned Latin, Greek, and the elements of philoſophy from private tutors in his father's family, and afterwards ſtudied the different branches of philoſophy at the univerſity of Edinburgh, where he made a great proficiency in mathematical learning, under the celebrated M'Laurin; after which he turned his thoughts to the law, and having completed the uſual courſe of preparatory ſtudy, was admitted advocate, and practiſed at the bar for ſeveral years with increaſing reputation, but was cut off by death before he was forty years of age. He had a very amiable character, and the time he could ſpare from the duties of his profeſſion, was devoted to the ſtudy of the ancient poets, philoſophers, and hiſtorians. The fruit of theſe ſtudies was an Eſſay on the Compoſition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato, in one volume.

GEDOYN (NICHOLAS) a member of the French Academy, and of that of Inſcriptions, was born at Orleans, on the 17th of June, 1667. He ſtudied at Paris, and became a Jeſuit, but quitted that ſociety ſome time after, and became canon of the Holy Chapel, at Paris, and abbot of Notre Dame de Beaugenci. He died on the 10th of Auguſt, 1744, aged ſeventy-ſeven. He wrote, 1. a French tranſlation of

of Quintilian; 2. that of Pauſanias; 3. miſcellaneous works; 4. ſeveral Diſſertations inſerted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions.

GEET, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſes in the ſouth-eaſt part of Brabant, runs north near the confines of Liege, and paſſing by Lande and Leaw, falls into the Demer, a little below Halen.

GEGENBACH, a ſmall free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Kinzie, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Straſburg, and twenty-five north of Friburg. Long. 8. 6. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

GEINOZ (FRANCIS) a learned member of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, was a native of Bull, a ſmall town in the canton of Friburg. He acquired great ſkill in the Greek and Hebrew languages, and laboured for a long time with ſucceſs at the *Journal des Sçavans*, and at a new edition of Herodotus, corrected from the manuſcript in the king's library. He alſo wrote many learned Diſſertations on Oſtraciſm, &c. in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions. He died at Paris, on the 23d of May, 1752, aged fifty-ſix.

GEISLENGEN, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, eighteen miles north-weſt of Ulm. Latitude 48. 38. N.

GELASIUS I. ſucceeded pope Felix II. on the 1ſt of March, 492. He defended with great firmneſs what his predeceſſor had done againſt Acacius, refuſed to admit to his communion Euphemius, patriarch of Conſtantinople, for not eraſing the name of Acacius from the Diptychs, and maintained a conſtant warfare in behalf of the dignity and ſuperiority of his ſee. Beſides his Letters, he left four Tracts, 1. On the Bond or Tie of the Anathema, *De Anathematis Vinculo*, in which he maintains, that the temporal power ſhould be left entire to the princes, and the ſpiritual to the prieſts, it being no leſs foreign to the inſtitution of Chriſt for a prieſt to uſurp the functions of ſovereignty, than it is for a ſovereign to uſurp thoſe of the prieſthood. 2. A Remonſtrance againſt reſtoring the Lupercalia. 3. A Confutation of the Doctrine of the Pelagians, that a Man may live free from Sin. 4. A Treatiſe of the two Natures of Chriſt againſt Eutyches and Neſtorius. He died on the 19th of November, 496, and was ſucceeded by Anaſtaſius II.

GELASIUS II. before called John de Gaete, from the place of his birth, was elected pope on the 25th of January, 1118, after the death of Paſchal II. Cincio Frangipani, who was for having one of his creatures elected, was ſo enraged at this election, that he obliged Gelaſius to leave the city of Rome. About the ſame time, the emperor Henry V. cauſed Gregory VIII. to be elected. Henry leaving Rome, Gelaſius returned thither privately; but Frangipani's family drove him out again, which obliged him to take ſhelter in France, where he was received with honour, and died in the abbey of Cluni, on the 29th of January, 1119. He was ſucceeded by Caliſtus II.

GELDENHAUR (GERARD) in Latin *Geldenhaurius*, an hiſtorian and proteſtant divine in the ſixteenth century. He was a native of Nimeguen, and ſtudied claſſical learning at Deventer; he went through his courſe of philoſophy at Louvaine, where he contracted a very ſtrict friendſhip with ſeveral learned men, and particularly with Eraſmus. He was afterwards made reader and hiſtorian to Charles of Auſtria; but not thinking proper to attend him to Spain, he became reader and ſecretary to the biſhop of Utrecht, and at length executed the ſame functions at the court of Maximilian of Burgundy. At length going to Wittemberg, he embraced the proteſtant religion, after which he taught youth at Worms, and afterwards at Auxburgh; he at length taught hiſtory at Marpurg, and afterwards divinity, till his death, which happened on the 10th of January, 1542, at the age of threeſcore. He wrote, 1. a Hiſtory of Holland; 2. that of the Low Countries; 3. that of the Biſhops of Utrecht; and other works.

GELHAUSEN, a ſmall imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, under the protection of the elector Palatine, with a caſtle, built by the emperor Frederic I. It is ſeated on the river Kintzig, twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Hanau, and the ſame diſtance north from Aſchaffemburg. Long. 8. 13. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

GELLENIUS (SIGISMUND) a learned man in the ſixteenth century, was born of a good family at Prague, and began very early to travel through Germany, France, and Italy. Eraſmus recommended him to John Frobenius, as corrector of his printing houſe, where he continued thirty years, and beſides correcting for the preſs, publiſhed ſeveral works, the principal of which are, 1. A Dictionary in four Languages. 2. Notes on Pliny and Livy. 3. A Tranſlation of Joſephus's Jewiſh Antiquities, &c. He died in the year 1504 or 1505.

GELLERT (C. F.) one of the fineſt geniuſſes and moſt excellent poets Germany has produced, was born at Hainichen, near Freyburg, in Saxony, and ſtudied at Leipſic, at which univerſity he was for many years profeſſor of philoſophy and the belles lettres. He early diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his talent for poetry: and though of a weak frame was eaſy of acceſs, and an excellent companion. He had an air of ſweetneſs that was expreſſive of his diſpoſition, and rendered him beloved by all his young pupils. He contracted a ſtrict friendſhip with the moſt learned and polite writers in Germany, particularly with Rabner, Gærtner, Schlegel, Cramer, and Gieſeck. All his works are filled with ſentiment, and bear the impreſſion of the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition. The moſt conſiderable of them are his comedies, his ſpiritual ſongs, his moral poems, and particularly his ſacred odes, his fables, and his tales. A perſon receiving a mortal wound at the battle of Roſbach, in the late war, was heard to cry out, "Gellert, I thank thee, thou haſt taught me "to die!" An officer who had been dangerouſly wounded, diſtributed, after his cure, a number of Gellert's works among his company, when a muſqueteer, thirty-eight years of age, began firſt learning the alphabet, in order to have the pleaſure of reading them. This amiable and ingenious gentleman died on the 13th of December, 1769, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. As he drew near his end, his phyſician permitted him to drink a little water, on which he cried, "My Saviour, when dying, did not receive this "comfort: he too was athirſt, but they did not give him "water; it was gall they gave him to drink: he likewiſe, "when dying, ſuffered inſults, and I, notwithſtanding "my unworthineſs, ſee my laſt moments honoured by the "favours of my prince." Gellert's death was much lamented by his countrymen, and a multitude of poems were written on that melancholy occaſion.

GELLI (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent Italian writer, was born of mean parents, at Florence, in the year 1498, and brought up a taylor, but had ſo extraordinary a genius, that he acquired ſeveral languages, and made an uncommon progreſs in the belles lettres; and though he always continued to work at his trade, became acquainted with all the wits and learned men of Florence, and his merit was univerſally known. He was choſen a member of the academy there: and the city, to do him honour, made him a burgeſs. He excelled in his native tongue, and acquired the higheſt reputation by his works, which are, 1. *I. Capricci del Bottaio*, quarto, which contains ten dialogues. 2. *La Circe*, octavo: this work, which alſo contains ten dialogues, and treats of human nature, has been tranſlated into Latin, French, and Engliſh. 3. Diſſertations, in Italian, on the Poems of Dante and Petrarch. 4. The comedies of *La Sporta* and *La Errore*; and other works. He alſo publiſhed ſome tranſlations from the Latin. This extraordinary man died on the 24th of July, 1563, in the ſixty fifth year of his age.

GELLIBRAND (HENRY) an eminent mathematician in the ſeventeenth century, was born in London, on the 17th of November, 1597, and was educated at Oxford, where he did not diſtinguiſh himſelf to any advantage, till hearing one of ſir Henry Saville's mathematical lectures, he was ſo extremely pleaſed with it, that he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the mathematics, in which he made a vaſt progreſs. Upon the deceaſe of Mr. Edmund Gunter, in December, 1626, he was choſen profeſſor of aſtronomy in Greſham college, in London, where he became celebrated on account of his lectures and writings. In particular, he wrote, 1. A Diſcourſe on the Variation of the magnetical Needle. 2. An Inſtitution Trigonometrical. 3. An Epitome of Navigation. 4. An Almanack for the Year 1631. 5. An Appendix to Capt. Thomas James's Voyage for the Diſcovery of the North-weſt Paſſage, concerning the Longitude. He alſo publiſhed Mr. Henry Briggs's *Trigonometrica Britannica*, and Mr. John Wells's *Sciographia*, or the Art of Shadows. He died in February, 1637.

GELLIUS (AULUS). See AULUS GELLIUS.

GELO, the ſon of Hipparchus, king of Gela, ſeized the kingdom of Syracuſe, and reigned there with glory. He defeated the Carthaginians commanded by Hamilcar, and died after a reign of ſeven years, in the four hundred and ſeventy-eighth year before the Chriſtian æra.

GEMBLOURS, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient abbey. Don John of Auſtria gained a battle near this town over the States General, in 1572. It is ſeated on the river Orne, eighteen miles ſouth of Louvaine, ten miles weſt of Namur, and twenty-three ſouth-eaſt of Bruſſels. Long. 4. 45. E. Lat. 50. 32. N.

GEMISTUS (GEORGE) ſurnamed PLETHO, a famous Platonic philoſopher and mathematician, was born at Conſtantinople, lived in great credit at court, and, in 1528, obtained the admiration of the council of Florence by his learning and prudence. He wrote a Commentary on the magic Oracles of Zoroaſter, a book on the Difference

between the Philoſophy of Plato and that of Ariſtotle; and other works.

GEMMA (Reinier) a learned mathematician and profeſſor of phyſic, at Louvain, was commonly called *Le Friſon*, or The Friezelander, from his being a native of Dockum, in Friezeland. He wrote, 1. *Methodus Arithmeticæ*. 2. *De Uſu Annuli aſtronomici*; and other works which are eſteemed. He died at Lovain, on the 26th of May, 1558, aged fifty.

Cornelius Gemma, his ſon, was alſo a famous aſtronomer. He compoſed ſeveral treatiſes, and one among the reſt on the ſtar which appeared in 1572. He died on the 12th of October, 1579.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhoprick of Wurtzburg. It is ſeated on the river Maine, twenty miles north of Wurtzburg. Long. 9. 45. E. Lat. 50. 8. N.

Gemund, a ſmall imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. Its principal trade conſiſts in chaplets. It is ſeated on the river Reims, twenty eight miles eaſt of Stutgard, and thirty north-by-weſt of Ulm. Long. 9. 45. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

GREMUYD, a town of Germany, in Upper Auſtria, noted for its ſalt works. It is ſeated on the river Draun, to the north of a lake of the ſame name. Long. 11. 3. E. Lat. 47. 45. N.

GENAP, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Dyle, fourteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Bruſſels. Long. 4. 29. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

GENARO (Beneditto) an eminent Italian painter, was the nephew and diſciple of Guercino, and was born in the year 1633. He imitated the darkneſs of his uncle's ſhades, caught the roundneſs of his fleſh, but with a diſagreeable lividneſs, and poſſeſſed at leaſt as much grace and dignity. On his coming to England he painted for king Charles I. and ſeveral of his pieces are in the royal palaces. Three of them are at Chatſworth, and Lot and his daughters at Coudray. He died in 1715.

GENCA (Girolams) a famous painter and architect, in the ſixteenth century, was born at Urbino, and died in 1551, aged ſeventy-five.

GENDRE (Lewis le) an able hiſtorian, born at Roan. He became canon of Notre Dame, at Paris, ſubchanter of the ſame church, and abbot of Notre Dame at Claire Fontaine, in the dioceſe of Chartres. He died at Paris, on the firſt of February, 1733, aged ſeventy-eight. He wrote a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. The Life of M. de Harlay, archbiſhop of Paris, his benefactor, in Latin. 2. The Manners and Cuſtoms of the French, in the different times of that monarchy. 3. An Hiſtory of France, in three volumes, folio, and in ſeven volumes, duodecimo. 4. The Life of Cardinal d'Amboiſe. Theſe works are eſteemed.

Gendre (Gilbert Charles le) marquiſs of St. Aubin, counſellor in the parliament of Paris, and afterwards maſter of requeſts in the king's houſhold. He wrote, 1. A Treatiſe on Opinion, the beſt edition of which is in eight volumes, duodecimo. 2. Antiquities of the Houſe of France, &c. printed at Paris, in 1739, in quarto, with ſeveral other works that are ſtill in manuſcript. He died at Paris, on the 8th of May, 1746, aged fifty-nine.

GENDRON (Claude Deshais) a famous doctor of phyſic, of the faculty of Montpellier, phyſician in ordinary to the brother of Lewis XIV. and to the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom. He diſcovered from his youth very extraordinary talents for natural hiſtory, and the ſtudy of phyſic, and diligently ſearched for the company of men diſtinguiſhed by their learning. He performed from his own knowledge, and a practice peculiar to himſelf, a prodigious number of cures, where the patient ſeemed incurable, and acquired a very great reputation, particularly in the cure of cancers, and the diſeaſes of the eyes; and having at length amaſſed a conſiderable fortune, he retired to Auteuil, near Paris, where the nobility, miniſters, ambaſſadors, the principal magiſtrates, the learned, and a great number of perſons of both ſexes, went to viſit or conſult him. He died there on the third of September, 1750, aged eighty-ſeven. He left his manuſcripts to one of his nephews. The principal of which is intitled, *Recherches ſur l'Origine, le Developpement, & la Reproduction de tous les Etres vivans*, which we are aſſured is an excellent work.

GENEBRAUD (Gilbert) archbiſhop of Aix, and one of the moſt learned men of his time, was born at Riom. He ſtudied at Paris, became doctor of the Sorbonne, and afterwards profeſſor of Hebrew at the royal college. He was nominated archbiſhop of Aix in 1591. He wrote, 1. A Sacred Chronology. 2. A Commentary on the Pſalms. 3. A French tranſlation of Joſephus. 4. Three Books on the Trinity. 5. A treatiſe on the Election of the Biſhops by the Clergy and People, againſt the Nomination of the King. This treatiſe made a great noiſe, and brought him into much trouble; he alſo wrote ſome other works, and died at Samur, on the 14th of March, 1597, aged ſixty.

GENEHOA, a kingdom of Nigritia, in Africa, bounded on the north by Gualata, between which and it there is a large deſart; on the eaſt by Tombut, on the ſouth by Melli, and on the weſt by the ocean. It was called by the Portugueſe, who were the firſt among the Europeans who diſcovered it, Ghinea, whence, in all probability, that part of Africa now called Guinea had its name. This country extends along the river Niger, or Senegal, two hundred miles, to the place where that river falls into the ocean. The commodities are rice, cattle, cotton, and fiſh; and the merchants of Barbary uſed formerly to trade with the inhabitants of this kingdom, exchanging arms, cloth, copper, braſs, and the like, for gold. It produces no fruit trees, for the dates they had from Numidia and Gulata. It has neither town nor city, but a large village, inhabited by the principal men. Their houſes in this village are nothing but huts, whited with chalk, and covered with ſtraw. Three months in the year it has the appearance of an iſland, that is in July, Auguſt, and September, and then the merchants of Tombut come down the river in canoes, with their merchandiſe, to trade with the inhabitants of this kingdom.

Le Maire, one of the late travellers into this country, ſays, the people are extremely poor, and that the houſes, as well of the king as his ſubjects, are built of nothing but ſtraw and palm-leaves, though in ſome places they are more commodious than others. They are in form like a bee-hive, and have neither windows nor doors, except a hole like the mouth of an oven, which one man can hardly creep in at. And though the heat muſt be exceſſive in ſo cloſe a hut, yet it is always full of ſmoak, which, through cuſtom, they are very fond of. Their beds are made of ſticks, placed at the diſtance of two inches from each other, and faſtened together with ſtrings or ſmall cords, ſomewhat like a hurdle. Theſe, as well as their houſes, are ſupported by forked branches of trees. They generally lie on theſe beds without any thing to cover them, but ſome of the better ſort lay a mat over the ſticks.

The women manage the traffic in all ſmall matters, and under pretence of carrying their merchandiſes, they go and divert themſelves with the ſailors, who never ſcruple to make uſe of theſe ſooty damſels. The men trade in ſlaves, ivory, hides, and gum seneka. The Moors to the ſouth of theſe people wander about in the deſart like the Arabs, and are probably of the ſame race, they being of a complexion more inclining to the white than black, and of a ſhort ſtature, and lean, but cunning and quick-witted. On the contrary the negroes are large, and well-ſhaped, and very ignorant. The deſart is nothing but a barren ſand, deſtitute of all verdure; whereas, that of the negroes is fruitful in paſture and corn, and produces trees always green, but bear no fruit proper for uſe. The Moors make no ſcruple of travelling an hundred miles to ſell a quintal of gum, and ride ſtark naked on their horſes, oxen, and camels. The moſt conſiderable among them have a ſort of a capuchin, made of a ſkin with the fur on, while the reſt cover their nakedneſs only with a ſlip of leather. Their nouriſhment is chiefly milk, in which they diſſolve ſome gum.

GENEP, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, with a good caſtle. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated on the river Neers, five miles ſouth-weſt of Cleves, thirteen ſouth-eaſt of Nimeguen, and twenty-five north of Venlo. Long. 4. 29. E. Lat. 51. 42. N.

GENEST (Charles Claude) a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by his taſte for natural philoſophy, poetry, and polite literature, was born at Paris, and became abbé of St. Vilmer, almoner to the ducheſs of Orleans, ſecretary to the duke of Maine, and member of the French academy. He contracted a ſtrict friendſhip with Rohault, Regis, and Mallebranche. The moſt conſiderable of his works is intitled The Principles of Deſcartes's Philoſophy, in French verſe. He alſo wrote four tragedies, of which that intitled Penelope had great ſucceſs. His Joſeph highly delighted the ducheſs of Maine, who condeſcended to act a part in it. The lords of the court, of the greateſt wit and taſte, could not ſee her act in it, or even hear her read it, without ſhedding tears. The duke, whom no tragedy had ever moved, was poſitive that nothing could make him feel what he called the common weakneſs; but ſcarce had he heard the firſt act, when all his firmneſs left him, and he was as weak as the others. Yet this piece no ſooner appeared on the French theatre, than it was damned. The other tragedies of the abbé Geneſt are Zenolida, princeſs of Sparta; and Polymneſtra; but this laſt has not been printed. He died at Paris, on the 19th of November, 1719, at eighty-four years of age.

GENET (Francis) biſhop of Vaiſon, was born at Avignon, on the 18th of October, 1640. He wrote a treatiſe on moral divinity, known by the name of *Morale de Grenoble*;

noble; the beſt edition of which is that of Paris, in 1715, in eight volumes, duodecimo. He was drowned in returning from Avignon to Vaiſon, on the 17th of October, 1702, at the age of ſixty-two.

GENEVA, the city and republic of. Geneva is a place conſiderable for its antiquity, beauty, extent, ſtrength, and advantageous ſituation, which renders it in a ſenſe the bulwark and key of Swiſſerland, eſpecially of the canton of Berne, which lying between France and Savoy, have always ſufficient reaſon to diſtruſt thoſe two powers. It had formerly its particular earls, or counts, whoſe family was extinct in 1316. The dukes of Savoy afterwards endeavoured to bring this city and territory under their dominion. They gained many of the burgeſſes over to their ſide, who had the name of Mammelues, and thoſe who maintained their liberty were called Eidgnots, and theſe ſought the alliance of the Swiſs, particularly the cantons of Zurich, Bern, and Friburg. In 1526 they laid hold of a favourable conjuncture, and drove away all thoſe who were in the intereſt of the duke of Savoy. Afterwards the biſhop endeavoured to make them uneaſy by every method which lay in his power, but the inhabitants defended themſelves ſo well, that he was glad to transfer his ſee to Annecy, in the duchy of Savoy. Upon this the inhabitants embraced the reformed religion in 1535, and in 1584 they entered into a ſolemn alliance with the cantons of Swiſſerland. However, the houſe of Savoy did not abandon the project of ſeizing Geneva, for they made a freſh attempt, and had like to have ſucceeded.

On the 12th of December, 1602, in a very dark night, the Savoyards attempted to ſcale the walls of Geneva, and above one thouſand two hundred had got upon the ramparts, when a young man who was going to conduct ſomebody home, perceived what they were about, and began immediately to cry out for help. He made ſo great a noiſe, that the inhabitants were under arms almoſt in a moment. Thirteen burgeſſes had the misfortune to be killed by the firſt fire; but their fellow citizens having repulſed the Savoyards, took ſixty-ſeven, who were almoſt all officers; and the next day they hanged thirteen of the principal. However, the court of Turin took no notice of what paſſed; but thenceforward they never thought proper to renew their former pretenſions.

The territory of Geneva is ſmall, conſiſting only of thirteen pariſhes, but it is a fertile pleaſant country. The villages are large, and well built; and the pariſhes are full of country ſeats, which belong to the citizens. The fruits are very good, and though they have but little white wine, they have plenty of red. They ſow nothing but wheat, which yields very good crops; but the republic keeps a plentiful magazine of all ſorts of corn, which, in times of dearth, they ſell at a reaſonable price. The bakers are obliged at all times to buy corn from hence.

Geneva is ſeated at a corner of the lake Leman, at the place where the river Rhone runs out of this lake, to take its courſe through part of France. This river divides Geneva into two parts. The greateſt, which is properly the city, ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the river. It is partly built on a plain, and comprehends the quarter called the Rues Baſſes, the low ſtreets; and partly upon a hill, which riſes gradually to the quarter called the Town. The aſcent in ſome places is very gentle, and in others pretty ſteep. The other part of the city called St. Gervaſe is on the north ſide of the Rhone. In the middle of the river is an iſland ſeven hundred feet in length, and two hundred in breadth, which is full of inhabitants. The two parts of the city are joined to the iſland, on one ſide by a ſingle bridge, and on the other by two large ones, conſtructed with wood.

This city is very large, and proportionably populous, many having ſettled here, partly on account of religion, and partly for trade; inſomuch, that it contains upward of thirty thouſand ſouls. Hence the ſuperb houſes of private perſons become every day more numerous, and are built of hewn ſtone. Indeed, ſome think they are rather too magnificent for a little republic.

Among the public buildings we may take notice of St. Peter's church, which was formerly the cathedral. It is antique, ſpacious, and built in the form of a croſs. In the nave behind the pulpit, there are the images of the twelve apoſtles, in wood, and as the doors of the church are always open, it is no uncommon thing to ſee a Roman Catholic on his knees before theſe ſtatues. There is a large monument erected to the memory of the duke of Rohan, in black marble, upon which ſtands his ſtatue of white marble. He died in 1638, and his wife Margaret de Sully cauſed this mauſoleum to be built. It was this prince that made the grand walk and mall without the gates of the city, planted on each ſide with trees. Near the church are two lofty chapels, which ſerve for public ſchools, where they read lectures in theology and philoſophy. They likewiſe ſerve for Italian and German churches. The Germans have likewiſe another church for the Lutheran perſuaſion. A few paces from the cathedral is the town-houſe, remarkable for a ſtair-caſe paved with ſmall flint ſtones, and ſo contrived that a perſon may ride up it on horſeback, or in a coach. In the porch there are a collection of ancient urns, in which were buried the bones and aſhes of the dead, in the times of paganiſm. They have likewiſe a great many ancient medals, and other monuments of antiquity.

From the town-houſe you may go to the arſenal, which is handſome, well kept, and has arms and ammunition in abundance. There they ſhew the ſcaling ladders, dark lanterns, petards, and other machines, brought by the Savoyards in 1602. On the other ſide of the city is the college, where there is a library containing a great many ancient manuſcripts, and various curioſities. The college and academy were built ſince the Reformation, and have never been without men of diſtinguiſhed merit, though Geneva was ſcarce known out of Swiſſerland before that time. And here it will not be improper to take notice of the vulgar error which aſcribes the reformation of this city to John Calvin, whereas it was begun before he ſet foot within the walls. From the library we may proceed to the general hoſpital, which is now magnificently built, and where the poor are well lodged and taken care of. This ſtructure coſt above two hundred thouſand crowns.

There are now fountains in every ſtreet, and pipes from thence to convey the water into private houſes. This water is raiſed from the Rhone by a machine, into the aqueducts, which diſtribute it through the city. The iſland of the Rhone is adorned with an antique tower, which they ſuppoſe to be built in the time of Julius Cæſar. As the arms of Geneva are an eagle and a key, the republic always keeps a certain number of eagles in cages; and it is ſurpriſing to ſee how they will tear cats and other animals to pieces which are given them.

The fortifications are both a defence and an ornament to the city, on account of the fine walks that are thereon. It is fortified after the modern manner, and with as much art as lay in their power. Theſe have been repaired and augmented from time to time; but in 1734 the contributions required on this account were ſo great, that they cauſed an inſurrection which was not preſently pacified, for the troubles continued till 1738, when they were terminated by the mediation of France and the cantons of Zurich and Bern. However, this did not hinder them from adding other works when the Spaniards entered the ſtates of Savoy in 1741.

The ſupreme authority of this republic is in the hands of the grand council of two hundred perſons, except the general aſſembly, which meets every five years. From the grand council they chooſe twenty-ſeven, whereof ſixteen are the heads of the republic, and are called ſyndics; but of theſe, only four at a time are in office, which continues for a year; inſomuch, that in four years time the whole ſixteen take their turns. Beſies this there is a council of ſixty, whoſe buſineſs it is to examine important affairs, which require ſecrecy and diſpatch. In January every year they chooſe new officers, or confirm the old ones in their places. There are ſeveral other courts for the adminiſtration of juſtice, and for the good management of the city affairs, which would be too long to mention.

The principal revenue of this republic ariſes from the cuſtoms on all ſorts of merchandize carried out of the city, and from the prodigious quantities of corn which the magiſtrates purchaſe and ſell again to the citizens. But they muſt always have enough in their granaries to ſerve for two years; and they muſt buy no corn for this purpoſe which grows within twelve miles of Geneva. The inhabitants maintain themſelves by their manufactures, which are ſilks, clocks, watches, gold and ſilver lace, bone-lace, ſhammy-leather, piſtols, and printing books. Their religion every one knows is the Preſbyterian, and their language the Savoyard, or a ſort of corrupt French. But the better ſort of people ſpeak that language in its purity.

The inhabitants of Geneva are polite, witty, and gay, and much addicted to paſtimes, inſomuch, that this city is now called the court of the Alps, whither the proteſtant cantons ſend their children to improve themſelves in the languages. The French proteſtants have contributed greatly to the refinement, or as others ſay, to the corruption of the Genevois. It is certain they have much forgotten the advice of Calvin a little before his death, who recommended to them above all things an exemplary modeſty and humility; and as great a ſimplicity in their manners as in their religion.

A great part of Geneva, as before obſerved, ſtands upon a hill, and has its views bounded on all ſides by ſeveral ranges of mountains; which are however at ſo great a diſtance, that they leave open a wonderful variety of beautiful proſpects. The ſituation of theſe mountains has ſome particular effects on the country which they incloſe; as firſt, they

they cover it from all winds, except the north and ſouth; and it is to the firſt of theſe winds the inhabitants of Geneva aſcribe the healthfulneſs of their air. Another effect of the Alps is that the ſun here riſes ſooner, and ſets later than in any other country in the ſame latitude. On one ſide there are a long tract of hills, covered with vineyards and paſtures; and on the other, huge precipices of naked rocks, riſing up in a thouſand odd figures, and cleft in ſome places, ſo as to diſcover high mountains of ſnow, that lie ſeveral leagues beyond them. Towards the ſouth the mountains riſe more inſenſibly, and leave the eye a vaſt uninterrupted proſpect for many miles. But the moſt beautiful view of all is the lake, and the borders of it that lie north of the town. It reſembles a great ſea in the colour of its waters, the ſtorms that are raiſed on it, and the ravages it makes on its banks. It produces abundance of good fiſh, eſpecially trouts of an enormous ſize. The republic have three or four frigates, with ſails and oars, with which they entertain great perſons with ſailing on the lake. Geneva is ſeventy miles north-eaſt of Lyons, ſixty-five ſouth of Beſançon, forty north-eaſt of Chamberry, one hundred and thirty-five north-by-weſt of Turin, and two hundred and thirty-eight ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 46. 13. N.

GENEVIEVE (St.) the patroneſs of Paris, was born at Nanterre, two leagues from Paris, about the year 422. It is commonly believed, that ſhe paſſed her youth in the ſtate of a ſhepherdeſs, and had all the innocence and virtue of one in that ſtation; but, according to M. de Valois, ſhe was of an illuſtrious family. She became known to St. Germain, biſhop of Auxerre, when that prelate paſſed by Nanterre with St. Loup, when going into England to oppoſe the opinions of Pelagius. Genevieve ſome time after went to Paris, and received the veil from the hands of the biſhop of that city. The girls who then made the vow of virginity had no need of any other ceremonies. After the death of her father and mother, ſhe lived at Paris with a lady who was her godmother. Her virtue and auſterities acquired her a great reputation, which however did not prevent her being expoſed to perſecution and the blackeſt calumnies, which ſhe bore with patience, and was contented with weeping and praying for her enemies in ſecret. They addreſſed themſelves to St. Germain when he came to Paris, in order to make a ſecond voyage to England, and accuſed Genevieve of hypocriſy and ſuperſtition; but the biſhop deſpiſed theſe accuſations, and made known her innocence. Attila, king of the Huns, being entered into Gaul with a formidable army, the Pariſians reſolved to abandon their city; but were prevented by Genevieve, who aſſured them that their city would be preſerved, and that thoſe who left it would be plundered by the barbarians. The event juſtified her prediction, and the Pariſians were now filled with veneration and confidence in her; and it is ſaid, that the ſanctity of her life was rewarded with the power of working miracles, and that her reputation ſpread into the moſt diſtant countries. She died on the 3d of January, 512, at about ninety years of age, and was buried in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which at preſent bears the name of St. Genevieve.

GENGA (Girolmo) an eminent painter, was born at Urbino, and was the diſciple of Pietro Perugino, at the ſame time with Raphael. He particularly applied himſelf to architecture, and died in the year 1551, aged ſeventy-five.

GENGENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Straſburg, and twenty north of Friburgh. Long. 7. 45. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

GENGISKHAN, one of the moſt celebrated conquerors that has appeared in the world, was born at Diloun, in 1154, and was the ſon of Piſouca, one of the khans of the Moguls. After his father's death, a conſpiracy of his ſubjects and neighbouring ſtates obliged him, at thirteen years of age, to retire to Avenk Unkhan, khan of the Tartars. Gengiſkhan at firſt met with a favourable reception, and performed very important ſervices for that prince; but at length finding that they reſolved to deſtroy him, he made his eſcape. Avenk Khan, and Schockoun his ſon, purſued him; but Genghiſkhan ſurpriſed and defeated their troops, which obliged them to retire for protection to the princes of Tartary, who put them to death. Genghiſkhan then raiſed a great army, and for twenty years together obtained ſignal victories over the Moguls and Tartars, and at length ſubdued all their tribes. In ſhort, after having founded one of the greateſt empires in the world, he died in 1226, at the age of ſeventy-two. Octui, his ſon, ſucceeded him in the kingdom of the Moguls; Zagathai, in that of Tranſoxana; and Tullican, in Choraſan, Perſia, and a part of the Indies. Bathou, the ſon of Giougio, their elder brother, who died before his father, poſſeſſed the countries of Alan, Rous, and Bulgar. He imitated the bravery of his grand-father, and conquered many provinces. His deſcendants were very powerful kings, till the reign of Tamerlane, who ſubdued their dominions. Mungo Khan, and Koblai Khan the ſon of Tulli Khan, made war on the Chineſe, whom they conquered. Koblai Khan was acknowledged emperor of China, in 1280, and ſince that time his deſcendants have reigned over that great empire.

GENGOUX le Royal, a town of France in Burgundy, remarkable for its good wines. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Grone, twenty miles north-weſt of Macon, eighteen ſouth-weſt of Chalons, and one hundred and ſixty-five ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 33. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

GENIAL Gods, among the pagans, certain deities who were ſuppoſed to preſide over generation. The genial gods, ſays Feſtus, were earth, air, fire, and water; ſometimes alſo the ſun and moon, with the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, were ranked in the number.

GENII, in the pagan worſhip, a kind of deities, or attendant ſpirits, of which each man was ſuppoſed to have two, one good and the other bad, who attended him from the cradle to the grave. Theſe were alſo named Preſtites, either from their ſuperintendance over human affairs, or becauſe they were ſuppoſed to carry the prayers of men to heaven, and intercede for them there. Among the Greeks, they were diſtinguiſhed by the name of Dæmons. The genii were repreſented under various figures, ſuch as thoſe of boys, girls, old men, and even ſerpents. Theſe images were crowned with plane-tree leaves, which was a tree conſecrated to the genii. The offerings preſented to them were wines and flowers, to which they joined incenſe, parched wheat, and ſalt.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, ſeated on the river Ghuler, twelve miles weſt of Chamberry, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 5. 30. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

GENITAL Gods, *Dii Genitales*, in the Roman worſhip, the ſame with Indigetes. See Indigetes.

GENNADIUS, a famous prieſt of Marſeilles, in the fifth century, and not biſhop of that city, as ſome authors have repreſented him. He wrote, 1. a book on illuſtrious men, in which it is believed that ſome chapters have been added by a later hand. 2 A treatiſe, *De Dogmatibus Eccleſiaſticis*, which is to be found in the works of St. Auguſtin. Other works are alſo attributed to him. Gennadius was not of St. Auguſtin's ſentiments, with regard to grace and free will, for which reaſon many authors have repreſented him as a Semi-Pelagian.

GENOA, a city of Italy, and capital of a republic of that name. The ſituation is one of the moſt inconvenient, and yet one of the moſt beautiful of any city in Italy, and is ſeen to the greateſt advantage at the diſtance of a quarter of a league from the ſea; its ſtately buildings, which have gained it the name of Superb, forming a glorious amphitheatre, gradually riſing up the hill. This declivity, and the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, exclude the uſe of coaches in Genoa, every body contenting themſelves with going on foot, except the principal ladies, who are carried in chairs. To this narrowneſs of the ſtreets it is owing that this city takes up ſo little of the plain beneath it. Beſides, it is owing to this and the height of the houſes, that the ſun beams are not ſo exceſſive hot in ſummer, which contributes greatly to the healthfulneſs of the city.

The ſtreets are exceedingly well paved, and in ſome parts with free-ſtone. Their having no carriages contributes greatly to the cleanlineſs of the ſtreets; beſides, every thing that may ſerve for manure is carefully gathered up and taken away. In the ſuburbs of Pietro d'Arena, where the breadth of the ſtreets admits of all ſorts of wheel carriages, the poor people carefully pick up all the horſe and mule dung they meet with.

Moſt of the houſes are flat-roofed, or at leaſt have a gallery on the top. The roofs are moſtly covered with lavagna, a ſtone very much reſembling ſlate; and theſe areas, which are planted with orange trees, form a ſort of hanging gardens, which have a very pretty effect.

Out of the rocks projecting into the ſea, have been made ſeveral baſtions, in ſome places two or three behind each other, and the length of theſe fortifications, with the lower town, is not much leſs than three miles. The number of guns mounted on all the works, for the defence of the city, is little leſs than five hundred. Genoa on the land ſide is fortified with a double wall: the outermoſt of which is alſo the neweſt, and extends beyond the hill; it begins at the fanal, or light-houſe, and terminates at the river Biſagno. It is ten Italian miles in circumference, and ſuch is the inequality of the country, that it takes up three hours to ride round it. This wall is of too great an extent to be of any conſiderable ſervice, unleſs to keep out the banditti.

When travellers enter the city, they muſt deliver up their fire-arms, but for a piece of money they may have them again directly, for now they may walk about every where, and view what they pleaſe. The weſt ſide of the city is watered

tered with the river Bonzevera, and on the oppoſite ſide runs the Biſagno, with a bridge over both.

The harbour of Genoa is large, but not very ſafe, and to fence it farther from the ſouth wind would make the entrance too narrow. By the late additions to the mole it is now nine hundred paces in length. On the right hand, near the light-houſe, is alſo a new mole, which projects ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four common paces into the ſea, and is defended by huge fragments of rock. It is incredible what ſums this mole muſt have coſt. In the middle of the harbour, at a place called the Royal Bridge, is a convenient watering-place for ſhips, to which the water is conveyed by pipes from the mountains. Within this harbour is the wet dock for the gallies of the republic, which formidable fleet as it was formerly, is now reduced to ſix gallies, which ſerve to fetch them wine and corn, and to give the ladies an airing. The complement of the largeſt gallies is from ſixty to an hundred ſoldiers, and three hundred and twenty rowers, five or ſix on a bench, which alſo ſerves them for a bed. The wet dock abounds with Turkiſh ſlaves, who are generally of a ſurly fierce aſpect, to which their long whiſkers do not a little contribute. Their garb is a long cloak with a cowl to it, like that of a capuchin. Here they are at liberty; but in the city they are chained in couples, crying cheeſe, cotton, cloth, &c. They alſo keep tippling-houſes and little ſhops, their officers giving them encouragement by advancing them ſmall ſums of money, with which, in their trips to Marſeilles, Corſica, and other places, they buy knick-knacks, and ſell them again for a good profit at Genoa. At night there are none of them to be abſent, for they are muſtered and locked up every evening. Their common employment is knitting woollen ſtockings and caps. The rowers are of three claſſes, 1. volunteers, who hire themſelves for a certain price; 2. criminals; and, 3. Barbary or Turkiſh ſlaves.

The faro, or light-houſe, is ſituated on a high fortified rock, on the weſt ſide of the harbour, near the ſuburbs of St. Pietro d'Arena, and is aſcended by one hundred and ſixty-ſix ſteps. On the top, towards the ſea, there is a lantern of thirty-ſix lamps. When a ſingle ſhip is deſcried from the light-houſe top, a ſingle ball is hung out; for two ſhips two balls, and ſo on till five; when there is a ſquadron, the ſignal is one ball and a flag.

The chief manufactures here are velvets and damaſks, beſides ſilk, ſtuffs, brocades, lace, gloves, ſweet-meats, fruits, oil, Parmeſan cheeſe, anchovies, and drugs from the Levant. The high price of commodities, and the incommodiouſneſs of the harbour, hinders their trade from flouriſhing ſo much as might otherwiſe be expected. The Engliſh have a conſul here, but no merchants are ſettled here as at Leghorn; but French proteſtants flock here, and are well received.

The Roman catholic inhabitants are computed at one hundred and fifty thouſand, and they are ſaid to be extremely cunning, induſtrious, and inured to hardſhip, above all the reſt of the Italians, which was likewiſe the character of the old Ligurians; and indeed it is no wonder, while the barrenneſs of the country continues, that the inhabitants ſhould not change, ſince there is nothing makes men ſharper, and ſets their hands and wits more at work than want. The Italian proverb ſays of the Genoeſe, that they have a ſea without fiſh, land without trees, men without faith, and women without modeſty. However, the police is here, in ſeveral points, on a much better footing than in many cities of Italy, and the ſtreets are ſo ſafe at night, that there is ſcarce a ſingle inſtance of a perſon being murdered by aſſaſſins or robbers. No perſon, except foreigners and the eight officers of ſtate, muſt be attended with above one footman, and ſhe muſt be a lady of conſiderable rank, who is allowed a page over and above, who muſt not exceed fourteen years of age. Every married lady is attended by a gentleman, who, in the ſtreets, walks before the chair, holds the holy water to her when ſhe comes into a church, and in all points acts like a lover. Some are not contented with one, but muſt have four or five, who are employed in different offices, her wit and beauty being rated in proportion to the number of theſe votaries. They all paſs under the denomination of Platonic lovers, and one would think, the huſband had nothing to fear from theſe familiarities; however, this cuſtom ſeems to be on the decline, ſince one of the Spinola family made it a part of the marriage-contract, that his wife ſhould have no Cizibeo, or Platonic gallant. The dreſs of the married ladies after the firſt year is black ſilk or velvet; for they have not the liberty of chooſing their own cloaths after the expiration of that term. While the ladies are young, they are generally ſhut up in a nunnery.

The nobility are divided in the old and new, and the former value themſelves infinitely above the latter; but with regard to public employments there is no difference, they being each entitled to enjoy the poſts of honour and profit. On the exchange the old have a walk to themſelves, neither the citizens nor the new nobility being allowed to mix with them.

The government of Genoa is ariſtocratical, and no affair of moment can be tranſacted without aſſembling the nobles. The doge lives in great outward ſplendor, but has nothing but the ſhadow of ſupremacy, and his office continues only two years; nor can he be elected again under five. A candidate for this high place muſt be always above fifty years of age. He reſides in a palace belonging to the republic, has eight ſenators appointed for his council, and has a guard of two hundred Germans. Their uniform is red, faced with blue. The bulk of the ſoldiery, which are compoſed of all nations, are cloathed in white, with blue facings. Their whole force conſiſts of five thouſand men. On the days when the doge goes in public proceſſion, he is dreſſed in crimſon velvet, and the ſenators, who follow him, in black. The ſtate palace where the doge reſides is an old mean building, and ſtands in the centre of the city. From the court a white marble ſtair-caſe leads to the great hall, where the doge is elected, and where foreign envoys have their audience. Here are ſix marble ſtatues of perſons, by whoſe liberality the public has been benefited; as alſo paintings of the republic's principal atchievements.

From the audience-room is a paſſage to the arſenal, over the door of which is the roſtrum of an ancient Roman ſhip. The arſenal contains twenty-five thouſand muſquets, the cuiraſſes of ſeveral Venetian ladies, who, in 1301, performed a cruſade to the Holy Land. In the Piazza Nuova, or the New Square, is a daily market for vegetables and other proviſions, Sundays not excepted. In January, there are here green peas, artichokes, melons, water-melons, and ſeveral ſorts of flowers.

The fineſt ſtreet is the Strada Nuova, which is twelve common paces in breadth. Among the palaces in this ſtreet, there are ten or twelve of remarkable beauty and magnificence. The firſt floor of theſe open into beautiful gardens and orangeries, which are ſtrongly ſupported by ſtone work, like the hanging gardens of the ancients. The Strada Nuova terminates at a ſquare, where the Negroni have a very handſome palace. The Strada Balbi is but little inferior to the former, and exceeds it in length and breadth. The principal ornaments of it are two palaces of the Balbi family, and the Jeſuits college, as alſo the palace of Durazzo, which is inconteſtably the fineſt private building of the whole city, and its furniture is anſwerable to its outward magnificence. Beſides the exquiſite paintings, there is in the third ſtory an open gallery, with beautiful urns for flowers, and here is a moſt charming garden, adorned with fountains and walks of orange and citron trees. The palace of prince Doria, near the light-houſe, has the ſame conveniencies, beſides fountains and images. From the ſecond ſtory, they paſs over a little bridge into another garden, laid out in a very agreeable variety along the acclivity of a hill, and on the top of it is a gigantic ſtatue of Jupiter, reſting his foot on a great dog. This laſt was a favourite one of the Dorias, and has a pompous epitaph to perpetuate his memory.

St. Pietro d'Arena, or the ſuburbs on the light-houſe ſide, is a moſt delightful place, full of gardens and ſummer-houſes. The Villa Imperiale has a ſucceſſive variety of the moſt elegant decorations, ſuch as beautiful hedges, eſpaliers, walks, and alleys of cypreſs trees, box, roſemary, vines, lemon, orange, and citron trees, as alſo fine ſtatues, canals, fountains, grottoes, an aviary, and a menagery.

The religious buildings are thirty-ſeven pariſh and twenty collegiate churches, ſeventeen convents, and two large hoſpitals. The church of Annonciada is one of the moſt beautiful and magnificent of the whole city. It abounds with fine ſculptures in marble, gilding, and painting; and, among the reſt, a moſt admirable communion-piece. The Jeſuits church is a good ſtructure, which, over the great altar, has an excellent painting of Reubens, repreſenting the circumciſion of Chriſt, where the emotions of tenderneſs in the woman ſtanding by are expreſſed to admiration. There are other paintings and ſtatues, which muſt give ſenſible pleaſure to connoiſſeurs. At the foot of the ſtairs of the Jeſuits college, are two large lions couchant in white marble. The court is ſurrounded with two lofty galleries, ſupported by a hundred pillars of marble, each of which coſt an hundred Genoeſe ſcudi.

Near the Jeſuits college is St. Anne's church, beautifully decorated with fine ſtucco, Florentine work, and marble ſculptures; but it is ſurpaſſed in all theſe things by the church of St. Cyr. In a chapel, on the left hand of the entrance into the cathedral, are pretended to be kept the bones of St. John Baptiſt, where thirty ſilver lamps are continually kept burning. The altar is ſupported by forty porphyry pillars, and over it is a painting by Vandyke. The greateſt curioſity of all is an emerald diſh, ſaid to be a preſent from the queen of Sheba to Solomon, and the ſame in which, they ſay, the paſchal lamb was laid, when our Saviour eat his laſt ſupper. It was given to this republic by Baldwin,

king of Jeruſalem, in 1101. It is of a round figure, with an hexagonal rim, and is eight inches and a half in diameter, though but of one ſingle emerald.

St. Dominic's church is remarkable for its marble ornaments, and another of the ſame name, belonging to a nunnery, is well worth ſeeing. In coming from the Piazza Sarſano to St. Mary's church, one paſſes through a broad ſtreet, at the end of which is a ſtone bridge, which joins together two parts of the city formerly ſeparated by a deep valley. It conſiſts of one ſmall and three large arches, of ſuch a height as to be raiſed ten or twelve feet above ſeveral houſes of five or ſix ſtories, in ſuch a manner that it croſſes a large ſtreet. As the work above the key-ſtone of the bridge is at leaſt ten feet up to the pavement, the whole height muſt be equal to ten ſtories or ninety feet. The breadth of this bridge is forty feet, and the length about one hundred and ſeventy paces. The diameter of one of the arches beneath in the ſtreet is thirty common paces. It is a wonderful contrivance, built at the expence of one Sauli, who was alive not many years ago. The ſame family are founders of the church to which the bridge leads, in the frontiſpiece of which are the ſtatues of St. Peter and Paul. In the middle of this church are four ſtatues of a gigantic taſte, one of which repreſents St. Bartholomew as half flead. The high altar is ſplendidly adorned with bronze work, and the main cupola is of an extraordinary height, with three galleries of white marble on the outſide. The proſpect from the uppermoſt reaches to Corſica in clear weather.

The Benedictine nuns have an elegant church with fine paintings, a great deal of gilding, and a very exquiſite ſculpture in marble of the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, attended with a group of angels. In ſhort, moſt of the churches are remarkable for their fine ornaments of one kind or other. In the church of St. Philippo Nero, belonging to the fathers of the Oratory, they have a religious opera during the winter, every Sunday evening; and in the ſummer, theſe fathers permit gaming at cheſs, draughts, and billiards, in the garden, on the ſame day. After they have done, there is an oratorio, then an exhortation, and after all a ſolemn piece of muſic. In the church of St. Sebaſtian, belonging to the Auguſtine nuns, is a painting in freſco, wherein they fooliſhly pretend to repreſent God the Father in his glory, Jeſus Chriſt ſitting on his right hand, and the Virgin Mary on his left, and the Holy Ghoſt, in the ſhape of a dove, is hovering between the Father and the Son.

The chief hoſpital for the poor of the city of Genoa ſtands upon an eminence, and above two thouſand perſons, ſervants and officers included, are maintained in it. Here are ſeparate apartments, courts, galleries, bed-wards, and refectories, as alſo ſeparate ſeats in the church for the ſexes. This ſtands in the middle of the hoſpital. In the four ſleeping wards for the men, there are ſix hundred beds, each having a bed to himſelf. Boys likewiſe on this foundation are brought up to handicraft trades; and when they have a ſufficient knowledge of their buſineſs, they are allowed to go out in the world and ſeek their fortunes. They are employed in weaving, ſhoe-making, the woollen manufactory, and other trades requiſite for the ſupport of the hoſpital. In the evening, they are allowed time for diverſions. On the ſtair-caſe, and in the halls, are the ſtatues and buſtoes of thoſe who have given any conſiderable ſums to the hoſpital. It is obſervable, that no beggars are tolerated in this city.

It will not be improper to obſerve that the inns at Genoa afford but indifferent entertainment, and that it will be always beſt to make an agreement before hand. Their wine is none of the beſt, though they have it in ſealed bottles from the vaults of the republic. The landlord indeed cannot exact upon you with regard to the price; but then he will be ſure to exciſe you in other articles. There is no corn ſold in the markets, for which reaſon the bakers buy all they uſe from the public granaries.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals in Spain, and a famous conqueror. He defeated Hermenric, king of the Swevians, and, in 428, croſſed into Africa, at the head of a powerful army, to the aſſiſtance of count Boniface; but this count becoming reconciled to the emperor, fought Genſeric, and was defeated. Genſeric afterwards defeated Aſpar, who had been ſent againſt him by the emperor Theodoſius the Younger. In 439, he took Carthage, obliged the emperor Valentinian III. to conclude a peace with him, and remained maſter of almoſt all Africa. Some time after, Valentinian being killed by Maximus, Eudoxia his widow, whom Maximus had obliged by force to marry him, called Genſeric into Italy, to revenge the death of her huſband. Genſeric immediately complied with this invitation, took Rome, plundered it for fourteen days together, and carried away immenſe treaſures, among which were the gold and ſilver veſſels, which the emperor Titus had taken from the temple of Jeruſalem. Eudoxia herſelf was carried captive into Africa, with her two daughters, Eudoxia the Younger and Placidia. Genſeric married the firſt to his ſon Huneric, and ſent the other, with her mother, to Conſtantinople. He afterwards perſecuted the Chriſtians, ravaged all the Weſt, invaded Illyrium, Peloponneſus, Greece, and many of the iſlands of the Archipelago, which he entirely ruined. The emperor Marcian not being ſtrong enough to reſiſt him, was obliged to diſſemble his reſentment. However, Leo, his ſucceſſor, in 468, raiſed an army of a hundred thouſand foot, and put to ſea in a fleet of one thouſand veſſels, under the conduct of Baſiliſcus; but that general being corrupted by Genſeric, the whole army periſhed. Genſeric died in 476.

GENTILESCHI (HORATIO) an eminent painter, born at Piſa, in Tuſcany, about the middle of the ſixteenth century. Having rendered himſelf famous at Florence, Rome, Genoa, and other parts of Italy, he went into Savoy, and from thence to France. At length, at the invitation of Charles I. he came to England, where that king appointed him lodgings in his court, allowed him a conſiderable ſalary, and employed him in his palace at Greenwich, and other public places. His moſt remarkable performances in England were the cielings of Greenwich and York-houſe; he alſo did a Lot with his two daughters, a Madona, and a Magdalen for king Charles all finely executed. His moſt admired piece abroad was the portico of cardinal Bentivoglio's palace at Rome. He made ſeveral attempts at portraits, but with little ſucceſs, his talent lying in hiſtory painting, with figures as big as the life. After twelve years ſtay in England, he died there at eighty-four years of age.

GENTILESCHI (ARTEMISIA) daughter of the former, was but little inferior to her father in hiſtory painting, and ſhe excelled him in portraits. She drew thoſe of ſome of the royal family, and many of the nobility of England, but ſpent the greateſt part of her life at Naples, where ſhe lived in great ſplendor, and was as famous all over Europe for her gallantry and love-intrigues, as for her ſkill in painting. She drew many hiſtory pieces as big as the life, the moſt celebrated of which was David holding the head of Goliah.

GENTILIS DE FOLIGNO, or GENTILIS DE GENTILIBUS, a learned phyſician, who wrote Commentaries on Avicenna, and other works which are eſteemed. He died at Foligno, the place of his birth, on the 12th of June, 1348.

GENTILIS (JOHN VALENTINE) a famous antitrinitarian, was born at Coſenza, in the kingdom of Naples, and left his country on account of religion, about the middle of the ſixteenth century, when he retired to Geneva, where ſeveral Italian families had already taken refuge. Among theſe there were ſome who objected to the terms Eſſence, Perſon, and Coeſſential, &c when applied to the Trinity. Gentilis engaged in theſe diſputes, and contributed not a little to the encouragement of theſe Arians. This occaſioned a confeſſion of faith's being drawn up by the Italian conſiſtory, on the 18th of May, 1558, to which Gentilis ſubſcribed, but nevertheleſs privately propagated his opinions, when the magiſtrates taking cognizance of the affair, threw him into priſon, and being convicted of having violated his ſubſcription, he preſented ſeveral wrirings in vindication of his ſentiments, and to appeaſe Calvin; but at length being forced to confeſs and abjure his opinions, he was condemned to make the *amende honourable*, to throw his writings into the fire with his own hands, and to engage not to ſtir out of the city without permiſſion, which being done, he was diſcharged from priſon a few days after; but notwithſtanding his oath not to leave the city without the permiſſion of the magiſtrates, he fled from Geneva, and travelled into Dauphiné and Savoy, and afterwards returned into the canton of Bern, where being known, he was again thrown into priſon, but made his eſcape, and fled to George Blandrata, a phyſician, and John Paul Alciatus, a Milaneſe, his friends and aſſociates, who were propagating their opinions in Poland; but the king publiſhing an edict, in 1566, againſt them, Gentilis retired into Moravia, and afterwards to Vienna, where hearing of the death of Calvin, he returned to the canton of Bern: but the bailiff who had formerly impriſoned him being ſtill in office, ſeized him on the 11th of June, 1666, and the cauſe being carried to the city of Bern, he was condemned to loſe his head, when he, it is ſaid, gloried in laying down his life for the honour of God the Father.

GENTILIS (ALBERICUS) a learned profeſſor of civil law, at Oxford. He left Italy with Matthew Gentilis, his father, who had embraced the proteſtant religion, and retired into England. He wrote three books, *De Jure Belli*, and other works, and died at London, on the 19th of June, 1608.

GENTILIS (SCIPIO) brother to the former, was alſo a celebrated civilian, and was born at Caſtello di Sangeneſio in Italy, in the year 1563. He was a child when his father forſook his wife and his native country, in order to enjoy the privilege of openly profeſſing the proteſtant religion, and was ſtolen from his mother, under the pretence of a walk,

and

and carried to his father, who waited for him in a place of ſafety. He ſtudied at Tubingen, at Wirtemburg, and afterwards at Leyden, at length taught the civil law at Heidelburgh and at Altorf, and was counſellor at Nuremberg. His principal works are, 1. *De Jure publico Populi Romani.* 2. *De Conjurationibus.* 3. *De Donationibus inter Virum & Uxorem.* 4. *De bonis Maternis & ſecundis Nuptiis.* 5. *De Juriſdictione.* All theſe works are well written. He died in 1616.

GENTILLET (INNOCENT) an eminent civilian, born at Vienne, in Dauphiné, was preſident of the parliament at Grenoble, and was obliged to leave his country on account of religion. He publiſhed ſeveral works, among which are, The Trial of the Council of Trent, in which he proves that that council was contrary to the canons and the king's authority; and an Apology for the Proteſtant Religion, in Latin, the beſt edition of which is that of Geneva, in 1588, in octavo.

GEOFFROY (STEHEN FRANCIS) a celebrated phyſician, botaniſt, and chemiſt, born at Paris, on the 13th of February, 1672. After having finiſhed his ſtudies, he travelled into England, Holland, and Italy. In 1704, he received the degree of doctor of phyſic at Paris, and at length became profeſſor of chemiſtry, and phyſician of the Royal College. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Sciences. He wrote, 1. Several very curious Theſes in Latin, which were afterwards tranſlated into French. 2. An excellent Treatiſe, intitled *Tractatus de Materia Medica, ſive de Medicamentorum ſimplicium, Hiſtoria, Virtute, Delectu, & Uſu,* and died at Paris, on the 5th of January, 1731.

GEOFROI DE ST. OMER, in 1118, founded the order of Knights Templars, in conjunction with Hugh de Paganis and ſeven other perſons of his acquaintance.

GEORGE (St.) a famous martyr, who, it is ſaid, ſuffered for the Chriſtian faith under Carinus or Diocleſian, about the year 284, but no authentic account is to be found of the circumſtances of his life and martyrdom. See CHEDERLES.

GEORGE of Trebizond, a famous Greek, in the fifteenth century, born at Candia, of a family who came originally from Trebizond. He went to Rome in the time of Eugenius IV. where he taught rhetoric and Ariſtotle's philoſophy. He was ſecretary to pope Nicholas V. and died about the year 1480. He wrote ſeveral works, in which he diſcovers an extravagant zeal againſt Plato, and a ridiculous fondneſs for the opinions of Ariſtotle.

GEORGE AMIRA, a learned Maronite, went to Rome in the time of pope Clement VIII. and publiſhed a Syriac and Caldaic Grammar, which is eſteemed. At his return to his native country he was elected patriarch of the Maronites, and died about the year 1641.

GEORGE I. king of Great Britain, ſucceeded queen Anne, who dying on the firſt of Auguſt, 1714, the council gave orders that the elector of Hanover ſhould be proclaimed king; and he was crowned on the 11th of October following; his majeſty having firſt changed the miniſtry, and reſtored the duke of Marlborough to his former poſts. Mean while it ſoon appeared that James, the ſon of king James II. had a numerous party in Great Britain; for the earl of Mar, with ſeveral other noblemen and gentlemen, aſſembled at the Brae of Mar, and having on the 16th of September proclaimed the pretender king, their numbers ſoon encreaſed to twenty thouſand men. The earl of Derwentwater and Mr. Forſter alſo aſſembled their friends in Northumberland, and the latter proclaimed the pretender king at Warkworth. Mean while, the lord viſcount Kenmure headed ſome noblemen and others in the weſt of Scotland, and at the ſame time declared the pretender king at Moffat, in Annandale, and ſoon after joined Forſter on the borders of Scotland. At length Mackintoſh, Kenmure, and Forſter marched to Preſton in Lancaſhire; but the generals Wills and Carpenter, with nine regiments of dragoons, and one of foot, ſurrounded the place; when Forſter ſubmitting, delivered up all his men priſoners at diſcretion. In the mean time the pretender landed at Peterhead, and being conducted to Fetteroſe, was there proclaimed king. But the duke of Argyle having, in January 1716, obliged the rebels to abandon Perth, they retired to Montroſe, and the pretender privately eſcaped to France; upon which, Gordon, their general, conducted them into the mountains, where they diſperſed. Of the many who received ſentence of death on account of this rebellion, none were executed but the lords Derwentwater and Kenmure, with a ſmall number of the lower rank.

King George I. was thus ſettled on his throne, which he endeavoured to ſecure by the mildneſs of his government, and his ſtrict adherence to the laws. In 1718 war was declared againſt Spain, when ſir George Byng being ſent with twenty-one ſhips into the Mediterranean, defeated the Spaniſh fleet, on the 31ſt of July, and not only took ten men of war, and burnt four, but made the admiral and rear-admiral priſoners; and afterwards deſtroyed ſeven Spaniſh men of war, and a great quantity of naval ſtores on the coaſts of Sicily and Biſcay. In return, a Spaniſh ſquadron with ten thouſand regular troops was ſent in December, under the duke of Ormond, to invade England; but were diſperſed by a violent ſtorm. However, the marquiſs of Tullibardine, and the earls of Marſchal and Seaforth landed in Scotland, and were joined by two thouſand Highlanders; but were entirely defeated on the 10th of June, by general Wightman, with one thouſand two hundred men. The lord Cobham then made a deſcent on the coaſt of Spain, and took Vigo.

But in 1727, his majeſty going to viſit his German dominions, was taken ill in his coach on the road to Hanover, and died two days after, at his brother's palace at Oſnabrug, on the 11th of June, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign, and was interred at Hanover. He was ſucceeded by his only ſon George II.

GEORGE II. king of Great Britain. As George I. died abroad, the court did not hear of his death till the 14th of June, 1727, and the next morning George II. was proclaimed king, and on the 11th of October his majeſty, with Caroline his queen, were crowned at Weſtminſter. The nation was then at war with the Spaniards; but in 1729 a peace was concluded at Seville, between Great Britain, France, and Spain. This ſtate of tranquillity laſted till the year 1739, when war was again declared againſt Spain, on the 29th of October; and on the 22d of November, 1740, admiral Vernon, with only ſix ſhips, took Porto Bello: but being ſent the next year with twenty-nine ſhips of the line, and ten thouſand ſoldiers under the command of general Wentworth, to attack Carthagena, though he deſtroyed ſix Spaniſh ſhips of the line, and ſeven galleons, the attempt miſcarried, through a diſagreement which aroſe between the admiral and the general. In 1740 commodore Anſon ſailed from England, and after his men had ſuffered the moſt dreadful diſtreſſes, ſurpriſed and took Paita, on the coaſt of the South Sea, on the 12th of November, 1741, and having plundered and burnt the town, and taken many Spaniſh ſhips, he, in his return by the way of the Eaſt Indies, took the Manilla galleon loaded with treaſure; and having encompaſſed the globe, arrived in England in 1744, with the riches he had acquired from the Spaniards, amounting to about four hundred thouſand pounds.

His majeſty alſo powerfully ſupported the queen of Hungary's ſucceſſion to the hereditary dominions of her late father the emperor Charles VI. and at length both England and France under the name of auxiliaries to the contending powers, became principals in the war: when George II. not only furniſhed ſixteen thouſand Britiſh troops, but headed the allied army in perſon, accompanied by the duke of Cumberland, and a battle was fought at Dettingen, on the 16th of July, 1743, in which his Britannic majeſty had the honour of the field. The duke of Cumberland was wounded in the action. In 1744 war was declared againſt France, and the next year the people of New England, aſſiſted by ten men of war under commodore Warren, took Cape Breton, with the loſs of only an hundred men: but it was afterwards changed for Madraſs.

On the 27th of July, 1745, the young pretender came to Scoland, in a ſmall frigate, and ſoon obtaining a conſiderable force, had his father proclaimed king, while he himſelf aſſumed the title of prince-regent. He took ſeveral places, gained ſome advantages over the king's forces, and advanced into the heart of England; but at length the duke of Cumberland marching againſt him, he made a precipitate retreat, and the duke coming to an engagement near Culloden-houſe, obtained a complete victory, in which about one thouſand four hundred of the rebels were killed, wounded, and taken priſoners, though the royal army had only ſixty men killed, and two hundred and eighty wounded. Among the priſoners were the earl of Kilmarnock, lord Lovat, lord Balmerino, and Mr. Radcliffe, brother to the earl of Derwentwater, who were afterwards beheaded on Tower-hill.

At length a general peace was proclaimed in London, on the 2d of February, 1749, and ſoon after the Engliſh made a ſtrong ſettlement in Nova Scotia, where they built the town of Halifax; but the French, by immediately attempting to deſtroy that ſettlement, and by erecting forts on the back of the Britiſh colonies in North America, broke the peace, and obliging the Engliſh to defend themſelves, brought on ſeveral engagements that were attended with various ſucceſs. In the mean time the French landed ſixteen thouſand men in the iſland of Minorca, which was defended by general Blakeney. His majeſty declared war againſt France on the 17th of May, 1756, and ſent admiral Byng with a ſtrong fleet to the relief of Minorca; but he neglecting to fulfil his inſtructions, the place was loſt, and he was tried and ſhot at Portſmouth. During theſe tranſactions Mr. Clive, one of the Eaſt India company's clerks, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Eaſt Indies, obtaining the

the rank of colonel, and had ſuch amazing ſucceſs, that all the towns and factories of the French on the coaſt of Coromandel, except Pondicherry, were in a few years taken by the Engliſh. On the other hand, in 1758, the duke of Marlborough landing near St. Maloes in France, burnt many ſhips, with a great quantity of naval ſtores. Lieutenant general Bligh and captain How took Cherburgh, and demoliſhed its fortifications. Soon after captain Marſh took Senegal, and commodore Keppel the iſland of Goree, on the coaſt of Africa. On the 26th of July, cape Breton was retaken by general Amherſt and admiral Boſcawen. Soon after fort Frontenac ſurrendered to lieutenant-general Bradſtreet, and fort du Queſne to general Forbes. On the firſt of May, 1759, the iſland of Guadeloupe ſurrendered to the Engliſh; in the ſame month Marigalante, Santos, and Deſeada became ſubject to Great Britain: the ſame year general Wolf, aſſiſted by the fleet, took Quebec; and on the 8th of September, Montreal and all Canada ſubmitted to the Engliſh. After theſe glorious conqueſts, his majeſty, to the inexpreſſible grief of his people, died at Kenſington, on the 25th of October, in the ſeventy-ſeventh year of his age, and the thirty-fourth of his reign, and the next day his grandſon George III. was proclaimed king.

GEORGE (FORT ST.) otherwiſe called Madraſs; and by the natives Chinapatam; is a town of Aſia, on the coaſt of Coromandel in India, on this ſide the Ganges. It is a colony belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt India company, ſeated in a very incommodious place. It fronts the ſea, which continually rolls impetuouſly on its ſhore, and its foundation is in a ſandy ſoil, with a ſalt-water river on the back of it, which hinders the rivulets of freſh water from coming near the town; ſo that they have no water fit to drink within a mile. The ſea often threatens deſtruction on one ſide, and the river, in the rainy ſeaſon, inundations on the other. The ſun from April to September is ſo intolerably hot, that if it were not for the ſea breezes, which refreſh it a little, there would be no living there. The ſoil about the town is ſo dry and ſandy, that it bears no corn, though by the help of manure there are fruits and garden ſtuff for the uſe of the factory.

The wars in 1689 between the Engliſh and the mogul's ſubjects, cauſed fort St. George to be better inhabited, for the peaceable Indian merchants came flocking hither as a place of ſafety, and to be near the diamond mines of Golconda! The black merchants reſorted hither to ſecure their fortunes, and to bring their goods to a ſafe market, which, in time, rendered it populous and rich, notwithſtanding its natural inconveniences.

The town is divided into two parts, that where the Europeans dwell is called the White Town, and is walled quite round, having ſeveral baſtions and bulwarks to defend its walls, which can only be attacked at the ends, the ſea and river fortifying the ſides. It is about four hundred paces long, and one hundred and fifty broad, and is divided into pretty regular ſtreets, and the fort ſtands near the centre. There are two churches, one for the Engliſh, and the other for the Romiſh ſervice, both which are ſuperintended by the governor. There is likewiſe a very good hoſpital, and neat ſtables for the company's horſes. But the old college, where a great many of the gentlemen factors are obliged to lodge, is not very elegant.

They have a town-hall, and underneath it are priſons for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, which were choſen by the free-burghers of the town, but now they are put in by the governor and his council. They carry on the formality of a court, with maces and officers, but money will turn the ſcale of juſtice either way; for the governor has a great influence in the determination of cauſes. They could not formerly puniſh with death, unleſs in caſes of piracy; but there are inſtances of ſome former governors having ſtretched their power to a very ſhameful degree. The common way of treating criminals is by whipping and ſtarving, and by a late order they can now puniſh capitally.

The Black Town, which is the other part of Madraſs, is inhabited by Gentoos, Mahommedans, Portugueſe and Armenian Chriſtians, where each religion have their public places of worſhip, and every one follows his proper employment. The governor has the rule of both towns, and all affairs belonging to the company are managed by him and the council. One of the gates of the town looks towards the ſea, for which reaſon it is called the ſea-gate. The company hath a mint where bullion, which comes from England and other countries, is coined into rupees, and brings them in a good revenue. They are ſtamped with characters declaring the mogul's name, the year of his reign, and ſome of his epithets. The gold is coined into pagodas of ſeveral denominations and value.

The diamond mines are but a week's journey from Fort St. George, which renders them pretty plentiful there. However, there are but few great ſtones brought to market ſince that great diamond purchaſed by Mr. Pitt. They trade from hence to all parts to the eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope; but the greateſt ſhips go to Mocha in Arabia, Gombroon in Perſia, and Surat, on the weſtern ſide of the ſame peninſula, in India, on which Fort St. George is ſeated; to which they carry Bengal and Chineſe commodities, and touch by the way on the Malabar coaſt, to take in pepper, cocoa-nuts, and ſeveral other commodities. And as none of the ſalaries of the company's ſervants are large, and thoſe of the underlings very ſmall, they know how to get money by trading for themſelves, even not excepting the two clergymen; for they all become rich in a ſhort time, unleſs they are guilty of miſmanagement. Beſides, they all live in a very plentiful manner, and paſs their time very agreeably with variety of diverſions. As for the governor he lives in great ſtate and ſplendor, and has guards and attendants when ever he appears publicly abroad, with bands of the country muſic playing before him.

The European commodities which ſell beſt here are lead, wine, beer in caſks or bottles, ale, cyder, cheeſe, hats, ribbons, gold and ſilver lace, thread and worſted ſtockings, flint-glaſs ware, looking-glaſſes, wigs, ſtuffs for cloaths, trimming, caſes of ſpiritous liquors and cordials, tin ware, pipes, and all ſorts of haberdaſhery ware. In return for which they may purchaſe any of the commodities of China and the Indies, for they are all brought to this market.

The houſes of the White Town are built with brick, and have flat roofs covered with plaiſter, made with ſea-ſhells, which no rain can penetrate; and as they are ſurrounded with battlements, they ſerve to take the freſh air upon in the morning and evening. Before the doors there are a ſort of porticoes, and rows of trees planted. The ſoldiers lodge in a barrack, which ſtands over againſt the weſt gate of the fort; and at one end of this is the mint. In this part there are not above one hundred and twenty houſes.

The Black Town is much the largeſt, being above a mile and a half in circumference, and has brick walls ſeventeen feet thick on the land ſide, fortified with baſtions. The river is on the weſt, and the ſea on the eaſt, and on the north there is a channel cut from the river to the ſea; which would render it very ſtrong with a proportionable garriſon. At the mouth of the river there is a bar, which they are obliged to cut every year before the wet ſeaſon, to prevent the country from being laid under water. There are a few brick houſes in the Black Town, but the reſt are built with clay and thatched, and have no windows to the ſtreet, nor no furniture, but the mats and carpets which they lie on. However, they endeavour to imitate the Turkiſh houſes, by having a little ſquare or court in the middle, into which all the windows look. And before the door they have a portico, or rather a ſhed, ſuppo ted by pillars, where the owners ſit croſs-legged morning and evening to tranſact buſineſs. The rooms are ſmall, and ſix or ſeven people ſleep in one of them. Long. 80. 33. E. Lat. 13. 13. N.

GEORGE's (ST.) DEL MINA, the capital of the Dutch ſettlements on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, in Africa. The Dutch took it from the Portugueſe, with ſeveral more, and expelled them from the coaſt in 1630. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 5. 20. N.

GEORGE's (ST.) the largeſt of the Bermudas, or Summer Iſlands, lying about five hundred miles eaſt of the continent of America. Long. 65. 10. W. Lat. 32. 30. N.

GEORGIA, a large country in Aſia, the Ancient Iberia, is bounded by Circaſſia and Degheſtan on the north, by the Caſpian Sea on the eaſt, by Armenia or Turcomania on the ſouth, and by Mingrelia on the weſt. The greateſt part, which is the eaſtern, was tributary to Perſia; but there has been ſo many revolutions in that country of late, that it is hard to ſay how affairs ſtand at preſent.

The climate of this country is ſoft, not differing much from that of Italy, and extends from forty-one to forty-four degrees of latitude. Teflis is near the centre of Lower Georgia, and the Upper Georgia ſtretches towards the Black Sea. It is almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, and abounds in woods. There are alſo ſome fertile plains. They till their lands with buffaloes and oxen, and as they plough deep, their crops are abundant. Their religion is a mixture of the Greek and Armenian, and contains abundance of abſurd ceremonies. When a Georgian dies without leaving much money behind him, they take two or three of his vaſſal's children, and ſell them to the Mahometans to pay the Greek biſhop, who has one hundred crowns for one maſs for the dead.

The men are remarkably tall, robuſt, and well made, oſtentacious, and fond of a ſplendid appearance. The women are celebrated for their beauty all over Aſia; but they have ſome cuſtoms which are naſty, and take off from their charms. However, they are much ſought after by the Turks and Perſians, who purchaſe them to fill their ſeraglios; inſomuch, that the moſt handſome among them are generally carried off while they are very young. In gene-

ral they are all very civil to travellers, and provifions may be purchafed at a very low rate. Thefe people did not fubmit to Alexander the Great, but Pompey conquered them, and reduced them to a Roman province. Acropolis, then the capital, is fuppofed to be the fame as Teflis, which is a large and well built city, and the houfes are built with brick. The citadel is in the centre, built on an eminence very difficult of acceſs, and at the foot of it runs the river Kura, formerly the Cyrus.

GEORGIA, an Engliſh colony in North America, to the ſouth of Carolina, and ſeparated from it by the river Savannah. It is bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the eaſt, by the river of St. John on the ſouth, and on the weſt by Louiſiana. The river of St. John lies in thirty degrees twenty-one minutes north latitude. The land of Carolina is low near the ſea, and covered with wood, but begins to riſe into hills at twenty-five miles diſtance, terminating in mountains which run from north to ſouth through Georgia, ending in the bay of Apalachee, in the gulph of Mexico. But from theſe to the ſea the country is quite level and plain. The Savannah is navigable ſix hundred miles for canoes, and three hundred for boats, and the coaſt of Georgia is defended from the fury of the ocean by a range of iſlands which run parallel to it; and both the iſlands and the continent being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleaſant. There are ſand banks upwards of ſeventy miles from the coaſt of Georgia, and the water ſhoals gradually till within ſix miles of the land; where the ſand banks are ſo ſhallow, that they hinder any nearer approach, except in the channels which lie between the ſhallows. Theſe were thought a ſufficient defence againſt an enemy's ſhips, but the Spaniards found means to paſs them, and attack the iſland of St. Simon, in 1742; which had been loſt with the town of Frederica, if general Oglethorpe had not defeated their deſign. When ſhips have paſſed the bars they meet with a commodious and ſecure harbour, in the mouth of the river Savannah; as alſo in that to the ſouth of it, called Toky Sound, where there is room to anchor a large fleet, in ten to fourteen fathoms water. This harbour is land-locked, and there is a ſafe paſſage through the bar, where the tides, as on the reſt of the coaſt, generally flow ſeven feet. There are ſeveral towns built in Georgia by the truſtees of this colony, particularly that of Savannah, on the banks of the river ſo called, and Ebenezer on the ſame river. Frederica is in the iſland of St. Simon, at the mouth of the river Alatamaha; and there are ſeveral forts for the ſecurity of the iſland and the adjacent country.

GEPPING, an imperial city of Germany, in Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg, upon the river Wills. It is twenty-three miles eaſt of Stutgard, twelve ſouth-weſt of Germund, and twenty-three north-weſt of Ulm. Long. 9. 35. E. Lat. 48. 24. N.

GERA, a town of Germany in Miſnia, in Upper Saxony, and ſeated on the river Elſter, with a handſome college. It was ravaged by the Bohemians in 1449. Long. 13. 35. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

GERARD THOM, or rather GERARD TENQUE, founder, and firſt grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, was born in the Iſle of Martigues, in Provence. He had the management of the hoſpital, for the ſupport of poor pilgrims in 1080, and in 1100 founded the above order. He died about the year 1121.

GERARD LE GRAND, or GROOT, a famous divine in the fourteenth century, founder of the order of Regular Clerks, was born at Deventer, and ſtudied at the Sorbonne. At his return to his native country he was made canon of Utrecht, and afterwards of Aix la Chapple; but quitted that benefice, and inſtituted a community of clerks to educate youth in piety and learning. He acquired great reputation by his writings and ſermons, and died on the 20th of Auguſt, 1384, aged forty-four. There are ſtill very famous communities of Regular Clerks at Cologne, Weſel, and other places, in which his rule is ſtrictly obſerved.

GERARD (JOHN) a famous Lutheran divine, born at Quedlimberg, in 1582, he taught divinity in Jena with reputation, and died in 1637. He wrote a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. Common Places of Divinity. 2. The Catholic Confeſſion. 3. The Harmony of the Four Goſpels. 4. Commentaries on Geneſis, Deuteronomy, on the Epiſtles of St. Paul and the Revelations, &c.

He ought not to be confounded with John Gerard, another learned Lutheran, profeſſor of divinity, and rector of the academy of Jena, the place of his birth, who wrote, 1. The Harmony of the Eaſtern Languages. 2. A Treatiſe on the Coptic Church, and other works which are eſteemed, and died on the 24th of February, 1668, aged fifty-ſeven.

GERARD (CHARLES) earl of Macclesfield, gentleman of the bed-chamber to king Charles II. and captain of his majeſty's horſe-guards, was deſcended from the ancient family of Geraldine, or Fitzgerald in Ireland, and was created baron of Brandon, in the twenty-firſt year of Charles I. He raiſed a regiment of foot and a troop of horſe for that prince in the civil war, fought in many battles with the ardour of a volunteer, and at the ſame time diſplayed all the conduct of a veteran, and particularly ſignalized himſelf in Wales, where he took the fortreſſes of Cardigan, Emblin, Langhorne, and Roche, as alſo the ſtrong town of Haverfordweſt, with the caſtles of Picton and Carew. He had two brothers and ſeveral uncles, who had commands in the royal army. He was created earl of Macclesfield, by king Charles II. in 1679. and died on the 7th of January 1693-4.

GERARDE (JOHN) a ſurgeon in London, and the greateſt botaniſt of his time, was many years chief gardener to lord Burleigh, who was himſelf a great lover of plants, and had the beſt collection of any nobleman in the kingdom: among theſe were many exotics, introduced by Gerarde. In 1597 he publiſhed his Herbal, which was printed at the expence of J. Norton, who procured the figures from Frankfort. In 1633 Thomas Johnſon, an apothecary, publiſhed an improved edition of Gerarde's book, which met with ſuch approbation by the univerſity of Oxford, that they conferred on him the degree of doctor of phyſic, and it is ſtill much eſteemed. The deſcriptions in this Herbal are plain and familiar; and both theſe authors have laboured more to make their readers underſtand the characters of the plants, than to inform them, that they underſtood Greek and Latin.

GERAW, a town of Germany, in the electoral circle of the Rhine, and ſeated in the landgravate of Darmſtadt, between Darmſtadt and Mayence. Long 8. 16. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

GERBAIS (JOHN) a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, and a learned civilian, was born at Rupois, a village in the dioceſe of Rheims, in 1626. He was made doctor in 1661, profeſſor of eloquence in the Royal College in 1662, and at length principal of the college of Rheims. He wrote ſeveral works in Latin and French, the principal of which are, 1. A Treatiſe *De Cauſis Majoribus*; 2. A Treatiſe on the Power of Kings over Marriage, &c. He died on the 14th of April, 1699, aged ſeventy.

GERBERON (GABRIEL) a famous Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at St. Calez in Maine, in 1628. He taught divinity in his order, and defended Janſenius with ſuch ſpirit, that in 1682, the French king ordered him to be arreſted in the abbey of Corbie, of which he was ſuperior; but making his eſcape, he retired into Holland. Some time after, going into Flanders, he was ſeized there in 1703, and condemned by the archbiſhop of Malines. He was afterwards confined in the citadel of Amiens, and then in the caſtle of Vincennes, and in 1710, was put into the hands of the ſuperior of his convent, who ſent him to the abbey of St. Denis in France, where he died on the 29th of March, 1711, aged eighty-three. He publiſhed editions of Marius Mercator, St. Anſelm, Baius, and ſeveral other works, which have made a great noiſe.

GERBEROY, a ſmall town in France. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1437, and retaken by the French in 1449, by aſſault. It is ten miles from Beauvais, forty-three north of Paris. Long. 1. 47. E. Lat. 49. 35. N.

GERBEVILLIERS, a ſmall town in Lorrain, five miles from Luneville, with the title of marquis, and a handſome caſtle. The church of the Carmelites, in which are the tombs of the marquiſſes, is very handſome.

GERBI, or ZERBI, an iſland of Africa in the kingdom of Tunis, upon the coaſt of Barbary. It bears no corn but barley, but there are abundance of figs and grapes, which they trade with when dried. On the coaſt there is a tree called lotus by the ancients, which bears a fruit the ſize of a bean, and as yellow as ſaffron. It is of an exquiſite taſte, and was highly eſteemed by the Greeks. Gerbi is ſubject to the baſhaw of Tripoli, ſince the Turks drove the duke of Alba from thence. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 34. 10. N.

GERBIER (Sir BALTHAZAR) a painter of Antwerp, born in the year 1592. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by painting ſmall figures in diſtemper; and king Charles I. was ſo pleaſed with his performances, that he invited him to his court, where he obtained the eſteem of the duke of Buckingham, who recommended him ſo zealouſly to his majeſty, that he was not only knighted, but ſent to Bruſſels, where he long reſided as agent for the king of Great Britain.

GERENDODE, a ſmall town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and the principality of Anhalt, with a nunnery for ladies.

GERGENTI, a town of Italy in Sicily, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in the valley of Mazara, near the river St. Blaiſe, ſixty miles eaſt-by-ſouth of Mazara, and fifty ſouth of Palermo. Long. 13. 56. E. Lat. 37. 23.

GERING (ULRIC) a celebrated German printer, was invited with Martin Crantz, and Michael Friburger, by the doc-

tors of the Sorbonne at Paris, to introduce the art of printing into that houſe. To this they agreed, and the firſt impreſſions of ſeveral works were printed there, about the year 1470. Ulric Gering, having amaſſed great wealth, gave conſiderable ſums for the ſupport of learning in the Sorbonne, and having founded the college of Montaign, died on the 23d of Auguſt, 1510.

GERMAIN (St.) biſhop of Auxerre, was born in that city of noble parents, about the year 380. He ſtudied in Gaul and at Rome, where he obtained ſuch proficiency in the civil law, that he was eſteemed the greateſt civilian of his time. He had afterwards the government of the city of Auxerre, and the command of the troops of the country. Theſe poſts he diſcharged with ſuch wiſdom and integrity, that after the death of St. Amateur he was thought worthy to ſucceed him; and, notwithſtanding, his oppoſition he was raiſed to the ſee of Auxerre, on the 7th of July 418. He then gave all his wealth to the church, and practiſed the moſt auſtere virtues. In 429, the biſhops of Gaul ſent him with St. Lupus, biſhop of Troyes, into England, to oppoſe the opinions of Pelagius and Celeſtius; and ſome time after he made a ſecond voyage thither, for the ſame purpoſe, when we are told, that his miſſion was diſtinguiſhed by God's giving him the power of working miracles. He died at Ravenna on the 31ſt of July, 448 or 449, at about ſeventy years of age.

GERMAIN (St.) biſhop of Paris, and one of the moſt celebrated prelates of the ſixth century, was born at Autun. He ſucceeded Euſebius in the ſee of Paris, in 555, and king Childebert I. made him his arch-chaplain, or grand almoner. He founded a monaſtery in the church of St. Vincent, erected at Paris by Childebert, which has taken the name of St. Germain des Prés, and died on the 28th of May, 576.

GERMAIN (THOMAS) a celebrated goldſmith, and learned artiſt, was born at Paris on the 19th of Auguſt 1674, and was the ſon of the king's gold-ſmith, who was one of the moſt able artiſts of his time. He went to Rome in 1688, to perfect himſelf in his art, and left in various cities of Italy goldſmith's work that raiſed the admiration of the curious. On his return to France, in 1704, he worked with the ſame applauſe, and was employed by the cathedral churches, and the ſeveral princes of Europe, for whom he performed many excellent works. He died at Paris on the 14th of Auguſt, 1748.

GERMAIN (LAVAL) a town of France in le Forez. It is ſeated in a place where there is plenty of good wines, two hundred and twenty-ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 57. E. Lat. 45. 50. N.

GERMAIN DE BOURGUIEL, a ſmall town of France, in Anjou, with an abbey of Benedictine monks, and a caſtle. Long. 0. 17. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

GERMAINS EN LAYE, a town and royal palace in France, and one of the pleaſanteſt ſeats belonging to that monarch, as well for the beauty of the apartments, as the gardens, which join to a foreſt. This was the place of abode of king James, after the Revolution. Charles V. of France laid the foundation in 1370, and it was afterward taken by the Engliſh in the reign of Charles VI. It was rebuilt by Henry IV. who added that part which ſtands on the top of a hill, near the river. He extended the gardens as far as the river, and made the terrace walk, which is two miles and a half long. It was embelliſhed with variety of ornaments by Lewis XIII. as alſo by Lewis XIV. who added five large pavillions to the old palace, and made ſeveral viſtoes through the foreſt.

The town is ten miles from Paris, in the ſame ſituation as the palace, and is but ſmall, but very populous. The houſes are high and well built, and the ſtreets are large and open. There are likewiſe ſome noblemen's ſeats here. It is but a ſingle pariſh, and yet has a convent and a nunnery. That of the bare-legged Auguſtines is in the middle of the foreſt. The view of the palace from the ſide of the river was very beautiful, and the foreſt is full of deer, which renders it a delightful place for hunting. Long. 2. 5. E. Lat. 48. 52. N.

GERMANICUS (CÆSAR) was the ſon of Druſus and Antonia, niece to Auguſtus. He was adopted by Tiberius, his father's brother, and declared conſul in the year 12. Two years after, being informed of the death of Auguſtus in Germany, he refuſed the empire, which the army would have conferred on him, and calmed the minds of thoſe who were ready to revolt. He at length defeated the enemy, and entered Rome in triumph. In the year 18, Germanicus was ſent into the Eaſt to appeaſe the diſturbances there: he conquered the king of Armenia, and reduced Cappadocia into a province; but Tiberius being jealous of the glory of this young prince, who was beloved by the Roman people, cauſed him to be poiſoned at Antioch, by Piſo, governor of Syria, in the year 19, at the age of thirty-four. He married Agrippina, the daughter of Auguſtus, by whom he had nine children. Nero, Druſus, Caligula, Agrippina, Druſilla, and Livia, the three others died young. Germanicus compoſed ſeveral works, of which there are remaining a tranſlation in Latin verſe, of the Phænomena of Aratus, and ſome epigrams.

GERMANO (ST.) a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Caſſano. It belongs to the abbey of Caſſano. Long. 13. 53. E. Lat. 41. 33. N.

GERMANS (ST.) a town in Cornwal, which ſends two members to parliament, though now it is a decayed village. It has a very ſmall market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 28, and Auguſt 1, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, and a few hops. The returning officer is choſen at a court-leet of the lord of the manor. It had once a biſhop's palace, ſome of the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen, a mile and a half from the town. The pariſh is the largeſt in Cornwal, including no leſs than ſeventeen villages. The members of parliament are choſen by the houſe-keepers, who have lived a year within the borough, which contains about ſixty houſes, built on a rock, and are very mean and poor. It is eight miles weſt of Plymouth, and twenty ſouth of Launceſton.

GERMANY, is a large country ſeated in the middle of Europe, having Hungary and Poland on the eaſt; the Baltic Sea and Denmark on the north; the Low Countries, France, and Switzerland on the weſt; and the Alps, Italy, and part of Switzerland on the ſouth. It lies in between five and nineteen degrees of eaſt longitude, and forty-ſix and fifty-five degrees of latitude, being about ſix hundred and forty miles in length, and five hundred and fifty in breadth. The air is ſalubrious and temperate, rather cold than hot, eſpecially along the ſea-ſhore. The ſoil is very fit for corn and paſture, and the parts near the Rhine produce plenty of wine. Beſides theſe there are oil, ſheep, black cattle, horſes fit for the coach or army, flax, hemp, and abundance of good timber; nor muſt we forget their bacon-hams, beer, and mum; nor yet their iron, copper, lead, ſilver, pit-coal, vitriol, quickſilver, nitre, oker, and ſulphur. They have the beſt medicinal ſprings and baths of Europe, as at Pyrmont, Baden, Aix-la-Chappelle, and other places. They have alſo deer, fiſh, and fowls, and their orchards are full of the beſt fruits. The people are excellent mechanics and chemiſts; and the invention of printing and gun-powder in theſe parts of the world is aſcribed to them. They have brought clocks, watches, fire-arms, and ſwords, to great perfection; and the making of tin plates is almoſt wholly engroſſed by them. They are excellent engineers. Their foreign trade is carried on by the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weſer, and the Baltic Sea; particularly from the ports of Hamburgh, Lubeck, Stetin, &c. And by land with France, Holland, and Switzerland. They export a good deal of linen; and what we call Dutch toys come from thence. Proviſions and labour are cheap, which enable them to employ themſelves in ſome things, which otherwiſe would not turn to an account. The foreſts are very numerous, and contain ſtags, fallow deer, roe-bucks, wild boars, buffaloes, and other ſorts of game. The Black Foreſt is the largeſt in Europe.

Germany is an empire, which by the French is called Allemagne, from the Allemans, a people who in the third century inhabited that part of the country, which is now called Upper Germany; and the Lower was poſſeſſed by the Teutones, a people well known long before the birth of Jeſus Chriſt. The Franks, a people of Lower Germany, made themſelves maſters of the Low Countries and Gaul, which from them is called France, in about the fifth century. In the two following centuries they conquered the greateſt part of Germany. Charlemagne, in the eighth century, brought them under ſubjection, having ſubdued the Saxons after a war of thirty years. Thus Germany became ſubject to this prince and Lewis the Debonair. This laſt divided ſome part of his dominions among his three ſons, Lothair, Lewis, and Charles. Lewis, the ſecond of that name, governed Germany, under the title of a kingdom, and it continued in his family from the year 840, to 911; when Lewis III. dying without children, the empire of Germany became elective, and has continued ſo ever ſince.

The Germans are robuſt, well made, ingenius, ſincere, war-like, lovers of good chear and ſtrong liquors. The nobility are never debaſed by marrying into low families, which perhaps may in ſome meaſure be owing to intereſt, becauſe many abbeys and great benefices oblige them to prove their nobility; for the archbiſhopricks, biſhopricks, and abbeys are elective, and ſome of the princes poſſeſs ſeveral of theſe at once.

The government of Germany is very ſingular, it being a ſtate compoſed of a great number of cities, which are governed like ſo many republics, and of a great number of eccleſiaſtic and ſecular ſovereignties. This ſingularity in the conſtitution, is the natural conſequence of the condition

tion in which it was left by Charlemagne. This prince was the moſt powerful emperor they ever had, and he had brought France, Italy, and Germany under his dominion. His deſcendants ſoon loſt their grandeur, which allowed room for ſeveral princes to become powerful, and afterwards independent ſovereigns, as they now actually are. Among the reſt there is one called a Landgrave, which deſerves explanation. At firſt it was only a commiſſion given by the emperor to one of the great lords, appointing him judge of a province, and to take the neceſſary meaſures to preſerve and eſtabliſh peace. They were called provincial judges, or counts of a province, becauſe they exerciſed juriſdiction therein in its full extent. At length the landgravates, which were at firſt but commiſſions, became hereditary fiefs of the empire; for, beſides the rights and privileges annexed to this dignity, they had fiefs united thereto. Some of theſe depended immediately on the emperor, and others on the biſhops of the province, or ſome other great men. Thus the landgraves became obliged to receive their inveſtitures of their office from the emperor, and of the fiefs which depended thereon. They did homage for the other fiefs to the ſovereign princes. The margraves were officers appointed to command on the frontiers; and the bargraves were only governors of forts. Theſe dignities at length became hereditary, and were turned into ſovereignties.

The emperor is elected at Frankfort on the Main, and is crowned in the ſame city, or at Ratiſbon. He was elected formerly by all the princes and prelates of Germany; but ſince the golden bull of Charles IV. in 1336, it is performed by the electors only, whoſe number was then ſeven, but now they are nine, viz. three eccleſiaſtics, and ſix ſeculars. At the peace of Munſter, in 1648, the eighth electorate was created in favour of the count Palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominions, and his electorate given to the duke of Bavaria. The ninth has been created ſince. Thus the nine electors are the archbiſhop of Mentz, that of Cologne, and that of Treves; the king of Bohemia, the count Palatine, the duke of Saxony, the marquis of Brandenburg, the duke of Bavaria, and the elector of Hanover. The firſt of the eccleſiaſtic electors is chancelor of Germany, and director of the archives of the empire; the ſecond, chancellor of Italy; and the third is chancellor of the Gauls. Theſe titles ſhow the powers which the emperors formerly poſſeſſed. The duke of Bavaria is grand maſter of the empire, and carries the golden apple at the ceremony of the coronation. The elector of Saxony is grand eſquire, and carries the ſword. That of Brandenburg has the title of great chamberlain, and carries the ſceptre. The elector Palatine is grand treaſurer. The title of palatine was formerly given to all thoſe who had any office in the palace of the prince.

When the empire is vacant, and there is no king of the Romans, the elector of Saxony, and the count Palatine, are vicars of the empire; but the duke of Bavaria diſputes this poſt with him ſince the Palatine has been reſtored to his electorate. The emperor Leopold created the ninth electorate in favour of Erneſt Auguſtus duke of Hanover.

The emperor has no ſettled income, nor any city belonging to him as emperor, for which reaſon the Germans ſhould always chooſe a prince who is powerful enough to ſupport his dignity. He aſſumes the title of Cæſar, always auguſt, and of his ſacred majeſty. The moſt important affairs, ſuch as concern peace, war, and the ſettling of ſubſidies, are never treated of but in the general aſſemblies, which they call diets. But the emperor muſt give his conſent, that the reſults of their deliberations may have the form of a law. He alone has the power of convoking the diet, and he ſends commiſſaries to preſide in his room. Another of his rights conſiſts in the inveſtiture of fiefs, and in the diſpoſal of thoſe which devolve to the empire, which may happen either by confiſcation, or for want of heirs.

The diets of the empire conſiſt of three bodies, or colleges, namely, that of the electors, the princes, and the imperial cities. The electors and the other princes have an abſolute authority in their own dominions. However, there are caſes in which an appeal may lie againſt their determination; to hear which there are two tribunals, one of which is the imperial chamber at Treves, reſiding at Weſlar, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; and the other is the aulic council, which is to meet in the city where the emperor reſides. Theſe tribunals determine the diſputes which happen between the princes.

There are three principal religions in Germany; the Roman catholic, which prevails in Hungary, the eccleſiaſtical electorates, and that of Bavaria; the Lutheran, which predominates in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, in a great part of Weſtphalia, Franconia, Swabia, on the Upper Rhine, and moſt of the imperial cities. The Calviniſt, which is profeſſed in the dominions of the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, and of ſeveral other princes; not to mention leſſer ſects, which are now crept in among them, ſuch as Independents, Anabaptiſts, and Quakers, beſides a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. At the treaty of Munſter, the Proteſtants were put upon the ſame foot as the Papiſts in their reſpective territories; but before that they were always at war, and above one hundred thouſand fell in the quarrel. It was then that ſeveral of the great eccleſiaſtical dignities were ſecularized, and converted into duchies or lay-fees.

The emperor is the fountain of honour in Germany, and diſpoſes of places and honours belonging to the empire, except ſuch as are hereditary and belong to the electors. By the Golden Bull the emperor is obliged to ſign a capitulation, which the electors preſent him before he is inſtalled, by which he promiſes to maintain the rights and privileges of the electors, princes, and ſtates of the empire. The revenue ariſes from crown-lands, fines, forfeitures, and confiſcations, beſides which there is a tax called Roman months, to which all the princes and ſtates are to contribute a certain proportion, for the ſupport of the government. Were all the princes agreed, they might raiſe an army of five hundred thouſand men, but they are never unanimous.

There are ſix Hanſeatic towns, which maintain an union for the ſupport of trade. Theſe are Cologne, Hamburgh, Lubeck, Bremen, Roſtock, and Dantzick in Poland. The principal rivers in Germany are the Rhine, the Danube, the Elbe, the Weſer, and the Oder. The Rhine is one of the moſt famous rivers in Europe, and formerly ſeparated Germany from Gaul. It has two ſprings, which ariſe near mount Godard, in the country of the Griſons, in which they unite. It then proceeds to ſeparate Tirol and Suabia from Switzerland and Alſace; then it traverſes the electorates of the Palatinate, Mentz, Treves, and Cologne; and after that Cleves and Juliers. At length it arrives at fort Skenk, in Guelderland, where it divides into two branches; that which runs to the right is called the Wahah, and that to the left keeps the name of the Rhine, which running to Utrecht, divides again; that on the right falls in the Zuider-zee, while the other paſſes by Leyden, and then loſes itſelf in the ſands of Catwick.

Germany is divided into nine circles, which are as it were large provinces, that comprehend ſeveral ſtates and territories, whoſe princes, prelates, counts, and deputies, meet about their common affairs. The directors of theſe circles can appoint a meeting of the ſtates of the circle for the regulation of public affairs, and the colonel takes care of the ſoldiery, the artillery, and ammunition. Each circle is obliged to find its quota of men, and to pay ſo much money every month, in proportion to the tax ſettled by the regiſters of the empire. The nine circles are Auſtria, Bavaria, Suabia, Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, Weſtphalia, Franconia, the Upper Rhine, and the Lower Rhine. Formerly there was a tenth, called the circle of Burgundy, but that no longer ſubſiſts.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, the chief place of a bailliage of the ſame name. It is ſubject to the elector Palatine, and is near the Rhine, five miles weſt of Philipſburg, and ſeven ſouth-weſt of Landau. Long. 8. 27. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

GERMOIN (ATHANASIUS) archbiſhop of Tarentaiſe, and a learned civilian, wrote a treatiſe *De Juriſdictione Eccleſiaſtia*, in folio, and died on the 4th of Auguſt, 1627.

GERNSHEIM, a town of Germany, ſeated on the Rhine, with a good caſtle. It is nine miles north-weſt of Worms, and as much ſouth-weſt of Darmſtadt. Long. 8. 31. E. Lat. 49. 44. N.

GERONTES, in Grecian antiquity, magiſtrates of ancient Sparta, anſwering to the Areopagites of Athens. See AREOPAGITES.

GERTRUDENBERG, a handſome, ancient, and ſtrong town of the United Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. The confederates took it from Spain in 1572, and the prince of Parma retook it in 1589. But prince Maurice became maſter of it again in 1593, and it has belonged to Holland ever ſince. Here the conferences were held in 1710 between the French and Dutch, to ſettle the preliminary articles of peace, but they were broken off. It is ſeated at the eaſt end of a lake called Bieſboch, ten miles north of Breda, and twelve ſouth-eaſt of Dordrecht. Long. 4. 49. E. Lat. 51. 41. N. It belongs to the prince of Orange.

GERVAIS of Tilbury, a famous Engliſh writer, of the thirteenth century, thus named from his being born at Tilbury, on the Thames, was nephew to Henry II. king of England, and was in great credit with the emperor Otho IV. to whom he dedicated a Deſcription of the World and a Chronicle. He alſo compoſed a Hiſtory of England, that of the Holy Land, and other works.

GERVAIS (NICHOLAS) a native of Paris, and a learned miſſionary. Scarce was he twenty years of age when he was prevailed upon to embark for the kingdom of Siam, with ſome eccleſiaſtics, who were ſent upon a miſſion thither. The young abbé Gervais ſtaid four years at Siam, learned

the language of the country, converſed with the learned there, and publiſhed, at his return, A Natural and Political Hiſtory of the Kingdom of Siam; and An hiſtorical Deſcription of the Kingdom of Macaſſer; theſe two works are curious. He at length became curate of Vannes, in Brittany, and, after other preferments, was conſecrated biſhop of Horren, and at length embarked to ſhew his zeal in the place of his miſſion, but on his arrival there, was maſſacred, together with the eccleſiaſtics who attended him, on the 20th of November, 1729. He compoſed many other works beſides the above.

GERVAIS (DOM ARMAND FRANCIS) brother of the former, and a famous writer, entered the monaſtery of the Barefooted Carmelites, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the regularity of his conduct; but not finding the rules of the houſe ſufficiently auſtere, he, in 1695, took the habit of la Trappe, of which he was made abbot the next year; but ſoon raiſing diviſions and diſturbances, he was expelled, and afterwards compoſed a great number of books, among which are, 1. The Life of St. Cyprian, with Diſſertations, quarto. 2. The Life of Abelard and Eloiſa, two volumes, duodecimo. 3. The Letters of Abelard to Eloiſa. 4. A Tranſlation of the Abbé Suger's Hiſtory, three volumes, duodecimo. 5. The Life of St. Irenæus, two volumes, duodecimo. 6. The Life of Rufinus, two volumes, duodecimo. 7. The Life of the Apoſtle St. Paul, three volumes, duodecimo. 8. The Life of St. Paulinus, with Diſſertations, quarto. 9. The Life of St. Epiphanius. 10. A Hiſtory of the Abbé Joachim, two volumes, duodecimo; in which he maintains that that abbot performed greater miracles than all the ſaints, except, *perhaps*, he adds, thoſe of Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles. This word *perhaps* has very juſtly given great offence. It is obſerved of this author, that he has in his books followed and copied good memoirs, but that he has often ſpoiled them by his own additions, and by his reflections, which are frequently miſplaced, and injudicious. He wrote ſeveral other works, and died in the year 1755.

GERYON, in fabulous hiſtory, a king of Spain who had three heads, and was the ſon of Chryſaoris and Calirrhoe. He had a breed of oxen of a purple colour, who devoured all the ſtrangers that were caſt to them, and were guarded by a dog with two heads, and a dragon with ſeven, beſides a very watchful keeper. Hercules however killed both the monarch and theſe guards, and afterwards took the oxen to Gadira or Cadiz, from whence he brought them to Eurytheus. Some mythologiſts explain this fable, by ſaying that Geryon was king of the three iſlands now called Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, on which account he was ſaid to have three heads. Many other conjectures have been made on the origin of this fable.

GESNER (CONRAD) a celebrated phyſician and naturaliſt, and one of the moſt learned men of his time, was born at Zurich, in 1516, and finiſhed his ſtudies in France; after which he travelled into Italy, and taught medicine and philoſophy in his own country with extraordinary reputation. He was acquainted with the languages, and excelled ſo much in natural hiſtory, that he was ſurnamed the Pliny of Germany. He died on the 22d of December, 1565, aged forty-nine. His principal works are, 1. A Hiſtory of Animals: 2. His *Bibliotheca Univerſalis*; and 3. A Greek and Latin Lexicon.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded by the province of Helſingia on the north; the Bothnic gulph on the eaſt, by Upland on the ſouth, and by Dalecarlia on the weſt. Gaffle or Gevoli is the capital.

GESULA, a province of the kingdom of Morocco, in Africa. It produces barley, has plenty of ſheep, and contains mines of iron and copper. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are graziers and ſmiths.

GETA (SEPTIMUS) the ſon of the emperor Severus, and the brother of Caracalla, was declared Cæſar with his brother. He was beloved by the people on account of his mildneſs and excellent diſpoſition; but Caracalla, who hated him, aſſaſſinated him in the arms of Julia his mother, in the year 212, when twenty-three years of age.

GETHIN (lady GRACE) a lady of diſtinguiſhed merit, was the daughter of ſir George Norton of Abbots-Leigh, in Somerſetſhire, and was born in the year 1676. She had a liberal education, and was miſtreſs of great natural and acquired accompliſhments. She was married to ſir Richard Gethin, of Gethin Grott, in Ireland; but died on the 11th of October, 1697, in the 21ſt year of her age, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a beautiful monument is erected over her. To perpetuate her memory, proviſion was made for a ſermon to be annually preached on Aſh-Wedneſday for ever. Her papers were, after her death, publiſhed under the title of *Reliquiæ Gethinianæ*, or ſome Remains of the moſt ingenious and excellent lady Grace Gethin.

GEVALI, or GAFFLE, a town in Sweden, capital of Geſtricia, near the gulph of Bothnia, forty-four miles north-weſt of Upſal, ſixty-four north-by-weſt of Stockholm, and thirty-two eaſt of Copperberg. Long. 16. 15. E. Lat. 60. 32. N.

GEVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the north by Auvergne, on the weſt by Rouerge, on the ſouth by the Cevennes, and on the eaſt by Vivarez and Velay. It is a mountainous barren country, of which Mende is the capital.

GEVER, or GOAR (ST.) a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Rhinefelden. It is ſubject to the prince of Heſſe Rhinefelden, and is defended by a ſtrong caſtle on the top of a hill. It is ſeated on the Rhine, fifteen miles ſouth of Coblentz. Long. 6. 16. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

GEX, a town of France, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, at the foot of St. Claude, between mount Jura, the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swiſſerland. It is eight miles north-weſt of Geneva, and two hundred and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 9. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

GEZIRA, a town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, in an iſland formed by the Tigris, ſeventy miles north-weſt of Moſul. It is governed by a bey. Long. 42. 10. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

GHENT, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, capital of the province of Flanders. It is ſeated on four navigable rivers, the Scheld, the Lys, the Lieve, and the Moere, which run through it and divide it into canals. Theſe form twenty-ſix little iſles, over which there are three hundred bridges; among which there is one remarkable for a ſtatue of braſs of a young man who was obliged to cut off his father's head. As he was going to ſtrike, the blade flew into the air, and the hilt remained in his hand, upon which they were both pardoned. There is a picture of the whole tranſaction in the town-houſe. Ghent is ſurrounded with walls and other fortifications, and is tolerably ſtrong for a place of its circumference. But all the ground within the walls is not built upon. The ſtreets are large and well paved, the market places ſpacious, and the houſes built with brick. But the Friday's market place is the largeſt, and is remarkable for the ſtatue of Charles V. It ſtands upon a pedeſtal in the imperial habit. That of Cortere is remarkable for a fine walk under ſeveral rows of trees. In 1737 a fine opera houſe was built here, and a guard-houſe for the garriſon. Near the town is a very high tower, with a handſome clock and chimes. The great bell weighs eleven thouſand pounds. On the top of the tower is a dragon of gilt copper, which, it is ſaid, came from Conſtantinople.

The town-houſe is a double building having two fronts, one of which is Gothic, and the other modern. The citadel is a fine regular building, and looks very well on the outſide. There are two large canals, one of which goes to Bruges, and the other to Sas le Gand, where it falls into the ſea. The cathedral church of St. Bavon, is in the middle of the city, and is large, handſome, and finely embelliſhed, particularly the choir. Beſides this, there are ſix pariſh churches. Here are two famous abbeys, beſides monaſteries and nunneries in abundance. The city is governed by a burgo-maſter and ſchepins, who are like our mayor and aldermen. There is likewiſe a ſenate upon extraordinary occaſions.

This town is famous for the pacification ſigned here, in 1526, for ſettling the tranquillity of the Seventeen Provinces, which was afterwards confirmed by the king of Spain. It was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1678, who afterwards reſtored it. The French took poſſeſſion of it again after the death of Charles II. of Spain. In 1706, it was taken by the duke of Marlborough; and by the French in 1708; but it was retaken the ſame year. Laſt of all, the French took it by ſurpriſe after the battle of Fontenoy; but at the peace of Aix la Chapelle, it was rendered back. This is the birth-place of John of Gaunt. It is very well ſeated for trade, on account of its rivers and canals. It carries on a great commerce in corn, and has linen, woollen, and ſilk manufactures. It is twenty-two miles ſouth-weſt of Antwerp; twenty-ſeven weſt of Mechlin, twenty-ſix north-weſt of Bruſſels, twenty ſouth-weſt of Middleburgh, and one hundred and fifty-five north-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 51. 24. N.

GHILAN, a province of Perſia, on the ſouth-weſt of the Caſpian Sea. It is covered on one ſide by a mountain in the form of a creſcent, and that which adds to its beauty is the abundance of timber and other wood, and the ſeveral romantic ſcenes which the various face of the earth affords. At the foot of the mountain, eaſtward, near the bay, is a hot bath much eſteemed for its medicinal qualities. The ſeveral paſſes into Ghilan are all very difficult. The mountains are very lofty, and their tops are generally covered with ſnow throughout the year. This province produces great plenty of rice and raw ſilk; but the ſudden changes of the air render it aguiſh. However, the marſhes, which are often overflowed by the Caſpian Sea, render it very fit for rice; but they breed frogs, gnats, and ſpiders innumerable, beſides rendering the air ſo moiſt, that iron work will ruſt in one's pocket.

pocket. Women, mules, and poultry enjoy health, while all other animals pine away with ſickneſs; but that of the women is owing to their confinement. June, July, and Auguſt, are their moſt healthy months; and in October, November, and December, they have continual rains. Sometimes they have ſo much ſnow, that it hinders all communication at Richt, the chief city, but from the houſe-tops. The ſpring is long, at which time the lawns and meadows are ſtrewed with flowers, and the buſhes with honeyſuckles, ſweet-brier, and roſes. Hemp, flax, hops, and fruit trees, grow without culture. They have oranges, lemons, peaches, pomegranates, and vines in abundances, which ſupport themſelves on trees, and grow wild on the mountains. There are great quantities of box-trees, which the camels are fond of, though it poiſons them, on which account they keep none here, but make up their caravans with horſes, mules, and cows, which laſt carry burthens. The peaches and figs are very unwholeſome to foreigners. The rivers and inlets abound with fiſh, two of which are peculiar to theſe parts.

GHILIAN, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, ſeated on the river Hain, five miles weſt of Mons. Long. 3. 45. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

GHIRLANDAIO (Domenico) a Florentine painter, born in 1549. He was at firſt intended for a goldſmith, but followed his more prevailing inclination to painting with ſuch ſucceſs, that he is ranked among the principal maſters of his time; yet his manner is dry and Gothic. However, he is particularly famous for his having Michael Angelo for his diſciple. He died at forty-four years of age, and left three ſons, David, Benedict, and Randolph, all of whom were painters.

GIANTS, in fabulous hiſtory, ſeveral monſters produced from the blood which flowed from the wound of Saturn, when caſtrated by his ſon Jupiter; they diſtinguiſhed themſelves by making war againſt heaven, when they piled rocks on rocks in order to dethrone Jupiter, but were ſlain, and from their blood were produced ſerpents and all kinds of venemous creatures. Some mythologiſts have imagined, that the ſtory of the giants took its riſe from the Moſaic hiſtory, which repreſents the earth as afflicted with men of uncommon ſtature and great wickedneſs, who engaged in the impious attempt of building a tower that was to reach to the ſkies, and defeat the deſigns of God himſelf.

GIBBES (James Alban) in Latin *Ghibbeſius*, a celebrated phyſician and poet, was the ſon of William Gibbes, phyſician to queen Henrietta Maria, and was born in France, where he received the greateſt part of his education, and afterwards ſtudied phyſic at Padua. In 1644, he ſettled at Rome, where he was made phyſician to the biſhop of Freſcati, lecturer of rhetoric in the Sapienza, and canon of St. Celſus. In 1667, the emperor Leopold created him poet-laureat, and at the ſame time ſent him a gold chain and medal, which he ſoon after preſented to the univerſity of Oxford, together with his poems, and in return was created doctor of phyſic by diploma. He died in 1677, and was buried in the Pantheon. He wrote and publiſhed an Epithalamium upon the duke of York, and the ducheſs of Inſpruck, though the marriage was never concluded. It conſiſted of ſome thouſands of verſes together with an ample comment. Mr. Wharton ranks him with Camillo Querno, the arch-poet.

GIBBONS (Grinling) a juſtly celebrated carver, was, according to ſome, born in Holland of Engliſh parents, and brought into England at nineteen years of age, while others have aſſerted that his father was a Dutchman, and that he was born in Spur-alley in the Strand: The honourable Mr. Walpole obſerves, that he was an original genius, a citizen, and conſequently it is indifferent where was he produced; for when a man ſtrikes out novelty from himſelf, the place of his birth has little claim on his merit. An inventor is equally a maſter, whether born in Italy or Lapland. There is no inſtance of a man before Gibbons, who gave to wood the looſe and airy lightneſs of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free diſorder natural to each ſpecies. King Charles II. gave him a place in the board of works, and employed his hand on the ornaments of moſt taſte in his palaces, particularly at Windſor, where in the chapel, the ſimplicity of the carver's foliage at once ſets off and atones for the glare of Verrio's paintings. At Windſor too, Gibbons, whoſe art extended to all materials, carved the beautiful marble pedeſtal for the equeſtrian ſtatue of the king in the principal court: where the fruit, fiſh, and implements of fiſhing are all exquiſite. The baſe of the figure at Charing-Croſs was alſo the work of this artiſt. The foliage in the choir of St. Paul's is of his hand. At Burleigh is a noble profuſion of his carving in picture frames, chimney-pieces, and door-caſes, and the laſt ſupper in alto relievo, finely executed. At Chatſworth are many ornaments by Gibbons, and at Houghton are two chimney pieces adorned with his foliage. But the moſt ſuperb monument of his ſkill is a large chamber at Petworth, enriched from the ceiling, between the pictures, with feſtoons of flowers and dead game, &c. all in the higheſt perfection and preſervation. Appendant to one is an antique vaſe, with a baſs relief of the pureſt taſte, and worthy the Grecian age of Cameos. Gibbons died at his houſe in Bow-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, on the third of Auguſt, 1721. After which his fine collection of pictures, models, &c. were ſold by auction. Among other things were two chimney pieces of his own work, one valued at 100l. and the other at 120l.

GIBBS (James) a celebrated architect, was the ſon of Peter Gibbs, of Footdeeſmire, merchant in Aberdeen, and was born about the year 1674. He was educated in the grammar-ſchool and the Mariſchal college of Aberdeen, where he took his degree of maſter of arts. Mr. Gibbs having at length loſt his father, reſolved to ſeek his fortune abroad, and, in 1694, left Aberdeen, and ſpent ſome years in the ſervice of an architect and maſter-builder, in Holland, and the earl of Mar happening to be there in the year 1709, Mr. Gibbs was introduced to him. His lordſhip being a great architect, and finding his countryman, Mr. Gibbs, to be a man of genius, he not only favoured him with his countenance and advice, but generouſly aſſiſted him with money and recommendatory letters, in order, by travelling, to complete himſelf as an architect. Thus furniſhed, Mr. Gibbs went from Holland to Italy, and there applied himſelf aſſiduouſly to the ſtudy of architecture, under the beſt maſters.

About the year 1710, he came to England; where he found his noble patron in the miniſtry, and highly in favour with the queen. The lord Mar being now fully convinced that Mr Gibbs was worthy of the great favours he had conferred on him, introduced him to his friends as a gentleman of great knowledge in his profeſſion; and an act of parliament having been paſſed about this time for building fifty new churches, Mr. Gibbs was employed by the truſtees named in the act, and gave a ſpecimen of his abilities, in planning and executing St. Martin's church in the Fields, St Mary's in the Strand, and ſeveral others. Being now entered on buſineſs, he ſoon became diſtinguiſhed, and was employed by perſons of the beſt taſte and greateſt eminence. The Radcliffe library at Oxford, begun June 16, 1737, and finiſhed in the year 1747; the King's college, Royal library, and Senate houſe, at Cambridge, are laſting evidences of his ſuperior abilities as an architect. He lived to a great age, and, though a Roman Catholic, was juſtly eſteemed by good men of all perſuaſions; he being courteous in his behaviour, moderate with regard to thoſe who differed from him, humane and charitable. He died on the 5th of Auguſt, 1754.

GIBERT (John Peter) doctor in divinity, and a learned canoniſt, was born at Aix in 1660. He taught divinity in the ſeminary of Toulon, and afterwards at Aix, and in 1703 ſettled at Paris. He conſtantly refuſed all the benefices that were offered him, and ſpent his life in deciding caſes of conſcience. He died at Paris, on the 2d of December, 1736, aged ſeventy-ſix. He was the author of a great number of books, the principal of which are, 1. Eccleſiaſtical Inſtitutions, in two volumes, quarto. 2. Cuſtoms concerning Cenſures and Irregularities. 3. The Traditions, &c. of the Church on the Sacrament of Marriage, three volumes, quarto. The above are in French. 4. *Corpus Juris Canonici per Regulas naturali Ordine Diſpoſitas*, &c. three volumes, folio.

He ought not to be confounded with Balthazar Gibert, his relation, rector of the univerſity, and profeſſor of rhetoric in the Mazarine college at Paris, who died on the 28th of October, 1741, aged ſeventy-nine. The principal work of this laſt is intitled Opinions of the Learned on the Authors who have treated of Rhetoric, in three volumes, duodecimo.

GIBERTI (John Matthew) biſhop of Verona, and one of the moſt pious and learned men in the ſixteenth century, was born at Palermo. He loved and protected the learned, and had in his houſe a printing-office, for printing the Greek Fathers, and in 1529 publiſhed a fine edition in Greek of the Homilies of St. John Chryſoſtom on St. Paul's Epiſtles. He died on the 30th of December, 1543.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia. It had its name from a Moor, named Tarik, who ſettled here in ſpite of the Goths, and from him it was called Gebel-Tarik, or the Mountain of Tarik; for Gebel, in the Mooriſh language, ſignifies a mountain. This is properly a rock, which is very ſteep and craggy; but it is flat on the top, from whence there is an extenſive view of the Mediterranean Sea, Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, in Africa, and the kingdoms of Seville and Granada, in Spain. It was formerly called Calpe, and is ſuppoſed to be one of the Pillars of Hercules. The town is at the foot of this mountain to the weſt, and was ſo well fortified while in the hands of the Spaniards, that it was ſuppoſed to be impregnable, till it was taken by ſir George Rook, in 1704, and it has

remained in the hands of the Engliſh ever ſince. They attempted to take it three times ſince, but without effect. The firſt time four hundred French and Spaniards crept up the rock in the night, but were driven headlong down the next morning. In 1727, they endeavoured to blow up the rock, but found it impracticable. The garriſon have all their proviſions from England and the Barbary ſhore. It is made a free port, but cannot obtain any trade, and it is now freed from a military government which was very oppreſſive. It is twenty-four miles north of Ceuta, forty ſouth eaſt of Cadiz, and eighty-four ſouth of Seville. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 36. 0. N.

Gibraltar was in the hands of the Moors till the thirteenth century, when the Chriſtians became maſters of it and the reſt of Andaluſia.

GIBSON, (RICHARD) an Engliſh painter, commonly called the Dwarf, was originally page to a lady at Mortlake, who obſerving that his genius led him to painting, had the generoſity to get him inſtructed in the rudiments of that art. He devoted himſelf to Sir Peter Lely's manner, and copied his pictures to admiration, eſpecially his portraits: his paintings in water-colours were alſo eſteemed. He was in great favour with Charles I. who made him his page of the back ſtairs, and he had the honour to inſtruct in drawing queen Mary and queen Anne, when they were princeſſes. He married one Mrs. Anne Shepherd, who was alſo a dwarf, on which occaſion king Charles I. honoured their marriage with his preſence, and gave away the bride. Mr. Waller wrote a poem on this occaſion, intitled The Marriage of the Dwarfs; in which are theſe lines:

"Deſign or chance makes others wive,
"But nature did this match contrive;
"Eve might as well have Adam fled,
"As ſhe deny'd her little bed
"To him, for whom heav'n ſeem'd to frame
"And meaſure out this only dame."

Mr. Fenton, in his notes on this poem, obſerves that he had ſeen this couple painted by Sir Peter Lely; and that they were of an equal ſtature, each being three feet ten inches high. However, they had nine children, five of which arrived at maturity; theſe were well proportioned, and of the uſual ſtandard of mankind. But what nature denied this couple in ſtature, ſhe gave them in length of days; for Mr. Gibſon died in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age, and his wife having ſurvived him almoſt twenty years, died in 1709, aged eighty-nine.

GIBSON, (EDMUND) biſhop of London, was born at Knipe, in Weſtmoreland, in the year 1669, and in 1686 became a ſervitor of Queen's college, Oxford. The ſtudy of the northern languages being then much cultivated in the univerſity, he applied himſelf with great induſtry to that branch of literature, in which he made ſuch proficiency that in 1691 he publiſhed in quarto a new edition of Drummond's *Polemo Middiana*, and James V. of Scotland's *Cantilena Ruſtica*, with notes. Soon after he publiſhed the *Chronicon Saxonicum*, with a Latin tranſlation, and notes, in quarto. After which appeared his *Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ*, the poſthumous works of Sir Henry Spelman, relating to the laws and antiquities of England. About this time he became domeſtic chaplain to Dr. Teniſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who rewarded his learned labours with ſeveral preferments in the church, ſo that we ſoon find him rector of Lambeth, and archdeacon of Surry. Becoming thus a member of the convocation, he engaged in a controverſy, which was carried on with great warmth by the members of both houſes, and defended his patron's rights, as preſident, in eleven pamphlets; he then formed and completed his more comprehenſive ſcheme of the legal duties and rights of the Engliſh clergy, which was at length publiſhed under the title of *Codex Juris Eccleſiaſtici Anglicani*, in folio.

In ſhort, archbiſhop Teniſon dying in 1715, and Dr. Wake, biſhop of Lincoln, being made archbiſhop of Canterbury, Dr. Gibſon ſucceeded the latter in the ſee of Lincoln; and in 1720 was promoted to the biſhoprick of London. He now not only governed his dioceſe with the moſt exact regularity, but by his great care promoted the ſpiritual affairs of the church of England colonies in the Weſt Indies. He was extremely jealous of the leaſt of the privileges belonging to the church; and therefore, though he approved of the toleration of the Proteſtant Diſſenters, he continually guarded againſt all the attempts made to procure a repeal of the Corporation and Teſt Acts: and with equal ardour oppoſed the quakers in their attempts to deprive the clergy of their legal tithes. The zeal he ſhewed on theſe and other occaſions raiſed him enemies; and a paſſage in the introduction to his Codex, which repreſents the ſpiritual court as independent of every temporal one, was ſeverely laſhed by the direction of the lord Hardwicke, chief juſtice of the King's bench. Alſo great numbers joined in a general cry of perſecution, on our prelate's hindering the promotion of Dr. Rundle, the friend of the lord chancellor Talbot, to an Engliſh biſhoprick, on ſuſpiſion of Deiſm. He alſo offended his late majeſty, by procuring an addreſs from ſeveral of his brethren the biſhops, for putting down the maſquerades. Thus he had the misfortune to offend, by a conduct worthy of praiſe. He had ſuch generoſity, that he freely gave two thouſand five hundred pounds, left him by Dr. Crow, who was once his chaplain, to Dr. Crow's own relations, who were very poor. He ſpent the latter part of his life in writing and printing paſtoral letters, viſitation charges, occaſional ſermons, and tracts againſt the prevailing immoralities of the age, and died on the 6th of September, 1748. Beſides the above works, he publiſhed, 1. An edition of *Quintilian de Arte Oratoria*, with notes. 2. An Engliſh tranſlation of Camden's Britannia, with additions, two volumes folio: and, 3. A number of ſmall pieces that have been collected together, and printed in three volumes folio.

GIDEON, the ſon of Joaſh, and the fifth judge of Iſrael, about the 1245th year before the Chriſtian æra, was ſent by an angel to deliver the Iſraelites. He firſt overturned the altar of Baal, and burnt his grove; and then, with only three hundred men, entered their camp in the night, ſpread terror through their army, and put them to flight. He then paſſed the river Jordan, defeated the remainder of the Medianitiſh army, and ſlew Zeba and Zalumna, two kings of the Moabites; after which victories the Iſraelites offered to ſettle the kingdom upon him and his poſterity, but he nobly refuſed the crown. He governed the people with wiſdom, and died in an advanced age, about the 1236th year before the Chriſtian æra.

GIEN, a ſmall town of France in the Gatinois, ſeated on the Loire, eighty-two miles ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 2. 43. E. Lat. 47. 4. N.

GIENGEN, a ſmall imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, upon the river Brentz, between Ulm and Nordlingen. Long. 10. 27. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

GIERACE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the ſea, thirty miles north-eaſt of Reggio, and twenty-ſeven ſouth-eaſt of Niotera. A mile from hence are the ruins of the ancient Locri. Long. 16. 43. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

GIESSEN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, with a univerſity, a good caſtle, and a fine arſenal. It is ſeated in a fertile territory, on the Lohn, and belongs to the houſe of Darmſtadt. It is four leagues ſouth-weſt of Marpurg, and thirty-ſeven north of Frankfort. Long. 8. 51. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

GIFANIUS, or GIFFEN (OBERTUS) a learned critic, and great civilian. He was born at Buren, in Guelderland, in 1534, and was the firſt who erected the library of the German nation at Orleans. He taught the civil law at Straſburgh, at Altdorf, and at Ingolſtadt; but, embracing the popiſh religion, he was invited to the imperial court, and honoured with the office of counſellor to the emperor Rodolphus. He wrote ſeveral works, and died at Prague on the 26th of July, 1609, at above ſeventy years of age. He had a great literary quarrel with Lambin and Scioppius.

GIGERRY, a village one hundred and twenty-five miles eaſt of Algiers, where is a fortreſs which commands a large diſtrict. It was formerly a province depending on the kingdom of Bugia. It is built on a ſlip of land which advances into the ſea, and forms, with the rocks, two commodious havens; the one to the eaſt, and the other to the weſt. There is no town in the diſtrict; for the Moors live in tents of hair-cloth. In this territory is a high mountain, ſeventy miles in length, called Mount Aurax, which is very difficult of acceſs. It is inhabited by the Arabs, called Cabeylezen; who are a rugged people, and jealous of their liberty. They cannot be brought entirely under ſubjection, on account of ſome inacceſſible places in the mountains, to which they retire when they are purſued. Their houſes are poor, mean huts; and they ſpeak a language quite different from the Turks and Moors. When theſe people are backward to pay their tribute, the bey ſends ſoldiers among them, who burn their houſes, ſeize their cattle, lie with their wives and daughters, and carry off their children. And, on the other hand, theſe people make ſlaves of all foreigners who come upon their coaſt, whether they are in amity with the Algerines or not.

GIGLIO, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Tuſcany, with a caſtle. It is in the territory of Sienna. Long. 11. 0. E. Lat. 42. 24. N.

GIGNAC, a town of France in Languedoc, and dioceſe of Montpellier, ſeated near the river Eraud. Long. 3. 40. E. Lat. 43. 45. N.

GIHON, or AMO, a river of Aſia, which runs firſt weſtward by Termed, Zam, and Kirki; then turning north at Azariſt, it paſſes by Charpar, and falls into the lake Aral. This is not the Oxus of the ancients, as ſome have ſuppoſed.

GILBERD (WILLIAM) an eminent philoſopher and phyſician in the ſixteenth century, was born at Colcheſter in Eſſex, and educated in both the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, after which he travelled into foreign countries, where he is ſuppoſed to have obtained the degree of doctor of phyſic, and at his return, being famed for his learning and profound ſkill in philoſophy and chemiſtry, he became a fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and phyſician in ordinary to queen Elizabeth. He wrote a work entitled *De Magnete magneticſque Corporibus et de magno Magnete Tellure, Phyſiologia nova*, in folio, which has met with the higheſt applauſe; and a treatiſe *De Mundo noſtro ſublunari Philoſophia nova*. He died in 1603, and by his laſt will gave all his library, globes, inſtruments, and cabinet of minerals to the College of Phyſicians. Sir Kenelm Digby compares this gentleman to Dr. Harvey; and Dr. Barrow places him in the ſame rank with Galileo, Gaſſendus, Merſennus, and Des Cartes.

GILBERT (GABRIEL) a French poet, who wrote ſeveral operas, tragedies, a poem, entitled the Art of Pleaſing, ſonnets, madrigals, and other pieces of poetry, by which he acquired a great reputation. He was ſecretary of ſtate to queen Chriſtina of Sweden, and her reſident in France. He died at Paris about the year 1680.

GILDON (CHARLES) an Engliſh poet and critic, was born at Gillingham, in Dorſetſhire, about the year 1666. His father was a member of Gray's Inn, London, and had ſuffered by his adherence to king Charles I. and his relations being Roman catholics, ſent him to the Engliſh college of Doway, with the deſign of making him a prieſt; but after ten years ſtudy, he, at nineteen years of age, returned to London, where, giving a looſe to gaiety and pleaſure, he ſpent the greateſt part of his paternal eſtate; and, as he himſelf ſays, entirely got rid of the prejudices of education. Neceſſity at length induced him to write three plays; but none of them had, however, any ſucceſs. He alſo wrote, 1. Letters, eſſays, poems, &c. 2. The complete Art of Poetry. 3. The Laws of Poetry, as laid down by the duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Roſcommon, and Lord Lanſdown, illuſtrated and explained. 4. The Deiſt's Manual: and, 5. An Engliſh Grammar. He alſo publiſhed the Miſcellaneous Works of Charles Blount, Eſq. to which he prefixed the life of that gentleman. He offended Mr. Pope, who therefore gave him a place in his Dunciad, and died on the 12th of January, 1723.

GILLES (SAINT) a French poet in the ſeventeenth century, was ſub-brigadier of the firſt company of muſquetiers; but to the ſurprize of every one, quitted the ſervice in 1706, and entered into a convent of Capuchins. He wrote tales, ſongs, ballads, and other pieces of poetry, which are full of ſpirit, and very agreeable; but many of them are too licentious. Moſt of them are printed in a volume, entitled *La Muſe Mouſquetrire*.

GILLES (JOHN) an able French muſician, was born at Taraſcon, in 1669. He learned muſic with the celebrated Campra, in the cathedral of Aix, under William Poitevin, prieſt of that church, and became maſter of muſic to the church of St. Stephen at Toulouſe. He died in the laſt mentioned city, in 1705, after having publiſhed a great number of excellent motets; but his Maſs for the Dead is eſteemed his maſter-piece.

GILLIBRAND (HENRY) a very able mathematician, and profeſſor of Aſtronomy in Greſham college, in the ſeventeenth century, was born in the pariſh of St. Botolph, Alderſgate, in London, November 17, 1597. At the age of eighteen he was admitted a commoner of Trinity college in Oxford, where he proſecuted his ſtudies with equal diligence and ſucceſs. He afterwards became curate of Chidringſtone in Kent; and, on the ſecond of January, 1626, was elected aſtronomy profeſſor in Greſham college. Here he continued till the day of his death, which happened on the 9th of February, 1636. He wrote a book entitled Britiſh Trigonometry, as alſo a treatiſe on the longitude, and another on the variation of the needle.

GILIMER, one of the deſcendants of Genſeric dethroned his couſin Hunneric, king of the Vandals in Africa, and uſurped his throne in 1531. The emperor Juſtinian wrote to him in favour of Hunneric; but Gilimer ridiculing his entreaties and threatnings, the emperor ſent Beliſarius againſt him; when that general took Carthage, ſubdued all Africa, and made Gilimer attend his triumph into Conſtantinople. It is ſaid that this prince ſeeing Juſtinian ſeated on his throne in the Circus, and conſidering the viciſſitude of human affairs, cried as Solomon had before done, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." Juſtinian aſſigned him ſome lands in Galatia, for the ſubſiſtence of his family. By his defeat Africa was again reduced into a Roman province, as it had been before it was conquered by the Vandals.

GILLENGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, ſeated near the river Neckar, eleven miles ſouth-weſt of Hailbron. Long. 9. 0. E. Lat. 49. 0. N.

GILLOT (GERMAIN) a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, born of a noble family in Paris, employed his wealth and abilities in the education of young men for the ſervice of the church and ſtate, and expended above a hundred thouſand crowns in that good work. His pupils took the name of Gilotins, and became diſtinguiſhed at the bar, in phyſic, and divinity. He died at Paris on the 20th of October, 1685, aged ſixty ſix.

GILLOT (LOUISA GENEVIEVE) a lady celebrated for her poetic talents, and her fine genius, was born at Paris, in 1650. Her poetic works conſiſt of epiſtles, eclogues, madrigals, ſongs, comedies, an opera, &c. She alſo wrote a romance, entitled The ſecret Hiſtory of Don Antonio, King of Portugal, duodecimo. She died at Paris, in 1718.

GILOLO, A town of France in Lower Languedoc. It is one of the two grand priories of Malta, with a principal, who has the title of abbot. It is twelve miles weſt of Arles, and twenty-ſeven north-eaſt of Montpellier.

GILOLO, an iſland of the Pacific Ocean, having the Philippine iſlands on the north, the ocean on the eaſt, Ceram, Banda, and Amboyna iſlands on the ſouth, and the Moluccas, and the iſland of Celebes on the weſt. Though it is very near the ſpice iſlands it produces no fine ſpices. Gilolo is the capital, in the poſſeſſion of the native Indians; for as yet the Dutch have not thought it worth their while to conquer it. It produces rice, and the inhabitants are wild and ſavage. It lies under the equinoctial, in one hundred and twenty-ſeven degrees of longitude.

GILOT (JAMES) canon of the holy chapel, and dean of Langres, was deſcended from a noble family in Burgundy. He had a very fine and curious library, and his houſe was the rendezvous of all the learned. He died in 1619. He wrote inſtructions and miſſive letters relating to the council of Trent.

GILPIN, (BERNARD) rector of Houghton, diſtinguiſhed by his extraordinary piety and hoſpitality, was born at Kentmire, in 1517, and ſtudied at Queen's college, Oxford, where he made himſelf maſter of Eraſmus's Works, which were then much read, and at the ſame time became a diſtinguiſhed diſputant in the ſchools. To this was ſoon added ſingular knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew tongues. With theſe qualifications he was choſen one of the firſt maſters of Chriſt-church college, after its foundation was completed by Henry VIII. As he had been bred in the Romiſh religion, he yet adhered to that church, and held a diſputation againſt Hooper, afterwards biſhop of Worceſter, and martyr for the Proteſtant faith. But in the reign of Edward VI. holding a diſputation with Peter Martyr, he was ſtaggered, and therefore began more carefully to ſtudy the ſcriptures and the writings of the fathers, thinking to confirm himſelf in his received opinions by ſtronger arguments: but his enquiries ſoon cooled his zeal for popery, and he at length began to be ſenſible, that there were many enormous abuſes in that religion, and to think a reformation neceſſary. In 1552, by the perſuaſion of his friends, he was induced, againſt his will, to accept of the vicarage of Norton, in the dioceſe of Durham; and this being a grant from king Edward VI. he was appointed to preach before his majeſty, who was then at Greenwich. His ſermon was highly approved by many perſons of the firſt rank, particularly by ſir Francis Ruſſel, and ſir Robert Dudley, afterwards earls of Bedford and Leiceſter, and by ſecretary Cecil, afterwards lord treaſurer Burleigh, who procured for him the king's licence for a general preacher during his majeſty's life. Thus honoured, he repaired to his pariſh, entered upon the duties of it, and, as occaſion required, made uſe of the king's licence in other parts of the country. But here he ſoon grew uneaſy; and being ſcarcely ſettled in ſome of his religious opinions, found the country overſpread with popiſh doctrine, the errors of which he was unable to oppoſe, he therefore reſigned his living, though he might have ſupplied his abſence with a curate, and went abroad to converſe with the moſt eminent profeſſors on both ſides of the queſtion. After three years abſence, which he chiefly paſſed at Louvain, where the moſt important topics of religion were diſcuſſed with great freedom, he returned to England, and was kindly received by his uncle Dr. Tonſtall, biſhop of Durham, who ſoon after gave him the archdeaconry of Durham, to which the rectory of Eſſington was annexed. When repairing to his pariſh, though the perſecution was then at its height, he boldly preached againſt the vices, errors, and corruptions of the times, eſpecially in the clergy, on which a charge conſiſting of thirteen articles was drawn up againſt him, and preſented in form to the biſhop. But Dr. Tonſtall found a method of diſmiſſing the cauſe in ſuch a manner as to protect his nephew, without endangering himſelf, and ſoon after preſented him to the rich living of Houghton le Spring. He was a ſecond time accuſed to the biſhop, and again protected: when his enemies, enraged at this ſecond defeat, laid their complaint before Dr. Bonner, biſhop of London, who immediately gave orders to apprehend him. Upon which Mr. Gilpin bravely prepared for martyrdom, and ordering his houſe-ſteward to provide him a long garment, that he might

might make a decent appearance at the ſtake, ſet out for London. It is ſaid that in the journey he happened to break his leg, which cauſed ſome delay; however, it is certain that the news of queen Mary's death met him on the road, and he was ſet at liberty.

His pariſhioners, on his return to Houghton, received him with the ſincereſt joy. The living was worth about four hundred pounds per annum, which at that time was a great revenue; but the duty was proportionably laborious; the pariſh containing no leſs than fourteen villages. This however he conſidered as an ample field for exerciſing all his faculties in the duties of a pariſh prieſt. The parſonage-houſe being run to decay, he fitted it up, improved and enlarged it, till it became ſuitable to the hoſpitality he reſolved to keep in it, which ſoon became the admiration of the whole county. Every fortnight he ſpent in his family forty buſhels of corn, twenty buſhels of malt, and a whole ox, beſides a proportionable quantity of other proviſions. Every Thurſday a large quantity of meat was dreſſed for the poor, and every day they had as much broth as they pleaſed. Twenty-four of the pooreſt were his conſtant penſioners. Four times in the year a dinner was provided for them, when they received from his ſteward a quantity of corn, and a ſum of money; and at Chriſtmas an ox was always divided among them. Every Sunday from Michaelmas till Eaſter was a public day, on which he expected to ſee all his pariſhioners and their families, for whoſe entertainment he had three tables, well covered; the firſt for gentlemen, the ſecond for the huſbandmen, and the third for the day-labourers, and this hoſpitality he never omitted, even when he was abſent. Strangers and travellers found a cheerful reception; all that came were welcome gueſts, and even their beaſts had ſuch care taken of them, that it was humorouſly ſaid, If a horſe was turned looſe in any part of the country, it would immediately make its way to the rector of Houghton.

To thoſe who know, that before the Reformation, hoſpitality was the boaſt of the Romiſh clergy, the prudence of this part of his conduct will appear in its proper light; and the reſt was agreeable to it. His behaviour was free, without levity; obliging, without meanneſs; inſinuating, without art; and to his humanity and affability he added an unwearied application to the immediate duties of his function. Not ſatisfied with preaching in public, he brought his pariſhioners to come to him with their doubts and difficulties; he endeavoured to form the youth to virtue; interpoſed in all acts of oppreſſion; was aſſiduous in preventing law ſuits, and reconciling thoſe who quarrelled, and ſhewed ſuch a ſincere concern for all under affliction, that they conſidered him as a good angel.

But even this was not all, notwithſtanding the extent of his pariſh, obſerving the ignorance and ſuperſtition that prevailed around it, he thought the ſphere of his benevolence too confined, and every year not only viſited and preached in the moſt neglected pariſhes in Northumberland, Yorkſhire, Cheſhire, Weſtmoreland, and Cumberland, but in a tract of country on the borders of Northumberland called Tine-dale, the moſt barbarous place in the North; it was formerly called the debateable land, from its being by turns ſubject to England and Scotland, and was inhabited by a kind of deſperate banditti. Wherever he came he uſed to viſit the jails, few of which had then an appointed miniſter, and by his labours and affectionate manner of behaviour, he is ſaid to have reformed many abandoned wretches. He would likewiſe employ his intereſt for ſuch criminals whoſe caſes he thought attended with any hard circumſtances, and often procured their pardon. In ſhort, he built and engaged his friends to aſſiſt in endowing a grammar-ſchool, in order to ſupply the great deficiency of able miniſters, and taking particular notice of the moſt forward boys, he would ſometimes ſend for them into his ſtudy, and inſtruct them himſelf. The endowing of this ſchool was the laſt buſineſs of a public nature in which he engaged. A few hours before his death, he ordered his friends, acquaintance, and dependants to be called, and being raiſed in his bed, made ſeveral moſt pathetic diſcourſes; firſt to the poor, next to his ſcholars, and then to his ſervants; after which, ſending for ſeveral perſons who had yet diſregarded his advice, he preſſed it again, with the hopes that his dying words would prove more effectual. This worthy and excellent divine, who merited and obtained the glorious titles of the father of the poor, and the apoſtle of the North, died on the 4th of March, 1583, in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age.

GIMONT, a town of France, in Gaſcony, with an abbey. It is ſeated on the river Gimont. Long. 1. 5. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

GINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, twenty miles north of Ulm. It is an imperial city. Long. 10. 12. E. Lat. 48. 36. N.

GINGI, a town of Aſia, in the Hither India, capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Tanjour, and on the coaſt of Coromandel. It is a large place, and one of the moſt populous of all the Peninſula. It is ſeated on a mountain which has three points, on each of which there is a fort, and it is very ſtrong with other works. It was beſieged by Aurengzebe in 1690, for three years together, but he could not take it. It is thirty-two miles weſt of Pondicherry. Long. 79. 55. E. Lat. 11. 58. N.

GIODDAH, GEDDAH, or JUDDAH, is a ſmall but well fortified town in Arabia, on the Red Sea. It ſtands cloſe to the ſea, and is governed by a Turkiſh baſha, who has a gariſon and four or five gallies to cruiſe on the Red Sea, to prevent other ſhips from paſſing without calling firſt at this place. The inland country about it belongs to a ſheik, who pretends to be a deſcendant of Mahomet, and has the title of ſheriff to diſtinguiſh him from the reſt. It is ſaid he ſqueezes great ſums from the pilgrims which come to Mecca. It is the port of this place, and carries on a great trade. Long. 40. 25. E. Lat. 22. 0. N.

GIOJA (FLAVIO) a celebrated Neopolitan, and native of Paſitano, a caſtle in the neighbourhood of Amalfy. To this perſon is attributed the invention and uſe of the mariner's compaſs. He lived about the year 1300.

GIORDANI (VITALI) an able mathematician, was born at Bitonto, on the 13th of December, 1633. He ſpent his youth in idleneſs and debauchery, and married a girl who had no fortune. At length, having killed one of his brothers-in-law, who had reproached him for his indolence, he entered in quality of a ſoldier in the fleet ſent by the pope againſt the Turks. The admiral finding that he had ſome genius, made him his ſecretary, when being obliged to learn arithmetic, he became extremely fond of the mathematics. At his return to Rome in 1659, he became keeper of the caſtle of St. Angelo, and having much leiſure, made ſuch progreſs in the mathematics, that queen Chriſtina of Sweden, during her ſtay at Rome, choſe him her mathematician, and Lewis XIV. nominated him to teach mathematics in the academy of painting and ſculpture he founded at Rome, in 1666. Pope Clement X. gave him the poſt of engineer to the caſtle of St. Angelo. In 1685 he was profeſſor of mathematics at the college da Sapienza, and in 1691 he was made a member of the academy of the Arcadi. He died on the 3d of November, 1711, at ſeventy-eight years of age. His principal works are, 1. *Euclide reſtituto.* 2. *De componendis gravium momentis* 3. *Fundamentum Doctrinæ motus gravium.* 4. *Ad Hyacinthum Chriſtophorum Epiſtola.*

GIORDANO. See LUCA GIORDANO.

GIORGIONE, an illuſtrious painter, born at Caſtel Franco in Treviſano, a province in the ſtate of Venice, in 1478. He firſt applied himſelf to muſic, and became famous for playing and ſinging on the lute. Afterwards he applied to painting, receiving his firſt inſtructions from Giovanni Bellino, and then ſtudying the works of Leonardo da Vinci, he arrived at a manner of painting ſuperior to them both. He deſigned with great freedom, coloured with more ſtrength and beauty, gave a better relievo, more life, and a nobler ſpirit to his figres; and was the firſt among the Lombards, who diſcovered the admirable effects of ſtrong lights and ſhades. He excelled both in hiſtory and portraits; his moſt valuable piece in oil is that of our Saviour carrying his croſs, now in the church of San Rovo at Venice, in which city he died in 1511, at thirty-three years of age.

GIOSEPPINO, an eminent painter, thus named by contraction, from Gioſeppe d'Arpino, a town of Naples, in which he was born in the year 1560. His father, who was a common houſe-painter, ſending him when very young to Rome, he was employed by ſome painters at work in the Vatican to grind their colours, where ſoon making himſelf maſter of the elements of deſign, he by degrees became very famous, and having much wit and genius, was the favourite of the popes and cardinals, who found him ſufficient employment, and the French king Lewis XIII. made him a knight of the order of St. Michael. He diſcovered a florid invention, a ready hand, and a good ſpirit in all his works; but yet being deficient in the ſtudy of nature, and the rules of art, he has committed a multitude of errors. The moſt eſteemed of all his pieces are the battles in the Capitol at Rome, in which city he died, in 1640, aged eighty.

GIOTTO, a celebrated painter, born in a village near Florence, in 1276. Cimabue, ſeeing him in a field keeping ſheep, and at the ſame time amuſing himſelf with drawing them on the ſand, conceived ſo good an opinion of the boy, that he aſked to let him take him to Florence, and bring him up as one of his ſcholars: the father conſented, and Giotto had not applied himſelf long to deſigning, before he began to ſhake off the ſtiffneſs that then prevailed among the maſters, and to give a finer air to the heads, more of nature to his colouring, and proper actions to his figures. He likewiſe attempted to draw after the life, and to expreſs the different paſſions of the mind; but could neither come up to the livelineſs of the eyes, the tenderneſs of the fleſh, nor the

the ſtrength of the muſcles: he however excelled in theſe particulars all that had been done for two hundred years before, and was the moſt celebrated painter of his time. The popes Benedict XI. and Clement V. had a particular eſteem for him, and he was the intimate friend of Dante the poet, whoſe portrait he drew. He painted in many cities of Italy, particularly at Rome, Naples, and Florence, and the number of his works is very great. There is a picture of his in one of the churches of Florence, repreſenting the death of the bleſſed Virgin, with the apoſtles about her; the attitudes of whom, Michael Angelo uſed to ſay, could not be better deſigned.

Giotto did not confine his genius to painting alone, he was alſo a ſculptor and architect. In 1327, he formed the deſign of a magnificent and beauteous monument for Guido Tarlati, biſhop of Arezzo, and in 1334, undertook the famous tower of Santa Maria del Fiore, for which work, though it was not finiſhed, Giotto was made a citizen of Florence, and allowed a conſiderable penſion. He died at Florence in 1336, and in honour to his memory, that city erected his ſtatue in marble over his tomb.

GIOTTINO, a celebrated painter, whoſe true name was Tomaſo, but he received the other from his imitating Giotto's manner. He was born at Florence, in the year 1324. He began to add ſtrength to his figures, and to improve the art of perſpective; but died in 1356, at thirty two years of age.

GIOVENAZZO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Barri. It is ſeated on a mountain near the ſea, and is a biſhop's ſee. It is ten miles north-weſt of Barri, and twelve eaſt of Trani. Long. 16. 50. E. Lat 41. 33. N.

GIRAC (Paul Thomas, Sieur de) well known by his critique on Voiture, and by his writing againſt Coſtar, was born at Angouleme, and died on the 2d of January, 1663.

GIRALD (Silvester) in Latin *Giraldus*, one of the moſt learned and eloquent men of his time, was born of noble parents, in 1145, at Mainarpir, near Pembroke, in South Wales, and having ſtudied theology at Paris, he read lectures on the belle lettres, and rhetoric in the Engliſh college there. Afterwards he returned to England, and was employed by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the pope's legate, in reforming ſome abuſes in the principality of Wales. In 1176 he returned to Paris, in order to ſtudy the civil law, and having perfected himſelf in that ſtudy, was offered the profeſſorſhip of law in the univerſity, which he refuſed to accept. On his return to England he became known to Henry II. who ſent him as ſecretary with his ſon John into Ireland, where he employed himſelf chiefly in ſearching for antiquities, and writing a deſcription of that iſland, for which purpoſe he travelled all over it, and then returned to Wales. He lived till he was about ſeventy years of age, and wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. *Topographia Hiberniæ*. 2. *Expugnatio Hiberniæ*. 3. *Itinerarium Cambriæ*. 4. *Deſcriptio Cambriæ*; which are all found in a collection publiſhed by Camden, in folio, in 1602, intitled, *Anglica, Normannica, & Cambrica, a vetæribus ſcripta*; and his three books *De rebus a ſe geſtis*, together with other pieces are publiſhed by Wharton in his ſecond volume of *Anglia Sacra*.

GIRALDI (Lilio Gregorio) in Latin *Gyraldus*, an able critic, and one of the moſt learned men Italy has produced, was born on the 4th of June, 1478. He loſt all his fortune and his library, at the plundering of Rome, by Charles the Fifth's army, in 1529, and he ſoon after had the misfortune to loſe his patron Rangoni, with whom he had lived ſome time. He had then the happineſs to live with the prince of Mirandola; but in 1533 he loſt this friend and patron, who was aſſaſſinated by a cabal headed by his nephew. Giraldi himſelf, who was ill of the gout, had great difficulty to ſave himſelf from the hands of the conſpirators, after having loſt all he had gained ſince the ſacking of Rome. He then returned to Ferrara, where he was afflicted ſeven years with the gout, which rendered him a cripple, and at the ſame time he ſuffered extreme poverty, yet in his intervals of eaſe he wrote many books. He died of the gout in February 1552. All his works were printed at Leyden, in 1696, in two volumes folio. The moſt eſteemed of them are, 1. The Hiſtory of the Gods of the Gentiles. 2. That of the Greek and Latin poets: and, 3. That of the poets of his time. He invented the thirty numbers of the Epact, and alſo compoſed a treatiſe for reforming the Calendar, which was followed by Gregory XIII.

GIRALDI (John Baptist Cintio) a learned Italian poet of the ſame family with the former, was born at Ferrara, in November, 1504, and made ſuch an uncommon progreſs in the ſtudy of the languages, polite literature, and phyſic, that at twenty-one years of age he read public lectures at Ferrara upon phyſic and polite literature. In 1542 he became ſecretary to the duke of Ferrara, which office he held till that prince's death, in 1558; and was continued in it by his ſucceſſor; till envy having done him ſome ill offices with his maſter, he removed with his family to Mondovi, in Piedmont, where he taught the belle lettres for three years, and ſoon after obtained the profeſſorſhip of rhetoric at Pavia, and afterwards a place in the academy of that city. But being at length afflicted with the gout, he returned to Ferrara, where he died ſoon after, on the 30th of December, 1573. All his works are written in Italian, except ſome orations ſpoken upon extraordinary occaſions, which are in Latin. They chiefly conſiſt of tragedies, a collection of which his ſon Celſo Giraldi publiſhed at Venice in 1583, in octavo.

GIRARDON (Francis) a very famous ſculptor, born at Troyes, in 1627. He was the diſciple of Laurence Maxiere, and Francies Anguier. Lewis XIV. being informed of his great talents, ſent him to Rome with a penſion of one thouſand crowns. At his return into France, he laboured for the royal palaces, and the gardens of Verſailles, and Trianon, where there are many of his works executed in bronze and in marble, from the deſigns of Charles le Brun. The mauſoleum of cardinal de Richlieu, in the Sorbonne, and the equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIV. at the Place de Vendome, where the ſtatue and horſe are caſt in one piece, paſs for his moſt excellent performances. Girardon was profeſſor, rector, and chancellor of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and had the poſt of inſpector general of all the works done in ſculpture. He married Catharine du Chemin, who rendered herſelf famous in the art of painting flowers. He erected a very fine tomb for her in the church of St. Landry; and died at Paris on the firſt of September, 1715, aged eighty-eight.

GIRGE, a town of Africa in Upper Egypt, on the bank of the river Nile. Its principal commerce conſiſts in corn, lentils, beans, linen cloth, and wool. It is a large place, and is the reſidence of a bey. The Turks have ſeven large moſques here, and it is the ſee of a Copti biſhop. The fathers de Propaganda Fide have an hoſpital, in which they maintain themſelves by the practice of phyſic, which renders them very neceſſary to the Turks; but this does not ſecure them, for they are expoſed to continual oppreſſions, and ſometimes to real perſecutions. This town is in ſome ſenſe the bounds of the Turkiſh dominion; for if you go higher up you will find their power is on a weak foundation; for the Arabs there do not fear to give openly their protection to thoſe who have offended the Turkiſh government. They ſell their merchandizes in eight covered bazars. Every thing is exceeding cheap here, inſomuch that a ſtranger may ſubſiſt for a trifle. The number of inhabitants are ſuppoſed to be about twenty-five thouſand, of whom one thouſand five hundred are Chriſtian Copti. There are alſo ſome Jews. Theſe people are poor, and very mean in their clothes. The have good grapes, but the wine is indifferent, for want of good management. They make a kind of brandy of dates. Long. 2. 57. E. Lat. 25. 5 N.

GIRONNE, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, known formerly by the name of Gerunda. It is moderately large, and is of a triangular form, with one large ſtreet that runs the whole length. It is ſeated on a hill, on the ſide of the little river Onhar, which falls into the Ter. Theſe two rivers fill the ditches near the walls; for it is a fortified town. The cathedral church is handſome and richly adorned, and the grand altar is very brilliant with gold and precious ſtones; beſides the image of the Virgin Mary is of maſſy ſilver. This town contains a great number of merchants and mechanics, and carries on a great trade. It is the capital of a viguerie of great extent, which is the moſt fertile part of Catalonia, and comprehends ſeveral good towns; the principal of which are Ampunas and Roſes. It was taken by the French in 1694, and reſtored at the peace of Ryſwick. The Miquelets took it 1705, and marſhal Noailles in 1711. It is ſeventeen miles from the ſea, twelve north-weſt from Palamos, and twenty-four north-weſt from Barcelona. Long. 2. 50. E. Lat. 41. 56. N.

GIRONS, a town of France, in Conſerans, upon the river Salat. There are fairs kept here, where they diſpoſe of a great number of horſes and mules. Long. 1. 10. E. Lat. 42. 58. N.

GIRY (Lewis) advocate in the parliament of Paris, and member of the French academy, was the author of ſeveral tranſlations, which are eſteemed. Theſe are, 1. The Dialogue of the Orators, quarto. 2. The Apology of Socrates. 3. Sulpicius Severus's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. 4. Tertullian's Apology. 5. Auguſtin's City of God, two volumes quarto. 6. Select Epiſtles of St. Auguſtin. He died at at Paris, the place of his birth, in the year 1665, at ſeventy years of age.

GISBURN, or Gisborn, a town in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays. The fairs are on Eaſter Monday, Monday fortnight after Eaſter, Monday month after Eaſter; Saturday after Monday month from Eaſter, for horned cattle; Monday five weeks after Eaſter for pedlars' ware;

ware; and, on September 18 and 19, for horned cattle and pedlars ware. It is twenty miles east-north-east of Preston, and two hundred and nineteen north-west of London. Long. 2. 12. W. Lat. 53. 55. N.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the north riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays. Here was formerly a rich abbey, and here alum was first made in England. The fairs are on the third Monday and Tuesday after April 11, for linen cloth and horned cattle; on Tuesday in Whitsun week, for horned cattle and linen; August 26, for linen and cattle; August 27, September 19 and 20, and the first Monday after November 11, for horned cattle. It is two hundred and forty-six miles north from London, and thirty-four south-east-by-east from Durham. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 54. 35. N.

GISORS, a city of France in Normandy, capital of Vexin Normand. It is seated on the river Epte, in a territory fertile in corn. It is twelve miles from Gornai, thirty-four from Rouen, and forty from Paris. Long. 1. 33. E. Lat. 49. 15. N.

GIVET, a town in the Low Countries, subject to France, and is divided into two parts by the river Meuse. It was fortified by Vauban, and is near Charlemont. It is twenty-two miles west of Namur, and twenty north-east of Rocroi. Long. 3. 47. E. Lat. 50. 5. N.

GIULA, a strong town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken by the Imperialists, in 1695. It is seated on the river Heresblan, thirty miles north-west of Arad, and thirty miles south-west of Waradin. Long. 21. 1. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

GIULIO CLOVIO, a celebrated painter, born in Sclavonia, in the year 1498. At eighteen years of age he went to Italy, and applied himself to miniature with the most admirable success. He excelled both in portraits and histories, and as Vasari his cotemporary observes, was another Titian in the one, and a second Michael Angelo in the other. He was for some time entertained in the service of the king of Hungary, after whose decease he returned to Italy, and being taken prisoner at the sacking of Rome by the Spaniards, made a vow to retire into a convent as soon as ever he should recover his liberty, which he accordingly performed soon after at Mantua; but cardinal Grimani obtaining a dispensation for him from the pope, he soon laid aside the religious habit, and was received into the family of that prince. His works were highly valued by several popes, by the emperors Charles V. and Maximilian II. Philip, king of Spain, and many other illustrious personages; and were so much admired at Rome, that those pieces which he performed for the cardinal Farnese, in whose palace he spent the latter part of his life, were, by all the lovers of the art, reckoned in the number of the rarities of that city. He died in the year 1578.

GIULIO CESARE PROCACCINI, a celebrated sculptor and painter, was the son and disciple of Ercole Procaccini, and flourished at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, and became famous in Rome, Modena, Venice, Genoa, Bologna, and Milan, for several admirable things of his hand. He was the best of all the Procaccini, and surpassed his brother Camillo in the truth and purity of his outlines, and in the strength and boldness of his figures. He died at seventy-eight years of age.

GIULIO ROMANO PROCACCINI, a celebrated painter. See ROMANO.

GIUSTANDIL, a strong town of Turky in Europe, in Macedonia, with an archbishop's see of the Greek church, and a sangiachate. It is near the lake Ochrida, seventy miles south-east of Durazo, and fifty east of Nissa. Long. 20. 50. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

GLADIATORS, in Roman antiquity, persons who generally fought for the entertainment of the people. From the earliest ages of antiquity, it was customary to sacrifice prisoners of war at the funerals of great men, and afterwards to sacrifice slaves on the same occasion; but as it would have appeared barbarous to cut their throats like beasts, they contrived to throw a veil over this inhumanity, by appointing them to fight with each other. At length, when it was found that the people were greatly pleased with these public spectacles, it was resolved to exhibit them as often as possible, when, instead of being practised only at funerals, they were removed to the circus and amphitheatres, and the principal magistrates took occasion to ingratiate themselves with the people, by presenting them with these savage shows. Upon the day appointed, the gladiators were brought out all together, and obliged to take a circuit round the arena, after which they were matched by pairs. The first sort of weapons they made use of were staves, or wooden files, called rudes; and the second, swords, poniards, &c. Having skirmished with the first, which was only the prelude to the battle, they, when sufficiently warmed, advanced to the second, with which they fought naked. If the vanquished surrendered his arms, it was not in the victor's power to grant him life, the people only were empowered to do this during the time of the republic, and the prince or people during the time of the empire, and it was usual with the people or emperor to grant them life when they shewed no signs of fear. After the engagement, several marks of favour were conferred on the victor, particularly a branch of palm-tree, and very frequently a sum of money. From slaves and freedmen this wanton sport passed to persons of rank, and Domitian exhibited even combats of women. We also read that dwarfs encountered with each other. These combats were first prohibited in the East by Constantine the Great, but the practice was not entirely abolished in the West till the year 500.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, in Welsh, Glath Morgan, is a maritime county of South Wales, having Brecknockshire to the north, the Severn sea to the south, Monmouthshire to the east, and Carmarthenshire to the west. It is plentifully stored with fish, flesh, and fowls, has many coal-pits, and sends good butter to Bristol. It is well watered with rivers, the chief of which are the Tavy, Taff, Ogmore, Rumney, Ewenny, Elay, Nid, Cunnon, Avon, Dulish, Cledaugh, and Hoghon.

The air is sharp near the mountains, which are covered with snow, but is mild and temperate near the coast of the Severn sea. The north part is full of high barren hills, and many woods. The south is more level, rich, and fertile, feeding multitudes of cattle and sheep with excellent grass. It is in length from east to west upwards of forty miles, and in breadth from south to north about thirty. It contains about five hundred and forty thousand acres of land, nine thousand six hundred and forty houses, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty people, and eighteen thousand men fit to bear arms. It has ten hundreds, nine market-towns, and one hundred and eighteen parishes. It had twenty-five castles and three monasteries, which are now mostly demolished. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardiff.

GLANDIVES, was formerly a town of France in Provence, with a bishop's see But it has been destroyed by the inundation of the river Var, and there is only the bishop's house remaining. It is twenty-five miles north-west of Nice, and four hundred and fourteen south-by-east from Paris. Long. 7. 3. E. Lat. 43. 59. N.

GLANDORP (MATTHIAS) a famous physician, was born at Cologne in 1595, and practised physic and surgery at Bremen with reputation. He was physician to the archbishop and republic of that city, and died about the year 1640. His works were printed together at London in 1729, in quarto, with his life prefixed.

GLANVIL (JOSEPH) a learned and ingenious writer in the seventeenth century, was born at Plymouth in 1636, and was educated at Oxford. After the Restoration he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and taking orders in the church of England, was presented to the rectory of Wimbush, in Essex, to the vicarage of Frome Selwood, in Somersetshire, and in 1666 was inducted into the rectory of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Bath. He was afterwards appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to king Charles II. and in 1678 was installed one of the prebendaries of Worcester. He died at Bath, on the 4th of October, 1680. His principal works are, 1. The Vanity of Dogmatizing. 2. *Lux Orientalis.* 3. *Scepsis Scientifica.* 4. Philosophical Considerations concerning the Being of Witches and Witchcraft. 5. *Plus ultra*, or the Progress and Advancement of Knowledge since the Days of Aristotle. 6. *Philosophia Pia*, or a Discourse on the religious Temper and Tendencies of the experimental Philosophy professed by the Royal Society. 7. Essays on several important Subjects in Philosophy and Religion. 8. An Essay concerning Preaching, &c.

GLAPHYRA, the wife of Archelaus, high priest of Bellona, at Comana in Cappadocia, became famous on account of her beauty, and her commerce with Marc Anthony. She obtained of that general the kingdom of Cappadocia for her two sons, Sisinna and Archelaus, to the exclusion of Ariarathes.

GLAPHYRA, grand-daughter of the former, and the daughter of Archelaus, married Alexander, the son of Herod and Mariamne. She created divisions in the family, and by her haughtiness occasioned her husband's death. Herod having put his son Alexander to death, sent back Glaphyra to her father Archelaus, keeping the two sons whom the deceased had by this lady. Josephus affirms that she was married again to Juba, king of Lybia; but this is not certain: however Archelaus, the son of Herod, became so deeply in love with her, that he divorced his wife in order to marry her, but it is said that she did not live long after her return to Judea, with this last husband. The two sons she had by Alexander her first husband, abandoned the Jewish religion, and retired to Archelaus: one of them was called Alexander, and the other Tigranes.

GLARIS, one of the cantons of Swifferland, is bounded on the eaſt partly by the Griſons, and partly by the territory of Sargans; on the north by the bailiwick of Gaſter, and by the lake Wahleſtatt; on the eaſt by the canton of Schwits; and on the ſouth by part of the canton of Uri, and part of the league of the Griſons. It is a mountainous country, being entirely within the Alps. Near the village Ober-Urnen there is a famous mineral ſpring, which is ſometimes hot, and ſometimes cold. The lake Wahleſtatt is bounded by high rocks and mountains, through one of which a road is cut. Towards the top of one of theſe there is a large hole, through which the ſky may be ſeen. At Neder-Urnen, where there was formerly a caſtle, there was an inundation, which ſo ſwelled the brook near it, that it overflowed the whole village, carried away the hedges, and roſe ſo high, that the inhabitants could ſcarce ſave themſelves on the tops of their houſes. It filled the houſes and fields with ſand, gravel, and ſtones. It ruined ſeveral bridges, overthrew trees, tearing up ſome by the roots.

GLARIS, a town of Swifferland, capital of the canton of the ſame name. It is ſeated in a plain, at the foot of high craggy mountains. The ſtreets are large, and the houſes kept in good repair. It has ſome public buildings, among which are two churches, one in the middle of the town, and the other without, upon an eminence. On this eminence there is a cavern, with groteſque figures formed by the water that drops therein. The general aſſemblies of the country are held here on the firſt Sundays in May, where all the males above the age of ſixteen are obliged to appear. Both the Calviniſts and the Roman Catholics are tolerated here, and they have divine ſervice by turns in the ſame church. It is ſeated on the river Lint, twenty-five miles eaſt of Schwits, ſeventeen north-weſt of Coine, and thirty-two eaſt of Zurich. Long. 9. 13. E. Lat. 47. 6. N.

GLASGOW, a city of Scotland, in the ſhire of Clydeſdale. It is ſeated on the river Clyde, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge of eight arches. It is the chief town in the kingdom except Edinburgh, and carries on a very extenſive foreign trade. The four principal ſtreets meet in the centre of the city, where there is a tolbooth or exchange, lately built. The principal houſes are all built of hewn ſtone, and make a very handſome appearance. At the end of the ſtreets without the town ſtands the cathedral, dedicated to St. Mungo, which is a handſome large Gothic ſtructure, and is now divided into two churches, the upper and the lower, one being above the other. Here likewiſe the preſbytery have apartments to meet in. Near the cathedral is a ruinous caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the archbiſhop. The univerſity is only one college, but the beſt in the kingdom. It was founded in 1453, by James II. The ſcholars wear red gowns, and lodge in the college, which at Edinburgh they do not. The linen manufacture is carried on here; but they are particularly remarkable for their baking of ſugars. It is forty miles weſt of Edinburgh. Long. 4. 10. W. Lat. 55. 52. N.

GLASSIUS (SOLOMON) a famous Lutheran divine, doctor and profeſſor of divinity at Jena, and general ſuperintendant of the church and ſchool of Saxe Gotha, acquired great reputation among the Proteſtants, and died at Gotha, in 1656, aged ſixty-three. He wrote ſeveral works in Latin, the principal of which is his *Philologia Sacra*.

GLASTENBURY, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and a fair on September 8, for all ſorts of cattle. It is large and well built, and contains two pariſh churches, the upper of which is a handſome fabrick, with a well deſigned tower, adorned with figures in the niches. The George Inn is an old ſtone building, called the Abbot Inn, where the pilgrims uſed to lodge. Over the gate is a coat of arms of the kings of England, ſupported by a lion and a bull, and many croſſes. The deſtroying of ſome of the remains of the abbey was in a great meaſure the ruin of the town, which was frequented by ſtrangers, out of curioſity. This was done by the inhabitants, for the ſake of building a ſorry market houſe.

This town had a famous monaſtery, which, in the times of popery, was in high eſteem for its ſanctity. Its antiquity is very high, but not ſo high as is pretended. Nor is it now believed, that Joſeph of Arimathea planted the goſpel here, as tradition aſſerts. The abbot lived in great ſplendor, equal to forty thouſand pounds a year. The abbey was walled round, was a mile in compaſs, and was embattled like a town. The abbot's houſe was a fine ſtone building, of which nothing is entire but the kitchen. It is an octagon, included in a ſquare, with four fire places at the four angles, having chimnies over them. In the flat part of the roof is an arched octagonal pyramid, crowned with a double lanthorn, one within another. There are eight curved ribs, which ſupport this vault, and eight funnels for letting out the ſteam through the windows; within which, in a leſſer pyramid, hung the bell to call the poor people to the adjacent almonry. The church was large and magnificent, and the walls of the choir are ſtill ſtanding. Here king Edgar was buried, and other Saxon kings, and, as ſome believe, the Britiſh king Arthur. St. Mary's chapel is on the north ſide, and Edgar's is oppoſite to it; but there is not much left beſides the foundations. There is ſo much remaining of the chapel of Joſeph of Arimathea, the pretended founder, that the whole fabric might be completed from it. They have taken up ſeveral leaden coffins, and melted them into ciſterns. The ſides of the walls are full of fine pillars of Suſſex marble, as alſo the whole church. Between them the walls were painted with the pictures of ſaints, as may ſtill be ſeen. In ſhort, all the ruins afford a moſt melancholy but venerable aſpect. Over the town hangs a hill, called the Tor, where the abbots built St. Michael's church of good ſquare ſtone, the tower of which is left, though ruinous, and is an excellent ſea-mark. They ſay there is a paſſage under ground from hence to the abbey. The miraculous thorn, that was ſaid to bloſſom only on Chriſtmas day, has been long cut down, though ſome of the ſame ſort may be in other places; however, the fact was never ſtrictly true. The laſt abbot was hanged by king Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his ſupremacy. It is twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Briſtol, and one hundred and twenty-ſix weſt-by-ſouth from London. Long. 2. 46. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

GLATZ, a city of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Wiſſe, at the foot of the mountains which divide Bohemia from Sileſia. It is the capital of the territory of Glatz, which contains nine towns and one hundred villages, and abounds with pit-coal, good quarries of ſtone, mines of ſilver and iron, plenty of game and cattle, as alſo ſprings of mineral waters. The annual revenue is one hundred and fifty thouſand franks, and it ſupplies the neighbouring countries with twelve thouſand cords of wood yearly. Since the peace in 1742, it is united to Lower Sileſia, and is under the government of the king of Pruſſia. The city is pretty well fortified, and has a good caſtle ſeated on a mountain. It is forty miles ſouth of Breſlaw, eighty-four eaſt-by-north of Prague, and one hundred and thirty north of Vienna. Long. 16. 57. E. Lat. 50. 25. N.

GLAUBER (JOHN RHODOLPHUS) a German born in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, applied himſelf ſolely to chemiſtry, on which he wrote a great number of different treatiſes, ſome of which have been tranſlated into Latin and French. All his works have been collected into one volume, intitled *Glauberus concentratus*, which has been tranſlated into Engliſh, and was printed at London, in folio, in 1689.

GLAUCUS, in fabulous hiſtory, a fiſherman, who having one day taken a large draught in his nets, obſerved with ſurprize, that the fiſhes on taking a certain herb, jumped again into the ſea, upon which taſting it himſelf, he followed his guides, and became a ſea-god.

GLEICHEN, a German count, who was taken in a battle againſt the Turks, and carried into Turky, where he ſuffered a ſevere and long captivity, in which he was obliged to till the earth, &c. but one day the ſultan his maſter's daughter happening to ſee him, aſked him many queſtions, and was ſo pleaſed with him, that ſhe promiſed to procure his liberty, and follow him, if he would marry her. He objected his having a wife and children; but upon her obſerving that it was the cuſtom in Turky for a man to have ſeveral wives, the count conſented, and the princeſs exerting herſelf they were ſoon ready to embark, and arrived ſafely at Venice, and immediately went to Rome, where having made an ingenuous repreſentation of the whole affair, he obtained a ſolemn licence from the pope to keep both his wives. The truth of this ſtory is however queſtioned even by proteſtant writers.

GLICAS, or GLYCAS, (MICHAEL) a Greek hiſtorian about the middle of the fifteenth century, lived in Sicily, and wrote annals of what paſſed from the creation of the world to the death of Alexis Comnenes, in 1118. Leunclavius added to it a fifth part, which carries it down to the taking of Conſtantinople. Glicas was alſo the author of ſeveral uſeful and curious letters.

GLISSON (FRANCIS) a famous Engliſh phyſician in the ſeventeenth century, was educated at Cambridge, and was made regius profeſſor of that univerſity. In 1634, he was admitted a fellow of the college of phyſicians in London. During the civil wars, he practiſed phyſic at Colcheſter, and afterwards ſettled in London. In the ſtudy of phyſic, he always ſet before him the immortal Harvey as a pattern, and treading in his ſteps, improved phyſic by anatomical diſſections and obſervations, and made ſeveral new diſcoveries of ſingular uſe towards eſtabliſhing a rational practice. He wrote, 1. *De Kachitide*, &c. 2 *Lymphæductis nuper repertis*, with the *Anatomica Prolegomena & Anatomia Hepatis*. 3. *De Naturæ Subſtantia energetica, ſeu de Vita Naturæ ejuſque tribus primis Facultatibus*, &c quarto. 4. *Tractatus de Ventriculo & Inteſtinis*, &c. The world is obliged

to

to him for the diſcovery of the capſula communis, or vagina portæ. He died in London, in 1677.

GLOCESTER, the capital of the county of that name, is the Glevum of Antoninus, and was called Caer-Glowi by the ancient Britons. Camden thinks it was built by the Romans on purpoſe to curb the Silures, and that a colony was placed there called Colonia Glevum. This city lies extended along the Severn, and on that ſide where it is not waſhed by the river, it had a ſtrong wall, which was demoliſhed after the Reſtoration, becauſe the citizens had ſhut the gates againſt Charles I. in 1643. The caſtle, which was once an handſome ſtructure, after having been in part demoliſhed, was converted into a common priſon for debtors and felons. Ceaulin, king of the Weſt Saxons, took this town from the Britons, in 570. After this, it came under the juriſdiction of the Mercians, and flouriſhed for ſome time. Here Oſrick, king of the Northumbrians, founded a great and ſtately monaſtery, which being ruined and decayed, was repaired by Bernulph, king of the Mercians, in the year 821, who changed the former inſtitution to that of ſeculars, and they continued till Wulſtan, biſhop of Worceſter, placed regulars there, of the order of St. Benedict, in 1022 This is the preſent cathedral, which received great additions and ornaments from ſeveral benefactors; particularly Ralph Willington built Our Lady's chapel, and gave lands to ſupport two prieſts for ever. Nicolas Morwent built the weſtern front from the ground. Horton the abbot added the northern croſs iſle. Trowceſt conſtructed the curious cloiſters; and abbot Seabrook the great and ſtately tower, which is ſo neat and curious, that ſeveral travellers have affirmed, that it is one of the beſt pieces of architecture in England. The ſouth iſle was rebuilt by the offerings made by devout people at the ſhrine of Edward II. who lies interred here in an alabaſter tomb; but if they had all been expended on the church, they might have built a new one from the foundation, Beyond the choir, in an arch of the church, there is a place in the form of a ſemi-circle, with corners, that if any one whiſper never ſo low at on end, it may be heard diſtinctly at the other; but this is owing rather to chance than deſign, as any one may ſee, becauſe two parts of it were tacked on only as paſſages into the chapel erected there.

In the reign of William the Conqueror, and before, the chief trade of this city was forging iron. After the coming in of the Normans, it underwent calamities in the baron's wars, being plundered by Edward, the ſon of Henry III. and afterwards almoſt laid in aſhes by a caſual fire. It was made a borough by king John, to be governed by two bailiffs, and Henry III. who was crowned here, made it a corporation. On the ſouth ſide of the abbey Edward I. erected a noble free-ſtone gate, which is ſtill called Edward's Gate. It was repaired by the laſt abbot, but almoſt demoliſhed by the civil wars. Richard II. gave it his ſword and cap of maintenance. It was erected into a biſhop's ſee by Henry VIII. and had eleven pariſh churches, but five of them were demoliſhed at the ſiege in 1643. It was formerly the ſeat of a Britiſh king, as appears from an inſcription in the biſhop's palace. Here is an hoſpital for the maintenance of fifty-four poor men and women, with a miniſter, phyſician, and ſurgeon. Sir Thomas Rich, bart. a native of this place, gave ſix thouſand pounds by will for a blue-coat hoſpital, wherein are twenty boys, ten poor men, and as many women; and they have lately erected an infirmary. The preſent government of this city is by twelve aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace, out of which number the mayor is annually choſen There are a recorder, a town-clerk, and ſo many common-council-men as, with the aldermen, are not to exceed forty, nor be leſs than thirty. Two out of theſe are yearly choſen ſheriffs. It has two markets, which are on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are on April 5, for cheeſe, July 5, September 28, and November 28, for cattle. It is thirty-ſix miles north-north-eaſt of Briſtol, twenty-ſix ſouth of Worceſter, forty ſeven weſt of Oxford, and one hundred and four weſt-by-north from London. Long. 2. 16. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

GLOCESTERSHIRE is a large inland county, having Monmouthſhire and Herefordſhire on the weſt, Worceſterſhire on the north, Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire on the eaſt, and Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire on the ſouth. It abounds in grain of all ſorts, cattle, ſheep, fine wool, butter, cheeſe, veniſon, fowls, and game. Here are woods, parks, iron mines, and orchards which afford good cyder and perry. The ancient inhabitants were the Dobuni, and it was part of the kingdom of Mercia. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Wye, which laſt divides it from Monmouthſhire. It has likewiſe the Iſis, the Churn, the Leche, the Coln, the Windruſh, the Everlode, the Leden, the Avon, the Swiliate, the Caron, and the Stour. It is in length, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, fifty miles, and in breadth about twenty-ſix. It contains above eight hundred thouſand acres of land, thirty hundreds, two hundred and eighty pariſhes, twenty-ſeven market towns, twenty-ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty houſes, and upwards of one hundred and ſixty-two thouſand five hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof about forty thouſand are able to bear arms. It ſends ſix members to parliament, four for the boroughs, and two for the county. The air is generally very good, and the ſoil fruitful. Cotſwold hills on the eaſt part, feed many flocks of ſheep, and weſtward, beyond the Severn, is the foreſt of Dean. Between them are the rich vales of Gloceſter, and towards the north thoſe of Eveſham.

The foreſt of Dean was full of trees; but the civil wars and the iron mines have conſumed the greateſt part. From this part of the county king Athelſtan drove the Welſh beyond the Wye. The Severn, called in Welſh Haffren, is a large river, up which the tide runs as far as Tewkſbury, famous for its abbey before the diſſolution of the monaſteries. Here the Lancaſtrians were defeated, and here Edward, the ſon of Henry VI. was killed. The river divides into two ſtreams, and forms the iſle of Alney, near Gloceſter, the capital of the county. The paſſage over the Severn, in the road from Briſtol to Wales, is at Auſt, where there is a ferry. To the eaſt of this is Thornbury, where the foundation of a magnificent caſtle was laid by the duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded by Richard III. It is now a mayor town, and has a market. A little to the north-eaſt of Briſtel, is Puckle-church, where Edward, the king of the Weſt Saxons, was killed by Leof, a great robber. At Durham, near Mansfield, was a bloody battle, where three Welſh princes were killed. Chipping-Sodbury is a mayor-town, with a great market for cheeſe. Wooton under-Edge, is famous for clothing, as well as Durſley, near which laſt ſtood Kingſwood abbey. On the hills is Beverton caſtle. A little to the eaſt of this is Tetbury, with a famous market for yarn.

In the north part of the county is Camden, famous for ſtockings, where the Saxon kings had a congreſs in 689. At Hales there was a flouriſhing abbey, and at Wichcomb another. Stow on the Would, near the borders of Oxfordſhire, is a poor town, where the army of Charles I. was routby that of the parliament, and near it is a Roman ſoſs way leading to Warwickſhire. Cirenceſter is an ancient town and Roman ſtation. It was taken from the Welſh by Ceaulin, a Saxon king. The church of Fairford is remarkable for its beautiful painted windows The medicinal waters at Cheltenham have been much frequented. At Woodcheſter, nine miles ſouth of Gloceſter, was diſcovered, in 1722, a curious Roman pavement of Moſaic work.

GLOGAW, a city of Sileſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. Some call it Great Glogaw, to diſtinguiſh it from another in the duchy of Oppeln, which is not large, but is well fortified, and is five miles ſouth-eaſt of this. Glogaw is ſeated on the river Oder, and has a handſome caſtle, in the tower of which ſeveral counſellors were ſtarved to death in 1498, by order of duke John. There are a great number of Jews, and the proteſtants have a church near the city. The Pruſſians took it by aſſault, in 1740, and made the garriſon priſoners, ſince which the king of Pruſſia has ſtrengthened the fortifications, and ſettled a principal court of juſtice, a conſiſtory, a board of domains, and of war. It is the beſt town in the province, next to Breſlaw, and is the granary of the neighbouring provinces. It is fifty miles north-weſt of Breſlaw, fifty north-eaſt of Gorlitz, and one hundred and twelve north-by-eaſt of Prague. Long. 15. 13. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

GLUCKSTADT, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein. It has a good fort, and is ſubject to the king of Denmark. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, near its mouth, and is thirty miles north-weſt of Hamburgh. Long. 9. 15. E. Lat. 53. 52. N.

GNESNA, a large ſtrong city of Lower Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh, with an archbiſhop's ſee. The archbiſhop is primate of Poland, and viceroy during an interregnum. It is ſaid to be the moſt ancient city of Poland, and was formerly much more conſiderable than it is at preſent. It is one hundred miles north-by-eaſt of Breſlaw, one hundred and thirty ſouth by-eaſt of Dantzick, and one hundred and twenty weſt of Warſaw. Long. 18. 20. E. Lat. 52. 28. N.

GOA, a city of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, is the principal place now in the poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe in the Eaſt Indies. It is ſeated on an iſland twelve miles in length and ſix broad, and ſtands on the north ſide of it, on level ground, being two miles in length and half a mile in breadth, and is very well fortified. It has the conveniency of a ſalt-water river capable of receiving ſhips of the largeſt ſize; but the air is unwholeſome, eſpecially after the rainy ſeaſon, which continues from June till September or October. It is greatly decayed to what it was formerly, though it

it may now contain near twenty thouſand inhabitants of ſeveral nations, habits, and religions. There are but few real Portugeſe, for moſt are deſcendants of Portugueſe men and Indian women, and about the fourth part of the people are mulattoes. The original natives are very black, have long black hair, and agreeable faces. Theſe have good capacities, and are of all profeſſions, but continue their original cuſtoms, eſpecially if they are well deſcended; but the meaner ſort go quite naked, except a cloth round the waiſt. Theſe are all put to mean employments, and are great thieves. They ſleep on the bare ground, and live on little elſe but rice. When they have got as much of this as will keep them a week, they will not work till it is gone. Moſt of the inhabitants and merchants are Gentoos and Mohammedans, and live by themſelves. The Portugueſe keep a great number of black ſlaves, who are often ſold by their parents at a very ſmall price, through want.

The banks of the river are beautified with noble ſtructures of churches, caſtles, and gentlemen's houſes. The viceroy's palace is a noble edifice, and is within a piſtol-ſhot of the river. There are great numbers of churches, convents, and cloiſters, eighty of which may be ſeen at once from a little hill near the city. In the market may be had European, Chineſe, and Bengal goods. Every church has a ſet of bells, inſomuch that there is ringing all day and all night long. The converts called Canarians, retain ſo much of their old ſuperſtition, that they will not eat beef. The clergy are very numerous and illiterate, and a great burthen to the ſtate. Their houſes look very well on the outſide, but are poorly furniſhed within. Their diet is bread, rice, fruits, and roots. They have plenty of hogs and fowls, but they uſe them very ſparingly, and the eccleſiaſtics feed moſtly on fiſh. The Portugueſe, or at leaſt the inhabitants ſo called, are zealous to the higheſt degree of ſuperſtition, amorous to a degree of madneſs, and jealous beyond all reaſon; and yet the ladies find means to deceive their keepers, and it is dangerous for any man to refuſe them the favour they want, for they are the moſt revengeful creatures in the world. In Goa, there is an inquiſitor, a viceroy, and an archbiſhop, who is the primate of all the Indies. The ſee of this laſt was erected in 1552. The court of the inquiſition ſtands in a great ſquare oppoſite the cathedral church, and its very name makes thouſands tremble in theſe parts. The Jeſuits have three fine churches, in one of which the body of St. Francis Xavier, called the Apoſtle of the Indies, is depoſited; beſides which they have three moſt magnificent houſes, each of them being fit for the reception of a king; but they have no glaſs in any of the windows, except in one church, inſtead of which they uſe oyſter-ſhells, worked ſo thin as to become almoſt tranſparent. The country about Goa is ſterile in corn, but produces excellent fruits, particularly mangoes, which are very large and of a moſt delicious taſte. It is about two hundred and fifty miles from Cochin. Long. 74. 0. E. Lat. 15. 31. N.

GOAD (JOHN) an eminent ſchool-maſter and writer in the ſeventeenth century, was educated at St. John's college, in Oxford, and was near twenty years chief maſter of Merchant-Taylors ſchool, in London, but, in 1681, loſt his employment, on account of ſome paſſages, which ſavoured ſtrongly of popery, in his Comment on the Church Catechiſm, compoſed for the uſe of his ſcholars. He afterwards taught ſchool in Weſtminſter, and was eſteemed for his probity and learning, and particularly for his abilities as a ſchool-maſter. He died on the 28th of October, 1708-9, having a few years before declared himſelf a Roman Catholic. He was the author of ſeveral Sermons and one or two Vocabularies, &c. but his great work, which employed him for a conſiderable part of his life, was his Aſtro-Meteorologica, or Aphoriſms and Diſcourſes of the Bodies celeſtial, their Natures and Influences, diſcovered from the Variety of the Alterations of the Air, temperate or intemperate, as to Heat or Cold, Froſt, Snow, Hail, Fog, Rain, Wind, Storm, Lightnings, Thunder, Blaſt, Hurricane, &c. London, 1686, folio, and afterwards, in quarto. This work gained the author a great reputation. The ſubject, ſays Mr. Granger, is a kind of aſtrology, founded for the moſt part on reaſon and experiment, as will appear by comparing it with Mr. Boyle's Hiſtory of the Air, and Dr. Mead's book *De Imperio Solis & Lunæ*.

GOAR (JAMES) a learned Dominican, born at Paris, was ſent, as a miſſionary, into the Levant, where he fully informed himſelf of the belief and cuſtoms of the Greeks, and, upon his return, publiſhed the *Euchologion*, in Greek and Latin, with learned remarks. He alſo publiſhed ſeveral other works, and died in 1653, aged fifty-two.

GOBELIN (GILES) a famous French dyer, who, under the reign of Francis I. it is ſaid, diſcovered the ſecret of dying a beautiful ſcarlet, to which the French have ever ſince given the name of the ſcarlet of the Gobelins. He lived in the ſuburb of St. Marcel at Paris, where his houſe and the little river that paſſes near it ſtill retain the name of Gobelins.

GOBELINS, a houſe in the ſuburbs of Paris, formerly famous for dying ſcarlet, and is now the place where they weave the fineſt tapeſtry in Europe.

GOBINET (CHARLES) a pious and learned doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at St. Quintin, and publiſhed ſeveral works which are much eſteemed, among which are, 1. Inſtructions for Youth. 2. Inſtructions for Penitents. 3. Inſtructions concerning the Manner of Studying, &c. He died on the 9th of December, 1690, aged ſeventy-ſeven.

GOBRIAS, one of the ſeven Perſian lords, who, after the death of Cambyſes, united to drive away the Magi, who had uſurped the throne in the five hundred and twenty-firſt year before the Chriſtian æra. He was the father-in-law of Darius, and accompanied that prince in his expedition againſt the Scythians. Thoſe people having ſent to Darius a bird, a rat, a frog, and five arrows, Gobrias conjectured the ſignification of this preſent. "O Perſians, ſaid he, if "you don't fly like the birds, or if you don't caſt yourſelf "into the marſhes like the frogs, or hide yourſelves in the "holes of the earth like rats, you are to be piercing by "theſe arrows." Mardonius, the ſon-in-law of Darius, and one of his generals, was the ſon of Gobrias.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and duchy of Cleves, ſeated on the river Niers, between Gueldres and Nimeguen. It is ſeven miles ſouth of Cleves, and is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Long. 6. 2. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

GOCIANO, a ſmall town, in the iſland of Sardinia, ſeated on the river Thirſo, and gives title to a count.

GOCLENIUS (RODOLPHUS) a laborious German writer, born in the county of Waldeck, on the 1ſt of March, 1547. He was about fifty years profeſſor of logic at Marpurg, and wrote a great number of books, the principal of which are, 1. *Miſcellania Theologica & Philoſophica*. 2. *Inſtitutiones Logicæ*. 3. *Praxis Logica*. 4. *Problemata Logica* 5. *Conciliator Philoſophicus*. 6. *Theſes apologeticæ contra Goſparem Finckium*. 7. *Philoſophia practica Mauritiana*. 8. *Idea Philoſophiæ Platonicæ*. 9. *Analyſis in Exercitationes Scaligeri*. 10. *Lexicon Philoſophicum*. 11. *Phyſiognomica & Chiromanticæ Specialia*, &c. He died at Marpurg, on the 8th of June, 1628.

He ought not to be confounded with Rodolphus Goclenius, doctor of phyſic, who was born at Wittemburg, in 1572, and died on the 2d of March, 1621, after being profeſſor of phyſic, and then of mathematics at Marpurg. He wrote, 1. *Uranoſcopia, Chiroſcopia, & Metopoſcopia*, and other works.

GODAH, a conſiderable town in Aſia, in Indoſtan. It is a very agreeable place, but is not ſo very flouriſhing as it was formerly.

GODALMIN, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair, on February 13, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hops, and on July 10, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and ſtore pigs. It is ſeated on the river Wye, where it divides it into ſeveral ſtreams; and on account of the hills and mountains near it, ſome have likened its ſituation to that of Jeruſalem. It is four miles ſouth of Guildford, thirty four miles ſouth of London, and thirty-four north-eaſt of Portſmouth. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 51. 52. N.

GODDARD (JONATHAN) a celebrated phyſician and chemiſt, was born at Greenwich, about the year 1617, and having ſtudied phyſic four years at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, travelled abroad, as was then the cuſtom, to obtain farther improvement. After his return to England, he obtained his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and was admitted a member of the college of phyſicians at London. He was at the ſame time a fellow of the ſociety for improving and cultivating experimental philoſophy, and our author being a ſkilful chemiſt, uſually prepared his own chemical medicines. In 1647, he was appointed reader of the anatomical lectures in the college, which he performed with great applauſe, and ſoon after was appointed principal phyſician to the army under general Cromwell, who, in 1651, appointed him warden of Merton college, Oxon. In ſhort, a ſeries of favours beſtowed on him by Oliver brought him under the diſpleaſure of king Charles II. who, on his return to his kingdoms, removed him from his wardenſhip, when, leaving Oxford, he was choſen profeſſor of phyſic in Greſham college.

He then continued to frequent thoſe meetings that gave birth to the Royal Society, and upon their eſtabliſhment by royal charter, in 1663, was nominated one their firſt council. He ſtill continued to prepare his own medicines, and ſome time after publiſhed a treatiſe, recommending it to general uſe, the greateſt part of the apothecaries being at that time, he ſays, not poſſeſſed of the knowledge neceſſary to fit them for the due execution of their own employment. This treatiſe was received with applauſe; but finding that the propoſal was attended with difficulties that were likely to defeat it, he publiſhed a Diſcourſe, ſetting forth the un-

condition of the practice of physic in London. He used to meet a select number of friends at the Crown tavern, in Bloomsbury, where they discoursed on philosophic subjects, and in his return from thence, in the evening of the 24th of March, 1674, he was seized with an apoplectic fit in Cheapside, and dropped down dead. His memory was preserved many years by the drops he invented, and which bore his name; but he more particularly deserves a place in this work, for being, as Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, asserts, the first Englishman who made that noble astronomical instrument the telescope.

GODEAU (ANTHONY) bishop of Grasse and Vence, in France, was born at Dreux, in 1605. He contributed to the establishment of the French Academy, and acquired great reputation by his piety and works, which are very numerous. The principal of them are, 1. An Ecclesiastical History. 2. The Translation, in verse, of the Psalms of David. 3. The Life of St. Paul. 4. The Life of St. Augustine, &c. He died at Vence, on the 21st of April, 1672, aged sixty-seven.

GODFREY of Boulogne, duke of Lorraine, the son of Eustachius II. count of Boulogne, and one of the greatest commanders of his time. Having given proofs of an invincible courage in Germany and Italy, under the emperor Henry IV. he was declared general of the army of the crusaders, and, in 1097, put himself at their head. He obliged the emperor Alexis Comnenes to grant his army a passage through his dominions; unjustly took Nice, Antioch, and several other places from that emperor, and made himself master of Jerusalem, on the 19th of July, 1099. The princes engaged in the crusade then chose him king of Jerusalem; but he would not suffer a crown of gold to be put on his head in the place where our Lord had been crowned with thorns. A short time after, the sultan of Egypt sent a considerable army against him, which was entirely defeated, and Godfrey rendered himself master of all the Holy Land, except two or three places. Still greater exploits were expected from him, when he died in the month of July, 1100, after a reign of only one year. He was succeeded by his brother Baldwin I.

GODFREY (sir EDMUNDBURY) a justice of peace, famous for distinguishing himself against the papists in 1678, and his murder. This gentleman having administered an oath to Dr. Oates and Dr. Tongue, the two principal evidences in what was called the popish plot, was soon after found dead in a ditch, by Primrose-hill, near Hamstead, with his sword thrust through his body; but no blood had followed from the wound. His gloves lay by him; there was money in his pocket, and a broad livid mark appeared round his neck; his breast had some appearance of bruises, and on his breeches were found several drops of wax-lights, which he never used in his own family. Rapin observes, that though it was possible the papists might not have been the authors of this murder, they were so readily and publicly accused, that it was unsafe to deny it; but whether they had or had not a hand in his death, three men were convicted and executed, upon the evidence of one Miles Prance, a goldsmith, who was apprehended on suspicion of being an accomplice. He swore that two Irish priests, named Gerald and Kelly, and one Robert Green, a cushion-keeper of the queen's chapel, with Lawrence Hill, footman to Dr. Godden, treasurer of the chapel, and Henry Berry, porter of Somerset-house, had, in consequence of a consultation with him, resolved to dispatch sir Edmundbury Godfrey, as a violent persecutor of the Roman catholics. On the 12th of October, in the evening, as sir Edmundbury was passing by Somerset-house, he was prevailed upon by Hill to enter the water-gate, in order to appease a sham quarrel between Kelly and Berry, when Green throwing a twisted handkerchief over his head, fixed it round his neck, and the rest falling upon him at the same time, he was strangled. They beat his breast with their knees, and twisted his neck till it was dislocated; and having shifted the body from one apartment in the palace to another, for four days and as many nights, conveyed it in a sedan-chair, at midnight, to Soho, where Hill waited for them with a horse, upon which it was placed before him, and they proceeded to Primrose-hill, where they left it in a ditch, after Gerald had thrust the sword into it. To oppose this, the centinels who were upon duty the night in which they were said to have removed the body, deposed, that no sedan was brought out of the palace; and the people who lived in the apartments declared upon oath, that no dead body could be brought thither without their knowledge, and that they were every day in the rooms Prance described, without seeing any thing of that nature. Green and Hill died protesting their innocence; and Berry, who was a protestant, and might have saved his life by making a confession, denied his being in any manner privy to the murder of this unfortunate gentleman. His corpse being embalmed, was kept till the 21st of October, when it was carried, in a very solemn manner, from Bridewell hospital, of which he was one of the governors, to St. Martin's in the Fields, where he was interred. It is remarkable, that the pall was supported by eight knights, all justices of the peace; all the aldermen of the city attended the funeral; seventy-two London ministers marched before the body; and a thousand persons, most of whom were of rank and eminence, closed the procession; and, in short, an excellent sermon, suitable to the occasion, was preached from 2. Sam. iii. 34. by Dr. Lloyd, dean of Bangor, and vicar of St. Martin's.

GODIN, a town of Germany, in Moravia, on the confines of Hungary, seated in the midst of several rivers and marshes.

GODOLPHIN (JOHN) an eminent English civilian, was born in the island of Scilly, on the 29th of November, 1617, and educated at Oxford. In 1642-3, he was created doctor of civil law; in 1653, was appointed one of the judges of the admiralty; and, at the Restoration, was made one of his majesty's advocates. He published the following works: 1. The holy Limbeck. 2. The holy Arbour. 3. A View of the Admiral's Jurisdiction. 4. The Orphan's Legacy; and, 5. *Repertorium canonicum*, &c. He died on the 4th of April, 1678.

GODMANCHESTER, formerly a considerable town in Huntingdonshire, and near the county town, on the river Ouse. It has now no market, but has a fair on Easter-Tuesday for all sorts of cattle. It was formerly called Durosiponte, where many Roman coins have been often dug up. Some say it was a bishop's see in the time of the Saxons, and had a castle built by one Gorman. It is a large village, and has been famous for the many ploughs it employed. It is fifty-seven miles north-by-west of London, and is nearly in the same longitude and latitude as Huntingdon.

GODWIN (THOMAS) bishop of Bath and Wells, was born at Ockingham, in Berkshire, in the year 1517, and was put to the grammar-school there, where discovering great abilities, and his parents being too poor to improve them, Dr. Richard Layton, archdeacon of Bucks, took him to his house, instructed him in classical learning till he was fit for the university, and then sent him to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in 1545. His patron, the archdeacon, who had been some years dead, had been a zealous reformer, and Mr. Godwin had embraced his principles, which bringing him under the displeasure of some of the fellows of his college, he resigned his fellowship, and became master of the free-school at Brackley, in Northamptonshire; but upon the accession of queen Mary, his religion exposed him to fresh persecutions, which obliged him to leave his school, and in this exigency he applied himself to the study of physic, and being admitted to a bachelor's degree in that faculty in 1555, practised it for his support till the accession of queen Elizabeth. Now entering into the church, he became chaplain to Dr. Bullingham, bishop of Lincoln, who introduced him to the queen, who was so pleased with the grave turn of his oratory, that she appointed him one of her lent preachers; and, in 1565, he obtained the deanery of Christ-church, Oxford, and the same year, the prebend of Milton Ecclesia. In the beginning of 1566, he was promoted to the deanery of Canterbury; and queen Elizabeth making a visit to Oxford in the beginning of September, he attended her majesty, and, among others, kept an exercise in divinity against Dr. Humphries the professor, in which Dr. Jewel, bishop of Salisbury, was moderator. At the conclusion, the queen herself made an extempore speech in Latin, signifying her own great satisfaction, as well as that of the Spanish ambassador, the earl of Leicester, chancellor of the university, and sir William Cecil, chancellor of Cambridge, who had requested it of her majesty. In 1584, he was raised to the see of Bath and Wells; but soon after, notwithstanding his great age, he being near seventy, he imprudently entered a second, if not a third time into matrimony, though so broken down with the gout and other infirmities, that he was scarce able to stand; but though the lady was a widow of suitable years to his own, it gave the queen and courtiers great offence. He died on the 9th of November, 1590.

GODWIN (FRANCIS) bishop of Hereford, was son of the former, and was born at Haunington, or Havington, in Northamptonshire, in 1567, and studied at Christ-church college, Oxford, after which he became rector of Samford Orcais, in Somersetshire, prebendary of St. Decuman in the church of Wells, canon-residentiary there, and vicar of Weston in Zoyland, in the same county, and, in 1587, was collated to the subdeanery of Exeter. In the mean time, turning his studies to the antiquities of his own country, he, in 1590, accompanied Mr. Camden in his travels into Wales, in search of such curiosities, and for several years spent his leisure hours in these enquiries. In 1593, he commenced doctor of divinity, and, after several other preferments, he was, in 1607, consecrated bishop of Landaff, and, in 1617, was translated to the bishoprick of Hereford. He wrote, 1. *Nuncius inanimatus Utopiæ*. 2. *Rerum Anglicarum Henrico*

Henrico VIII. *Edwardo* VI. & *Maria regnantibus Annales*; which was tranſlated into Engliſh by Morgan Goodwin his ſon 3. A Catalogue of the Biſhops of England, ſince the firſt planting of the Chriſtian religion in this Iſland, with a brief Hiſtory of their Lives, &c. 4. The Man in the Moon; and, 5. A Computation of the value of the Roman Siſterce and Attic Talent. He died in April, 1633.

GODWIN (Dr. THOMAS) a learned Engliſh writer, was born in Somerſetſhire, in 1587, and educated at Oxford; he was afterwards choſen maſter of a free-ſchool at Abingdon, in Berkſhire, and obtained the rectory of Brightwell, near Wallingford, in Berkſhire, and afterwards received the degree of doctor of divinity. He wrote, 1. An Engliſh Expoſition of the Roman Antiquities. . *Synopſis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum, ad Explicationem utriuſque Teſtamenti, &c.* in quarto. 3. Moſes and Aaron, or Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Rights uſed by the ancient Hebrews; and other works. He died on the 20th of March, 1642-3.

GOEREE (WILLIAM) a celebrated and learned bookſeller, born at Middleburg, in 1635. He had the misfortune to loſe his father when very young, and to fall into the hands of an illiterate father-in-law, of a booriſh diſpoſition, who not permitting him to ſtudy, obliged him to chuſe a trade, on which he made choice of that of a bookſeller, as a profeſſion that would enable him to enjoy the converſation of the learned, and opportunities for ſtudy. He compoſed a great number of good books in Flemiſh, on architecture, ſculpture, painting, engraving, botany, medicine, and antiquities. His principal works are, 1. Jewiſh Antiquities, two volumes, folio. 2. The Hiſtory of the Jewiſh Church, four volumes, folio. 3. Sacred and Profane Hiſtory, in quarto. 4. Introduction to the Practice of Painting, octavo. 5. Univerſal Architecture, &c. He died at Amſterdam, on the 3d of May, 1711.

GOES, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of the United Provinces. It communicates with the ſea by a canal, and is ten miles eaſt of Middleburgh, twelve weſt of Bergen-op-Zoom, and thirty north of Ghent. Long. 3. 50. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

GOETZE (GEORGE HENRY) a learned and zealous Lutheran, born at Leipſick, was ſuperintendant of the churches at Lubec. He wrote a conſiderable number of books in Latin and Greek, and died at Lubec, on the 25th of March, 1729, aged ſixty-one.

GOEZ (DAMIEN DE) a celebrated and learned Portugueſe gentleman, born at Alenquer, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the 16th century, by his abilities and his writings. He defended Louvain with great bravery, in 1542, againſt the French, and was recalled into Portugal to write the hiſtory of that kingdom; but he did not live to finiſh it; for falling into the fire, he was found dead, and half burnt. He wrote a number of works in Latin and Portugueſe, among which are, 1. *Fidei, Religio, Moreſque Æthiopum.* 2. *De Imperio & Rebus Luſitanorum.* 3. *Urbis Oliſſiponenſis Deſcriptio.* 4. *Chronica do Rey Dom Emanuel.* 5. *Hiſtoria do. Principe Dom Juan, &c.* and ſome others, which are eſteemed.

GOFF (THOMAS) an Engliſh writer, born in Eſſex, in the year 1592, he was educated in Weſtminſter-ſchool, from whence he removed to Chriſt-church college, Oxford. He writ ſeveral pieces on different ſubjects, among which are five plays, none of which were publiſhed till after his death. Theſe were, 1. The Careleſs Shepherdeſs, a tragicomedy. 2. The Courageous Turk, a tragedy. 3. Oreſtes, a tragedy. 4. The Raging Turk, a tragedy. 5. Selinus, Emperor of the Turks, a tragedy. Philips and Winſtanley have aſcribed a comedy to him, called Cupid's Whirligig. In the latter part of his life, forſaking the ſtage for the pulpit, he obtained the living of Eaſt Clendon in Surry, and inſtead of plays, wrote ſermons, ſome of which he publiſhed, as he alſo did two funeral orations, in Latin. He died in July, 1627.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, three miles ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works caſt up there, which ſhews that it was a Roman camp or ſtation; but ſome ſay, they are owing to the Danes; but be that as it will, it was an advantageous camp, which commands the country, and has a fine dry turf, like that of Newmarket; and here the Cantabrigians generally take the air in winter.

GOITO, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the river Mincio, ten miles north-weſt of Mantua, between the Lake of Mantua, and that called the Garda. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

GOJAM, a country in Africa, in the kingdom of Abyſſinia, at the ſouth end of the lake Gambia. It is almoſt ſurrounded on all ſides by the Nile, and is pretty well known ſince the ſources of that river have been found out.

GOLCONDA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It is bounded by the province of Orixa on the north, by the bay of Bengal on the eaſt, by Biſnagar on the ſouth, and by Decan on the weſt, being about three hundred miles in length, and two hundred in breadth. It was once an independent kingdom, and one of the richeſt in India; the famous diamond mines being here, which produce the largeſt ſtones in the world. Upon which account the great mogul, Aurenzebe, made a conqueſt of it about ninety years ago. It is now ſubject to the great mogul.

GOLCONDA, a city in the peninſula of India, on this ſide the Ganges, and capital of the kingdom of that name. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, ninety miles eaſt from Dorabat, and two hundred north-weſt of Fort St. George. It was divided into three parts, when the king of this country reſided here, whereof the palace was one, the citadel the ſecond, and the town the third. The Engliſh and other European nations, have ſettlements on this coaſt, from whence they import the fineſt callicoes and chintz, as well as diamonds. Theſe laſt are uſually purchaſed of the black merchants, who buy pieces of ground among the mines at a venture, and ſometimes they ſucceed extremely well, and at others beggar their families. Long. 79. 10. E. Lat. 16. 0. N.

GOLDAST (MELCHIOR HAIMINSFELD) a famous civilian and hiſtorian, in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Biſhofs-Zell, in Swiſſerland, in 1576, and publiſhed ſeveral works, the principal of which are, a collection of ſeveral treatiſes on civil and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, entitled, 1. *Monarchia Sancti Romani Imperii, &c.* three volumes folio. 2. *Alamaniæ Scriptores*, three volumes, folio. 3. *Scriptores aliquot rerum Suevicarum*, quarto. 4. *Commentarius de Bohemiæ regno*, quarto. 5. *Informatio de Statu Bohemiæ quoad jus*, quarto. 6. *Sybilla Francica*, quarto. This is a collection of pieces relating to the Maid of Orleans. Theſe are all eſteemed uſeful, curious, and important works. Goldaſt died on the 11th of Auguſt, 1635.

GOLDBERG, a of town Sileſia, which took its name from a gold-mine, found here many centuries ago. It is ſeated on the river Katſbach, in the duchy of Lignitz, thirty-ſix miles weſt of Breſlau, and is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of the king of Pruſſia. Long. 17. 10. E. Lat. 51. 3. N.

GOLD-COAST, a part of Guinea, is about ſixty miles in length, beginning at the Gold River, twelve miles weſt of Aſſinee, and ending with the village of Ponni, ſeven or eight miles eaſt of Acra. The countries it contains are eleven in number, namely, Axim, Ante, Adom, Jabi, Commani, Fetu, Saboe, Fantin, Acron, Agonna, and Aquamboe. Theſe do not contain above two or three towns and a village, lying upon the ſea-ſhore, as well under as between the forts of the Europeans; the greateſt and moſt populous towns being generally farther within land. They have moſt of them governors, which the ſeamen have dignified by the name of kings. Axim was ſaid formerly to have been a potent ſtate, but it is now divided by the Europeans, and we do not find it is above ſix miles in length. The negro traders are generally pretty rich, becauſe they bring a conſiderable quantity of gold to purchaſe European merchandizes. The Brandenburghers have a fort here; but the commanders and ſervants are generally Dutch. The river Ankaber is a very pleaſant river, and is very wide at the mouth. Its ſource is a conſiderable way in the country, but how far is not certain. The banks are adorned with fine lofty trees, which afford the moſt agreeable ſhade in the world, defending the traveller from the ſcorching beams of the ſun; and to add to the pleaſure, there are a great number of beautiful birds, and diverting monkeys. Ante begins at the village Boweſway, two miles eaſt of Acoday, now belonging thereto. In 1691, the Engliſh built a ſmall fort on this coaſt, but the negroes are ſo villanous and crafty there is no dealing with them to any advantage; for they have got a trick of counterfeiting the gold duſt. There are ſeveral other ſmall forts here belonging to other nations, which turn to no great account. This diſtrict, as well as all the Gold Coaſt abounds with hills, on which are extraordinary high and beautiful trees, between which are wide and extenſive vallies. The earth produces plenty of good rice, Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and ſeveral kinds of good fruit. The ſugar canes here are larger and better than any where elſe. Likewiſe palm wine and oil, may be had here in great abundance. There are abundance of villages, about which there is plenty of cattle. There are great numbers of oyſters here, which ſtick to the branches, or roots of mangrove trees, which grow by the river ſide. Adom is a wretched territory, whoſe negroes are very theiviſh and villainous. However it contains ſeveral ſmall iſlands, in the middle of the river, on which are ſeveral towns and villages Jabi begins at the Dutch fort, and runs a few miles into the inland parts, being but a very ſmall diſtrict. Commani is extended about five miles along the ſea-ſide, from the river Chama, to the town Mina, and is about as broad as it is long, and here the Engliſh have a very large fort, which is a ſquare building,

ſtrength-

ſtrengthened with good batteries. The town or village is near the Dutch fort, called Elmina, cloſe to which runs a ſmall river, the water of which is generally very ſalt, unleſs in the rainy ſeaſon. It ſeparates Commani from Fetu country, which was formerly forty miles in length, and as much in breadth. This was once a powerful nation, and had a good many towns and villages, but is now almoſt ruined by its continual wars. It had likewiſe vaſt quantities of corn and cattle, as well as palm-wine and oil, which are got from the palm-tree. Cape Coaſt Caſtle is ſeated on the ſhore in this diſtrict, and is the moſt conſiderable poſſeſſed by the Engliſh on the coaſt of Guinea. The diſtrict of Saboe is but ſmall, and the inhabitants of a very bad character. Fort Naſſau was the chief place belonging to the Dutch, before they took Elmina from the Portugueſe. The village Mouree lying under it, is pretty populous, and the inhabitants in general are fiſhermen, who carry out every morning four or five hundred canoes to fiſh, and the fifth part of what they catch is claimed by the Dutch commander. Fantin is bounded by Saboe on the eaſt, the Iron Mount half a mile below Mouree, being its extremity, in which diſtrict the Engliſh have a fort, as they likewiſe have at Anamaboe, which is ſmall, but very neat and compact. The inland inhabitants of this country are employed in tillage and drawing palm-wine. The next diſtrict to Fantin is Acra, which lies in a good place for trade. The next territory is Agonna, wherein is a very high mountain, called by the ſailors the Devil's Mount. It ſurpaſſes Acra in largeneſs, power, and richeſs. The laſt country on the Gold Coaſt is Aquamboe, which lies chiefly within land. Here the Engliſh, Danes, and Dutch have forts of the ſame name as the adjacent villages. There is ſometimes more gold to be had here, than on all the coaſt beſides. The negroes who inhabit this coaſt are ſaid to be of the beſt diſpoſition in all Guinea. The town at Cape Coaſt Caſtle, is a little without the gate, where the women keep a market, with canky, papais, ſoap, and fiſh, which are here in tolerable plenty; for about one hundred canoes are employed in fine weather in catching of fiſh. They are very ſuperſtitious, and are very fond of a ſort of charms which they call fetiches, which they firmly believe will protect them from all dangers. All the inhabitants on this coaſt, as well as in the reſt of Guinea, go almoſt naked, but the better ſort of women have ſeveral yards of narrow linen or ſtuff, which they wrap round their middles. They are in general a ſtrong, well limbed people; with flat noſes and thick lips, and generally without any deformity.

GOLDAW, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Ilna, near the Oder, twenty miles north-eaſt of Stetin. Long. 15. 20. E. Lat. 53. 44. N.

GOLDEN-AGE, in fabulous hiſtory, the firſt age of the world, when it was under the government of Saturn, at which time it is ſaid, that peace and innocence dwelt upon the earth, and ſweetened all the bleſſings of untroubled life. The fields and trees enjoyed a perpetual verdure, and the ſkies were undiſturbed by ſtorms and tempeſts. The deſcription of this ſtate of the world, given by Plato, Pythagoras, Ovid, &c. reſembles nothing ſo much as that ſtate of innocence and happineſs, which ended with the fall.

GOLDEN-ISLAND, lies at the mouth or gulph of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma, in South America. It was here that the Scots attempted to make a ſettlement, in the reign of king William, but finding it a barren ſpot of ground, they poſſeſſed themſelves of an iſthmus, on the oppoſite ſhore upon the continent, in a good ſoil, and naturally ſo ſtrong, that the Spaniards could not have diſpoſſeſſed them, if the Engliſh had not denied them aſſiſtance. Long. 82. 37. W. Lat. 9. 0. N.

GOLDINGEN, a city of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, with a good caſtle, ſeated on the river Wela, and ſubject to the king of Poland. Long. 22. 31. E. Lat. 56. 48. N.

GOLIUS (JAMES) a celebrated profeſſor of Arabic and the Mathematics at Leyden, was deſcended from a very honourable family, and born at the Hague, in the year 1596. He was put to the univerſity of Leyden, where he ſtudied under Erpenius; and having made himſelf maſter of all the learned languages, applied himſelf to the mathematics, phyſic, and divinity. He afterwards travelled into Africa and Aſia, and became greatly eſteemed by the king of Morocco, and the ſultan of the Turks. He at length returned to Leyden, loaden with manuſcripts, and in 1624 ſucceeded Erpenius in the Arabic chair. As he had been an eye-witneſs of the wretched ſtate of Chriſtianity in the Mahometan countries, he was filled with the compaſſion of a fellow-chriſtian; and none ever ſolicited for a place of honour and profit with greater eagerneſs, than he for procuring a new edition of the New Teſtament, in the original language, with a tranſlation into the vulgar Greek, by an Archimandrite; and as there are ſome of theſe Chriſtians, who uſe the Arabic tongue in divine ſervice, he alſo took care to have diſperſed among them an Arabic tranſlation of the confeſſion of the Proteſtants, together with the Catechiſm and Liturgy. In 1626 he was alſo choſen profeſſor of mathematics, and diſcharged the functions of both profeſſorſhips, with the greateſt applauſe, during forty years. He was likewiſe appointed interpreter in ordinary to the States for the Arabic, Turkiſh, Perſian, and other eaſtern languages, for which he had an annual penſion, and a preſent of a gold chain, with a very beautiful medal, which he wore as a badge of his office. He publiſhed the Life of Tamerlane, written in Arabic. 2. The Hiſtory of the Saracens, written by Elmacin. 3. Alferganus's Elements of Aſtronomy, with a new Verſion and learned Commentaries. 4. An excellent Arabic Lexicon. 5. A Perſian Dictionary. He died on the 24th of September, 1667.

GOLIUS (THEOPHILUS) profeſſor of ethics at Straſburg, was born in that city, in 1528. He wrote, in Latin, 1. A ſhort Scheme of Morality, extracted from the ten books of Ariſtotle, *ad Nichomachum*. 2. A ſhort Scheme of Politics, taken from the ſame author: and, 3. A Greek Grammar. He died in 1600.

GOLDSMITH (FRANCIS) a poet in the laſt century, was the ſon of Francis Goldſmith, of St. Giles's in the Fields, Middleſex, eſq. and was educated at Merchant Taylors ſchool. In 1629, he became a gentleman-commoner in Pembroke college, Oxford, and was ſoon after removed to St. John's college, where having taken a degree in arts, he removed to Gray's-Inn, London, where he ſtudied the common law. He obliged the world with a tranſlation from the Latin, of the celebrated Grotius; a play, called Sophompanes, or the Hiſtory of Joſeph, a tragedy. He alſo tranſlated Grotius's conſolatory Oration to his Father, with epitaphs, and likewiſe his Catechiſm, into Engliſh verſe. Mr. Goldſmith died at Aſhton, in Northamptonſhire, in September 1655.

GOLTZIUS, or GOLTS (HENRY) a celebrated engraver and painter, was born at Mulbracht, in the duchy of Juliers, and died in 1617, aged fifty-nine. His engravings are greatly eſteemed by all good judges.

GOLTZIUS (HUBERT) an excellent antiquary, born at Venlo, on the 30th of October, 1526. He travelled into France, Germany, and Italy, where his merit opened to him all the cabinets of the curious, and he became well-ſkilled in hiſtory from the inſcriptions, pictures, medals, and other monuments of antiquity, and his fame grew ſo great, that in 1567 he was honoured with the freedom of the city of Rome. He was the author of ſeveral excellent works, as 1. *De Origine & Statu Populi Romani.* 2. *Vitæ & Res geſtæ J. Cæſaris.* 3. *Imperatorum fere omnium Vivæ Imagines a J. Cæſare ad Carolum V. ex veteribus Numiſmatibus.* 4. *Faſti Magiſtratuum, & Triumphorum Romanorum ab U. C. uſque ad Auguſti Obitum,* and ſeveral other treatiſes, in all which he applies medals to the clearing up of ancient hiſtory. He was ſo nice and accurate, that he had them printed in his own houſe, corrected them himſelf, and engraved the plates for the medals with his own hands. Hence his books were admired all over Europe, and the learned gave them the higheſt praiſes: but though they abound with erudition, they muſt be read with ſome caution, as there are many falſe medals in them, which Goltzius miſtook for real antiques. He died at Bruges, on the 14th of March, 1583, aged fifty-ſeven.

GOMARUS (FRANCIS) profeſſor of divinity, was born at Bruges, on the 30th of January, 1563. He ſtudied under John Sturmius, and coming to England about the year 1582, he heard at Oxford the divinity lectures of Dr. John Rainholds, and at Cambridge thoſe of Dr. William Whittaker. In 1594 he became profeſſor of divinity at Leyden, where he had a great quarrel with James Arminius, his colleague, on the ſubject of predeſtination and grace, and not being able to prevent Vorſtius being put in Arminius's place, he left Leyden, and retired to Middleburgh, where he was miniſter and profeſſor. Gomarus afterwards taught at Saumur and at Groningen, at which laſt place he died, on the 11th of January, 1641, aged ſeventy-eight. He had a great ſhare in the deciſions of the ſynod of Dort, and on many occaſions diſcovered a great deal of outrageous zeal. His works were printed at Amſterdam in 1645, in folio.

GOMBAULD (JOHN OGIER DE) one of the beſt French poets in the ſeventeenth century, and one of the firſt members of the French Academy, was born at St. Juſt de Luſſac. He acquired the eſteem of Mary de Medicis, and of the wits of his time. He was a proteſtant, and died in a very advanced age. He wrote many works in verſe and proſe. His epigrams, and ſome of his ſonnets, are particularly eſteemed.

GOMBERVILLE (MARIN LE ROY DE) a member of the French Academy, was born at Chevreuſe, in the dioceſe of Paris, and was the author of three romances: Polexander, Cytharæa, and the Young Alcidian, and many other works in

in verſe and proſe. He died at Paris, on the 14th of June, 1674, aged ſeventy-four.

GOMBROON, called by the natives Bander Abaſſi, or the ſea port of Abaſſi. This city ſtands on a bay, about twelve miles northward of the eaſt end of the iſland Kiſmiſh, and nine from the famous iſland of Ormus, where the Portugueſe formerly had a ſettlement. The beſt houſes are built with bricks dried in the ſun, made with a compoſition of clay, ſand, chopped ſtraw, and horſe-dung. They ſtand cloſe to each other, are flat on the top, and have each a ſquare turret, which riſes conſiderably higher than the reſt of the ſtructure, having holes on each ſide for the free paſſage of the wind and air. Thoſe that ſtay in this town in the ſummer ſeaſon, ſleep every night on the tops of their houſes. The meaner ſort live in miſerable huts, made with boughs of date or palm-trees, and covered with their leaves. The ſtreets are both narrow and ſhort, with many turnings, and the houſes almoſt meet together at the top; notwithſtanding which, when the weather is hot, people, as they paſs along, can hardly breathe, the air is ſo ſultry. The better ſort of people are clothed in the Perſian manner; but the poorer ſort, either out of neceſſity or choice, as well women as men, go quite naked, except a clout to cover what decency requires them to hide. Beſides the native Perſians, it is inhabited by Engliſh, Dutch, Portugueſe, Arabs, Jews, Armenians, Indians, and Banians. Theſe laſt are pretty numerous, and have ſo much influence over the chamacheen, or governor, by dint of preſents, that no cows are allowed to be publicly killed here; for theſe animals are had in the higheſt veneration by the Gentoos all over India. The Engliſh and Dutch have their factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. It is in ſuch a bad ſituation, that they have no neceſſaries here but mutton and fiſh. However, all other proviſions are brought to this place in ſufficient plenty, and are tolerably cheap. They have no water here which is fit to drink but rain water, kept in ciſterns, which are dry one half of the year; but the richer ſort have theirs brought from a village three miles off. The hills hereabouts are extremely barren, and the very rocks are almoſt covered with particles of ſalt, inſomuch, that when it rains, which is very ſeldom, the waters which run down the hills in rivulets are cruſted with a fine white ſalt on each ſide; but it is bitteriſh and not fit for uſe. Thoſe who can afford it, keep camels, which are daily employed in fetching water from Aſſeen, which is fifteen miles off, and is better than that abovementioned. The weather is ſo hot in June, July, and Auguſt, that it renders Gombroon very unhealthy, and has ſuch an effect on the water in the ſea, that it emits an intolerable ſtench; however, ſome imagine the putrefaction proceeds from a great quantity of ſhell fiſh, which are then thrown on the ſhore. At this time the air tarniſhes gold and ſilver in a ſtrange manner. In theſe months the better ſort of the inhabitants, as well as thoſe belonging to the Engliſh factory, retire to Aſſeen, where there are gardens with plenty of Seville oranges, and other fruit, as well as roots and herbage. But though it is ſo hot in ſummer, it is ſo cold in winter, that the Europeans are obliged to wear cloth coats lined with fur. The grapes, melons, and mangoes which are brought to Gombroon, are produced in the vallies beyond a very high mountain near it. The reflection of the ſun beams on this mountain is one reaſon of the exceſſive heat in the ſummer months, and the ſnow with which it is covered from November till March, is the principal cauſe of the change of the air to the other extreme. The gain made by the Engliſh Eaſt India company in carrying the merchandize of the Armenians, Moors, Banians, &c. from Gombroon to Surat, is one great branch of the company's profit. Long. 57. 35. E. Lat. 27. 0. N.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Iſlands, ſeated in the Atlantic ocean, between the iſlands of Ferro and Teneriff, and two hundred miles weſt of cape Bajadore, in Africa, ſubject to Spain. It is about fifty-five miles in circumference, and has a ſmall town of the ſame name. Here the Spaniſh fleet often take in refreſhments for their voyage, there being a fine large freſh water river, about nine miles ſouthward of the town. It produces grain and fruit ſufficient for the ſupport of its inhabitants; with great plenty of wine, and fruits common to theſe iſlands. The only commodity it produces is orchel. Long. 17. 10. W. Lat. 28. 0. N.

GOMEZ DE CIUDAD REAL (ALVAREZ) a Latin poet, in the ſixteenth century, was born at Guadalaxara, and was educated with Charles V. He acquired great reputation by his poem on the Golden Fleece; his Chriſtian Thalia, and his Muſe Paulina. Theſe three poems are in Latin. Gomez died on the 14th of July, 1538, aged fifty.

GOMEZ DE CASTRO (ALVAREZ) a learned writer of the ſixteenth century, born at St. Eulalia, near Toledo, was the author of ſeveral works in verſe and proſe. The moſt eſteemed of which is his Hiſtory of Cardinal Ximenes. He died in 1580, aged ſixty-five.

GOMEZ PEREIRA (GEORGE) a Spaniſh phyſician, born at Medina del Campo, is thought to have been the firſt perſon who taught that beaſts are mere machines, void of knowledge and ſenſation. He advanced this opinion in 1554, in his book intitled *Antoniana Margarita*, and was ſmartly attacked by Michael de Palacio, a divine of Salamanca, to whom he wrote a reply. Some authors have imagined that Deſcartes borrowed that opinion from this Spaniſh phyſician. Pereira wrote ſome other works.

GONDAR, the chief city of Abyſſinia, which ſome have fooliſhly pretended, is nothing but a camp. It is about ten miles in circumference, but is not populous in proportion to the quantity of ground it ſtands upon; for the houſes are only one ſtory high, built in the form of a tunnel, with the ſmall end upwards. They have no ſhops, and yet have a conſiderable trade, the merchants all meeting in a wide ſpacious ſquare, to treat of their affairs, and there they expoſe their merchandiſe to ſale. The market laſts from morning till night, and every one knows his own place, where he expoſes what he has to ſell. Their money is gold and ſalt, but the gold is not coined, as in Europe, but is in wedges, from which, as they have occaſion, they cut off from an ounce to a dram. For ſmall money they make uſe of rock ſalt, which is as white as ſnow, and as hard as a ſtone. It is dug out of the mountain Lafta, and carried to the king's magazines, where it is formed into bars, a foot in length, and twelve inches in circumference. Theſe they break, according to the ſum they have to pay, and they make uſe of it, not only for money, but for their domeſtic occaſions. There are about a hundred churches in this city, and the patriarch, who dwells in a palace near the principal church, is the head of their religion. He depends on the patriarch of Alexandria, by whom he is conſecrated. All the prieſts are a kind of monks, and there are two other biſhops beſides the patriarch. Long. 38. 25. E. Lat. 13. 10. N.

GONDEBAULD III. king of Burgundy, and the ſon of Gondicaire, conquered his brother Chilperic, put him to death, and took poſſeſſion of his kingdom in 491. He afterwards marched into Italy, plundered and ravaged Emilia and Liguria, and took Turin. At his return from this expedition he gave Clotilda his neice in marriage to Clovis, in 493. Seven years after Clovis defeated him, and purſued him to Avignon, where Gondebauld ſhut himſelf up, and was obliged to accept of peace on the conditions impoſed by the conqueror. Scarce was he at liberty when he beſieged and took Vienne, and cauſed his brother Godegiſile to be murdered in a church belonging to the Arians. After which, Gondebauld remained in the peaceable poſſeſſion of his kingdom till his death, which happened in 516. He gave the Burgundians a code of very uſeful laws, and was ſucceeded by his two ſons Sigiſmund and Godomar.

GONDRECOURT, a town of France, in the duchy of Barr, ſeated on the river Orney, in which there are excellent trouts. It is twenty miles ſouth of St. Michael, and ſeven from Barleduc. Long. 5. 37. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

GONDREVILLE, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on the river Moſelle. It was formerly famous for a beautiful palace, and has now a caſtle, and a magnificent hoſpital with a conſiderable revenue; as alſo a very fine chapel. It is very agreeably ſeated upon a hill, three miles from Toul, and three from Nancy. Long. 6. 3. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

GONDY, or GONDI (JOHN FRANCIS PAUL DE) better known by the name of Cardinal de Retz, was the ſon of Philip Emanuel de Gondi, count of Joigny, lieutenant general, &c. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his abilities; but taking part againſt the king in the troubles of Paris, he was, in 1652, confined at Vincennes. He ſucceeded his uncle in the archbiſhoprick of Paris, in 1654, and though a priſoner, did not ceaſe diſturbing the court, as he ſtill governed by his grand-vicars. He afterwards eſcaped to Rome, and was reconciled to the king in 1661, when he reſigned the archbiſhoprick of Paris, and obtained the abbey of St. Dennis. He died at Paris, on the 24th of Auguſt, 1679, aged ſixty-ſix. The cardinal de Retz was intriguing, vain, and turbulent; he had a ſubtle, extenſive, and ſomething of a romantic turn of mind; but towards the cloſe of his life he became mild, peaceable, and lived like a private perſon, in order to pay his debts, which amounted to above four millions of livres. His Memoirs are very entertaining: the beſt edition of them is that of Amſterdam, in four volumes, duodecimo, publiſhed in 1719.

GONET (JOHN BAPTIST) a Dominican friar, born at Beziers, was doctor of the univerſity of Bourdeaux, where he taught divinity with reputation. He afterwards became provincial of his order, and died at Beziers, on the 24th of January, 1681, aged ſixty-five. His principal work is a courſe of ſchool divinity, intitled *Clypeus Theologiæ Thomiſticæ.*

miſticæ. The beſt edition of which is that of Lyons, in 1681, in five volumes, folio.

GONESSE, a town in the Iſle of France, ten miles from Paris, ſeated on the river Orou. It is remarkable for its excellent bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. Long. 2. 32. E. Lat. 48. 59. N.

GONGA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, near the ſea called Marmora, thirteen miles from Rudiſto, and thirty-ſix north-eaſt of Gallipoli. Long. 37. 31. E. Lat. 40. 53. N.

GONGORA Y ARGORE (LEWIS) a celebrated Spaniſh poet, born at Cordoua, of a diſtinguiſhed family, on the 11th of July, 1561. He acquired ſuch reputation by his lyric verſes, and other poems, that he was ſurnamed The prince of the Spaniſh poets. He embraced the ſtate of an eccleſiaſtic, was chaplain to the king, and prebendary in the church of Cordoua, in which ſtation he died, on the 23d of March, 1627, aged ſixty-ſix. His works are publiſhed in quarto.

GONNELLI (JOHN) a famous ſculptor, or rather modeller, ſurnamed The Blind Man of Cambaſſi, loſt his ſight at twenty years of age, which did not prevent his modelling with ſucceſs. He made his figures in clay, which was afterwards baked, and rendered them perfect, though guided only by the touch. It is ſaid that he made buſts of perſons, that exactly reſembled them in the ſame manner; and among the reſt, the buſt of M. Heiſſelin, comptroller of the treaſury at Paris. He died at Rome, under the pontificate of Urban VIII.

GONSALVE, FERNANDEZ DE CORDOUA. See CORDOUA.

GONTAULT. See BIRON.

GONTRAN, king of Orleans and Burgundy, was the ſon of Clotaire I. and aſcended the throne in 562. The Lombards entering his dominions, at firſt obtained great advantages over Amat his general; but at length were entirely defeated by another of his generals, named Mummol. This prince made war on two of his brothers, Rechared, king of the Goths, and Waroe, duke of Brittany, with various ſucceſs; at length Mummol revolting againſt him, proclaimed Gondebauld, the pretended ſon of Clotaire, king, on which Gontran ſent one of his generals againſt them, who defeated and put them both to death. Chilperic being aſſaſſinated in 584, Gontran immediately entered Paris, and took his nephew Clotaire II. who was the ſon of Chilperic, under his protection. He held ſeveral councils, loved juſtice, and the public welfare, and having adopted his nephew Childebert, whom he choſe for his ſucceſſor, died on the 28th of March, 593, aged ſixty.

GONZAGA (JULIA) ducheſs of Trajetto, and counteſs of Fondi, was the wife of Veſpaſian Colonna, after whoſe death ſhe took for her device an amaranthus, which the herbaliſts call love-flower, with this motto, *Non moritura*, ſignifying by this, that her love for her huſband ſhould be immortal. She was in the prime of her age, and ſo celebrated for her beauty, that Solyman II. emperor of the Turks, ſent Barbaroſſa with a powerful army to carry her off; that general arrived in the night before Fondi, where Julia commonly reſided, and took the city by ſtorm, but that virtuous lady leaped out of the window in her ſmock, and eſcaped into the mountains, where, to preſerve her honour, ſhe expoſed herſelf to a thouſand dangers. M. de Thou, and other writers, praiſe her for her learning. She was addreſſed by the greateſt lords in Italy; but they could not prevail upon her to marry again. She was ſuſpected of Lutheraniſm

GONZAGA (LUCRETIA) one of the moſt illuſtrious ladies in the ſixteenth century, was celebrated by the wits of her time for her learning, and the delicacy of her ſtyle. She was unhappy with her huſband, John Paul Manfrone, whom ſhe married with reluctance, when but fourteen years of age, and who was not worthy of her with reſpect to fortune. He was brave, but at the ſame time of a haughty diſpoſition, and behaved ſo ill, that the duke of Ferrara threw him into priſon, and thought him worthy of death. He however ſpared his life, on account of Lucretia his wife. That illuſtrious lady made uſe of all poſſible means to procure his liberty; but though ſhe wrote a very moving letter to the duke of Ferrara, and implored the interceſſion of the popes and princes of Chriſtendom, ſhe could neither procure his liberty, nor obtain the permiſſion of ſeeing him, and could only correſpond with him by means of her pen. Her huſband dying in priſon, ſhe refuſed engaging in a ſecond marriage. People had ſuch an eſteem for her Letters, that they not only took the utmoſt care to preſerve them, but collected even the ſhort pieces ſhe wrote to her domeſtics, which were printed with her Letters at Venice, in 1552.

GONZALEZ DE CASTIGLIO (JOHN) a Spaniſh Auguſtine monk, celebrated for his piety and his ſermons, died at Salamanca, on the 11th of June, 1479, aged forty-nine, being poiſoned at the altar by a conſecrated hoſt, which a widow lady had cauſed to be given him, for having converted a knight whom ſhe was in love with.

GOODWIN SANDS, near the Iſle of Thanet, were lands that formerly belonged to Goodwin, earl of Kent, father of king Harold, and being low ground, were defended from the ſea by a great wall, which required conſtant care to keep in order. This tract was afterwards given to St. Auſtin's monaſtery near Canterbury, whoſe abbot neglecting the wall, while he was buſy in building Tenterden ſteeple, the ſea broke in and drowned the ſaid lands, which have proved dangerous to ſailors ever ſince. They lie between the North and South Forelands, and run parallel with the ſhore for nine miles together, about three or four miles diſtant from it, and are dry at low water. They break the ſea on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, and thereby make the Downs a tolerable road; but when the wind blows very hard from other points, ſhips are often driven from their anchors, and are forced on the ſands, or into Sandwich bay, or Ramſgate pier.

GOR, a town in India, capital of a province of the ſame name, which belongs to the great mogul, and is ſeated near Great Tibet. Long. 88. 25. E. Lat. 31. 15. N.

GORANTO, a mountain of Natolia. It is the beginning of Mount Taurus, and there was formerly flames and ſmoke ſeen on the top, which cauſed the ancient poets to give it the name of Chimæra, which they called a monſter with a lion's head and breaſt, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

GORCUM, a city of the United Provinces, in South Holland, ſeated on the river Waal, twenty-two miles eaſt of Rotterdam. It is a fortified town, and has a ſtrong caſtle, and is noted for cheeſe, freſh-water fiſh, and wild ducks. Long. 4. 55. E. Lat. 51. 49. N.

GORDIAN the Elder, was the ſon of Metius Marcellus, and deſcended, on his mother's ſide, from the emperor Trajan. His magnanimity, eloquence, probity, moderation, and other excellent qualities obtained him ſo many friends, that, when proconſul in Africa, he was, in 237, ſaluted emperor, notwithſtanding his old age and his own reſiſtance, by the troops raiſed againſt Maximinus. He aſſociated his ſon Gordian to the empire; but, a ſhort time after, Capellianus, governor of Mauritania, marched againſt him, and, after a bloody battle, in which his ſon Gordian loſt his life, at forty-ſix years of age, he killed himſelf, at above eighty, for fear of falling into the hands of Maximinus. He had gained the affections of the Roman people while he was quæſtor, by giving public games and feaſts, and had compoſed in his youth a poem on the lives of the Antoninuſes. His ſon was alſo a man of learning.

GORDIAN the Younger, the ſon or nephew of the ſecond Gordian, was elected emperor of Rome, in 238, when about ſixteen years of age. Though young, he wanted neither prudence nor conduct. He quelled the ſedition of Sabinianus, married the daughter of Miſithæus, an excellent philoſopher, changed the face of affairs of the empire, retook Antioch, but was aſſaſſinated by the intrigues of Philip, præfect of that province, in 244, while he was driving the Perſians out of Syria, after his having conquered Sapor.

GORDIUS, king of Phrygia, and the father of Midas, was raiſed to the kingdom, after having no other fortune but two yokes of oxen, one of which ſerved to draw the plough, and the other his cart. It is ſaid that the knot which faſtened the harneſs to the pole, was tied ſo dextrouſly, that the ends could not be diſcovered, and that it was currently reported, that he who ſhould untie it, would poſſeſs the empire of Aſia. This knot Alexander being unable otherwiſe to untie, cut with his ſword, and in this manner accompliſhed the prediction, whence aroſe the proverb of cutting the Gordian knot.

GORDON (THOMAS) a ſpirited, but ſevere writer, was born at Kircudbright, in the ſhire of Galloway, in Scotland, and had a univerſity education, but whether at St. Andrew's or Aberdeen is uncertain. He came when a young man to London, where he ſupported himſelf by teaching the languages, and firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Bangorian controverſy by writing two pamphlets in defence of the biſhop, on which Mr. Trenchard took him into his houſe firſt as an amanuenſis, and afterwards into partnerſhip as an author; and in the year 1720, they began to publiſh in conjunction an ingenious work, entitled Cato's Letters. About the ſame time, they publiſhed another periodical paper, under the title of the Independent Whig, which, after Mr. Trenchard's death, was continued by Mr. Gordon, who at length obtained the poſt of commiſſioner of the wine licences, which he enjoyed many years, and died on the 28th of July, 1750. Mr. Gordon alſo publiſhed an excellent Tranſlation of Tacitus, and another of Salluſt, with many tracts, of which two collections have been made ſince his death, the firſt entitled, A Cordial for low Spirits, three volumes; and the ſecond, which contains many of his other

other pamphlets, entitled The Pillars of Prieſtcraft and Orthodoxy ſhaken, two volumes.

GOREE, capital of an iſland of the ſame name, in the United Provinces, ſeated eight miles ſouth of Briel. Long. 3. 50. Lat. 51. 55. N.

GOREE, an iſland on the coaſt of Africa, ſurrounded with rocks, except in one place. It was ceded to the Dutch in 1617, and they built two forts there. The Engliſh became maſters of it in 1663; but admiral Ruyter retook it in 1664 The French became maſters of it in 1667. The Engliſh took it again in 1758; however, it was given up by the peace in 1763. The ſoil of it is barren, but it is of great importance, on account of the goodneſs of its road. Long. 12. 25. E. Lat. 14 30. N.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland of Italy in the Tuſcan Sea, near the iſland of Corſica, towards the north. It is about eight miles in compaſs, and belongs to the great duke of Tuſcany. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 43 24. N.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, twelve miles weſt of the Peruvian coaſt, in South America. Its a high woody iſland, with a good harbour and good water. Hither the buccaneers and other adventurers uſually reſorted to wait for prizes, and for wood and water. The Spaniards have not thought it worth while to ſettle a colony here, tho' they come hither ſometimes after the rains, to ſearch the rivulets for gold. Long. 79. 3. W. Lat. 3. 30. S.

GORGONS, in fabulous hiſtory, were three ſiſters, the daughters of Phorcus and Ceta. They were named Meduſa, Euryole, and Sthenio, and are repreſented as having ſnakes inſtead of hair, brazen hands, and golden wings. Heſiod ſays they had but one eye between all the three, and that they made uſe of it by turns. They lived near the garden of the Heſperides, and transformed into ſtone all who looked at them. Perſeus, with the aſſiſtance of Minerva, killed Meduſa, when her ſiſters purſued him, and he eſcaped by putting on an helmet, lent him by Pluto, which rendered him inviſible.

GORGOPHONE, the daughter of Perſeus and Andromeda, and the wife of Petieres, king of Meſſina, after the death of her huſband married Æbalus. This is the firſt woman mentioned in profane hiſtory, as having engaged in a ſecond marriage.

GORITIA, or GORITZ, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Germany, with a caſtle, and the capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the duchy of Carniola, and circle of Auſtria, ſeated near the confines of Venice, on the river Lizonzo, twenty miles north-eaſt of Aquila, and ſixty-four north-eaſt of Venice. Long. 13. 43. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

GORLÆUS (ABRAHAM) a learned antiquary, was born at Antwerp, in 1549, and acquired great reputation by collecting a great number of medals, rings, ſeals, and other monuments of antiquity. He died at Delft, on the 15th of April, 1609, aged ſixty. He wrote a ſmall but curious and excellent treatiſe on the ſeal-rings of the ancients, entitled *Dactyliotheca*, the beſt edition of which is that of Leyden, in 1695; and other works.

GORLITZ, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquiſate of Luſatia. It is ſeated in a marſh, upon the river Neiſſe, and has ſeveral handſome churches and good houſes. It is ſtrong both by nature and art, and carries on a trade in linen cloth and beer. It is the ſeat of juſtice, and the reſidence of a governor. It is fifty miles eaſt of Dreſden, and ſeventy north-by-eaſt of Prague. Long. 15. 15. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

GOSELINI (JULIAN) born at Rome, was ſecretary to Gonzago, viceroy of Sicily, and continued in the ſame poſt when this viceroy was made governor of Milan, he alſo enjoyed that office under ſeveral other governors, and notwithſtanding he was employed in the buſineſs of his office for near forty years, publiſhed ſeveral works, the principal of which are, 1. The Life of Ferdinand de Gonzaga. 2. The Conſpiracy of John Lewis de Fieſchi, &c.

GOSLAR, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunſwick. It is conſiderable for its ſilver and lead mines, which render moſt of the inhabitants miners, they being all in general employed in digging, ſmelting, cleanſing, tempering, or vending thoſe metals. It is an imperial city, governed by its own magiſtrates, though ſurrounded by the territories of Brunſwick. It was here that the monk Berthold Schwartz found out the art of making gunpowder. It is ſeated on the river Goes, twenty-two miles ſouth of Hildeſheim, thirty-ſix ſouth-weſt of Alberſtat, and twenty-five ſouth of Brunſwick. Lon. 3. 37. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

GOSPORT, a town in Hampſhire, has a ferry over the mouth of the harbour to Portſmouth, and is chiefly inhabited by ſailors and their wives, and the warrant officers. It is a large town, and has ſome trade, but it is in the moſt flouriſhing condition in time of war. Some travellers chooſe to lodge here, becauſe every thing is cheaper and more commodious than at Portſmouth. The mouth of the harbour is not ſo broad here as the Thames at Weſtminſter, and it is ſecured on this ſide by four forts and a platform of above twenty cannon, level with the water. Here is a noble hoſpital for the cure of ſick and wounded ſailors, in the ſervice of the navy, beſides a free-ſchool. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 4. and October 10, for toys. It is ſeventy-eight miles from London.

GOSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, ſeated forty miles north of Rava. Long. 20. 10. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

GOTESCALC, alſo named FULGENTIUS, a famous Benedictine monk, was a native of Germany, and embraced the monaſtic life at Orbais, in the dioceſe of Soiſſons, where he became prieſt. He there applied himſelf to reading the works of St. Auguſtin, and at length quitted his monaſtery to go to Rome, in order to viſit the tombs of the apoſtles. When he was on his return, he had a converſation with Northingus, biſhop of Verona, on predeſtination; and that biſhop being ſtartled at Goteſcalc's opinion, accuſed him to Raban, archbiſhop of Mentz. Goteſcalc went to that city in 848, and preſented Raban with his confeſſion of faith, but he was condemned by a council which Raban aſſembled on that ſubject, and ſent to Hincmar, archbiſhop of Rheims, his ſuperior, who accuſed him to the council of Querci, where he was condemned, degraded from prieſt's orders, obliged to caſt his writings into the fire, to be whipped, and ſhut up in cloſe priſon in the monaſtery of Hautvillers, in the dioceſe of Rheims, where he died about the year 868. The monks, by Hincmar's order, refuſed him the ſacraments and Chriſtian burial. Upon this occaſion, there aroſe a great diſpute between the biſhops of France, on predeſtination and grace.

GOTHA, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, ſubject to the brother of the late princeſs dowager of Wales, who keeps a very elegant court here. It is ſeated in a fine plain on the river Leina, and is well built and ſtrongly fortified. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in woad. The caſtle of the duke is ſeated on an eminence, and contains a great many curioſities. It is fifteen miles ſouth of Erford, and fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Mulhauſen. Long. 11. 0 E. Lat. 51 2 N.

GOTHARD, a mountain ſo called, is one of the higheſt in Swiſſerland, and is about eight miles from Altdorf. On the top, there is a houſe belonging to the capuchins, from whence there is the fineſt proſpect in the world. Over this mountain, is a very important paſs to Italy. This road is pleaſant and diverting, at the ſame time that it is rugged and dangerous; for on the lower part of the mountain you may ſee trees riſing one above another, through which you may juſt diſcern the river Ruſs, whoſe foaming ſtream ſalutes your ears with a roaring noiſe. Several ſmaller rivers run into this, ſome of which run gently down the declivity with an agreeable murmur, while others hurry down the precipices with a thundering noiſe, and part of them meeting with the rocks are reſolved into a miſt, which refracting the ſun-beams ſhow a variety of rainbows, that charm the eye of the wondering traveller; but ſoon after, the dreadful rocks which hang over the road fill his mind with horror, from an apprehenſion of their falling and cruſhing him to atoms; for they are ſo worn out underneath, that they ſeem ready to tumble down every moment. When he is in a more ſecure place, and looks around him, he muſt needs be full of aſtoniſhment, when he ſees ſome mountains of ſtupendous height quite naked and bare, while others are covered with foreſts of trees, and a prodigious variety of medicinal herbs. It is hard to conceive what toil, labour, hazard, and expence, the inhabitants are at to keep the road in the condition we find it in both ſummer and winter. In ſome places, one rock is joined to another by an arched bridge; in others, a paſſage is cut through ſolid ſtone; and where the road is ready to ſink, it is ſupported by ſtrong walls and buttreſſes, conſiſting of ſtrong poſts drove deep into the earth, and ſtones, which are faſtened together with iron hooks.

About five leagues within the mount, there is a bridge of one arch of ſuch a wonderful contrivance, and ſo ſurpriſing a height, that the inhabitants will not believe it was in the power of man to build it, and therefore they conclude that it muſt be the work of the devil.

GOTHLAND, the moſt ſouthern province of Sweden, being a peninſula, encompaſſed on three ſides by the Baltic Sea, or the channel at the entrance of it. It is divided into ſeveral parts, which are Eaſt Gothland, Weſt Gothland, Smaland, Halland, Bleaking, and Schonen. It was a long time in the poſſeſſion of the kings of Denmark, but was ceded to Sweden, in 1654. The principal towns of Gothland are Calmar, Landſcroon, Chriſtianople, Daleburg, Gothenburg, Helmſtat, Lunden, Malmone, and Vexio.

GOTHLAND, an iſland in the Baltic Sea, forty-five miles from the ſhore of Eaſt-Gothland, on which it depends. It is about

about forty-eight miles in length from north to south, and fifteen in breadth, and feeds a great number of horned cattle and horses.

GOTHOFRED, or GODFREY, (DENNIS) an eminent civilian, of the proteſtant religion, was born at Paris, on the 17th of October, 1549. He ſtudied the civil law at the univerſities of Lorrain, Cologn, and Heidelberg, and ſucceſſively filled the profeſſor's chair at Geneva, Straſburg, and Heidelberg: at length died at Straſburg, on the 7th of September, 1622, aged ſeventy-three. He wrote a great number of books, but his principal work is the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, the notes of which are greatly admired, on account of the perſpicuity of the ſtyle and the profound erudition with which they abound. This work had gone through no leſs than twenty-two editions in folio and quarto, to the year 1719, among which that of Anthony Vitre, in 1628, in two volumes folio, and that of Amſterdam, on an Elzivir type, in 1663, are not only the beſt on account of their being finely and magnificently printed; but as there are ſeveral things in them omitted in the other editions.

GOTHOFRED (THEODORE) ſon of the former, was born at Geneva, on the 17th of July, 1580, and finiſhed his ſtudies at Straſburg, after which he quitted his parents, and going to Paris, embraced the Romiſh religion. He now applied himſelf with indefatigable induſtry to the ſtudy of hiſtory, and more particularly to that of France, by which he acquired a great reputation; and, in 1613, publiſhing Memoirs on the Precedency of the Kings of France to thoſe of Spain, in folio, the French king was ſo pleaſed with it, that he gave him a penſion of ſix hundred livres; on his afterwards publiſhing other works, his penſion was increaſed to twelve hundred, and, in 1632, he was honoured with the title of one of the king's hiſtoriographers, with a ſalary of three thouſand livres per annum. He was afterwards appointed to labour with the plenipotentiaries for a general peace at the treaty of Munſter, in 1643; on which occaſion the king honoured him with the dignity of counſellor in the council of ſtate, and made him a privy counſellor. He died at Munſter, on the 5th of October, 1649, at the age of ſixty-nine. His Ceremonials of the Kings of France is eſteemed his maſter-piece.

GOTHOFRED (JAMES) brother to the preceding, was born at Geneva on the 13th of September, 1587, and ſtudying the law, gained ſuch reputation, that, in 1619, he obtained a profeſſor's chair at Geneva, and ten years after was made counſellor for that city. He was employed ſeveral times in France, Germany, Piedmont, and Swiſſerland, in negociating affairs in the name of the republic, and wrote ſeveral works, the chief of which is his *Codex Theodoſianus cum perpetuis Commentariis*, in four volumes folio. He died on the 24th of June, 1652, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age.

GOTO, a province of Japan, conſiſting of five ſmall iſlands, the principal of which is very fruitful. Ocura is the capital, where there is a great trade carried on in fiſh.

GOTTENBURG is a rich ſtrong town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtrogothia, with a commodious harbour, the beſt ſituated for a foreign trade of any port in Sweden, becauſe it lies without the Sound. It is ten miles ſouth of Bahus, one hundred and five north-by-weſt of Copenhagen. and an hundred and eighty-two ſouth-weſt of Stockholm. Long. 11. 50. E. Lat. 57. 44. N.

GOTTINGEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunſwick, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the duke of Brunſwick. Here his late majeſty king George II. erected a univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Liene, twenty five miles north-eaſt of Caſſel, and thirty ſouth-weſt of Goſlar. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 51. 32. N.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, and capital of the duke of Holſtein Gottorp's territories, where he has a fine palace. Long. 9. 0. E. Lat. 54. 40. N.

GOTZOZ, an iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, to the north-weſt of the iſland of Malta, from which it is five miles diſtant, and to the ſouth of Sicily, it belongs to the knights of Malta, to whom the emperor Charles V. gave it in 1530. It was taken by the Turks in 1531; but ſince that time the knights have put it in a good ſtate of defence. It breeds no venemous animals.

GOUDA, or TERGOW, is a city of the province of Holland, built on the banks of the rivers Gow and Iſſel, whoſe waters are very clear, and abound with fiſh. It is the ſixth and laſt of the great towns of Holland, and is ſurrounded by gardens, between which there are pleaſant walks planted with trees, which render the avenues extremely delightful. The town is populous, the air mild, and the water good. The market-place is nearly in the form of a triangle, in the middle of which is the ſtadthouſe. It is accounted a place of ſtrength, becauſe it ſtands low, and the inhabitants can lay the country under water. The great church is a handſome ſtructure, and one of the largeſt of the province, but it is particularly remarkable for its painted glaſs windows, the fineſt in Europe. It is a place of no great trade; but the mints help to maintain it. However, they carry on a commerce in flax, and employ a great number of hands in making ropes; beſides they make here the neateſt and beſt tobacco-pipes in the whole world. It is eight miles from Rotterdam, and twelve from Leyden. Long 4. 37. E. Lat. 52. 2. N.

GOUDELIN, or GOUDOULI, (PETER) a famous Gaſcon poet, born at Toulouſe, was the ſon a ſurgeon. He gave himſelf up entirely to poetry, and compoſed in the Gaſcon language, verſes that have procured him immortal reputation. The duke de Montmorency, Adrian de Montluc, Bertier the firſt preſident, and other perſons of rank had a particular eſteem for him, nevertheleſs he would have died for want in his old age, if his fellow-citizens had not provided for him. He died at Toulouſe, on the 10th of September, 1649, aged ſeventy. His works have had many editions.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wedneſdays, and a fair on Auguſt 26, for cattle. Once it had a very high ſteeple, which was fired by lightning, and was forced to be pulled down. It has been rebuilt, but is nothing like the former. It is fourteen miles ſouth of Maidſtone, eighteen north-weſt of Rye, and forty three ſouth-eaſt of London. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat 51. 8. N.

GOUDIMEL (CLAUIUS) an excellent muſician born at Franche Comté, and was aſſaſſinated at Lyons, in 1572, for being of the proteſtant religion. They made a crime of his ſetting to muſic the Pſalms of Marot and Beza.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1702, and by the French in 1703. It is ſeated on the river Mincio, near the Po, eleven miles ſouth-eaſt of Mantua, and eleven north-weſt of Mirandola. Long. 11. 55. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

GOUJON, a celebrated ſculptor and architect, born at Paris, flouriſhed under the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. He is ſaid to have deſigned the fronts of the old Louvre. Nobody ever ſurpaſſed him in figures in demi-relievo, and nothing of this kind can be more beautiful than that of the fountain of the Innocents, in the ſtreet of St. Denis at Paris. There are many other of his works in the ſame city, that are the admiration of the connoiſſieurs, in which we may trace the ſimple and ſublime beauties of antiquity; whence he has been called Correggio of ſculpture.

GOULART (SIMON) a famous miniſter of Geneva, was born at Senlis, and was one of the moſt indefatigable writers of his time. He made conſiderable additions to the Catalogue of Witneſſes of the Truth, compoſed by Illyricus, and acquired a great reputation by his works, the principal of which are, 1. A Tranſlation of Seneca. 2. A Collection of memorable Hiſtories. 3. A Tranſlation of St. Cyprian de Lapſis. 4. Several devotional and moral treatiſes. He died at Geneva, in 1628, at eighty-five years of age.

GOULETTA, a conſiderable fort on the coaſt of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis. It is ſeated in the gulph of Tunis, in the narroweſt place, and is deſigned to defend the entrance, and as a rampart to the city of Tunis, which is at the bottom of this gulph. It was taken by Barbaroſſa in 1535. Charles V. carried it by aſſault in 1536, and it was alſo taken by Selim II. emperor of the Turks, in 1574. It is three hundred and ſeventy-five miles eaſt of Algiers, and twenty-five north of Tunis. Long. 10. 50. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

GOULSTON, or GOULSON (THEODORE) an eminent Engliſh phyſician in the ſeventeenth century, was born in Northamptonſhire, and educated at Oxford. In 1610 he took the degree of doctor of phyſic, and the next year was made a fellow of the College of Phyſicians at London, where he had ſoon a very large practice, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in the Latin and Greek languages, and by his writings, which are, 1. *Verſio Latina & Paraphraſis in Ariſtotelis Rhetoricam.* 2. *Ariſtotelis de Poetica Liber Latinè converſus & analytica Methodo illuſtratus*, quarto. 3. *Verſio variæ Lectiones & Annotationes criticæ in Opuſcula varia Galeni.* He died on the 4th of May, 1632, and left by his will two hundred pounds to purchaſe a rent-charge for the maintenance of an annual lecture within the College of Phyſicians, London.

GOURA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Majovia, belonging to the biſhop of Poſnania, who has filled it full of monks. It is ſeated on the Viſtula, twelve miles from Warſaw. Long. 21. 50. E. Lat. 52. 1. N.

GOURDON, a town of France, in Querci, near the confines of Perigord, ſeated on the river Sor, fifteen miles north of Cahors. Long. 1. 31. E. Lat. 45. 53. N.

GOURGUES (DOMINIC DE) a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by his bravery, was born at Mont de Marſan, in Gaſcony. Reſolving to be revenged on the Spaniards, who had uſed him ill during the war, and had maſſacred a colony of French ſettled on the coaſt of Florida, he fitted out three veſſels at his own expence, and ſet ſail in 1567. He landed in

in Florida, took three forts, and hanged, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, above eight hundred Spaniards. At his return to France, inſtead of being praiſed for thus revenging his country, he was, at the ſollicitation of the Spaniſh ambaſſador, in danger of being put to death, but was ſaved by the admiral de Chattillon. Queen Elizabeth afterwards ſent for him to command the Engliſh fleet; but he died at Tours, in 1593, as he was coming to take upon himſelf that command.

GOURNAY, a town of France, in Normandy, and territory of Bray, celebrated for its butter-market. It is ſeated on the river Ept, twelve miles from Giſors, fifteen from Rouen, twenty-five from Beauvais, and fifty-three north-weſt of Paris. Long. 0. 33. E. Lat. 49. 25. N.

GOURNAY (MARY DE JARS DE) a lady celebrated for her learning, was the daughter of William de Jars, lord of Neufvi and Gournay. After the death of her father, ſhe called herſelf the daughter of Michael de Montaigne, for whom ſhe ſhewed the ſame reſpect as for her real father; and, on the other hand, Montaigne eſteemed this lady, and acknowledged her kind of adoption. She dedicated her Noſegay of Pindus to his daughter, and compoſed ſeveral other works, the moſt conſiderable of which is intitled *Les Avis*. The moſt learned men gloried in writing to her, and receiving her letters in return. She died at Paris, on the 13th of July, 1645, aged eighty, without having ever been married.

GOURVILLE, valet de chamber to the duke of Rochefoucault, became his friend, and even that of the great Conde; yet was hanged in effigy at Paris, while he was envoy in Germany to the French king; and was afterwards propoſed as a proper perſon to ſucceed the great Colbert in his miniſtry. He wrote Memoirs of his Life, wherein he mentions his birth and fortune without the leaſt concern. Voltaire has made great uſe of this work in his Age of Lewis XIV.

GOUTHIER, or GUTHIERIES, (JAMES) in Latin *Guthierius*, a learned and judicious antiquary and civilian, was born at Chaumont. He became an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and having ſpent forty years at the bar, retired into the country, where he applied himſelf ſolely to ſtudy. He died in 1638. His principal works are, 1. *De vetere Jure pontificio Urbis Romæ*, in quarto, a work which was ſo well received at Rome, that the ſenate of that city gave the title of Citizen of Rome to him and his poſterity. 2. *De Officiis Domus Auguſtæ publicæ & privatæ*, in quarto. 3. *De Jure Manium*, in quarto, &c. Theſe works are eſteemed.

GOUX (FRANCIS LE) a traveller in the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of a gentleman of Beaujé, in Anjou. He went to almoſt all parts of the world, and publiſhed, in 1603, an account of his travels. He was ſent, in 1668, in quality of ambaſſador to the Turks and great mogul, but died in Perſia.

GOWER (JOHN) an Engliſh poet in the fourteenth century, cotemporary with the famous Chaucer, was born of a noble family ſettled at Stitenham, in Yorkſhire. He ſtudied and practiſed the law, but his inclination led him principally to polite literature. He was a great maſter of the Latin tongue, and an eminent refiner of the Engliſh language. He was the author of the *Confeſſio Amantis*, in Engliſh; the *Speculum Meditantis*, in French; and the *Vox Clamantis*, in Latin. He died at London, in 1402, in about the eightieth year of his age.

GOWER (ST.) or GOAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the dominions of the houſe of Heſſe Rhinfels. It is defended by a caſtle on the top of a mountain, which is reckoned almoſt impregnable. Since the treaty of Utrecht, it belongs to the prince of Heſſe-Caſſel. It is ſeated on the Rhine, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Coblentz, ſeventeen north-eaſt of Mayence, and forty-ſeven north-eaſt of Treves. Long. 8. 4. E. Lat. 52. 2. N.

GOZZADINA (BETTISIA) a learned Italian lady, was of a noble family of Bologna, and made ſuch progreſs in her ſtudies, that, in the year 1232, when ſhe was but twenty-three years of age, ſhe pronounced a very elegant funeral oration in Latin, of her own compoſition, in the great church of Bologna. She particularly applied herſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and received the bonnet of doctor in the univerſity of that city. She became daily more and more diſtinguiſhed by her merit, and, in 1239, obtained the chair of profeſſor of law, and gave public lectures, which received the applauſe of all the civilians. She even compoſed ſeveral works on the civil law, and died in 1249, eſteemed by all Europe, without ever being married.

GRAAF, or GRAEF, (REGNIER DE) an eminent phyſician, was born at Schoonhaven, in Holland, on the 30th of July, 1641. He ſtudied at Leyden, and in France, and at length removed to Delft, where he practiſed phyſic with reputation, and died on the 17th of Auguſt, 1673, aged thirty-two. His principal works are, 1. A Treatiſe on the Nature and Uſe of the Pancreatic Juice. 2. Several Treatiſes on the Organs of Generation of the two Sexes, in which he maintains, that all animals, and even trees, ſpring from eggs. All the works of this phyſician are much eſteemed.

GRABE (JOHN ERNEST) a learned writer, born at Coningſberg, in Pruſſia, on the 10th of July, 1666. Having ſome doubts with reſpect to the Lutheran religion, in which he was educated, he came into England, and embraced the opinions of that church. King William granted him a penſion of one hundred pounds a year, which was continued by queen Anne. Mr. Grabe was at length ordained prieſt of the church of England, and honoured with the degree of doctor of divinity, by the univerſity of Oxford. He died at London, on the 13th of November, 1711, aged forty-five. He publiſhed, 1. *Spicelegium SS. Patrum, ut et Hereticorum ſæculi poſt Chriſtum natum*, 8vo. 2. An edition of the Septuagint, from the Alexandrian manuſcript in St. James's library. 3. Notes on Juſtin, on Bullus, and other works, which are eſteemed by the learned.

GRABO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg, twenty miles from Schwerin. Long. 11. 36. E. Lat. 53. 32. N.

GRACCHUS (TITUS SEMPRONIUS) the grandſon of the conſul Gracchus, who was killed in an ambuſcade by the troops of Hannibal, was twice conſul and once cenſor. He twice merited the honour of a triumph, and took and ruined a great number of the cities belonging to the Celtiberians, in Spain, in about the 193d year before the Chriſtian æra. Some time after he ſubdued Sardinia, and took ſuch a number of ſlaves, that the long continuance of their ſale gave occaſion to the proverb *Sardi venales*. Gracchus married Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio, a lady of diſtinguiſhed virtue, by whom he had, among other children, Tiberius, and Caius Gracchus, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their eloquence and excellent abilities; but they both periſhed in too zealouſly defending the intereſts of the people. Several other celebrated Romans ſprung from this illuſtrious family.

GRACES, in fabulous hiſtory, attendants of the Muſes, and ſometimes placed in the train of Venus. They were the daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome, or, according to others, of Bacchus and Venus; and their names were Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphroſyne. They were painted like young and beautiful women, and generally repreſented naked, to ſhew, perhaps, that whatever is truly graceful, is ſo in itſelf, without the aid of exterior ornaments. The Lacedemonians and Athenians knew but two, the firſt calling them *Clito* and Phæno; the laſt, Auro and Hegemo. Eteocles, king of the Orchomenians, was the firſt who erected a temple to them.

GRACIAN (BALTHAZAR) a Spaniſh Jeſuit, who taught polite literature and divinity in his ſociety, and was rector of the college of Tarragona, where he died, on the 6th of December, 1658. He wrote many works, the principle of which are, 1. The Hero. 2. Political Reflections on the greateſt Princes, and particularly on Ferdinand the Catholic. 3. The Man deceived. 4. The Courtier, &c.

GRADENIGO (PETER) doge of Venice, in the year 1290. He diſcovered, by his prudence, the conſpiracy of Bajamont Tiepolo, and prevented its execution. It was he who changed the government of Venice into an ariſtocracy, though ever ſince the year 1173 it was almoſt entirely popular; and he reduced the republic to nearly the ſame form it has at preſent. He governed the republic with wiſdom, and died in 1303.

He ought not to be confounded with Bartholomew Gradenigo, who was elected doge of Venice in 1339, ſubdued the inhabitants of Candia, who had revolted, and died in 1342; nor with John Gradenigo, who was elected doge of Venice in 1352.

GRADISCA, a little ſtrong town of Italy, in the county of Goritz, ſeated on the river Lizonſo, on the confines of Friula. It was beſieged by the Venetians, in 1616 and 1617; but to no purpoſe. It now belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is fifteen miles from Udina. Long. 13. 37. E. Lat. 46. 6. N.

GRADISCA, a ſtrong town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, on the frontier of Croatia, upon the river Save. It was taken from the Turks by the Imperialiſts, in 1691. It is twenty miles ſouth-weſt of Poſega. Long. 17. 55 E. Lat. 45. 52. N.

GRAEF. See GRAAF.

GRÆÆ, in fabulous hiſtory, three old women who lived in Scythia, and had but one eye and one tooth among them, which they uſed as they had occaſion, and afterwards laid them by in a coffer.

GRÆVIUS (JOHN GEORGE). See GREVIUS.

GRAHAM (JAMES) marquis of Montroſe, was the ſon of the earl of Montroſe, and was born in the year 1613. Diſcovering an early thirſt for glory, he was ſent to the court of France, and before he was twenty years of age Lewis XIII. gave him a command in the Scots guards. Some time after returning to Scotland, he applied to the marquis of Ha-

miſton to introduce him at court, and recommend him to the king; but the marquis, filled with jealouſy, took ſuch meaſures, that on his waiting on his majeſty, he met with coldneſs and neglect. On which Montroſe was ſo diſguſted, that he returned to Scotland, and ſome time after ſiding with the covenanters, raiſed a regiment of five hundred horſe, at the head of which he was the firſt man that entered England, on the firſt expedition of the Scots; but being advanced as far as Newcaſtle, he ſent a letter to king Charles, who was at York, to teſtify his obedience.

In the year 1644, the duke of Hamilton being diſgraced and impriſoned, the king appointed Montroſe governor-general of Scotland, and at the ſame time created him a marquis. With a handful of men he then undertook the king's cauſe, and in a few months gained three remarkable battles, one at Perth, another at Aberdeen, and the third at Inverlochy; and in ſhort, made himſelf maſter of that whole kingdom. The marquis's good fortune did not, however, continue long; for through the neglect or treachery of the earls of Roxburgh and Traquair, he was ſurprized by Leſley, and obliged with great loſs to retire into the Highlands. But while he was there raiſing forces, and forming deſigns to retrieve his loſs, the king having thrown himſelf into the hands of the Scots army in England, ſent him orders to lay down his arms, and retire into France. He with reluctance obeyed; but no ſooner heard of the death of the king, than he was filled with grief and indignation, and in one of his tranſports of ſorrow, is ſaid to have written theſe lines with the point of his ſword on the ſand.

Great, good, and juſt! could I but rate
My grief, and thy too rigid fate,
I'd weep the world to ſuch a ſtrain,
That it ſhould deluge once again:
But ſince thy loud-tongu'd wounds demand ſupplies
More from Briareus' hands than Argus' eyes,
I'll ſing thy elogy in trumpet's ſounds,
And write thy epitaph in blood and wounds.

Prince Charles now made him knight of the garter, and employed him in ſeveral courts, to ſollicit aid for his recovering the crown; but in vain. At length, the marquis hearing he was in treaty with the Scots, wrote to adviſe him to come to an agreement with them, that he might be honourably reſtored to his father's throne, and rather than break off with them, to conſent to his being baniſhed. The prince would by no means yield to this generous propoſal; but authorizing him to treat with the Scots, he embarked for Scotland, and landed in the iſle of Orkney, in April 1650, with five hundred German ſoldiers and one thouſand five hundred arms. The government had, however, immediate news of Montroſe's landing, and Leſley was ſent againſt him with the main body of his forces, when the country being prevented from joining him, his ſmall army was ſoon diſperſed, and he himſelf was delivered into the hands of his enemies, by a pretended friend, to whom he fled for protection, and being in a kind of diſgraceful triumph carried to Edinburgh, was tried by the parliament, and ſentence being pronounced againſt him, he was beheaded the ſame day, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. After the Reſtoration, his funeral obſequies were performed at the public expence, with a magnificence equal to that of a crowned head.

GRAHAM (Sir RICHARD) lord viſcount Preſton, the eldeſt ſon of Sir George Graham, of Netherby, in Cumberland, was born in 1648, and received his education at Weſtminſter ſchool, and at Chriſt-church college, Oxford. He afterwards repreſented the borough of Cockermouth in ſeveral parliaments, and enjoyed the favour and eſteem of two ſucceeding kings. King Charles II. ſent him ambaſſador to Lewis XIV. king of France, and by James II. he was made maſter of the wardrobe, lord-lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, ſecretary of ſtate, and chancellor to the queen-dowager. He ſeems to have been no enemy to the declared deſigns of the prince of Orange; for he was introduced to him at Whitehall, by lord Clarendon, and very graciouſly received: but the Revolution no ſooner took place, than he ſhewed his reſolution to adhere to the intereſt of the king his maſter. Therefore, when king James was in Ireland, and the French fleet hovering on the Engliſh coaſt, he, with ſeveral others of the nobility, was committed priſoner to the Tower; and ſoon after his releaſe from thence, being accuſed with promoting the reſtoration of that prince, he was again impriſoned in the ſame place, tried, and condemned: but we are told, that his daughter, then a little girl, was the cauſe of his life being ſpared. She was carried by a lady to court, and was taken notice of by the queen, when, as they were looking at the pictures of the royal family, and among others that of the abdicated prince, the child innocently ſaid, "Madam, is it not hard that my father ſhould ſuffer death for loving your father?" which had ſuch an effect on that amiable princeſs, that ſhe inſtantly went to the king, and did not leave him till ſhe had obtained his pardon. He ſpent the remainder of his days at Nottingham, in a religious and philoſophical retirement, and died in 1695, in the forty-ſeventh year of his age. He wrote an elegant tranſlation of Boetius on the Conſolations of Philoſophy, in five books, of which there is a ſecond edition, printed in 1712, corrected, with a preface.

GRAHAM (GEORGE) an ingenious clock and watch-maker, was born at Gratwick, an obſcure village in Cumberland, in 1675, and in 1688 came to London to be put apprentice, when, after being ſome time with another maſter, the ingenious Mr. Tompion received him into his family, merely on account of his merit, and treated him as long as he lived with a kind of parental affection. Mr. Graham at length became not only without competition the moſt eminent of his profeſſion, but the beſt mechanic of his time, and was completely ſkilled in practical aſtronomy; whence he not only gave to various movements for the menſuration of time, a degree of perfection that never before had been known, but invented ſeveral aſtronomical inſtruments, which have greatly advanced that ſcience. He alſo made conſiderable improvements, in thoſe that had been before in uſe, and by his amazing dexterity of hand, conſtructed them with greater preciſion and accuracy than any other perſon upon earth. The great mural arch in the obſervatory of Greenwich was made under his immediate inſpection for Dr. Halley, and divided by his own hand, and from this incomparable original the beſt inſtruments of the kind in France, Spain, Italy, and the Weſt-Indies, have been made by Engliſh artiſts. The ſector, by which Dr. Bradley firſt diſcovered two new motions in the fixed ſtars, was invented and made by him. He comprized the whole planetary ſyſtem within the compaſs of a ſmall cabinet, from which, as a model, all the modern orreries have been conſtructed; and when the French academicians were ſent to the North, to make obſervations in order to aſcertain the figure of the earth, they juſtly thought Mr. Graham the fitteſt perſon in Europe to furniſh them with inſtruments, they accordingly ſucceeded, performing their work in one year, ſo that by a ſubſequent obſervation in France, Sir Iſaac Newton's theory of the earth being flattened at the poles was confirmed. But the academicians who went to the South, not taking Mr. Graham's inſtruments were much embarraſſed and retarded.

Mr. Graham was many years a member of the Royal Society, to which he communicated ſeveral ingenious and important diſcoveries, particularly a kind of horary alteration of the magnetic needle; a quickſilver pendulum, and many curious particulars relating to the true length of the ſimple pendulum, upon which he continued to make experiments till a few days before his death. His mind was as communicative as it was penetrating; for his principal view was neither the accumulation of wealth, nor the diffuſion of fame, but the advancement of ſcience and the benefit of mankind. He was perfectly ſincere, candid, generous, and free from ſuſpicion. He frequently lent money, but never could be prevailed upon to take intereſt, and therefore never placed out money upon government ſecurities, and his whole property, except his ſtock in trade, was at his death found in a ſtrong box, in which were bank notes thirty years old. His death happened on the 24th of November, 1751, at ſeventy one years of age. He was carried in a hearſe preceded by three mourning coaches, with the gentlemen who were to ſupport the pall, among whom were four members of the Royal Society, and it was followed by nine to Weſtminſter-abbey, and there interred in the ſame grave with the remains of Mr. Tompion his predeceſſor.

GRAILLY (JOHN DE) one of the greateſt captains of his time. He commanded the troops of Philip of Navarre, againſt Charles V. king of France, at the battle of Cochcherel in Normandy, in which he was taken priſoner, in 1364, by Bertrand Gueſcland, and was not releaſed till a treaty of peace was concluded between thoſe two princes. He afterwards entered into the ſervice of the Engliſh againſt the French, and after having ſignalized himſelf on ſeveral occaſions, was made priſoner before Soubize in 1377, and confined in the tower of the temple at Paris. The king of England made uſe of all his endeavours to get him releaſed, and at laſt obtained the French king's conſent to his being diſcharged, on condition that he would ſwear never to take arms againſt the French, but he choſe rather to die in priſon than take that oath.

GRAIN (JOAN BAPTIST LE) maſter of requeſts to queen Mary de Medicis, wrote, among other works, the hiſtory of Henry IV. and that of Lewis XIII. till the death of marſhal D'Ancre. This hiſtory is eſteemed. He died at Mongeron, near Paris, on the 2d of July, 1642.

GRAINDORGE (ANDREW) an ingenious artiſt, was born at Caen in Normandy, in the ſeventeenth century, and found out the invention of making figures on linen. He, however, did not carry that invention to its perfection; for he made only ſquares and flowers; but Richard Grain-

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dorge his ſon, who lived till he was eighty-two years of age, had leiſure to perfect his father's invention. He diſcovered the means of repreſenting upon it all ſorts of animals and other figures. This is now called Damaſk Linen, on account of its reſemblance to white ſilk damaſk. This able workman firſt introduced damaſk table-cloths and napkins; and Michael his ſon, by erecting ſeveral manufactures in different parts of France, rendered damaſk table-linen very common.

GRAINDORGE (ANDREW) a learned French phyſician and philoſopher, was of the ſame family with the former. He followed the principles of Epicurus and Gaſſendi, and wrote ſeveral works, which were eſteemed, particularly, a Treatiſe on the Nature of Fire, Light, and Colours. 4to.

GRAM (JOHN) a celebrated and learned Daniſh writer, was born in Jutland in 1685, and after being for ſome time profeſſor of Greek at Copenhagen, was made counſellor of juſtice, keeper of the archives, hiſtoriographer, and librarian to his Daniſh majeſty; and in 1745 was made counſellor of ſtate. He founded the Academy of Copenhagen, and wrote diſſertations and other works, which are eſteemed; and alſo a work intitled *Corpus diplomatum ad Res Danicas facientium*, which he undertook by order of king Chriſtian VI. He died in 1748.

GRAMAYE (JOHN BAPTIST) a native of Antwerp, apoſtolical prothonotary, provoſt of Arnheim and hiſtoriographer of the Netherlands. Endeavouring to ſail to Spain, he was taken by ſome Algerine corſairs and carried into Africa. On his return to the Netherlands, he made ſeveral voyages, and died at Lubec in 1635. His principal works are, 1. *Africa illuſtrata*: 2. *Diarium Algerienſe*: 3. The Hiſtory and Antiquities of Brabant, in Latin: 4. The Antiquities of Flanders, &c.

GRAMMONT, a town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and in the province of Flanders, ſeated on the river Dender, ſeventeen miles ſouth-eaſt of Ghent, and eighteen weſt of Bruſſels. It is remarkable for a fine abbey, which ſtands on an eminence, and affords a delightful proſpect into the neighbouring country. Long. 3. 56. E. L. 50. 46. N.

GRAMMONT, a ſmall town in France, in the marche of Limouſin, remarkable for its abbey. It is fifteen miles north-eaſt of Limoges. Long. 1. 33. E. Lat. 50. 46. N.

GRAMMONT, (the count de) ſerved as a volunteer under the prince of Condé and Turenne; but having the temerity to make his addreſſes to a lady, to whom Lewis XIV. was known to have a tender attachment, he was under the neceſſity of leaving France, and therefore came to England, about two years after the Reſtoration. He poſſeſſed in a high degree, every qualification that could render him agreeable to the Engliſh court. He was gay, gallant, and perfectly well bred; had an inexhauſtible fund of ready wit, and told a ſtory with inimitable grace and humour. Such was his vivacity, that it infuſed life wherever he came; and what rarely happens, it was ſo inoffenſive, that every one of the company appeared to be as happy as himſelf. He had great ſkill and ſucceſs at play, and ſeems to have been chiefly indebted to it for his ſupport. Several of the ladies engaged his attention upon his firſt coming over, but the amiable Mrs. Hamilton, whom he afterwards married, ſeems to have been the only woman who had the entire poſſeſſion of his heart. His elegant Memoirs were written from his own information, by count Hamilton, his brother-in-law, and probably in much the ſame language as that in which they were related.

GRAMPOUND, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Jan. 18th, March 25th, and June 11th, all for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and eight magiſtrates, and ſends two members to parliament. It contains about one thouſand one hundred houſes, and is in the pariſh of Creed, and its only manufacture is gloves. Long. 5. 25. W. Lat. 50. 20. N. It is thirty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Launceſton, ſeventy-two weſt-by-ſouth of Exeter, and two hundred and forty-four weſt-by-ſouth from London.

GRAN, a handſome large and ſtrong town in Lower Hungary, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was taken by Sultan Solyman in 1543, and re-taken by prince Charles of Mansfield in 1594. The Turks got poſſeſſion of it again in 1604; but were driven away by the Imperialiſts in 1693. It is defended with ramparts, and has a fortified caſtle, on the mountain of St. Thomas. It is ſeated on the left bank of the river Danube, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Comora, twenty-five north-weſt of Buda, thirty-two eaſt of Raab, and eighty-ſeven eaſt-by-ſouth of Vienna. Long. 19. 0. E. Lat. 48. 0. N.

GRANADA, a kingdom in Spain, bounded on the weſt by Andaluſia; on the north by Caſtile; on the eaſt by Murcia; and on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about two hundred and twenty miles in length, and ſixty in breadth. It is pretty well watered by brooks and rivers. The principal river is Xenel, which has its riſe a little above the capital, whoſe walls it waſhes, and paſſes on to Loxa, and ſome miles beyond it runs into Andaluſia. The Guadalantin has its ſource in the neighbourhood of Guadix, running from weſt to eaſt, and then entering Murcia. The Rio Frio, is ſo called on account of the coldneſs of its water, and proceeds from the mountains near Alhama, almoſt in the heart of the kingdom, and falls into the Mediterranean near Puerto de Torres. This kingdom is pretty well peopled on account of the fertility of the earth, and mildneſs of the air; but a great deal leſs than it was in the time of the Moors. It contains ten cities, Granada, Malaga, Antiquera, Guadix, Baza, Ronda, Loxa, Santa Fe, Marbella and Almeria, beſides ſeveral other towns leſs conſiderable. It is generally allowed to be a very agreeable country, though it is the moſt ſouthern province of all Spain. It is very mountainous, but the ſoil is very fertile, and produces abundance of corn, excellent grapes, oranges, and the like exquiſite fruits. It likewiſe produces a great deal of fine ſilk, which is in great eſteem, and which they export into other countries, as well as figs, raiſins of the ſun, ſyrups, and ſweetmeats. They have alſo flax, hemp, melons, ſalt, honey and wax. In the ſea there is good fiſh, particularly ſardins and mackrel. There were formerly very rich mines, which are now exhauſted, but they ſtill have precious ſtones, of three or four kinds. This province was ſeven hundred and eighty years under the dominion of the Moors, for it was not looked upon as a kingdom till the thirteenth century, when Abenhud, a Moor, was the firſt king, and it continued for two hundred and fifty-ſix years under eighteen kings. While it was in poſſeſſion of the Moors, it had thirty-three great cities, and was extremely full of people, yielding the government a vaſt revenue. The inhabitants generally ſpeaking are laborious and induſtrious, polite, affable, and good ſoldiers. They do not allow the uſe of wine to young people.

GRANADA, a city of Spain, capital of the kingdom of that name, built by the Moors in the tenth century. It is accounted one of the largeſt cities in Spain; it being twelve miles in circumference, with a wall flanked with above one hundred towers. It has twelve gates, which, on the weſt ſide, lead into very fine and agreeable fields, but on the eaſt the country is rough and mountainous. This city is divided into four quarters, or wards; the firſt of which retains the name of Granada; this is the principal part of the city, and is ſeated in vallies between the mountains. Here the nobility, clergy, merchants, and rich citizens reſide, and keep their markets. It is adorned with handſome ſtructures, both public and private, and with ſeveral ſquares and fountains. The principal houſes are very handſome, neat, well built, and commodious, with agreeable gardens and fountains. The principal ſtreets are vaulted over, on account of the canals, that convey the water into private houſes, which are all ſupplied by this means; for this reaſon there are no coaches allowed in the city. The cathedral church is in this quarter, and the houſe where the general aſſembly of the kingdom is held. The cathedral church is not large, but is very handſome, with a beautiful dome, ſupported by twelve large pillars of curious workmanſhip. Over the arches there are two rows of iron balconies gilded; the inſide of the dome is all painted and gilt; and, againſt the pillars, there are the ſtatues of the twelve apoſtles, in gilt bronze, of the natural ſize. Over the great altar is a fine pix of ſilver gilt. Here are the tombs of ſeveral kings and queens; and under the chapel there is a vault full of leaden coffins. The ſacriſty is richly furniſhed; and they ſhew among other things, the ſword and crown of Ferdinand V. and various church ornaments, which are very rich. Near this is an old building, which was formerly a Mooriſh moſque, and is ſurrounded with porticoes, ſupported by marble pillars. It ſtill remains quite entire, and is turned into a pariſh church. The court of juſtice ſtands in a large and magnificent ſquare, and is four hundred feet long, and two hundred broad, with a fine fountain of jaſper. The houſe or hall is adorned with a handſome frontiſpiece, enriched with alabaſter columns. Over the porches there is a fine row of windows, and gilt balconies. Beſides this ſquare, there is another called Plaza Major, wherein they have the diverſion of the bull-feaſt. It is in the middle of the city, and is very large and handſome. The ſecond quarter of Granada is built on the mountain called Sierra del Sol, becauſe it faces the riſing ſun. Here are two palaces, the one built by the Moors, and the other by Charles V. and are both very ſuperb ſtructures. The way into this quarter is through a long, level alley, bounded on each ſide with large elms, in the middle of which is a very handſome fountain of jaſper, embelliſhed with pretty little ſtatues, which throw out the water to the tops of the trees; this alley leads to the palaces; and before that of the Moors is a large well-built ſquare, with handſome lodgings, whoſe window frames

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are of black marble. All round the ſtructure, above the windows, are a great number of eagles heads, and lions muzzles, all in bronze. The portico is of jaſper, ſet off with trophies, and a great many ſmall figures; and the pedeſtals of the columns have the repreſentation of a great number of battles engraved thereon. The inſide of this palace anſwers in every reſpect to the outſide, and all the rooms are richly furniſhed; but the whole through neglect is now going to ruin. It would be endleſs to relate all the particulars of theſe beautiful ſtructures, which take up a great deal of time, when travellers examine them minutely. The third quarter is called Albaycin, and was formerly a ſuburb, ſeparated from the reſt of the city by a wall, and was inhabited only by the Moors, who were diſtinguiſhed from the other inhabitants by their language, manners, and dreſs. They clothed their wives in ſilk, while they themſelves wore ſackcloth, and always ſtood ready to be employed, in carrying burdens for thoſe that wanted them. When Granada was taken by Ferdinand, a ſedition was fomented among the inhabitants, who were all declared guilty of high treaſon; and it was put to their choice, either to ſuffer death or be baptized; and there was not one that did not chuſe the latter, being in all about fifty thouſand. The laſt quarter, called Antiqueruela, is in a plain, inhabited by people who came from Antechera. The inhabitants are for the moſt part ſilk weavers and dyers, who are employed in making all ſorts of rich ſtuffs. The city of Granada is a populous, trading place, but not ſo conſiderable as in the time of the Moors, when there were ſixty thouſand houſes, and two hundred thouſand inhabitants. It is a very agreeable place, eſpecially in ſummer, on account of the fountains, which are one thouſand in number, with a great many ice-houſes, for cooling the wine. It has a ſmall univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The parts without the city are very delightful, eſpecially to the ſouth and weſt, where there is a large handſome plain, eighteen miles in length, and twelve in breadth, ſurrounded with hills, and covered with a great number of villages. It has ſeveral churches and monaſteries well adorned, beſides a large hoſpital. In ſhort, Granada is ſo charming a place, that the Moors imagined that paradiſe was in that part of heaven over Granada. The chief trade is in ſilks; and in order to feed the ſilk-worms, there are a vaſt number of mulberry trees all round the city. It is ſeated on the river Oro, one hundred and twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Murcia, ſixty-two north eaſt of Malaga, one hundred and twelve eaſt of Seville, and two hundred and twenty-five ſouth of Madrid. Long 2. 49. W. Lat. 36. 56. N.

GRANADA, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, bounded on the weſt by Popayan, on the north by St Martha, on the eaſt by Venezuela, and by Paria, and on the eaſt by Peru. It is three hundred and ninety miles in length, and eighty in breadth, and extends from the firſt to the ninth degree of ſouth latitude. In general it is a champaign country, except on the frontiers, where it is mountainous. There are abundance of foreſts, which contain excellent timber; and large meadows, which feed prodigious numbers of black-cattle and horſes. The climate is very temperate, and all the days and nights are nearly equal; and yet they have two ſummers and two winters. The firſt ſummer begins in December, and ends with February. The firſt winter is in the month of March, April, and Auguſt, and conſequently the ſecond winter muſt be in September, October, and November. But it muſt be remembered, that the only difference between the ſummer and winter, is occaſioned by the rainy ſeaſons; for in fair weather it is always accounted ſummer in this country, eſpecially as the winter months are as warm as thoſe in the ſummer. This province contains very rich mines of gold and emeralds, which laſt are of great value, being worth from ten ſhillings to thirty pounds each. Santa Fe, the capital, is the ſeat of the royal audience, and is an archbiſhop's ſee. It belongs to the Spaniards.

GRANADA, a city of North America, in the audience of Guatimala, to the ſouth of a lake of the ſame name, otherwiſe called Nicaragua, ſixty-two miles eaſt of Leon. It is a large city, well built and populous. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, by means of the lake, which has a communication with the North Sea. It was pillaged by the French buccaneers, in 1665, and 1675. Long. 85. 10. W. Lat. 11. 8. N.

GRANADA, an iſland, the moſt ſoutherly of the Carribees, about twenty-five miles in length, and twelve in breadth. It is very fruitful, and has been in the poſſeſſion of the French, ſince 1650, but was ceded to Great Britain, by the peace in 1763. Lat. 11. 50.

GRAND (JOACHIM LE) an able critic, and judicious hiſtorian, was born at St. Lo in Normandy, on the 6th of February, 1653. He ſtudied philoſophy at Caen, and was entruſted with the education of the marquis de Vins, and afterwards with that of the duke d'Eſtres. He wrote ſeveral very curious works, ſome of which were compoſed by order of the miniſters of ſtate. He died at Paris, on the firſt of May, 1733, aged eighty.

GRAND (MARK ANTHONYLE) a French actor and poet, was born at Paris, in 1672, and excelled in the parts of kings and heroes, and likewiſe in thoſe of peaſants. He compoſed thirty-four pieces for the French theatre, and the Italian comedies; the moſt eſteemed of which are, *Le Roi de Cocagne*, *Plutus*, *Le Triomphe du Tems*, *L'Amour Diable*, *La Foire S. Laurent*, *La Famille extravagante*, *La Metamorphoſe amoureuſe*, *L'Uſurier gentilhomme*, *L'Aveugle clairvoyant*, *L'Ami de tout le Monde*; and, *La Nouveauté*. He died at Paris in 1728, at fifty-ſix years of age. His works have been collected and printed together, in four volumes.

GRANDE, a river of Brazil, in the province of Del Rei, in South America, which diſcharges itſelf into the Atlantic Ocean, in thirty-two degrees of ſouth latitude.

GRANDEPRE, a town of France in Champaigne, thirty miles eaſt of Rheims, ſeated on the river Ayr, near fine meadows. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 49. 18. N.

GRANDIER (URBAN) a famous curate and canon of Loudun, burnt alive for a magician, was the ſon of a notary royal of Sable. He was a good preacher; and being a handſome man, of an agreeable converſation, and very neat in his dreſs, was ſuſpected of being fond of the fair ſex; and, in 1629, was accuſed of having had a criminal converſation with ſome women in the very church of which he was prieſt. When being brought to his trial, he was condemned by the official of the biſhop of Poitiers, to reſign all his benefices; but he appealed from this ſentence, and was declared innocent by his metrapolitan, and the preſidial of Poitiers. Three years after, ſome Urſuline nuns of Loudun, who were thought to be poſſeſſed by the devil, accuſed Grandier of magic, when the Capuchins of Loudon, his moſt bitter enemies, thought, that in order to make their charge ſucceed, according to their wiſhes, it was proper to ſtrengthen themſelves with the cardinal Richlieu's authority; for which purpoſe the cardinal was informed, that Grandier was the author of a libel, publiſhed againſt him, entitled, The Female Shoe-maker of Loudun. On which Richlieu gave orders to have him proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour, and informed ſome of his judges, that he deſired to have Grandier deſtroyed. Monſieur Loubardemont, counſellor of ſtate, and twelve judges, choſen out of the courts in the neighbourhood of Loudun, were ordered to try him, and upon the diſpoſition of Aſloroth, Aſmodeus, Eudon, &c. that is, the nuns poſſeſſed by thoſe demons, Grandier was, on the 18th of Auguſt, 1634, declared duly attainted and convicted of the crime of magic, and poſſeſſion, which by his means happened on the bodies of the Urſuline nuns of Loudun, &c. and condemned to make the *amend honourable*, and to be burnt alive, which was executed. However the doctors of the Sorbonne, being conſulted on the depoſition of the nuns of Loudun, who pretended to be poſſeſſed, replied, that though their poſſeſſion ſhould be ever ſo certain, no regard ought, in juſtice, to be paid to their depoſition, ſince the devil was a lyer from the beginning, and that if ſuch depoſitions were once admitted, the moſt virtuous perſons could not be ſafe, ſince they might be accuſed, by demons, of being guilty of witchcraft and poſſeſſions. The whole affair relating to Grandier may be found in a book, entitled The Hiſtory of of the Devils of Loudun, and the refutation of that hiſtory.

GRANET (FRANCIS) a critic in the eighth century, born at Brignole, took orders and ſettled at Paris, and publiſhed ſeveral works, the principal of which are, 1. An edition of the works of M. de Launoi. 2. Several volumes of a journal, entitled *Bibliotheque François*, &c. He died on the ſecond of April, 1741, aged forty-nine.

GRANICUS, a little river near the Helleſpont, which has its ſource in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy. It was near this river that Alexander the Great gained the firſt victory over the Perſians, who then loſt, as it is ſaid, one hundred thouſand men.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in the territory of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a hill, upon the lake of Neuf-Chattel, five miles from Iverdun. It is remarkable for a victory gained by the Swiſs in this place. Long. 6. 35. E. Lat. 44. 48. N.

GRANT (FRANCIS) lord Cullen, an eminent judge in Scotland, was deſcended from a younger branch of the noble family of the Grants of Grant, in that kingdom, and was born about the year 1660. He was educated at the univerſities of Aberdeen and Leyden, and on his return to Scotland, became an advocate, and ſoon got into full employ by the diſtinguiſhed figure he made at the Revolution, when he publiſhed a treatiſe, in which he undertook to prove by the principles of law, that a king might forfeit his

his crown for himſelf and his deſcendants, and that in ſuch a caſe the ſtates had a power to diſpoſe of it, and to eſtabliſh and limit a legal ſucceſſion. In 1705, queen Anne created him a baronet, and about a year after he was appointed one of the judges, or as they are ſtyled in Scotland, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and from this time, according to the cuſtom of Scotland, he was ſtyled from the name of his eſtate, lord Cullen. He held it equally criminal to neglect any honeſt means of coming at juſtice, or to make uſe of any arts to elude it, being ſenſible, that the next fault to denying was delaying juſtice, by which families are too often ruined; he was always very ſolicitous to bring the cauſes that came before him to a ſpeedy deciſion; and though one of the ableſt and deepeſt lawyers of his time, he found time to write various treatiſes on very different and important ſubjects; ſome political, which were remarkably well timed, and highly ſerviceable to the government; and Eſſays on Law, Religion, and Education, which were dedicated to his late majeſty when prince of Wales. This great man died, after an illneſs which laſted only three days, on the 16th of March, 1726, in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age.

GRANTHAM, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on 5th Monday in Lent, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep; on Holy Thurſday, for ſheep and horſes; on July 10, October 26, and December 17, for horned cattle and horſes. It is ſeated in a bottom, on the banks of the river Wytham. It is governed by an alderman, twelve common burgeſſes, a coroner, an eſcheator, a town-clerk, and twelve ſecond-twelve men, who are of the common-council, and twelve conſtables to attend upon the court; which alderman and common burgeſſes, have all power to act as juſtices of the peace for the corporation and ſoake of Grantham. It ſends two members to parliament, who are elected by the freemen of the corporation. It was a Roman town, as appears from the Roman antiquities and coins, which have been dug up here. The ſtreet that runs on the eaſt of the church, is called Caſtle-ſtreet, between which and the river the foundations of a caſtle have been found. Here is a fine large church, with a lofty ſpire being three hundred feet high, and one of the moſt remarkable in England, but ſome pretend when you look at it which way you will, it ſeems to ſtands awry. Here is a good free-ſchool, built by Richard Fox biſhop of Wincheſter; and at this place, the famous Sir Iſaac Newton, received the firſt rudiments of learning. It is two miles north-by-weſt of Stamford, eighty-one ſouth-by-eaſt of York, and one hundred and nine north-by-weſt of London. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

GRANVILLE, a ſea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy. It ſtands partly on a rock, and partly on a plain, fifteen miles from Coutances, and one hundred and ſeventy weſt of Paris. Long. 1. 33. W. Lat. 48. 58. N.

GRANVILLE, a younger ſon of Sir Bevil Granville, of Kilhampton in Cornwall, knight, was educated at Exeter college, and after ſeveral eccleſiaſtical preferments, was, in 1662, made archdeacon of Durham, and prebendary of that church. In 1670 he was created doctor of divinity, being then one of the chaplains in ordinary to king Charles II. and in 1684, was inſtalled dean of Durham. However, on the firſt of February 1690, he was deprived of all his preferments, upon his refuſing to comply with the new oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy to the prince of Orange, when retiring into France, he died at Paris on the 7th of April, 1703, N. S. This divine, who was remarkable for his examplary piety, wrote The complete Conformiſt; and ſeveral other tracts.

GRANVILLE, (GEORGE) lord Lanſdowne, and an eminent Engliſh poet, was of an ancient and noble family, deſcended from Rollo the firſt duke of Normandy, and was the ſecond ſon of Bernard Granville, and younger brother of Sir George Granville, who was a chief inſtrument in the Reſtoration; and afterwards was created earl of Bath, and viſcount Lanſdowne. Mr. Granville received the firſt tincture of letters in France, and at eleven years of age was ſent to Trinity college in Cambridge; at the age of thirteen he was admitted to the degree of maſter of arts, having, before he was twelve years old, ſpoken a poem of his own compoſition to the ducheſs of York, when her royal highneſs paid a viſit at his college. In 1696, his comedy called the She Gallants, was acted at the theatre-royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He afterwards wrote a tragedy entitled, Heroic Love; and a dramatic poem, entitled, The Britiſh Enchanters, or, no Muſic like Love. He altered Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice, under the title of the Jew of Venice; and in 1702, tranſlated into Engliſh the ſecond Olynthian of Demoſthenes. He was returned member for the county of Cornwall, in the parliament which met in November 1710, and ſoon after made ſecretary of war; he was next made comptroller of the houſhold, and then treaſurer, and ſworn one of the

privy council. The year following he was created baron Lanſdowne of Biddeford, in Devonſhire. On the acceſſion of king George I in 1714, he was removed by that prince from his treaſurer's place, and the next year entered his proteſt againſt the bills for attainting lord Bolingbroke and the duke of Ormond: and entered deeply into the ſcheme for raiſing an inſurrection in the weſt of England, of which, lord Bolingbroke ſays, he was at the head; and repreſents him as poſſeſſed of the ſame political fire and phrenzy for the pretender, as he had ſhewn in his youth for the father. Accordingly he was ſeized as a ſuſpected perſon, and on the 26th of September, 1715, was committed priſoner to the Tower, where he continued a long time. Being confined in the ſame room in which Sir Robert Walpole had been priſoner, and had left his name on the window, he wrote theſe lines under it.

Good unexpected, evil unforeſeen,
Appear by turns, as fortune ſhifts the ſcene:
Some rais'd aloft, come tumbling down amain,
And fall ſo hard, they bound, and riſe again.

He was ſet free from his impriſonment on the 8th of February, 1717, and in 1719, made a ſpeech in the houſe of lords againſt the bill to prevent occaſional conformity. In 1722, his lordſhip withdrew to France, and continued abroad almoſt ten years. At his return in 1732, he publiſhed a fine edition of his works in 2 vols 4to. The remaining years of his life were paſſed in privacy and retirement. His lordſhip died on the 30th of Janury, 1735, leaving no male iſſue.

GRAPALDUS (FRANCIS MARIUS) a learned man in the ſixteenth century, was born at Parma, and when his country was delivered from the yoke of the French, ſubmitted again to pope Julius II. and was choſen to be at the head of an embaſſy ſent to that pope, when he made a very fine oration, and publiſhed ſome verſes, for which the pope with his own hand placed the poetical crown upon his head, after a very ſolemn manner in the Vatican. This honour made him exert his talents, in writing many poems. The work in which he ſhewed his learning moſt, is that in which he deſcribes all the parts of a houſe, of which there have been ſeveral editions, printed at ſeveral places. He died at above fifty years of age.

GRASSE, a pretty town of France, in Provence, ſeated upon an eminence, fifteen miles weſt of Nice, twelve north-weſt of Antibes, ſixty-five north-eaſt of Aix, and three hundred ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat 43. 39. N.

GRASSIS (PARIS DE) the brother of cardinal Achilles de Graſſis, and maſter of the ceremonies to pope Leo X. and his ſucceſſors, and afterwards biſhop of Pezaro, cauſed himſelf to be much talked of at the beginning of the ſixteenth century, by his impoſition upon the Antiquaries. He compoſed an Epitaph on a Mule, and cauſed it to be engraved on a piece of marble, which he afterwards hid under ground in his vineyard. Some time after he ordered trees to be planted in the place where the marble was buried, when the piece of marble being found, he gave out that it was wrote by one Publius Graſſius, who raiſed this monument to his mule, and made it paſs as a valuable antique. He compoſed a ceremonial which is eſteemed.

GRASSWINCKEL (THEODORE) a learned civilian in the ſeventeenth century, was born at Delft, and was not only well ſkilled in matters relating to law, but in polite literature and Latin poetry. His principal works are, 1. *De jure Majeſtatis*; 2. *Libertas Veneta, ſeu Venetorum in ſe ac ſuos imperandi jus*; 3. *Maris Liberi Vindiciæ adverſus Petrum Baptiſtam Burgum*; 4. *Liguſtici Maritimi Dominii Aſſertorem*; 5. *De Præludiis Juſtitiæ & Juris*; *De fide Hæreticis & Rebellibus ſervanda, &c.* He died at Mechlin on the 12th of October, 1666, aged ſixty-ſix.

GRATAROLUS (WILLIAM) a learned phyſician in the ſixteenth century, was born at Bergamo, in Italy, and taught phyſic with reputation at Padua, but having embraced the Proteſtant religion, he retired to Swiſſerland, where he was made profeſſor of phyſic. He died at Baſil on the 16th of April, 1568, aged fifty-two. He wrote ſeveral curious works in Latin, among which are, 1. The Manner of Preſerving and improving the Memory; 2. Of Preſerving in Health, Travellers, Men of Lettres, Magiſtrates, and Studious perſons, &c.

GRATIANI (ANTHONY MARIA) a learned biſhop of Amelia, was born at the ſmall town of Del Borgo San Sepulchro, in Tuſcany; and wrote, 1. the Life of Cardinal Commendon. 2. *De Bello Cyprio.* 3. *De Caſibus adverſis illuſtrium Virorum ſui Ævi*, &c. He died in 1611, aged ſeventy-five.

GRATIAN, emperor of Rome, was the ſon of Valentinian I. by his firſt wife Severa, and was born at Sirmich, on the 18th of April, 359. He was declared Auguſtus by his father, at Amiens; on the 24th of Auguſt, 367, and ſucceeded him on the 17th of November, 375. Gratian was

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diſtinguiſhed by his eloquence, modeſty, and chaſtity. He aſſociated Theodoſius with him in the empire; advanced Cenſorius to the conſulſhip, and conquered the Germans near Straſburg. He was the firſt of the emperors that refuſed the title of pontifex maximus, or high-prieſt, from its being a Pagan dignity. However, the concluſion of this prince's reign was unhappy; for Maximus being declared emperor, corrupted a part of the legions, and, by the treachery of Merobaudus, defeated Gratian, at Paris. After this defeat the emperor fled, and was aſſaſſinated at Lyons, by Andragatticus, on the 25th of Auguſt, 383, at twenty-four years of age.

GRATIAN, a private ſoldier, was raiſed to the empire by the Roman legions, which had revolted in Britain, in order to oppoſe Honorius, about the year 407; but was put to death four months after, by thoſe who had raiſed him to the throne.

GRATIAN, a famous Benedictine monk, in the twelfth century, was born at Chiuſi, and employed near twenty-four years in compoſing a work, intitled *Decretum*, or *Concordantia Diſcordantium Canonum*, becauſe he there endeavoured to reconcile the canons, which ſeemed contradictory to each other. This work he publiſhed in 1151. As he is frequently miſtaken, in taking one canon of one council, or one paſſage of one father, for another, and has often cited falſe decretals, ſeveral authors have endeavoured to correct his faults, and chiefly Anthony Auguſtine, in his excellent work, intitled, *De Emendatione Gratiani*. To the decretals of Gratian, the popes principally owed the great authority they exerciſed in the thirteenth and following centuries.

GRATIAS A DIOS, a ſmall town in North America, about one hundred and twenty miles from Valladolid. There is likewiſe a cape of the ſame name, in the ſame province of Mexico.

GRATIOSA, an iſland in the Atlantic ocean, one of the Azores, ſo called on account of the beauty of the country, and plenty of fruits. It is twenty miles from Tercera. Long. 29. 12. W. Lat. 39. 12. N.

GRATIUS, a Latin poet, cotemporary with Ovid, the author of a poem intitled *Cynegeticon*, or the Manner of Hunting with Dogs; the beſt edition of which is that of Leyden, in duodecimo, with the learned notes of Janus Ulitius.

GRATZ, a town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Stiria, and circle of Auſtria. It is a neat ſtrong city, ſeated on the river Muer, in a pleaſant fruitful country. There is a caſtle here built on a high hill, which commands the neighbouring parts, and in the ducal palace there are a great many inſcriptions; as alſo about the town. There is likewiſe a good library, and a gallery full of rarities. The Jeſuits have a very handſome college, well endowed, and much frequented by ſtudents. There are a great number of fine houſes, and a fine arſenal built by Charles VI. as alſo a large magazine, from which, in caſes of neceſſity, all ſorts of proviſions, and warlike ſtores may be carried from hence by water into Hungary. There is a governor who reſides here by appointment of the court of Vienna. It is ſixty-five miles ſouth of Vienna. Long. 16. 10. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

GRAVE, a ſtrong city of the Netherlands, in the province of Dutch Brabant; ſeated on the river Maeſe. It lies in a flat marſhy country, is very ſtrong, both by nature and art, it being extremely well fortified. It is a neat and pleaſant town, and capital of the earldom of Cuyck, which is about four miles in length, and one in breadth, belonging to the houſe of Orange. The Hollanders got poſſeſſion of this place in concert with the inhabitants, in 1577. The prince of Parma retook it in 1586, and it was retaken by prince Maurice in 1602. The French took it in 1672, and the prince of Orange retook it in 1675. It is eight miles from Nimeguen, fifteen from Bolduc, and ſixty-five north-eaſt of Bruſſels. Long. 5. 56. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

GRAVELINES, a ſtrong city, and ſea-port town of the Netherlands, in the province of French Flanders. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Aa, near the Engliſh channel, and is a well fortified town, having a good harbour, but not proper for large veſſels. The fortifications conſiſt of ſix baſtions, four half moons, and a horn work, all conſtructed by marſhal Vauban. The pariſh church is dedicated to St. Willebrod, which, with a caſtle built by Charles V. and the town-houſe, are pretty good buildings. There are ſeveral convents, both for men and women, and among the reſt an Engliſh nunnery, of the order of St. Clare. It has no trade, and is ſo poorly peopled, that the graſs grows in the market-place. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1383, by the French in 1644, by archduke Leopold in 1652, and by marſhal de la Ferte in 1658. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is eight miles eaſt of Calais, fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Dunkirk, ſixty-five weſt of Ghent, and one hundred and fifty north of Paris. Long. 5. 56. E. Lat. 51. 56. N.

GRAVESANDE (WILLIAM JAMES) L.L.D. an eminent philoſopher, was born at Delft, in Holland, in 1688, and educated at the univerſity of Leyden. Before he was nineteen he compoſed his Treatiſe on Perſpective. Having taken his doctor's degrees in 1707, he quitted the college, ſettled at the Hague, and practiſed at the bar, when he cultivated an acquaintance with the learned, and was one of the members of the ſociety that compoſed a periodical review, intitled *Le Journal Litteraire*. In 1715, the States General ſending embaſſadors to England to congratulate king George I. he was appointed ſecretary to the embaſſy; and during his ſtay in England, was admitted a member of the Royal Society, and became intimately acquainted with ſir Iſaac Newton. On his return to Holland, being choſen profeſſor of mathematics and aſtronomy at Leyden, he had the honour of firſt teaching there the Newtonian philoſophy, which was then in its infancy. He was amiable both in his private and public character. The miniſters of the republic conſulted him on many occaſions, and he was of great ſervice as a decypherer, in detecting the ſecret correſpondence of their enemies. The moſt conſiderable of his works is, 1. An Introduction to the Newtonian Philoſophy, which has gone through many editions, with conſiderable improvements. 2. A ſmall treatiſe on the Elements of Algebra, for the Uſe of young Students. 3. A Courſe of Logic and Metaphyſics, publiſhed in 1734; and he had a deſign of preſenting the public with a Syſtem of Morality, but death prevented his putting it in execution. He alſo publiſhed ſeveral correct editions of the valuable works of others.

GRAVESEND, a port-town in the county of Kent, ſeated on the ſouth ſhore of the river Thames, with two markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 23, and October 24, for horſes and all other goods, cloaths, and toys. This town was incorporated with Milton, by queen Elizabeth, by the name of the port-reeve, and inhabitants of the towns of Graveſend and Milton; but at preſent it is governed by a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common-councilmen. In the year 1380, in the reign of Richard II. it was burnt by the French and Spaniſh gallies, and moſt of the inhabitants carried away priſoners. The manor of Graveſend and Milton coming by the gift of Edward III. to the abbot of Grace, on Towerhill, and he willing to promote the intereſt of theſe towns, deſired king Richard II. to let the inhabitants of Graveſend and Milton have the ſole trade of carrying paſſengers from and to London, and that they ſhould provide boats on purpoſe, and carry all perſons at two-pence a head, with his bundle, which that king conſented to, and ſome of his ſucceſſors confirmed it. Henry VIII. being ſenſible how expoſed the river Thames lay to inſults, raiſed a platform of guns here, and another on the oppoſite ſhore at Tilbury, which latter has been ſince erected into a fort. Queen Elizabeth ordered that the lord mayor of London, with the aldermen and companies of that city, ſhould receive all eminent ſtrangers, and foreign ambaſſadors here, in their formalities, and ſo attend them to London in their barges, if they came by water. In the year 1727, the greateſt part of the town and the church were burnt down, both which have ſince been built, in a far more beautiful and commodious manner. There is a church which belongs to that part of the corporation, called Milton, at a little diſtance to the eaſt of the town. It is twenty-two miles eaſt of London.

GRAVESON (IGNATIUS HYACINTH AMAT DE) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, of the order of St. Dominic. He was born at the village of Graveſon, near Avignon; and having taken the habit of a religious at ſixteen years of age, continued his ſtudies at Paris, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity. At length the general of his order ſent him to Rome, where he taught theology with extraordinary reputation. He refuſed the divinity chair which the king of Sardinia offered him in the univerſity of Turin, was one of the divines of the council of Rome held in 1725, and had a great ſhare in the negociation between the holy ſee and cardinal de Noailles. At length going to Arles for the ſake of breathing his native air, which was thought neceſſary to reſtore his health, he died there, in 1733, at ſixty-three years of age. His works were printed at Venice, in 1740, in ſeven volumes, quarto. They contain the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory till the year 1730, a Treatiſe on the Life and Myſteries of Jeſus Chriſt, the Life of Crillus, and opuſcula on the Efficacy of Grace, Predeſtination, &c.

GRAVINA, a town of Italy, and kingdom of Naples, in the territory of Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. It belongs to the houſe of Urſina, and is twenty-five miles eaſt of Cirenza, and thirty-two ſouth-weſt of Bari. Long. 17. 12. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

GRAVINA (PETER) an excellent Italian poet, was born at Palermo, in Sicily, but his family was of Gravina, in the

kingdom of Naples. He became canon of the laſt mentioned city, and died at Rome in 1528, at ſeventy-four years of age. Thoſe of his poems that remain have been printed in quarto. Sannazarius beſtows great praiſes on them. Gravina had for his patrons, general Gonſalvo, and Proſpero Colonna.

GRAVINA (JANUS VINCENTIUS) an eminent civilian, born at Roggiano, in Calabria, on the 18th of February, 1664; acquired the eſteem of pope Innocent XII. who made him profeſſor of law at Rome, where he died, on the 6th of January, 1718, aged fifty-ſix. The beſt edition of his works is that of Leipſic, in 1737, in quarto, with the notes of Maſcovius. His Origin of Law is particularly eſteemed, and is the moſt excellent work that has hitherto appeared on that ſubject.

GRAVIUS (HENRY) a learned printer, born at Louvain, taught divinity during twenty years, and was invited to Rome by pope Sextus V. who conferred upon him the care of his library and printing-houſe in the Vatican. He died on the 2d of April, 1591, aged fifty-five.

GRAUNT, or GRANT (EDWARD) D. D. a perſon of eminent learning, in the ſixteenth century, was educated in grammar learning at Weſtminſter, and completed his ſtudies at Oxford. About the year 1572 he was appointed maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool. In 1577 he was made prebendary of Weſtminſter, and afterwards took the degree of doctor of divinity. He wrote *Græcæ Linguæ Spicilegium*, and collected and publiſhed the letters and poems of Roger Aſcham, to which he ſubjoined a piece of his own, intitled *Oratio de Vita & Obitu Rogeri Aſchami*. He died in 1601.

GRAUNT (JOHN) author of a celebrated book intitled Natural and political Obſervations made upon the Bills of Mortality; was born at London, on the 24th of April, 1620. He was originally a haberdaſher of ſmall wares; but having left off trade, he became one of the managers of the New River Company. He was likewiſe a major of the city trained bands, and a member of the Royal Society. He died April the 18th, 1674. Sir William Petty, ſir Peter Pett, Mr. Daniel King, Dr. Davenant, and all the other writers of political arithmetic are indebted to him for ſome of their moſt valuable obſervations. Beſides the above treatiſe, he wrote Obſervations on the Advance of Exciſe, and a Tract upon Religion; but theſe were never printed.

GRAWERUS (ALBERTUS) a Lutheran divine, born at Meſecow, in the marquiſate of Brandenburgh, in the year 1575. He acquired great reputation by his zeal and writings againſt the Calviniſts, and was raiſed to ſeveral important poſts, ſo that at length he obtained the office of ſuperintendant of the churches of the country of Weimar. He wrote with more heat than any other of the Lutherans againſt the Calviniſts. He alſo publiſhed ſome pieces againſt the Socinians and the church of Rome. He died on the 30th of November, 1617.

GRAY, a town of France, in the Franche Comté. It is a trading place, and was one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the province, but Louis XIV. took it in 1668, and demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Sone, twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Dijon, and one hundred and eighty ſouth-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 41. E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

GRAYS, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, held on the 23d of May and the 20th of October, for cattle and hard-ware. Its market is ſaid to be very good for corn and cattle It is ſeated on the north ſide of the Thames, twenty-five miles from London.

GREATRAKES (VALENTINE) famous in the laſt century for curing many diſeaſes, by ſtroaking the part affected with his hands, was the ſon of William Greatrakes, eſq. and born at Affane, in the county of Waterford, in Ireland, on St. Valentine's day, 1628. He was bred a proteſtant, in the free-ſchool of Liſmore; but on the breaking out of the rebellion, fled with his mother into England, where he was kindly entertained by his great uncle Edmund Harris, brother to ſir Edward Harris, knight; and after his uncle's death, he completed his education under Geſtius, a German miniſter of Stoke Gabriel, in Devonſhire, with whom he ſtudied humanity and divinity. After an abſence of five or ſix years ſpent in theſe improvements, he returned to his native country, which he found in a deſolate ſituation, and therefore retired to the caſtle of Caperquin, where he ſpent a year's time in contemplation, and grew extremely diſſatisfied with the world. However, about the year 1649, he entered into the parliament's ſervice, and became a lieutenant in lord Broghill's regiment, and continued in the army till the year 1656, when he retired to Affane, and was made clerk of the peace for the county of Cork, regiſter for tranſplantation, and juſtice of the peace.

After the Reſtoration, being removed from his places, he again gave way to melancholy, and about the year 1662, felt a ſtrange perſuaſion in his mind that he was endowed with the gift of curing the king's evil; yet being ſenſible of the ridicule to which he ſhould probably expoſe himſelf by making it known, he thought fit to conceal this opinion for ſome time; but at length mentioned it to his wife, who conſidered it as no better than an idle fancy. In a few days, one William Maker, of Salterbridge, in the pariſh of Liſmore, having a ſon afflicted with the king's evil, both in his eyes, cheek, and throat, brought him to the houſe, deſiring his wife, who was always ready to afford her charity to her neighbours, according to the little ſkill ſhe had in ſurgery, to do ſomething for him. She acquainted her huſband with it, and he told her that ſhe ſhould now ſee whether this was a mere fancy, or the dictates of the Spirit of God in his heart; and laying his hands on the places affected, he prayed to God, for Jeſus' ſake, to heal him, and bid the parent bring the child again in two or three days. When he returned, the eye was almoſt quite healed, the node, which was nearly as big as a pullet's egg, being ſuppurate, and the throat ſtrangely amended; ſo that in a month's time he was perfectly cured. There then came to him one Margaret Macſhane, of Ballinetly, in the pariſh of Liſmore, who had the evil upwards of ſeven years, far worſe than the former, whom he cured, to the amazement of all, and his fame now encreaſing, he cured the ſame diſeaſe in many others, all by ſtroaking with his hands; and ſome troubled with agues he cured in the ſame manner.

Afterwards he had the like impulſe that he could heal all kinds of diſeaſes; and a few days after, going to one Mr. Dean's, at Liſmore, there came into the houſe a poor man who had a pain in his loins and flank, went almoſt double, and had five ulcers in his leg, who begging his aſſiſtance, he put his hands on the man's loins and flank, and immediately ſtroaked the pain out of him, ſo that he could ſtand upright. He then put his hands on the ulcerous leg, which inſtantly changed colour from black, and became red; three of the five ulcers cloſed up, and the reſt within a few hours after; ſo that he went out well, and in two days afterwards fell to work at his trade, which was that of a maſon. After this Mr. Greatrakes cured many diſeaſes of all kinds by ſtroaking

In the mean time, as he pretended to have ſome extraordinary aſſiſtance from the Holy Ghoſt in performing theſe cures, he was cited before the biſhop's court, and forbid to proceed any farther; upon which he came to England, where Edward lord Conway, took him to his ſeat at Ragley, in Warwickſhire, to try the force of his ſtroaking faculty upon his lady, who had for many years laboured under a moſt violent head-ach; but here the obſtinacy of the diſorder baffled his utmoſt endeavours, yet continuing there three weeks, he cured innumerable people, when Dr. Henry Stubbe, who practiſed phyſic at Stratford upon Avon, and was daily at Ragley, and an eye-witneſs of the cures, publiſhed a piece, intitled The Miraculous Conformiſt, or an Account of ſeveral marvellous Cures performed by the ſtroaking of the Hands of Mr. Valentine Greatrakes. This gentleman ſoon after received the royal commands to wait upon his majeſty at Whitehall, where he performed ſeveral cures, as he did alſo in and about London. But he was not always ſucceſsful; for being employed by one Mr. Creſſet, in Charter-houſe-ſquare, his ſtroaking had a very bad effect, upon which was publiſhed Wonders no Miracles, or Mr. Valentine Greatrake's Gift of Healing examined, which was ſoon followed by another pamphlet, intitled A brief Account of Mr. Valentine Greatrakes, and divers ſtrange Cures by him lately performed, &c. to which was annexed the teſtimonies of ſeveral eminent and worthy perſons of the chief matters of fact therein related; and the whole was drawn up in the form of a letter, to the honourable Robert Boyle, eſq. who was a patron of our ſtroaker, as was alſo Dr. Henry More, and ſeveral other members of the Royal Society, before whom Mr. Greatrakes was examined. Dr. More aſcribed the cures to an extraordinary refined and purified ſtate of the blood in Greatrakes, whence he thought might iſſue a ſanative, as well as there did a malignant contagion in a contrary ſtate; others ſuppoſed they were wrought by the force of imagination in his patients, and ſome imagined them mere fictions. However, it is certain that the great Mr. Boyle believed him to be an extraordinary perſon, and atteſted many of his cures. He had the character of being a gentleman of great piety and humanity; however, he was a kind of prodigy that ſurpriſed and puzzled not only the ignorant, but the learned.

GREAVES (JOHN) a learned mathematician in the ſeventeenth century, was the eldeſt ſon of Mr. John Greaves, rector of Colemore, near Ailresford, in Hampſhire, and was born at Colemore, in 1602. He was educated at Oxford, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of philoſophy, mathematics, and the oriental languages, and in 1630 was choſen profeſſor of geometry in Greſham college, London. He ſoon after formed the reſolution of travelling, and having paſſed through Italy, went to Conſtantinople, and then to Egypt, where he meaſured the pyramids; and having made a curious collection of Greek, Arabic, and Perſian manu-

manuſcripts, and alſo collected a great number of gems, coins, and other valuable antiquities, he returned to Leghorn; again viſited ſeveral cities of Italy, and embarked for England, where he arrived in 1640. He was ſoon after choſen Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford, and ſuperior reader of Linarchre's lecture in Merton college. In 1645 he propoſed a method for reforming the calendar, by omitting the intercalary days of the leap year for forty years to come. In 1646 he publiſhed his *Pyramidographia*, or a Deſcription of the Pyramids of Egypt, and the next year his Diſcourſe on the Roman Foot and Denarius. On the 9th of November, 1648, he was ejected by the parliament viſitors from the profeſſorſhip of aſtronomy and fellowſhip of Merton college, and obliged to quit the univerſity. He had even his cheſts broke open by the ſoldiers, and his papers and manuſcripts taken from him, part of which were loſt, and the reſt recovered by means of his friend Mr. Selden. He then retired to London, where he married, and proſecuted his ſtudies with great vigour, as appears from the writings which he publiſhed, and left in manuſcript. He died at London, on the 8th of October, 1652, in the fiftieth year of his age.

GRECOURT (JOHN BAPTIST JOSEPH VILLART DE) a French poet, and one of the greateſt wits of his time, was born at Tours, about the year 1683. He took orders when young, and in 1697 was preſented to the canonry of St. Martin de Tours. He diſcovered from his infancy a fondneſs for polite literature, and after having finiſhed his ſtudies at Paris, preached with applauſe; but the love of pleaſure, and fondneſs for gaiety, made him diſlike his profeſſion. He was admitted into families of diſtinction, and contracted an intimacy with the marſhal D'Etrees. He ſpent a great part of his life in making verſes, and in diverting himſelf at the caſtle de Verdt. His age did not change either his diſpoſition or his conduct. He died at Tours, on the 2d of April, 1743, aged fifty-nine. His works, which were printed in 1748, contain tales, fables, epigrams, ſongs, madrigals, and a poem, intitled, *Philotanus*.

GREECE, called at preſent Rumelia, by the Turks, is bounded on the north by Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia, and ſurrounded by the ſea on every other ſide, that is, on the weſt by the Gulph of Venice and the Ionian Sea; on the ſouth by the Mediterranean; on the eaſt by the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Streights of the Dardanelles and of Conſtantinople. It contains ſeveral large provinces, as Romania, formerly called Thrace, Macedonia, Albania, Epirus, Achaia, or Livadia, Theſſaly, the Morea, formerly Peloponneſus, the iſland of Negropont, and all thoſe of the Archipelago which lie towards the eaſt, as alſo Candia. It is divided into two parts, over each of which there is a baſhaw; that of Rumelia has twenty-five ſanjacks under him, and a captain baſhaw, who is admiral of the Archipelago, and has thirteen ſanjacks under him. This country has a very mild air and a fertile ſoil, and was anciently very populous; but ſince it has groaned under the Turkiſh government, it is but the ſhadow of what it once was, and though it was formerly the ſeat of learning and politeneſs, it is now over-run with barbariſm and ignorance.

GREEKS were one of the moſt famous people of all antiquity, celebrated for their laws, their ſciences, and their feats of war. The Romans had all their learning from thence. They reſiſted the formidable power of the Perſians for a conſiderable time, and at length ruined their empire. Under Alexander the Great, they governed a great part of Aſia. They were conquered by the Romans, and afterwards were ſubjected by the Turks, under whoſe dominion they ſtill continue. They are Chriſtians, but extremely ignorant; and the head of their church is the patriarch of Conſtantinople.

GREEN (ROBERT) a poet in the ſixteenth century, is repreſented by Winſtanley, as a merry droll, who drank deeper draughts of ſack than of the Heliconian ſtream. He had the infamy to favour the cauſe of vice, which he himſelf practiſed, leaving a very fine and deſerving lady, with a child ſhe had by him, for the company of proſtitutes, to whom he applied the wages of iniquity, while his wife ſtarved. After ſome years indulgence in vice, he fell into abject poverty, and then lamented the vices which had brought him to it. He wrote, 1. The honourable Hiſtory of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungy, played by the prince Palatine's ſervants. 2. The comedies of Friar Bacon, and The fair Enome. 3. Quip for an upſtart Courtier. 4. Doraſtus and Fawnia. 5. Tully's Loves. 6. Philomela, the Lady Fitzwater's Nightingale: 7. News too late. 8. Arcadia. 9. Farewell to Folly, &c. and joined with Lodge in a play called A Looking-Glaſs for London. He died in the year 1592, of a ſurfeit taken by eating pickled herrings, and drinking with them Rheniſh wine.

GREENHILL (JOHN) an excellent Engliſh painter, was deſcended from a good family in Saliſbury, where he was born. It is ſaid, that ſir Peter Lely was ſo jealous of him, that he would never ſuffer him to ſee him paint; but he being extremely deſirous of obſerving how he managed his pencil, prevailed on him to draw his wife's picture. Mr. Greenhill was finely qualified by nature for both the ſiſter arts of poetry and painting; but living too freely, he died when he had juſt given ſuch proofs of the fineneſs of his genius, as to make his country regret his loſs. Mrs Behn endeavoured to perpetuate his memory by an elegy to be found among her works.

GREENLAND, according to our maps, extends from the meridian of London to 50 degrees of weſt longitude, and from 60 to 80 degrees of north latitude, Cape Farewell being the moſt ſoutherly point of land. The country is moſtly all highland and mountains, covered with ſnow all the year. It has little or no wood, except ſome few buſhes, and not many plants or herbs; and conſequently, there can be but few quadrupeds nouriſhed here, the chief ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants being on fiſhing. There are ſeveral mountains, which ſeem to promiſe rich mines, but it has not yet been thought worth while to ſearch much after them. The inhabitants know nothing of ſowing nor planting, though the valleys between the mountains ſeem fit for the purpoſe. The northern parts are yet undiſcovered, on account of the ice and cold. The firſt diſcoverers have pretended there were great quantities of cows and ſheep; but thoſe who have viſited this country ſince, ſay, there are nothing but bears, foxes, rein-deer, and dogs. There are a multitude of fiſhes on the coaſt, particularly whales, ſea-unicorns, ſeals, and dog-fiſh. Of the ſea-unicorn's horn they make ſwords and heads for their darts and arrows. The fiſh itſelf is as large as an ox, ſtrong, ſwift, and hard to be caught. They have likewiſe a great number of birds, which the natives are very dextrous in catching, with ſnares and ſprings, and they make great uſe of the ſkins and feathers. The inhabitants are generally of a low ſtature, with black hair, flat noſes, broad faces, and lips turned up. Their complexion is of the colour of a ripe olive, or a dark brown. The women ſtain their faces with blue and black ſtreaks, let into the ſkin by pricking it with a ſharp bone. They reſemble the Samoieds and Laplanders, and are very active and ſtrong. They are ſometimes ſo deſperate, that rather than be taken they will throw themſelves down the rocks and mountains. In the winter they retire from the ſea-ſide to the warm valleys, where they have houſes and villages, dug in the earth, and round, like an oven. In the fiſhing time they remove from place to place, in their large boats. Theſe conſiſt of four poles, covered with ſkins, which ſerve them well enough in the ſummer. The things they value moſt are knives, ſmall pieces of iron, looking-glaſs, &c. for which they exchange their bows and arrows, their boats, and even their very cloaths off their backs. Their cloaths are made of bird-ſkins, ſeal-ſkins, and the like, with the feathers and hair upon them. They wear the hair ſide outwards in the ſummer, and inwards in the winter, at which time they have two or three ſuits, one upon another. They dreſs their ſkins very well, making them very ſoft and ſupple, ſowing them very ſtrong with the ſinews of beaſts, and needles made of fiſh-bones. Their canoes are made of whale fins, which we call whalebone, of about an inch thick and broad, and reach from one end of the canoe to the other, and are ſowed faſt together with ſtrong ſinews, and covered on the outſide with ſeal ſkins. They are from ten to twenty feet long, and about two broad, in the ſhape of a weaver's ſhuttle, ſharp at both ends. In the middle of it are the ribs, to keep the ſides aſunder. They have a deck made of the ſame materials, in the midſt whereof is a round hole, as big as the middle of a man. When he rows, he ſits in the hole, and cloſes it with his frock, in ſuch a manner that no water can poſſibly enter. They have but one oar, about ſix feet long, with a paddle, ſix inches broad at both ends: with this he balances his boat, and rows it forward with ſuch incredible ſwiftneſs, that a ten-oared barge cannot keep him company. Beſides theſe, they have large boats, thirty or forty feet long, in which they put their fiſh, and theſe have twenty ſeats, at leaſt, for the rowers.

GREENVILE, or GREENVILLE (Sir RICHARD) a fortunate diſcoverer, and vice admiral, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the ſon of Sir George Greenville, bart. and was born about the year 1540. Being naturally of an active and public ſpirit, he entered into the ſervice of the emperor, againſt the Turks, and gave high proofs of his courage in Hungary. In 1571 he was choſen to repreſent the county of Cornwall in parliament, received the honour of knighthood, and afterwards commanded a ſquadron of ſeven ſmall ſhips, which ſailed from Plymouth, on the 9th of April, 1595, in order to make diſcoveries in America, when entering the bay of Moſquito, in the iſland of St. John de Porto Rico, they landed, built a fort, and took two ſhips, that were pretty good prizes. On the 20th of June, they fell in with the coaſt of Florida, in the part afterwards called Virginia, where

where he left a colony of an hundred men, under the direction of Sir Ralph Lane, who was the firſt Engliſhman that had the title of governor in that country; and having ſettled every thing to the ſatisfaction of thoſe who were to remain behind, weighed anchor in the Tyger, which was of the burthen of one hundred and twenty tons, and ſet ſail for England.

In his paſſage home, he chaſed a Spaniſh ſhip of three hundred tons burthen, which he found it impoſſible to take any other way than by boarding, and that appeared to his own people impracticable, as they had at that time no boat; but carried away by his eager courage, he cauſed ſomething like a boat to be clapped up with the boards of broken cheſts, in which he went in perſon, with as many men as it would hold, and boarded the Spaniſh ſhip; which he had no ſooner done, than the half-wrought boat, which carried them, fell to pieces. In the veſſel he had thus taken, and which was richly laden, Sir Richard was ſeparated from the Tyger, which he did not ſee again during the whole voyage, that veſſel coming to an anchor at Falmouth, on the 6th of October, whereas Sir Richard Greenville did not arrive in his prize, at Plymouth, till the 18th of the ſame month, when he was met, and welcomed on ſhore, by a great concourſe of people, who came to congratulate his good fortune.

Sir Richard, ſoon after his return, reſolved to make another voyage to his new colony; but not being able to get every thing ready as ſoon as he expected, he prevailed on his couſin, Sir Walter Raleigh, to ſend a ſhip with proviſions. That ſhip arrived at Virginia, and Sir Richard landed there fourteen days after, with a ſmall ſquadron of three ſail; but neither the firſt ſhip, nor Sir Richard's ſquadron, could ſee any ſigns of the colony left there the year before, the men having been, at their own requeſt, taken away a few days before, by Sir Francis Drake, who touched there, in his return from the Weſt Indies to England. Sir Richard then left, with their own conſent, fifteen of his men in the iſland of Roanoak, with proviſions for two years. He then took ſeveral prizes, landed on the Azores, and plundered ſeveral villages, after which he returned to England.

Queen Elizabeth having received intelligence of the deſign of the Spaniards to invade England, a ſtanding council of war was formed, compoſed of nine members, of which Sir Richard was one.

In 1591, the queen's miniſtry being informed, that a rich Spaniſh fleet was ſoon to return home from America, it was reſolved, that a ſtrong ſquadron ſhould be ſent to intercept them at the Weſtern iſlands. This fleet conſiſted of ſeven ſail of her majeſty's ſhips, under the command of admiral lord Thomas Howard, and Sir Richard Greenvile, vice-admiral, who was in the Revenge. The Spaniſh armada ſailed at a time when great part of the crews were on ſhore, and a conſiderable number of men ſick of the ſcurvy in the ſhips. In this ſituation, they were far from being in a condition to attack the enemy; but Sir Richard, refuſing to fly, and reſolving rather to die than leave ſuch a mark of diſhonour on himſelf and his country, was attacked by the Spaniſh admiral, and four other ſhips, who boarded the Revenge; but were all beaten off. Sir Richard, with the greateſt intrepidity, repulſed the enemy fifteen times, notwithſtanding which they continually ſhifted their veſſels, and boarded with freſh men. He was himſelf wounded in the beginning of the action, but continued upon deck till about eleven at night, when receiving a ſhot in the body, he was carried down to be dreſſed, which while the ſurgeon was doing, Sir Richard received a dangerous wound in the head, and the poor man was killed by his ſide. By this time the Engliſh began to want powder, all their ſmall arms were broke, forty of their beſt men, which were but one hundred and three at the beginning, killed, and almoſt all the reſt wounded, their maſts beat overboard, and nothing left but a hulk, unable to move, but as the ſea directed, with the enemy in a ring round them. In this ſituation, Sir Richard Greenvile invited the ſhip's crew to yield themſelves to the mercy of God, rather than of the Spaniards; but the Spaniſh admiral, promiſing that all their lives ſhould be ſpared, and the whole ſhip's crew ſent home to England, they accepted theſe conditions. Sir Richard Greenvile died on the third day after his being carried on board the Spaniſh veſſel. The Spaniards had no great cauſe to rejoice at this victory, which coſt them very dear; for the admiral of the fly-boats, and the Aſcenſion of Seville ſunk by the ſide of the Revenge; a third veſſel, returning to the road of St. Michael, to refit, ſunk there; and a fourth was voluntarily run on ſhore by the crew, in order to ſave themſelves; beſides, in their ſeveral attacks, the Spaniards loſt at leaſt a thouſand men.

GREENVILE (Sir BEVIL) the grandſon of the former, was born in Cornwall, in 1596, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He diſcovered, by a multitude of experiments, the method of uſing coal, inſtead of wood, in melting of tin, and alſo contrived ſeveral methods to hinder the waſting of that metal in the blaſt, which, from a principle of public ſpirit, he communicated to his countrymen. He ſerved as knight of the ſhire for the county of Cornwall, and afterwards as burgeſs for Launceſton, and about the year 1640 received the honour of knighthood. He had, in 1638, raiſed a troop at his own expence, in which he attended king Charles I in his firſt northern expedition. He adhered to what he took to be his duty to his king and country, but would not plunge himſelf into the depth of party. He, however, upon many occaſions, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in defence of his ſovereign, and particularly, with Sir Ralph Hopton, defeated the earl of Stamford, who was intrenched on a plain, on the top of a hill of difficult acceſs, near Stratton, on the 16th of May, 1643, which was conſidered as one of the greateſt actions in the courſe of thoſe unhappy wars; but was afterwards killed, on the 5th of July, 1643, in an engagement with Sir William Waller, near Marſfield, by a blow on the head with a pole-ax.

GREENVILE (Sir RICHARD) bart. brother to Sir Bevil, and general of the forces of king Charles I. in the Weſt, was born in the year 1600, and was educated at Exeter college, Oxford. His temper and genius leading him to a military life, he, in the eighteenth year of his age, ſerved in the Low Countries, under Horace lord Vere, of Tilbury, and afterwards went into Germany, where he ſerved in the war of the Palatinate. Returning to England, in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. he was employed in the war with Spain, and commanded a company of foot in the body of land-forces employed in the expedition againſt Cadiz, and had afterwards a company of foot in the duke of Buckingham's diſaſtrous expedition for the ſupport of Rochelle, where he maintained his credit unimpeached, and by ſucceſſive deaths came to the command of a regiment. In 1630 he was raiſed to the rank of a baronet. He had married, before, a lady of great fortune, which unhappily engaging him in a law-ſuit with the earl of Suffolk, it was proſecuted with ſuch earneſtneſs and acrimony on both ſides, that it ended in his being deprived of his wife, his being ſtripped both of her fortune and his own, and his being confined in the priſon of the Fleet, in May, 1632; but on the 17th of October, the next year, he made his eſcape from the priſon, but found himſelf in a manner without hopes of returning again to his native country. However, on the firſt news of the king's intentions to march with an army againſt the Scots, ſir Richard Greenvile came over at all hazards, offered his ſervice to his ſovereign, and obtained a troop of horſe, with which he attended the king in 1639. When the long parliament was called, and enquiries were made in relation to the heavy cenſures paſſed by the court of ſtar-chamber, ſir Richard Greenvile made his complaint; but while it was under conſideration, the rebellion broke out in Ireland, and in 1642 he was appointed major of the earl of Leiceſter's own regiment. He there raiſed the ſiege of Athlone, and defeated the rebels at Raconell. On his leaving Ireland, where he had treated the people with great cruelty, he had conſiderable arrears due to him for his ſervice in that kingdom, for which the parliament was reſponſible; he therefore came to London, and behaved in ſuch a manner as induced the parliament to wiſh he might enter into their ſervice. He did not raiſe many difficulties; but having obtained a conſiderable ſum of money, the rank of a major-general, and orders to raiſe a regiment, with power to name his own officers, he went about it with great alacrity, and completed it in a very ſhort time. He appointed the rendezvous of his horſe at Bagſhot, and having there informed his officers and ſoldiers with his intentions, they fell into them, and filed off directly towards Reading, from whence he went to Oxford, where he was extremely well received by the king, and inſtantly informed his majeſty of a piece of treachery, by which, in a few days, he muſt have loſt the important garriſon of Baſing-houſe, which by this intelligence was prevented. Immediately upon his withdrawing, he wrote a free letter to William Lenthall, eſq. the ſpeaker, to juſtify his conduct; but the parliament cauſed him to be inſtantly proclaimed a traitor. After a ſhort ſtay with the king, ſir Richard went with a commiſſion to raiſe two regiments in Cornwall, and ſoon after ſucceeded colonel Digby in blocking up Plymouth, before which he continued till the middle of July, 1644, when the earl of Eſſex marched towards that town, and ſir Richard being in no condition to oppoſe him, retired into Cornwall. Sir Richard had afterwards a great ſhare in the defeat of the earl of Eſſex near Leſtwithiel, when the king commanded the army in perſon, and all the foot of the parliament forces were made priſoners. On the 8th of October he took Saltaſh by ſtorm, with great ſlaughter, and made a regiment of foot, a troop of horſe, and the remains of ſome other corps, priſoners; who, as they were taken without quarter, he intended to have hanged; but the king ſent him expreſs orders to deſiſt from that reſolution. It was about this time that one Mr. Greenvile, a

relation of his, being ſeized in Plymouth, for endeavouring to betray that town, ſir Richard offered the governor either a ranſom or exchange, but he was ſo far from gratifying him, that he cauſed him to be immediately hanged up.

The king having a great ſenſe of ſir Richard's ſervices, made him ſheriff of the county of Devon, and granted him the eſtates of ſeveral perſons of great diſtinction, who were in arms againſt him, in ſequeſtration; which enabled him to keep up a great body of troops. to pay them regularly, and to maintain a very rigorous diſcipline. He, however, at length, fell into diſgrace, and was committed priſoner by the prince of Wales, to Launceſton, in 1645; and on his obtaining his liberty, retired to France, from whence he made a tour to Italy, and then returned to Flanders, where he attended king Charles II. At length ſir Richard Greenvile is ſaid to have died of grief, at the vexations and diſappointments he met with at the court of Charles II. but neither the time nor place is mentioned, only that he was interred in a church at Ghent.

The lord Clarendon, in his Hiſtory, repreſents ſir Richard as being of a moſt cruel diſpoſition, and among ſeveral other inſtances, gives the following. One day, paying a viſit to colonel Digby, and dining with him, the colonel civilly ſent half a dozen troopers to wait on him home, leſt any of the garriſon, in their uſual excurſions, might meet with him. In his return he ſaw four or five fellows coming out of a neighbouring wood, with burdens of wood upon their back, which they had ſtolen. He bid the troopers fetch them to him, and finding that they were ſoldiers of the parliament garriſon, he made one of them hang all the reſt, which, to ſave his own life, he was contented to do. "So "ſtrong," ſays the noble hiſtorian, "was his appetite to "thoſe executions he had been accuſtomed to in Ireland, "without any kind of commiſſion or pretence of autho-"rity."

GREENWICH, a town in the county of Kent, ſeated on the ſouth-ſide of the river Thames. It is famous for having been in the reign of king Etheldred, the ſtation of the Daniſh Fleet, while their army lay encamped on Blackheath, during which time they committed great barbarities on the inhabitants, and cruelly put to death Elphege archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1012, to whoſe memory the church, which is lately rebuilt, was dedicated. Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, brother to Henry V. built here a royal palace, encloſed the park, and began to build a tower or caſtle on the hill, in the middle of the park. This palace was much improved by ſeveral of the ſucceeding kings, and the tower begun by duke Humphrey was finiſhed by Henry VII. The queen of James I. laid the foundation of that houſe, which is now ſtanding next the park; but in the civil wars the palace was deſtroyed. However, Charles II. began to build a houſe on the ſame foundation, laid by his grandmother queen Anne, which was never finiſhed. The caſtle or tower on the mount, in the middle of the park, is now quite demoliſhed, and a royal obſervatory built in its place by the ſaid king, furniſhed with all ſorts of mathematical inſtruments, for aſtronomical obſervations. That king alſo began to erect the royal hoſpital for aged and diſabled ſeamen. The noble hall of this hoſpital is finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill; at the upper end of which, in an alcove, are the late princeſs Sophia, king George I. the queen dowager of Pruſſia, the late queen Caroline, king George II. the late prince of Wales, the duke and his five royal ſiſters. On the cieling are king William III. and queen Mary, beſides ſeveral emblematical and curious paintings. In the area near the Thames is a fine ſtatue of king George II. on a pedeſtal. In the year 1705, a hundred diſabled ſeamen were firſt admitted, and it now contains near two thouſand men, and one hundred boys, with nurſes, who are ſeamen's widows. The penſioners, beſides their commons, are allowed a ſhilling a week to ſpend, and the common warrant officers eighteen-pence. Here is likewiſe a handſome college at the end of the town, fronting the Thames, for the maintenance of twenty decayed houſekeepers, twelve out of Greenwich, and eight from two towns in Suffolk. It is ſix miles eaſt from London.

GREGORY (THEODORUS) ſurnamed *Thaumaturgus*, on account of his miracles, was the ſcholar of Origen, and was elected biſhop of Neocæſarea, the place of his birth, about the year 240, during his abſence. He aſſiſted at the council of Antioch in 265, againſt Paulus Samoſatenus, and died on the 17th of November, 270. He had the ſatisfaction of leaving only ſeventeen idolaters in his dioceſe, where there were but ſeventeen chriſtians when he was ordained. There is ſtill extant of his, a Gratulatory Oration to Origen; A Canonical Epiſtle; and ſome other works.

GREGORY NAZIANZEN, one of the moſt celebrated fathers of the Greek church, was the ſon of Gregory, biſhop of Nazianzen, and was born at Arianzum, near the town of Nazianzen, in Cappadocia, about the year 328. He finiſhed his ſtudies at Athens with St. Baſil, who was his moſt intimate friend, and with whom he lived for a long time in ſolitude. St. Baſil becoming biſhop of Cæſaria, ordained St. Gregory, againſt his inclinations, biſhop of Seſima, which occaſioned a coolneſs between them for ſome time. St. Gregory was afterwards coadjutor with his father in the biſhoprick of Nazianzen, which he would not accept but upon condition of his not ſucceeding him. After his father's death he went to Seleucia, and from thence to Conſtantinople, where he arrived about the year 378. He put himſelf at the head of the followers of Athanaſius, whom he inſtructed in the church of Anaſtaſia, which was the only one that then belonged to them. In the mean time Maximus the philoſopher, cauſed himſelf to be ordained biſhop of that church by Peter of Alexandria, in 379, but the people would not acknowledge him. St. Gregory Nazianzen was made biſhop of Conſtantinpole by the emperor Theodoſius in 380, and was acknowledged by the firſt aſſembly of the biſhops at the general council of Conſtantinople; but Meleſius biſhop of Antioch. who was his chief ſupport dying, and the Egyptians declaring againſt him, he voluntarily reſigned the biſhoprick of Conſtantinople, and retired to Arianzum, where he died on the ninth of May, 391. His works, which conſiſt of fifty-five diſcourſes or ſermons, of ſeveral pieces of poetry, and a great number of letters, were printed in Greek and Latin at Paris in 1609, in 2 vols. folio.

GREGORY, biſhop of Nyſſa, one of the fathers of the church, was born in Cappadocia about the year 331. He was choſen biſhop of Nyſſa in the year 372, and baniſhed by the emperor Valens for adhering to the council of Nice. He was nevertheleſs afterwards employed by the biſhops in ſeveral important affairs, and died on the ninth of March, 396. He wrote, Commentaries on the Scriptures; Sermons on the Myſteries; Moral Diſcourſes; Dogmatical Treatiſes; Panegyrics on the Saints; Some Letters on Church Diſcipline; and other works. His ſtyle is very allegorical and affected.

GREGORY of TOURS, or GEORGIUS FLORENTIUS GREGORIUS, one of the moſt illuſtrious biſhops and celebrated writers of the ſixth century; was deſcended from a noble family in Auvergne. He was educated by his uncle Gallus, biſhop of Clermont, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much by his learning and virtue, that in 573, he was choſen biſhop of Tours. He afterwards went to Rome to viſit the tomb of the apoſtles, where he contracted a friendſhip with Gregory the Great, and died on the 27th of November. This author was extremely credulous with reſpect to the belief of miracles. He wrote, 1. The Hiſtory of France; 2. The Lives of the Saints, &c. The beſt edition of his works, is that publiſhed by father Ruinart in 1699.

GREGORY I. ſurnamed the Great, was born at Rome, of a patrician family, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in the capacity of ſenator, that the emperor Juſtin the Younger made him prefect of Rome; but he reſigned that dignity, and ſhut himſelf up in the monaſtery of St. Andrew. He was, however, ſoon drawn from thence by Benedict I. and was ſome time after ſent by Pelagius II. to Conſtantinople, to demand aſſiſtance againſt the Lombards. At his return to Rome, he was made ſecretary to pope Pelagius, and at length obtained leave to retire into his own monaſtery, of which he had been choſen abbot; but when he thought of enjoying a ſolitary and unruffled life there, he was elected pope by the clergy, ſenate, and people of Rome, to whom he had endeared himſelf by his charity to the poor, and after employing all the methods poſſible to avoid this dignity, he was forced to accept of it, on the third of September, 590. It appeared by his conduct, that they could not have elected a perſon more worthy of his exalted ſtation; for, beſides his great learning, and the pains he took to inſtruct the church, by preaching and writing, he had a very happy talent at winning over princes in favour of the temporal and ſpiritual intereſts of religion. In 596, he ſent St. Auguſtine into England to preach the goſpel there; he maintained with firmneſs what was claimed as the rights of the holy ſee, and puniſhed the incontinence of the clergy. He oppoſed the patriarch of Conſtantinople, who took the title of oecumenical, or univerſal biſhop, which he himſelf diſclaimed, as having no right to reduce the other biſhops to be his ſubſtitutes. In 599 he wrote a letter to Seranus, biſhop of Marſeilles, commending his zeal in breaking in pieces ſome images, which the people had been obſerved to worſhip, and throwing them out of the church. Yet this pope firſt introduced the doctrine of purgatory. To him we owe the invention ſtill uſed, of expreſſing muſical ſounds, by the ſeven firſt letters of the alphabet. But it is ſaid, that he had the weakneſs to deſtroy the fine monuments of the ancient magnificence of the Romans,

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in order to hinder thoſe who came to Rome from paying a greater attention to triumphal arches and pagan antiquities, than to holy things, and that he buried an infinite number of pagan books, and in particular Titus Livy. He died on the 12th of March, 604. The beſt edition of his works is that of father St Marthe, a Benedectine, who alſo wrote his Life. His Paſtoral, and Twelve Books of Letters, written during his pontificate, are principally eſteemed. His Dialogues are filled with fabulous miracles and incredible ſtories. He was ſucceeded by Sabinianus.

GREGORY II. a Roman, ſucceeded pope Conſtantine in 714, he ſent St. Boniface into Germany to convert the infidels: died on the 11th of February, 731, and was ſucceeded by Gregory III.

GREGORY III. a native of Syria, was elected pope after the death of Gregory II. on the 16th of February, 731. He wrote to the emperor Leo in favour of the worſhip of images, excommunicated the Iconoclaſtes, and dyed on the 10th of November, 741. He was the firſt pope who governed the exarchate of Ravenna with ſovereign authority. He was ſucceeded by Zachary.

GREGORY IV. a Roman, ſucceeded pope Valentine on the 24th of September 827. He inſtituted the feaſt of All Saints, which he cauſed to be celebrated throughout the whole Romiſh church, and died on the 25th of January 845. He was ſucceeded by Sergius.

GREGORY V. before called Bruno, was related to the emperor Otho III. He ſucceeded pope John XV. on the 11th of June, 996, and drove the antipope, John, biſhop of Placentia, from Rome. He died on the 18th of February, 999, and was ſucceeded by Sylveſter II.

GREGORY VI. a Roman, and archprieſt of the church of Rome, before called John Gratian, was put in poſſeſſion of the ſee of Rome by the ceſſion of Benedict IX. with whom Sylveſter III. diſputed the pontificate. Thus there were three pretenders to the holy ſee; but the emperor Henry oppoſed them all for being guilty of ſimony, and, in 1046, cauſed Suidger, biſhop of Bamberg, to be elected in their room, who took the name of Clement II. and was acknowledged by all Europe as lawful pope.

GREGORY VII. named Hildebrand before he was raiſed to the ſee of Rome, was the ſon of a carpenter, and was born at Soana, in Tuſcany. He ſucceeded Alexander II. in 1073, and cauſed his election to be confirmed by the emperor Henry IV. Father Pagi remarks, that this was the laſt pope whoſe inveſtiture was ſent to be confirmed by the emperor. Gregory VII. immediately held a council at Rome againſt thoſe who were guilty of ſimony, and ſuch eccleſiaſtics as kept concubines, and declared excommunicated both him who ſhould receive the inveſtiture of any benefice from a layman, and the perſon who ſhould beſtow it. He did not except any perſon on this occaſion, and his legates declared to the emperor, who went as far as Nuremberg to meet them, that they had expreſs orders to treat him as an excommunicated perſon till he was abſolved from his ſimony. On which the emperor received abſolution from them, and aſſured Gregory by letter, that he would for ever pay him the moſt profound ſubmiſſion; but, notwithſtanding this, he would not ſuffer the legates to call a council, and kept at his court the miniſters whom the pope had expreſly excommunicated. Gregory cited him to appear at the approaching ſynod of Rome, and threatened, in caſe of diſobedience to excommunicate him again; but the emperor laughed at his menaces, and, in 1076, called a council at Worms, where the cardinal le Blanc accuſed the pope. This aſſembly declared the election of Gregory void; on which he, on his ſide, held a ſynod at Rome, and excommunicated the emperor with his accomplices, and what no pope had ever before done, deprived that prince of the imperial dignity, and of his kingdoms of Germany and Italy, declaring all his ſubjects abſolved from their oath of allegiance. Upon this, the German and Lombard prelates immediately aſſembled at Pavia, and excommunicated the pope. Gregory foreſeeing that his conduct upon this occaſion would draw upon him very powerful enemies, ſet every engine at work in order to ſtrengthen his party, and brought over to his intereſt Agnes the emperor's mother, the ducheſs Beatrix his aunt, and the counteſs Matilda, his couſin-german, the latter of whom adhered to him in ſuch a manner as furniſhed a great handle for diſcourſe. He farther prompted the Saxons to rebel, made a league with the duke of Suabia, the duke of Bavaria, and ſeveral other German princes, and ſent a great number of circular letters, by which he declared all thoſe to be excommunicate who ſhould correſpond with the emperor. The above league at length became ſo powerful, that the German lords aſſembled at Tribur, near Mentz, and reſolved to depoſe the emperor, declaring that if he did not obtain abſolution from the pope within a year and a day after his excommunication, he ſhould be deprived of his dominions. Henry was obliged to ſubmit to this condition. He ſet out, with his wife and ſon, who was ſtill an infant, in the beginning of winter, and with a very ſmall train, croſſed the Alps in the moſt ſevere ſeaſon of the year, when expoſed to ſuch great inconveniencies as might have excited compaſſion even for a private traveller, and much more for ſo great a prince, reduced to ſo miſerable a condition. Gregory was a long time before he would abſolve him; and before the emperor could obtain his abſolution, he was obliged to be three days at the gate of the caſtle, without any mark of dignity, bare-footed, in the ſevereſt weather in winter, and cloathed only in a woollen tunic or jacket, which was next his ſkin, without eating any thing till night. His partizans who were excommunicated were treated with almoſt equal rigour, which greatly cooled the affection of the Lombards; but to recover their ſpirits, the emperor immediately broke his new treaty with the pope, and ſhewed an eager deſire of revenge. Upon this, the German princes aſſembled at Forcheim, elected Rodolphus, duke of Suabia, king, on the 17th of March, 1077, and this prevented his marching againſt the pope, who confirmed this election in a council held in 1080, giving to Rodolphus the kingdom of Germany, granting to thoſe who ſhould be faithful to him the pardon of all their ſins, and repeating the excommunication againſt Henry. This laſt thunder-clap carried things to the utmoſt extremity. The emperor ſummoned an aſſembly of biſhops, firſt at Mentz, and afterwards at Brixen, where Gregory was declared to have forfeited the pontificate, and they elected in his ſtead Guibert of Parma, archbiſhop of Ravenna, who aſſumed the name of Clement III. In ſhort, the emperor, notwithſtanding the pope's prophecies having won two battles, the one in Germany againſt Rodolphus, who died of his wounds, the other near Mantua, againſt the army of the counteſs Matilda, he reſolved to go and ſettle his antipope at Rome. This, after ſtruggling with many difficulties, he effected, and obliged Gregory to fly from Rome and retire to Salerno, where he died on the 24th of May, 1085. He was ſucceeded by Victor III.

GREGORY VIII. called before his election Albert de Mora, was born at Benevento. He ſucceeded pope Alexander III. on the 20th of October 1187, and died on the 17th of December following. He was ſucceeded by Clement III.

GREGORY IX. was born at Anagnia. He was of the family of the counts of Segni, and the nephew of Innocent III. He was elected pope after Honorious III. on the 19th of March, 1227. He cauſed a collection of the Decretals to be made by Raymond de Pennafort, excommunicated and depoſed Frederic II. with whom he had a bloody war, and died with vexation at Rome, on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1241, in a very advanced age.

GREGORY X. before called Thibalt, was a native of Placentia, and archdeacon of Liege. He was elected pope after Clement IV. by compromiſe, and at the perſuaſion of Bonevento, on the 1ſt of September, 1271, being then in the Holy Land with prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. king of England. He arrived at Rome the year following, when he endeavoured to unite the Guelphs and Gibbelines. In 1274, he aſſembled the ſecond general council at Lyons, in which he preſided in perſon, and died at Arezzo, on the 10th of January, 1276. He was the firſt who ordained that after the death of a pope, the cardinals ſhould be ſhut up in a conclave, and not ſuffered to go out till a pope was elected. He was ſucceeded by Innocent V.

GREGORY XI. before called Peter Roger, was the nephew of pope Clement VI. and was elected after Urban V. on the 30th of December, 1370. This pope condemned the opinions of Wickliffe; tranſlated the pontifical ſee from Avignon to Rome, after its being ſeventy-two years held at Avignon, and died on the 27th of March, 1378. He was ſucceeded by Urban VI.

GREGORY XII. before called Angelo Corario, was a Venetian, and was elected on the 30th of November 1406, in a time of ſchiſm. At his leaving the conclave, he ratified an act he had made with the cardinals, by which he bound himſelf by an oath to renounce the pontificate, in order to reunite the church, and wrote to the antipope Benedict XIII. his competitor, to propoſe his concurrence in the extinction of the ſchiſm; but he ſoon ſhewed, by his conduct, that he was not in earneſt; on which the cardinals, in 1409, held a general council at Piſa, in which they depoſed the two competitors, and elected pope Alexander V. Thus there became three who contended for the papacy. Gregory, who retired to Venice, fearing the Venetians would ſeize him, fled in diſguiſe to the kingdom of Naples, where he was for ſome time protected by king Staniſlaus; but at length finding himſelf deſerted, he, in 1415, ſent his reſignation to the council of Conſtance, when that council as a teſtimony of their ſatisfaction, ordered that he ſhould have during his life the office of legate in the marquiſate of Ancona. He died at Recanati, on the 18th of October, 1417, aged ninety-two.

GREGORY

GREGORY XIII. a native of Bologna, before named Hugh Buoncompagno, ſucceeded pope Pius V. on the 13th of May, 1572. He was an able civilian, and had before taught the law with reputation. He founded a great number of colleges, approved or reformed many congregations of religious, and received ſeveral embaſſies from the Chriſtians of the Eaſt, and particularly from Japan. It was this pope, who, in 1582, undertook the reformation of the Roman calendar; for this purpoſe he aſſembled the moſt able mathematicians, and adopted the ſyſtem of Lewis Letio, a Roman phyſician. He died on the 10th of April, 1585, aged eighty-three, and was ſucceeded by Sixtus V.

GREGORY XIV. a native of Cremona, before called Nicholas Sfondrate, and the Cardinal of Cremona, was elected pope after Urban VII. on the 5th of December, 1590. He was a great enemy to the Proteſtants, and died on the 15th of October, 1591. He was ſucceeded by Innocent IX.

GREGORY XV. was of an illuſtrious family, at Bologna. He was before called Alexander Ludovico, and ſucceeded pope Paul V. on the 9th of February, 1621, when he was ſixty-ſeven years of age. He canonized St Ignatius de Loyola, St. Francis Xavier, &c. erected the biſhoprick of Paris into a metropolitan ſee, and died on the eighth of July, 1623. He was ſucceeded by Urban VIII.

GREGORY (PETER) a learned civilian, born at Toulouſe, taught the civil law with reputation at Cahors, Toulouſe, and at Pont à Mouſon, where he died in 1597. He wrote, 1. *Syntagma Juris univerſi.* 2. *De Republica*; and other works, filled with vaſt eruditon.

GREGORY of St. Vincent, a learned mathematician, born at Bruges, in 1584. He became a Jeſuit at Rome, at twenty years of age, and applied himſelf to mathematics, under the care of the learned Clavius. He at length profeſſed the mathematics with ſuch reputation, that ſeveral princes were deſirous of having him at their courts. He went to Prague at the deſire of the emperor Ferdinand II. and Philip IV. king of Spain, ſent for him to teach the mathematics to the young prince his ſon. He was no leſs worthy of praiſe for his probity and virtue than for his learning. He followed the army during one campaign, and there he received ſeveral wounds, while confeſſing the ſoldiers who were wounded and dying. He himſelf died on the 27th of January, 1667, at eighty-three years of age, leaving three learned works on the mathematics, the principal and moſt known of which is intitled *Opus Geometricum Quadraturæ Circuli, & Sectionum Coni, decem Libris comprehenſum*, two volumes folio. Though he does not ſhow in this work, as he pretends, the ſquaring of the circle, it contains a great number of important diſcoveries.

GREGORY (JOHN) a very learned writer in the 17th century, was born at Agmondeſham, or Amerſham, in Buckinghamſhire, on the 10th of November, 1607, and was educated at Oxford, where he received the degree of maſter of arts. About the year 1631, he was made petty-canon of Chriſt-church, in that city, and afterwards prebendary of Chicheſter and Saliſbury. In 1634, he publiſhed a ſecond edition of ſir Thomas Ridley's View of the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Law, with very learned notes; and, in 1646, publiſhed Notes and Obſervations upon ſome Paſſages of Scripture, which has had ſeveral editions. He died at Hidlington, near Oxford, on the 13th of March, 1646. After his death were publiſhed ſome of his poſthumous works.

GREGORY (JAMES) an eminent mathematician, was born at Aberdeen, in 1639, and educated in that univerſity. He ſpent ſome part of his life in foreign countries, eſpecially in Italy, and was afterwards appointed profeſſor of the mathematics, at St. Andrew's, in Scotland. He invented the reflecting teleſcope, the burning concave mirror, &c. and publiſhed, 1. *Optica promota.* 2. *Vera Circuli & Hyperbolæ Quadratura.* 3. *Exercitationes geometricæ*; and ſeveral pieces in the Philoſophical Tranſactions and *Journal des Sçavans.* He died in 1675.

GREGORY (DAVID) nephew of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen, and educated there and at Edinburgh, where he was profeſſor of mathematics. In 1684, he publiſhed at Edinburgh, in quarto, *Exercitatio Geometrica de Dimenſione Figurarum*; afterwards coming to England, he was choſen Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf to great advantage by his *Aſtronomiæ, Phyſicæ, & Geometricæ Elementa*, printed there in 1702, in folio; by his *Catoptricæ, Dioptricæ, & Sphericæ Elementa*, and other writings. He died at Maidenhead, in the county of Bucks, on the 12th of October, 1708.

GRENADA (LEWIS DE) a Dominican, born at Grenada, in 1504, acquired the eſteem of the kings of Portugal and Caſtile, who would have preferred him to the higheſt dignities in the church; but theſe he conſtantly refuſed to accept. His works, which conſiſt of divine ſubjects, have been tranſlated into French, and printed in two volumes in folio, and ten in octavo. He died on the 31ſt of December, 1588, aged eighty four.

GRENAN (BENIGNUS) profeſſor of rhetoric in the college of Harcourt, in Paris, was born at Noyers, in Burgundy. He taught during twenty years with extraordinary reputation, and died at Paris, on the 13th of May, 1723, aged forty-two. He publiſhed ſeveral lectures and poetical pieces in Latin, written with great judgment and delicacy.

GRENOBLE is a handſome, large, populous, ancient town in France, the capital of Dauphiny, with a biſhop's ſee and a parliament, a board of accounts, a court of aids, a generality, and a mint. It is in great reputation for fine ſkins and gloves. It is ſeated on the Iſer, twenty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Chamberry, ninety-three weſt-by-north of Turin, and three hundred ſouth-by-eaſt of Paris. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 45. 26. N.

GRESHAM (ſir THOMAS) founder of the Royal Exchange, and of Greſham-college, till lately in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London, was the ſon of ſir Richard Greſham, a wealthy merchant, and was born at London, in 1519. While very young, he was bound apprentice to a merchant, after which he was ſent to Caius college, then Glonvill-hall, in Cambridge, where he made ſuch improvements in learning, that Dr. Caius, the founder of the college, ſtyles him *Doctiſſimus Mercator*, or the very Learned Merchant. He then engaged in trade, and, in 1543, became a member of the mercer's company. He ſoon after married, and his father dying, ſucceeded him in the office of agent to king Edward for taking up money of the merchants of Antwerp, and, in 1551, removed with his family to that city, where, by his management and advice, he increaſed the trade of England, diſcharged his majeſty's debts, and, by the advantageous turn he gave to the exchange in favour of England, the price of all foreign commodities was ſunk, and the gold and ſilver which had before been exported in large quantities, were moſt plentifully brought back again. Yet upon the acceſſion of queen Mary, he was removed from his agency; but preſenting to the miniſtry a memorial of his ſervices to the late king, he was ſoon after reinſtated in his former poſts, and on queen Mary's deceaſe, he was immediately employed by queen Elizabeth to buy up arms. Her majeſty, in 1559, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and appointed him her agent in foreign parts. He now built his large and ſpacious houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, in which he lived with great ſplendor, but amidſt his flow of proſperity, he had the misfortune to loſe his only ſon.

At this time, the merchants of London met in Lombard-ſtreet, expoſed to the open air and all the injuries of the weather. Sir Thomas's father, while ſheriff of London had applied to king Henry VIII. to enable him to purchaſe houſes, in order to build a bourſe for their reception; but without effect. Sir Thomas now reſumed his father's deſign; the citizens purchaſed eighty houſes in Cornhill, and cleared the ground, after which ſir Thomas, at his own expence, built on that ſpot the bourſe, as it was then called, on the ſame plan as that of Antwerp. It was fully completed in 1569; and, on the 29th of January following, queen Elizabeth, attended by the nobility, came from Somerſet-houſe to ſir Thomas's in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, where having dined with him, ſhe went to view the bourſe, and having examined every part of it, cauſed it to be proclaimed by a trumpet and herald, the Royal Exchange. Upon this day, it is ſaid, ſir Thomas reduced to powder a pearl he had purchaſed of a foreigner, which on account of the price, ſeveral perſons of the firſt quality had refuſed to buy, and drank it up in a glaſs of wine. This ſtory is founded on the following paſſage in a play: "Here fifteen hundred "pounds at one clap goes. Inſtead of ſugar, Greſham "drinks this pearl unto his queen and miniſters. Pledge "it, lords." On no better evidence than this, the ſtory has been handed down by tradition as a real fact, though it is far from being agreeable to the character of ſir Thomas, who was generous and magnificent, but yet knew how to make the beſt uſe of his money,

Sir Thomas was ſent to Antwerp, to borrow money for her majeſty, and to prolong the time of payment for ſums that were due from the queen. Theſe affairs he managed with the utmoſt addreſs, and ſoon after he put the queen into a method of taking up money of her own ſubjects inſtead of foreigners, which he had often recommended; and, upon trial, it was found to be of mutual benefit to the prince and people. In 1572, her majeſty ſhewed her regard to him, by appointing him, together with the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhop of London, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, aſſiſtants to the lord mayor, during her majeſty's progreſs that ſummer. This method was afterwards continued on the like occaſions.

Sir Thomas had purchaſed large eſtates in ſeveral counties, and being at length deſirous of having a country ſeat near London, he bought Oſterly Park, near Brentford, in Middleſex, within which he built a large and magnificent

ſeat.

ſeat. Here queen Elizabeth being once lodged and entertained with great ſplendor, found fault with the court before it, as being too large, obſerving, that it would appear better, if divided by a wall in the middle, when taking the hint, he, in order to ſhew his reſpect to her majeſty, immediately ſent for workmen from London, who built up the wall with ſuch privacy and expedition, that the next morning the queen, to her great ſurpriſe, found the court divided in the manner ſhe had propoſed the day before.

Before this ſeat was completed, he formed and executed the deſign of coverting his manſion-houſe, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, into a ſeat for the Muſes. For this purpoſe, he gave one moiety of the Royal Exchange to the mayor and commonalty of London, and the other to the Mercer's companies for the ſalaries of ſeven lecturers in divinity, law, phyſic, aſtronomy, geometry, muſic, and rhetoric, at fifty pounds per annum for each, with his houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, for the reſidence of the lecturers, and the reading of the lectures. He likewiſe left 53l. 6s. 8d. yearly, for the proviſion of eight alms-folks, reſiding in the alms-houſes behind his houſe, with 10l. to each of the priſons, and the like ſum to each of the hoſpitals, and 100l. per annum to provide a dinner on every quarter-day for the Mercer's company. Having thus ſettled his affairs, ſo much to his own honour and the intereſt of the public, he was at leiſure to reap the fruits of his induſtry and ſucceſs; but his enjoyment of this felicity was of ſhort duration; for, on the evening of the 21ſt of November, he ſuddenly fell down in his own houſe, and being taken up ſpeechleſs, ſoon expired. By his death, ſeveral eſtates, to the clear yearly value of 2300l. fell to his lady, who ſurvived him many years.

GRETSER (James) in Latin *Gretſerus*, a learned Jeſuit, born at Marckdorf, in Germany, about the year 1561, was for a long time profeſſor in the univerſity of Ingoldſtadt, and rendered himſelf famous by his ſkill in the languages, in divinity, and eccleſiaſtical and profane antiquity. He died at Ingolſtadt, on the 29th of January, 1625, aged ſixty-three. He was a very voluminous author, and ſpent his whole time in writing againſt the proteſtants. All his works were printed at Ratiſbon, in 1739, in ſeventeen volumes, folio.

GREVILE (ſir Fulk, or Foulk) lord Brooke, was the ſon of ſir Fulke Grevile, of Beauchamp-court, in Warwickſhire, where he was born in the year 1554. He was educated at both the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, after which he travelled, and, upon his return, was introduced to the court by his uncle, Robert Grevile, a ſervant to queen Elizabeth; and from that time, he continued to make daily advances in her majeſty's favour. The early part of his life he ſpent in military enterprizes; but being diverted from them by the remonſtrances, and even expreſs injunctions, of the queen, he devoted himſelf wholly to civil employments. The firſt place he poſſeſſed under the government, was an office in the court of the marches of Wales; and he was ſoon after appointed ſecretary to that principality. In 1591, he received the honour of knighthood, and, about the year 1600, was made treaſurer of marine cauſes for life. He was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of king James I. and, in the twelfth year of that king's reign, being conſtituted under-treaſurer and chancellor of the exchequer, was appointed one of his majeſty's privy council, and having diſcharged theſe places with great fidelity, he was, in 1620, advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of Lord Brooke, of Beauchamp's-court, and the next year was made one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber, upon which he reſigned his chancellorſhip of the exchequer. He wrote ſeveral works, both in verſe and proſe, among which are, 1. Two tragedies, Alaham and Muſtapha. 2. A Treatiſe of human Learning, &c. in verſe, in folio. 3. The Life of Sir Philip Sidney. 4. An Inquiſition upon Fame and Honour, in eighty-ſix ſtanzas. 5. A Treatiſe of Wars, in ſixty-eight ſtanzas. 6. *Cælica*, a collection of one hundred and nine ſongs. 7. His Remains, conſiſting of political and philoſophical poems. At length, neglecting to reward one Haywood, who had ſpent the greateſt part of his time in his ſervice, for which he expoſtulated with his maſter, but was ſharply rebuked; this prompted him to revenge, and being alone with him, in his bed-chamber, at Brooke-houſe in Holborn, he gave his lordſhip a mortal ſtab in the back, of which he died in September, 1628, aged ſeventy-four. The aſſaſſin immediately locked himſelf into another room, where he ſtabbed himſelf. His lordſhip was interred on the 27th of October following, in the collegiate church of Warwick, where he had in his life erected a monument, with an epitaph. As his lordſhip was never married, he was ſucceeded in honour by his kinſman Robert Grevile. It is ſaid, that his lordſhip deſired to be known to poſterity under no other character than that of Shakeſpeare's and Ben Jonſon's maſter, lord chancellor Egerton's and biſhop Overall's patron, and ſir Philip Sidney's friend.

Mr. Walpole obſerves of ſir Fulke Grevile, that he was one of thoſe admired wits who have loſt much of their reputation in the eyes of poſterity; for a thouſand accidents of birth, court favour, or popularity, concur to gild a ſlender proportion of merit, and after ages, who look when thoſe beams are withdrawn, wonder what attracted the eyes of the multitude.

GREVILE (Robert) lord Brooke, kinſman to the former, was born about the year 1607, and educated at Cambridge. He adhered to the parliament during the civil wars, and was appointed by them lieutenant of Warwickſhire, and a colonel and commander in their army, but was killed by a ſhot in the left eye, in attacking the Church-cloſe, at Litchfield, on the 2d of March, 1642-3. He wrote, 1. The Nature of Truth, its Union and Unity with the Soul, duodecimo. 2. A Diſcourſe on the Nature of the Epiſcopacy exerciſed in England, quarto; and publiſhed ſeveral of his ſpeeches in parliament, at Guildhall, &c.

GREVENBROECK, a celebrated Flemiſh painter, excelled in ſea-pieces; in drawing ſmall figures in perſpective; in expreſſing the different times of the day by ſhadows, and in the variety of his objects.

GREVIN (James) a phyſician, poet, and one of the greateſt wits of the ſixteenth century, was born at Clermont, a town of the Iſle of France, in 1538. At thirteen years of age, he publiſhed a tragedy intitled Cæſar, and two French comedies, which, when the author was known, were the aſtoniſhment of all Paris. Theſe were ſoon followed by paſtorals, hymns on the marriage of the princes of his time, ſonnets, ſongs, odes, and other pieces of poetry, in Latin. He alſo applied himſelf to the ſtudy of medicine, and ſucceeded with the ſame facility. He was a Calviniſt, and joined with Rochechandieu and Florent Chretien, in writing an ingenious piece, intitled The Temple, againſt Ronſard, who had uſed the Calviniſts ill, in his Diſcourſe on the Miſeries of the Times. Margaret of France, ducheſs of Savoy, took him with her into Piedmont, and made him her phyſician and counſellor; but he died at Turin, on the 5th of November, 1570, when only thirty-two years of age. A great part of his poems are printed in a volume intitled Olympus, printed by Robert Stevens, in 1560, octavo. Moſt of the others are in a collection intitled Gelodacrye. He alſo tranſlated into French verſe the works of Nicander, and this tranſlation, in the opinion of M. de Thou, who beſtows great praiſes on Grevin and his works, is not inferior to the original Greek. Beſides theſe, he wrote a poem on the hiſtory of France, and the illuſtrious perſons of the houſe of Medicis.

GREVIUS (John) an Arminian miniſter, born in the duchy of Cleves. He was admitted to the miniſterial functions on the 10th of May, 1605, when he preached his firſt ſermon in the church of Arnheim, but was afterwards depoſed and baniſhed, for refuſing to ſubſcribe the canons of the ſynod of Dort. He, however, went back into Holland, where he had private aſſemblies for the inſtruction of his flock, but was ſeized and ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment; however, after he had continued a year and a half in priſon, he found means to make his eſcape. He wrote a work in Latin, intitled *Tribunal reformatum*, *&c.* in which he condemns the cuſtom of putting perſons accuſed of crimes to the torture.

GREVIUS (John George) one of the moſt celebrated critics in the laſt century, was born at Naumbourg in Saxony, on the 29th of January, 1632, and ſtudied at the univerſity of Leipſic. As his father deſigned him for the law, he for a while applied himſelf to that ſtudy; but being moſt fond of polite literature, applied a conſiderable ſhare of his time to it, and at length made it the ſole object of his application. With this view he removed to Deventer in Holland, where he attended the lectures of the celebrated Gronovius, and ſpending two years in the proſecution of theſe ſtudies, under his direction, improved ſo much, that he afterwards aſcribed all his knowledge to the aſſiſtance of that maſter. However, being willing to neglect no advantages, he went to Leyden to hear the famous Daniel Heinſius, and from thence to Amſterdam, where he attended the lectures of Alexander Morus and Blundel, the laſt of whom perſuaded him to renounce the Lutheran religion, in which he had been bred, and to embrace Calviniſm. His reputation now encreaſing daily, though he was but twenty-four years of age, the elector of Brandenburg nominated him to the profeſſorſhip of Duiſburg; but after he had ſtudied there two years, he cloſed with an offer of the profeſſorſhip of Deventer, where he had the pleaſure of ſucceeding Gronovius, his beloved maſter, on his removal to Leyden; and, in 1661, the ſtates of Utrecht made him profeſſor of eloquence in that univerſity. Here he fixed his ambition, and reſolving to move no more, rejected the ſolicitations both of Amſterdam and Leyden; the elector palatine likewiſe attempted in vain to draw him to Heidleberg, and the republic of Venice to Padua: while the

ſtates of Utrecht laid freſh obligations upon him, and in 1673 added the profeſſorſhip of politics and hiſtory to that of eloquence. All theſe poſts he filled with the greateſt reputation, above thirty years, and at length died of an apoplexy on the 11th of January, 1703, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age. Grevius was of ſingular ſervice to the republic of letters, by producing good editions of a great number of authors, which he enriched with notes, and excellent prefaces: but his maſter-piece is his *Theſaurus antiquitat. Romanarum* in twelve volumes, folio; to which he afterwards added *Theſaurus antiq. & Hiſt. Italiæ*, which was printed after his death, in three volumes, folio.

GREW (Obadiah) D. D. was born at Atherſton, in Warwickſhire, in November, 1607, and completed his ſtudies in Ballol college, Oxford, and in the twenty-eighth year of his age obtained a curacy. In the beginning of the civil wars he ſided with the parliament party, took the covenant, and, at the requeſt of the corporation of Coventry, became miniſter of the great pariſh church of St. Michael's in that city, when the prudence and ſanctity of his converſation, the vigilance and tenderneſs of his care were of that conſtant tenour, that he ſeemed to do all which the beſt writers upon the paſtoral office recommended. In 1648, when Cromwell, who was then lieutenant-general, was at Coventry, upon his march towards London, Mr. Grew ſo earneſtly importuned him to uſe his endeavours to prevent his majeſty's being taken off, that he obtained his promiſe for it; and afterwards addreſſed a letter to him to the ſame purpoſe, reminding him of his promiſe, and took care to have it delivered into Cromwell's own hands. In 1651 he accumulated the degrees in divinity; but at the Reſtoration reſigned his benefice in purſuance of the Act of Conformity. He publiſhed A Sinner's Juſtification by Chriſt, in ſeveral ſermons; and Meditations upon our Saviour's Parable of the Prodigal Son. He died on the 22d of October, 1689.

Grew (Dr. Nehemiah) a learned Engliſh writer and phyſician in the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of the former, and was born at Coventry. He took the degree of doctor of phyſic, in one of the foreign univerſities. Returning to his native country in 1672, he was choſen fellow of the Royal Society, and ſhewed, by the works which he afterwards produced, that he well deſerved the honour which that learned body had done him. In the courſe of the ſame year, in which he became a member, he was appointed curator of the Royal Society, for the anatomy of plants; and being elected ſecretary in 1677, he publiſhed the Philoſophical Tranſactions for a year and upwards. He was alſo an honorary fellow of the College of Phyſicians. He had a very conſiderable practice in this city; was ſecretary to the Royal Society, and continued the publication of the Philoſophical Tranſactions from N° 137 to 142 inclufive. He died ſuddenly in London, on the 25th of March, 1711 He wrote the following works, which are greatly eſteemed, 1. *Muſæum Regalis Societatis*, folio. 2. The Comparative Anatomy of the Stomach and Guts, folio. 3. The Anatomy of Plants, folio. 4. *Tractatus de Salis Cathartici amari in Agries Ebaſhamenſibus & hujuſmodi aliis contenti Naturâ & Uſu.* 5. *Coſmologia Sacra*, or a Diſcourſe of the Univerſe, as it is the Creature and Kingdom of God, folio, and ſeveral pieces in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

GREY (Lady Jane) an illuſtrious perſonage, diſtinguiſhed as much by her learning and amiable qualities, as by her unhappy death. She was of royal blood by both parents; her grandmother on the ſide of her father Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, being queen conſort to Edward VI. and her grandmother, on the ſide of lady Francis Brandon, her mother, being daughter to Henry VII. queen dowager of France, and the mother of Mary queen of Scots. Lady Jane was born at Broadgate, her father's ſeat in Leiceſterſhire, in 1537, and gave early proofs of the moſt aſtoniſhing abilities. Her genius firſt appeared in the works of her needle, and then in the fine hand ſhe wrote: ſhe played admirably on ſeveral muſical inſtruments, and accompanied them with her voice, which nature had rendered exquiſitely ſweet, and which was aſſiſted by all the graces art could beſtow. Her father had two chaplains, Harding and Aylmer, both men of diſtinguiſhed learning, whom he employed as her tutors; and ſhe made ſuch proficiency under their inſtructions as amazed them both. She not only ſpoke and wrote her own language with extraordinary accuracy, but the French, Italian, Latin, and eſpecially Greek, were as natural to her as her own; ſhe was alſo verſed in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic. She had likewiſe a ſedateneſs of temper, and quickneſs of apprehenſion, and a ſolidity of judgment, that not only enabled her to become a miſtreſs of languages, but of ſciences; and yet was poſſeſſed of the greateſt mildneſs, humility, and modeſty. Her natural fondneſs of literature was very much heightened by the ſeverity of her parents, and the gentleneſs of Aylmer her tutor; for when mortified by the unmerited chidings, pinches, and blows of the former, ſhe returned with double pleaſure to the leſſons of the latter, and ſought in her favourite authors, Demoſthenes and Plato, the delight that was denied her in all the other ſcenes of life, in which ſhe mingled but little, and ſeldom with any ſatisfaction. However, ſhe was ſometimes obliged to appear at court, when ſhe received many marks of Edward's attention.

Upon the decline of the king's health, in 1553, the dukes of Suffolk and Northumberland, who by the fall of Somerſet were grown to the height of power, began to think of preventing the reverſe of fortune, which they foreſaw would take place on Edward's death, by changing the ſucceſſion of the crown, and transferring it into their own families. Here the excellent and amiable qualities of the lady Jane, joined to her near affinity to the king, ſubjected her to be the chief tool of their ambition. On this account, ſhe was married to the lord Guilford Dudley, the duke of Northumberland's fourth ſon, without acquainting her with the real deſign of the match, which was celebrated with great pomp, in the latter end of May. In a few days after this king Edward grew ſo weak, that Northumberland thinking it high time to carry his project into execution, broke the affair to the young monarch, and having made the moſt plauſible objections to his majeſty's two ſiſters, perſuaded him to ſet aſide all partialities of blood in favour of the lady Jane; and a deed of ſettlement being drawn up by the judges, was with great ſecrecy ſigned by his majeſty, and all the lords of the council. Northumberland then directed letters to the lady Mary, in her brother's name, requiring her attendance at court; but when ſhe was within half a day's journey of Greenwich, the king died there, on the 6th of July, 1553, and having timely notice of it, ſhe eſcaped the ſnare that had been laid for her.

At length every previous ſtep being taken, the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk repaired to Durham-houſe, where the lady Jane reſided with her huſband; and there the duke of Suffolk, with much ſolemnity, told his daughter, that the late king had left his crown to her, by the conſent of the privy council, and that the magiſtrates and citizens of London approved what had been done. Then both he and Northumberland kneeling, paid their homage to her as queen of England. The poor lady aſtoniſhed, without being moved by their reaſons, or elevated by ſuch unexpected honour, anſwered, That natural right, and the laws of the kingdom declaring for the king's ſiſters, ſhe would not burthen her conſcience by wearing a yoke that belonged to them: that ſhe was ſenſible of the infamy of violating the right of others to gain a ſcepter; and that it was mocking God and deriding juſtice, to ſcruple the ſtealing of a ſhilling, and not the uſurpation of a crown. She then obſerved the dangers with which her wearing of the crown would be attended, and concluded with ſaying, "I will not exchange "my peace for honourable jealouſies, for magnificent and "glorious fetters. And if you love me ſincerely, you will "rather wiſh me a ſecure and quiet, though mean fortune, "than an exalted condition, expoſed to the wind, and fol-"lowed by a diſmal fall." However the exhortations of her father, the entreaties of her mother, the artful perſuaſions of Northumberland, and the earneſt deſires of her huſband, whom ſhe tenderly loved, at length prevailed on her to yield an unwilling aſſent, and with a heavy heart ſhe ſuffered herſelf to be conveyed by water to the Tower, which ſhe entered with all the ſtate of a queen, attended by the principal nobility, and her mother, the ducheſs of Suffolk, ſupporting her train. About ſix in the afternoon ſhe was proclaimed, and the ſame day aſſuming the regal title, proceeded afterwards to exerciſe many acts of ſovereignty. Mary, however, was no ſooner proclaimed, than the duke of Suffolk, who then reſided with his daughter in the Tower, went to her apartment, and in the ſofteſt terms told her, that ſhe muſt lay aſide the dignity of a queen; to which, with a ſerene countenance, ſhe anſwered, that ſhe received this meſſage with greater ſatisfaction than her former advancement to royalty; that by her obedience ſhe had ſinned and offered violence to herſelf, and now willingly reſigned the crown.

Thus ended the reign, but not the misfortunes of this unhappy lady. She was ſent to the Tower, and ſaw her huſband's father, with all his family, and many of the nobility and gentry brought thither, for ſupporting the claim ſhe did not approve; and her concern was encreaſed by his being ſoon after brought to the block. Before the end of the month ſhe ſaw the duke of Suffolk, her own father, in the ſame circumſtances with herſelf; but her mother not only remained exempt from puniſhment, but had ſuch intereſt with the queen, as, on the laſt day of the month, to procure the duke's liberty. On the 3d of November, 1553, the lady Jane, and the lord Guilford Dudley, her huſband, were carried from the Tower to Guildhall, where, being tried and convicted of high treaſon, they had ſentence of death paſſed upon them. However, in December, the ſtrictneſs of their confinement was mitigated by their being permitted

to take the air in the queen's garden, and other little indulgences, which might give them ſome gleam of hope; but her father being engaged in Wyatt's rebellion, the miniſters perſuaded the queen, that ſhe could not be ſafe, while lady Jane and her huſband were alive; and it was not without much difficulty that Mary was brought to take them off. The 9th of February was the day fixed for her death; the bitterneſs of it was paſſed, and ſhe was prepared to meet her fate, when Dr. Feckenham, abbot of Weſtminſter, came to her from the queen, who was very deſirous that ſhe ſhould die a papiſt. The lady received him with much civility, and with ſuch calmneſs and ſweetneſs of temper, that he could not help being moved at her ſituation, and therefore procured a reſpite of her execution till the twelfth. But when he acquainted her with it, ſhe told him, That far from deſiring her death might be delayed, ſhe expected and wiſhed for it as the period of her miſeries, and her entrance into eternal happineſs. She heard him patiently, and anſwered all his arguments in defence of popery, with ſuch ſtrength and clearneſs, as plainly ſhewed that ſhe had ſtudied her religion with the utmoſt care. On Sunday evening, which was the laſt ſhe was to ſpend in the world, it is ſaid ſhe wrote a letter in the Greek tongue, on the blank leaves at the end of the New Teſtament in the ſame language, which ſhe bequeathed as a legacy to her ſiſter, the lady Catharine Grey. The next morning the lord Guilford earneſtly deſiring the officers to allow him to take his laſt farewel of her, they conſented; but upon notice, ſhe ſent him word, that ſuch a meeting would rather add to his afflictions, than confirm that tranquility which had prepared their ſouls for the ſtroke of death, adviſing him to remit the interview to the other world, where friendſhips were happy, and unions indiſſoluble. All ſhe could do was to give him a farewel out of a window, as he paſſed to his ſcaffold on Tower-hill, where he ſuffered with much Chriſtian meekneſs. She alſo beheld his dead body wrapped in linen, as it was brought back under her window to the chapel.

The lieutenant led this noble and excellent lady about an hour after to a ſcaffold oppoſite the White-tower, where ſhe was attended by Feckenham, but without paying any regard to his diſcourſes, ſhe kept her eyes fixed on a book of prayers ſhe held in her hand. After a ſhort recollection, ſhe ſaluted thoſe who were preſent with a compoſed countenance: then addreſſing herſelf to Dr. Feckenham, ſhe ſaid, "God will abundantly requite you, good Sir, "for your humanity to me, though your diſcourſes gave "me more uneaſineſs than all the terrors of my approach-"ing death." She then made a plain and ſhort ſpeech to the ſpectators; after which, kneeling, ſhe repeated the *Miſere* in Engliſh. Then riſing, ſhe gave her two women her gloves and handkerchief, and her Prayer Book to the lieutenant of the Tower. In untying her gown the executioner offered to aſſiſt her, but ſhe deſired him to let her alone; and turning to her women, they undreſſed and gave her a handkerchief to bind over her eyes. The executioner then kneeling deſired her pardon, to which ſhe anſwered, "Moſt willingly." In ſhort, the handkerchief being bound cloſe over her eyes, ſhe began to feel for the block, and being guided to it by one of the ſpectators, ſhe ſtretched herſelf forward, and crying, "Lord, into "thy hands I commend my ſpirit;" her head was inſtantly ſeparated from her body at one ſtroke. Soon after her death a work was publiſhed in quarto, intitled, The Precious Remains of Lady Jane Grey.

GRIBALDUS (MATTHEW) a learned civilian of Padua, left Italy in the ſixteenth century, in order to make a public profeſſion of the proteſtant religion. After having been for ſome time profeſſor of the civil law at Tubingen, he was obliged to make his eſcape to avoid the puniſhment he would have incurred, had he been convicted of differing from Calvin, with reſpect to the doctrine of the Trinity; but he was ſeized in Berne, where he would have met with very ſevere treatment, had he not pretended to renounce his opinions, and as he relapſed again and openly favoured thoſe who had been driven from Geneva, and particularly Gentilis, whom he entertained at a country ſeat he poſſeſſed in the neighbourhood, he would certainly have been put to death, had he not died of the plague in September, 1664. He wrote ſeveral works, which are eſteemed by the public; theſe are, 1. *Commentarii in Legem de rerum miſtura et de Jure fiſci*: 2. *Commentarii in Pandectas Juris*: 3. *Commentarii in aliquot præcipuos digeſti*; *Infortiati novi, et Codicis Juſtiniani*: 4. *Hiſtoria Franciſci Spiræ*: 5. *De omni Genere Homicidii*: 6. *De Methodo ac Ratione ſtudendi in Jure Civili*.

GRIBNER (MICHAEL HENRY) a learned civilian of Germany, was born at Leipſic in 1682. His father, who was miniſter of that city, dying three years after, the celebrated Mencke married the widow, and took great care of his education. Young Gribner, at length, after writing ſome time in the Journal of Leipſic, was made profeſſor of law at Wittemberg, whence he paſſed to Dreſden, and was at laſt recalled to Leipſic to ſucceed M. Mencke. He was learned, charitable, laborious, and was of great ſervice to the univerſity. Beſides ſeveral academical diſſertations, he wrote 1. *Principia proceſſus Judiciarii*: 2. *Principia Juriſprudentiæ naturalis*, a ſmall work much eſteemed. 3. *Opuſcula Juris publici et privati*, and died in 1734.

GRIERSON (CONSTANTIA) diſtinguiſhed by her poetical genius, and her uncommon learning, was born in the county of Kilkenny in Ireland, and not only became well verſed in Greek and Roman literature, but in hiſtory, divinity, philoſophy and the mathematics. At about eighteen years of age ſhe ſtudied midwifry; afterwards marrying Mr. Grierſon, a printer, ſhe gave a proof of her knowledge of the Latin tongue, by her Dedication of the Dublin edition of Tacitus to the lord Carteret, and by that of Terence to his ſon, to whom ſhe likewiſe wrote a Greek epigram. Both theſe works were printed by her huſband, and ſhe herſelf corrected the ſheets for the preſs. She wrote very elegantly in verſe and proſe; ſeveral of her poems are inſerted by Mrs. Barber among her own. The lord Carteret, when lord lieutenant of Ireland, obtained a patent for Mr. Grierſon to be the king's printer, and as a reward for her uncommon merit, had her life inſerted in it. This ingenious and learned lady was alſo diſtinguiſhed by her virtue and piety; but did not live long an ornament to her country; for ſhe died many years before her huſband, in 1733. at the age of twenty-ſeven.

GRIFFENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeated on the river Oder. Long 20. 10. E. Lat. 53. 17.

GRIFFIER (JOHN) an agreeable painter, called the Gentleman of Utrecht; was born at Amſterdam in 1645, and put apprentice to a carpenter; but not liking that buſineſs he quitted his maſter, and was ſent to ſchool, when getting acquainted with a boy who was learning to paint earthen-ware, he was ſtruck with the art, though in a rude form, and inſtead of going to ſchool, paſſed his time in aſſiſting his friend, returning home regularly as if he had been there. This could not be long concealed from his father, who prudently yielded to the force of the lad's genius, and bound him to the ſame maſter with his friend the tyle-painter, with whom Griffier improved ſo much, that he was placed with a painter of flowers, and then inſtructed by one Roland Rogman, a good landſcape painter. He alſo received occaſional leſſons from Adrian Vandevelde, Ruiſdale, and Rembrandt. Griffier chiefly employed himſelf in landſcapes, which he executed with richneſs and neat colouring, and enlivened with ſmall figures, cattle, and buildings. Soon after the fire of London he came to England, married and ſettled here. He drew ſome views of London, Italian ruins, and proſpects on the Rhine; for ſuch mixed ſcenes of rivers and rich country were his favourite ſubjects. He therefore bought a yatcht, and embarking with his family and pencils, paſſed his whole time on the Thames between Windſor and Graveſend. Beſides theſe views, he excelled in copying Italian and Flemiſh maſters. Having ſtaid here many years, he ſailed in his own yacht to Rotterdam, where being tempted by a pilot, who was coming to England, he embarked again, but was ſhipwrecked and loſt his whole cargo, except a little gold his daughter had wrapped up in a leathern girdle. He then ſtaid ten or twelve years in Holland; but at length returning to England, he ſtruck upon a ſand-bank, where he was eight days before he could get off. He now lived ſeveral years longer in England, and died here in 1718, at above ſeventy years of age.

GRIGNIAN, a town of France in Provence, on the confines of Dauphiny, Long. 5. 0. E. Lat. 44. 25. N.

GRIMALDI (JOHN FRANCIS) an eminent painter, was born at Bologna in the year 1606, and ſtudied under the Caracci, to whom he was related. Innocent X. employed him at Rome in painting the Vatican, and other places; and cardinal Mazarine, hearing of his fame, ſent for him to Paris, ſettled a large penſion on him, and employed him three years in embelliſhing his palace, and the Louvre by order of Lewis XIII. Grimaldi afterwards returning to Rome was employed by the popes Alexander VII. and Clement IX. who honoured him with their friendſhip. His colouring is freſh and vigorous, his touches light and beautiful; his ſites are pleaſant, his freſco admirable, his leafing enchanting, and though his landſcapes are ſometimes too green, they may ſerve as models to thoſe who intend to apply to that branch of painting. He underſtood architecture, and etching, he having etched forty-two landſcapes in an excellent manner. Grimaldi was as amiable in his manners, as he was ſkilful in his profeſſion; for he was generous without profuſion, reſpectful to the great without meanneſs, and charitable to the poor, of which we ſhall give the following inſtance, which may ſerve to illuſtrate his character. A Sicilian gentleman during the troubles of his country had left Meſſina with his

his daughter, and was ſo reduced as to be in want of bread. As he lived over-againſt Grimaldi, he was ſoon informed of his diſtreſs; and in the duſk of the evening knocked at the Sicilian's door, and on its being opened, threw in money and returned. This being ſeveral times repeated, the Sicilian longing to know his benefactor, hid himſelf behind the door; and thus diſcovering him, fell on his knees to thank him for this generous relief. On which Grimaldi was filled with confuſion, and offering him his houſe, continued his friend till his death, which happened at Rome in 1680. He left a conſiderable fortune among ſix children, of whom the youngeſt, named Alexander, was a pretty good painter.

GRIMAUDE, a town of France in Provence, near the Mediterranean and gulph of Grimaude. Long. 6. 41. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

GRIMBERGEN, a town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, fifteen miles from Bruſſels. It is ſeated on a rivulet, half a mile from the canal, which reaches from Bruſſels to Antwerp, and has a caſtle and an abbey. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

GRIMPERG, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſeated ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt of Triers, with a biſhop's ſee, and is ſubject to the elector. Long. 6. 34. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

GRIMSBY, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, ſaid to be the ſecond corporation in England, with a fair on June 17th, for ſheep, and September 15th, for horſes. It is a large town with ſeveral ſtreets, and a church which looks like a cathedral. It formerly had a caſtle, built for its ſecurity, near the harbour which is now almoſt choaked up. However, it is ſtill a corporation, and enjoys ſeveral immunities, and ſends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, a recorder, eleven aldermen, twelve common-councilmen, a high-ſteward, two coroners, a town-clerk, and three ſerjeants at mace. The two members of parliament are elected by the freemen. It had likewiſe two monaſteries and a nunnery, which are now quite demoliſhed. It drives a conſiderable trade, which is now principally in coals and ſalt. It is thirty-five miles from Lincoln, and one hundred and ſixty-ſix from London.

GRIMSTON (Sir HARBOTTLE) an eminent lawyer, and maſter of the Rolls in the ſeventeenth century, was deſcended of an ancient family, and born at Bradfield-hall, near Manningtree, in Eſſex, about the year 1594. In what ſchool he received his education, or whether he was ever a member of either of our univerſities, is uncertain. He ſtudied, however, the municipal laws of the land, at Lincolns Inn, with ſuch diligence and ſucceſs, that he became, at length, a very able practitioner. In 1638 he was choſen recorder of Colcheſter; and, upon the meeting of the long parliament in 1640, was elected one of the repreſentatives for that borough. When the parliament, or rather the army, proceeded to the diſſolution of the government, and the murder of the king, he broke off all connexions with them, and even exerted his utmoſt intereſt for the ſervice of the royal cauſe. Upon the death of king Charles the Firſt, he travelled into foreign parts; and returning to his native country, was, in 1660, choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of commons in that parliament which reſtored the king, and eſtabliſhed the conſtitution. As a reward of his ſervices, he was appointed maſter of the rolls; which honourable office he diſcharged for above twenty-three years, with equal ability and uprightneſs. He never publiſhed any thing of his own; but he aſſiſted Dr. Burnet in compiling his Hiſtory of the Reformation. He died on the 21ſt of December, 1683, at about the ninetieth year of his age.

GRINDAL (EDMUND) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born about the year 1519, at Cowpland, or Copland in Cumberland, and educated at Cambridge. In 1548 be was proctor of that univerſity, and the next year was made Lady Margaret's public preacher. In 1551 he was collated to the chantorſhip of the cathedral of St. Paul's, and the ſame year was appointed one of the king's chaplains. In 1552 he had a grant of a prebendary of Weſtminſter for life, but upon the death of king Edward VI. in 1553, he retired into Germany, where he was employed in collecting the writings and accounts of the ſufferers in England for the proteſtant religion, and aſſiſting Mr. John Fox in his Martyrology. However, upon the death of queen Mary, he returned to England, where he was engaged in the reformation of religion, and the next year was promoted to the ſee of London. In 1570 he was tranſlated to the archbiſhoprick of York, and in 1575 was advanced to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, but the ſame year fell under her majeſty's diſpleaſure, and was ſequeſtered from his office, on account of his favouring the exerciſes, or prophefyings, in which the miniſters of a particular diviſion met together in ſome church belonging to a market-town, and there each in their order explained ſome particular portion of ſcripture allotted them before, and after all of them had done, a moderator, who was one of the graveſt and moſt learned amongſt them, made his obſervations upon what the reſt had ſaid, and determined what he apprehended to be the true ſenſe of the place. However, in 1582, his ſequeſtration appears to have been taken off, but in the latter end of the ſame year, having loſt his ſight, the queen, at his deſire, gave him leave to reſign his archbiſhoprick, granting him a penſion for life. He died on the 6th of July, 1583, aged ſixty-three, and was interred in the chancel of the church of Croydon, where a monument was erected to him. This learned divine wrote Animadverſions upon Juſtus Velſius's *Chriſtiani Hominis Norma*: and a Dialogue between Cuſtom and Truth, printed in Fox's Acts and Monuments.

GRINSTEAD (EAST) a town in Suſſex, a with market on Thurſday, and two fairs, on July 13th, for horned cattle, and on December 11th, for cattle and pedlars ware, and there is a market for cattle on the laſt Tueſday of every month. It is a borough by preſcription, and has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the firſt year of Edward II. who are elected by about thirty-five burgage-holders, and is generally the place for the aſſizes. The returning officer here is the bailiff, who is choſe by a jury of burgage-holders, at the duke of Dorſet's court leet. It is thirty miles ſouth of London. Long. 0. 2. E. Lat. 51. 8. N.

GRIPSWALD, a ſtrong and conſiderable town in Germany, in Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to Sweden. It has a good harbour and a univerſity, and is ſeated near the ſea fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Stralſund, and fifty-five north-weſt of Stetin. Long. 13. 53. E. Lat. 54. 12. N.

GRISSANT (WILLIAM) an Engliſh phyſician and mathethematician about the middle of the fourteenth century, who publiſhed ſeveral works.

GRISONS, a people of Italy, allied to the Swiſs, and ſeated among the Alps. The country is divided into three parts, or leagues, which are the Leagriſe, the League of Caudee to the ſouth, and the League of the Ten Communities to to the north. It is ſeventy-five miles in length, and is very populous; the government is democratic, and each community is governed by its own laws, and forms a kind of ſovereignty. The principal affairs are decided by the diets, which are held once a year. The Griſons are either proteſtants or Roman catholics, which laſt are governed by the biſhop of Coire, and the abbot of Diſſentis, in ſpiritual affairs. They are lively, bold, courageous, haughty, and jealous of their liberties. The likewiſe poſſeſs the territory of Bormio, the Valteline and the diſtrict of Chiavenne.

GRIVE (JOHN DE LA) an eminent geographer of the city of Paris, was born at Sedan, and early diſcovered a great taſte for mathematics. Having finiſhed his firſt ſtudies, he came to Paris, where he entered the congregation of the prieſts of St. Lazarus, who ſent him into Poland to be profeſſor of theology at Cracovia. He returned ſoon after, and at length quitted the congregation of St. Lazarus, to give himſelf up entirely, and with more liberty, to deſigning, ſurveying, trigonometry, levelling, engraving, and every thing that has a relation to practical mathematics In 1728 he publiſhed a plan of Paris, but being diſſatisfied with the engraving, deſtroyed the plates, and reſolved to engrave all his works himſelf, which he afterwards performed. Being made geographer of Paris, he was employed to exhibit the courſe of the river Seine, from its ſource to its mouth. He afterwards laboured with M. Caſſini, in determining the meridian of Paris, and at length undertook a very exact and circumſtantial typographical view of Paris; but when this work was much advanced de died in April, 1757, at ſixty-eight years of age. The moſt eſteemed of his other works are: His Environs of Paris; his Plan of Verſailles; his Gardens of Marly, &c. He alſo wrote a Manual of Spherical Trigonometry, publiſhed in 1754.

GRODNO, a conſiderable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and the palatinate of Troki, remarkable for the ſtructure where the general diet is kept every three years, and for its ſtrong citadel. It was taken by the knights of the Teutonic order in 1283. It is built partly in a plain, on the Niemen, and partly on a mountain, ſeventy-five miles ſouth-weſt of Trochi, and one hundred and twenty-five north-eaſt of Warſaw. Long. 22. 52. E. Lat 50. 48. N.

GROLL, a town of the Netherlands in Guelderland, and the territory of Zutphen. The French took in 1672, and rendered it back after they had demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Slinſt, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Zutphen. Long 6. 39 E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

GRONINGEN, one of the ſeven United Provinces, including the Omlands, is bounded by the German ocean on the north, by the river Ems and the Dollart bay, which ſeparates it from Embden, or Eaſt Frieſland, on

the east; by the province of Overyssel on the south, and by the province of Friesland towards the west. It extends upwards of thirty miles in length from east to west, and twenty miles in breadth from north to south, and is usually divided into proper Groningen and the Omlands. The chief towns in the former are Groningen and Winschoten, and in the Omlands, Appingadam or Dam. This province strictly speaking, is included in Friesland, but is now a separate state, and has its peculiar jurisdiction and laws. It is a small country but very populous, and breeds a great number of cattle. It is full of canals, which enrich the land with excellent pasture. The air is sharp but more healthful, than that of the southern provinces.

GRONINGEN, the capital city of the province of the same name, is very ancient It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and had like to have been surprised by William I. prince of Orange in 1568; and was afterwards compelled to submit to the States General. It is a large, handsome, and populous city, is adorned with very good public, and private buildings, and is of a round figure, encompassed with high earthen ramparts, and deep wet ditches. The outworks are reckoned very strong, having been contrived by the great Cohorn. The town gates are seven in number, six of which are at the end, and it has many fine streets. There were formerly twelve churches, but the government has converted nine of them to other uses. The chief church dedicated to St. Martin, is an excellent structure, with a high steeple, from the top of which you may see twenty miles round. There is likewise a large number of hospitals and almshouses, three spacious market-places, and about twenty-seven handsome streets. There is a university, with a library well stocked with books. It is seated at the confluence of two rivers, called the Aa and Hunes which parts the town in two, and empty themselves at some distance into the sea. There are likewise several canals, which have a communication, with the river Ems, the ocean and the neighbouring countries; by which means they carry on a trade in beer, butter, horses and oxen. It is ten miles from the sea, twenty-seven east of Lewarden, fifty-five north-by-east of Deventer, and eighty-six north-east of Amsterdam. Long. 6. 31. E. Lat. 53. 23. N.

GRONOVIUS (JOHN FREDERIC) a very learned critic, was born at Hamburgh in the year 1613, and having travelled through Germany, Italy, and France, was made professor of polite learning at Deventer, and afterwards at Leyden, where he died in 1671. He published 1. *Diatribe in Statii & Poetæ Sylvas:* 2. *De Sestertiis:* 3 *Observationum, Libri tres:* 4. Correct Editions of Seneca, Statius, T. Livy, Pliny's Natural History, Tacitus, Aulus Gellius, Phædrus's Fables, &c. with notes, and other works.

GRONOVIUS (JAMES) one of the most learned men of his age, and the son of the preceding, was born at Deventer, on on the 20th of October, 1645, where he learned the elements of the Latin tongue. His father removing to Leyden, he prosecuted his studies in that university, and made a prodigious progress in polite literature, and also applied himself to the study of the civil law. About the year 1670 he came to England, visited the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, consulted the curious manuscripts, and formed an acquaintance with several great men. After some months stay in England, he returned to Leyden, and afterwards travelled through France. In 1672 he attended Mr. Paets, ambassador extraordinary from the States General to the court of Spain; from that kingdom he went to Italy, and stopping in Tuscany, the grand duke gave him a professorship at Pisa, with a very considerable stipend. Two years after he left Tuscany, visited Venice and Padua, and having passed through Germany, returned to Leyden. Having received many advantageous offers from several princes and states, all of which he declined accepting; he was in 1702 appointed geographer to the university of Leyden, where he died on the 21st of October, 1716, aged seventy-one. His principal works are the treasure of Greek antiquities in thirteen volumes in folio, and a great number of dissertations and editions of ancient authors.

GROS (PETER LE) a famous sculptor who was born at Paris, and died at Rome in 1719, aged fifty-three. Several of his excellent performances are to be seen both at Rome and Paris.

GROS (NICOLAS LE) a learned doctor of divinity, of the university of Rheims, where he was born in December, 1675. Though he had poor and obscure parents, he discovered in his infancy such surprizing abilities, that the religious of St. Genevieve, who supplied the parish of St. Denis at Rheims, took upon themselves the care of his education. He learned Latin, Greek, philosophy, and theology with surprizing facility, and in 1702 was made doctor of divinity; and after several preferments, was, in 1704, made canon in the cathedral of Rheims. M. le Gros had been entrusted by M. le Tellier with the government of the little seminary of St. James, in which about thirty young men were educated gratis. He forgot nothing to form their minds for piety, and the sciences necessary to an ecclesiastic; but after M. le Tellier's death, which happened in 1710, the direction of this seminary, and the liberty of preaching and confessing, were taken from him. At length being excommunicated by M. de Mailli, who had succeeded M. le Tellier, he went to Paris, and proceeded from thence to Holland. After the death of Lewis XIV. the proceedings carried on against him at Rheims were annulled, and M. le Gros returned to that city in 1716; and being deputed by the other canons to go to Paris, he there obtained a decree against M. de Mailli; but in 1721, the last mentioned gentleman obtained against him a letter de Cachet, by which he was banished to St. John de Luz; but he avoided the effects of it by keeping himself concealed, sometimes at Paris, and sometimes in Provence, during four or five years. In 1728 he went into Italy, to observe what had passed in a council held at Rome, and in 1726 retired to Holland, where he spent the twenty-five last years of his life, except his once visiting England. He was chosen by the archbishop of Utrecht, professor of divinity, in the seminary of Amersfort, and died at Rhinwick, near Utrecht, on the 4th of December, 1751, at seventy-six years of age. His principal works are the following, in French. 1. The Overthrow of the Liberties of the Gallican Church, in the Affair of the Constitution Unigenitus, two volumes, duodecimo 2. Conversations of the Priest Eusebius, and the Advocate Theophilus, on the Part the Laics ought to take in the Affair of the Constitution, duodecimo. 3. The Holy Bible, translated from the Original, with Observations on the Differences between that and the Vulgate, of which M. Rondet gave a new edition in 1756, in five small volumes, duodecimo. 4. Meditations on the Agreement of the Gospel, three volumes, duodecimo. 5. On the Epistle to the Romans, two volumes, duodecimo. 6. On the Canonical Epistles. 7. Memoirs against M. de Mailli, archbishop of Rheims, quarto, &c. 8. *Dogma Ecclesiæ circa Usuram Expositum & Vindicatum*, with several other pieces in Latin against Usury, 4to.

GROSSA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, about fifty miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a good castle, and a bishop's see, seated near the sea, ten miles south-west of Sienna. Long. 11. 15. E. Lat. 42. 50. N.

GROTIUS (CORNELIUS) in Flemish, *de Groot*, i. e. the Great, was born at Delft, on the 25th of July, 1544. He went through his first studies in that city, after which he applied himself to philosophy at Louvain, and at Paris, and afterwards studied the civil law at Orleans. Being returned to his native country, he devoted himself to the bar; when the city of Delft appointed him counsellor and echeven at the same time; and he giving shining proofs of his virtue, integrity, and erudition, prince William created him master of the requests, which employment he discharged till the year 1575, when he was appointed professor in the university newly established in Leyden. He there taught philosophy for some years, and afterwards the civil law. He was so well pleased with this employment, that he could not be prevailed upon to quit it for that of counsellor of the supreme council, which was offered him several times. He died in 1601, without issue.

GROTIUS (HUGO) or HUGO DE GROOT, one of the greatest geniuses in Europe, was born at Delft, on the 10th of April, 1583, and was nephew to the former. He made so rapid a progress in his studies, that he composed verses before he was nine years old, and was not above fifteen when he wrote his *Martianus Capella*, with notes. In 1598 he accompanied the Dutch embassador into France, and was honoured by king Henry IV. with several marks of his esteem. At his return to his native country he applied himself to the bar, pleaded before he was seventeen years of age, and was not quite twenty-four when he was appointed attorney-general. In 1613 he settled at Rotterdam, and was nominated syndic of that city, but did not accept of the office till a promise was made him, that he should not be removed from it. This prudent precaution he took from his foreseeing that the quarrels of the divines on the doctrine of grace, which had already given rise to many factions in the state, would occasion revolutions in the chief cities. The same year he was sent into England, on account of the divisions that reigned between the traders of the two nations, on the right of fishing in the northern seas; but he could obtain no satisfaction. He was afterwards sent to England, as is thought, to persuade the king and the principal divines, to favour the Arminians, and he had several conferences with king James on that subject. On

his return to Holland, his attachment to Barnevelt involved him in great trouble, for he was ſeized in Auguſt, 1618, and on the 18th of May, 1619, was ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment, and to forfeit all his goods and chattels, and on the 6th of July was confined in the caſtle of Louveſtain; but after having been treated with great rigour, for above a year and a half in that caſtle, he was delivered by the advice and artifice of his excellent wife, who having obſerved that his keepers had often fatigued themſelves with ſearching and examining a great trunk full of foul linen, which uſed to be waſhed at Gorkum, but now let it paſs without opening it, ſhe adviſed him to bore holes in it to prevent his being ſtifled, and then to get into it; he complied with this advice, and was carried to a friend's houſe in Gorkum, where, dreſſing himſelf like a maſon, and taking a rule and trowel, he paſſed through the market-place, and ſtepping into a boat, went to Valvec, in Brabant. Here he made himſelf known to ſome Arminians, and hired a carriage to Antwerp. At firſt there was a deſign of proſecuting his wife, who ſtaid in the priſon, and ſome judges were of opinion that ſhe ought to be kept there in her huſband's ſtead; however, ſhe was releaſed by a plurality of voices, and univerſally applauded for having by her wit and contrivance procured her huſband's liberty. He now retired into France, where he met with a gracious reception from that court, and Lewis XIII. ſettled a penſion upon him; but having reſided there eleven years, he returned to Holland, on his receiving a very kind letter from Frederic Henry, prince of Orange; but his enemies renewing their perſecution, he went to Hamburgh, where, in 1634, queen Chriſtina of Sweden made him her counſellor, and ſent him embaſſador into France. After having diſcharged the duties of this office above eleven years, he returned, in order to give an account to queen Chriſtina of his embaſſy, when he took Holland in his way, and received many honours at Amſterdam. He was introduced to her Swediſh majeſty at Stockholm, and there begged that ſhe would grant his diſmiſſion, in order that he might return to Holland, which it was with difficulty he obtained, and this princeſs gave him many teſtimonies of her high eſteem for him. But as he was returning, the ſhip in which he embarked was caſt away on the coaſt of Pomerania, and being now ſick, he continued his journey by land, but was forced to ſtop at Roſtock, where he died, on the 28th of Auguſt, 1645, aged ſixty. His body was carried to Delft to be interred in the ſepulchre of his anceſtors. It is worthy of remark that Grotius's memory was ſo prodigious, that being preſent at the review of ſome regiments, he remembered the name of every ſoldier. Notwithſtanding the embaſſies in which he was employed, he compoſed a great number of excellent works, the principal of which are, 1. A treatiſe, *De Jure Belli & Pacis*, which is eſteemed a maſter-piece. 2. A Treatiſe on the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion. 3. Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. 4. The Hiſtory and Annals of Holland. 5. A great number of letters. All which are written in Latin.

Peter Grotius, his ſon, was one of the moſt able miniſters of the ſeventeenth century, and acquired great reputation by his embaſſies.

GROTSCAW, a town of Turky, in Europe, in the province of Servia, where a battle was fought between the Germans and Turks, in the year 1739, in which the Germans were forced to retreat with loſs. It is twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Belgrade. Long. 21. 0. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

GROTSKAW, a ſtrong town of Germany, capital of a province of the ſame name, in Sileſia. It is very agreeably ſeated, in a fruitful plain, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Breſlaw, and thirty north-eaſt of Glatz. Long. 17. 35. E. Lat. 50. 42. N.

GROVE (Henry) a learned and ingenious preſbyterian divine, was born at Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, on the 4th of January, 1683. Having obtained a ſufficient ſtock of claſſical literature, he went through a courſe of academical learning, under the reverend Mr. Warren, of Taunton, who had a flouriſhing academy, and having there gone through a courſe of philoſophy and divinity, he removed to London, and ſtudied ſome time under the reverend Mr. Rowe, to whom he was nearly related. Here he contracted a friendſhip with ſeveral perſons of merit, and particularly with Dr. Watts, which continued till his death, though they were of different opinions in ſeveral points warmly controverted among divines. After two years ſpent under Mr. Rowe, he returned into the country, and began to preach with great reputation; when an exact judgment, a lively imagination, and a rational and amiable repreſentation of Chriſtianity, delivered in a ſweet and well-governed voice, rendered him generally admired, and the ſpirit of devotion which prevailed in his ſermons, procured him the eſteem and friendſhip of Mrs. Singer, afterwards Mrs. Rowe, which ſhe expreſſed in a fine Ode on Death, addreſſed to Mr. Grove. Soon after his beginning to preach he married, and on the death of Mr. Warren was choſen to ſucceed him in the academy at Taunton, which obliging him to reſide there, he preached for eighteen years to two ſmall congregations in the neighbourhood, and though his ſalary from both was leſs than twenty pounds a year, and he had a growing family, he went through it chearfully. In 1708 he publiſhed a piece, intitled The Regulation of Diverſions, drawn up for the uſe of his pupils; and about the ſame time entered into a private diſpute by letter with Dr. Samuel Clarke; but not being able to convince each other, the debate was dropped with expreſſions of great mutual eſteem. He next wrote ſeveral papers printed in the eighth volume of the Spectator; theſe were Numb. 588, 601, 626, and 635. The laſt was republiſhed by the direction of Dr. Gibſon, biſhop of London, in the Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion, by Joſeph Addiſon, eſq. In 1725, Mr. James, his partner in the academy, dying, he ſucceeded him in his paſtoral charge at Fulwood, near Taunton, and engaged his nephew to undertake the other parts of Mr. James's work as tutor, and in this ſituation Mr. Grove continued till his death. His great concern with his pupils was to inſpire and cheriſh in them a prevailing love of truth, virtue, liberty, and genuine religion, without violent attachments or prejudices in favour of any party of Chriſtians. He repreſented truth and virtue in a moſt engaging light, and though his income, both as a tutor and a miniſter, was inſufficient to ſupport his family without breaking into his paternal eſtate, he knew not how to refuſe the call of charity. Beſides the above pieces, he wrote, 1. An Eſſay towards a Demonſtration of the Soul's Immortality. 2. An Eſſay on the Terms of Chriſtian Communion. 3. The Evidence of our Saviour's Reſurrection conſidered. 4. Some Thoughts concerning the Proof of a future State from Reaſon. 5. A Diſcourſe concerning the Nature and Deſign of the Lord's Supper. 6. Wiſdom the firſt Spring of Action in the Deity. 7. A Diſcourſe on ſaving Faith. 8. Miſcellanies in Proſe and Verſe. 9. Many ſermons, &c. This worthy and learned divine died on the 27th of February, 1738, and after his deceaſe his poſthumous works were publiſhed by ſubſcription, in four volumes, octavo, with the names of near ſeven hundred ſubſcribers, among whom were ſome of the beſt judges of merit in the eſtabliſhed church.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunſwick. There are mines of ſilver, copper, iron, and lead, in the adjacent mountains, which are all covered with wood, being part of the remains of the foreſt. The people of this and the neighbouring country are all miners. It is forty-five miles ſouth of Hanover, and ſixty ſouth-weſt of Brunſwick. Long. 10. 1. E. Lat. 51. 54. N.

GRUNSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, it belongs to the territory of Linanges, and is very fruitful. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 49. 31. N.

GRUS, in Grecian antiquity, a dance annually performed at Delphos, by the young Athenians, about the altar of Apollo, on the feſtival obſerved in honour of that god; the ſteps and figures of this dance were deſigned to expreſs the turnings and windings of the labyrinth in which Theſeus killed the minotaur.

GRUTER (James) a learned philologer, and one of the moſt laborious writers of his time, was born at Antwerp, on the 3d of December, in the year 1560. He was but a child, when his father and mother being perſecuted for the proteſtant religion by the ducheſs of Parma, governeſs of the Netherlands, carried him into England. He imbibed the elements of learning from his mother, who was one of the moſt learned women of the age, and beſides French, Italian, and Engliſh, was a complete miſtreſs of Latin, and was well ſkilled in Greek. He ſpent ſome years in the univerſity of Cambridge, after which he went to that of Leyden, to ſtudy the civil law; but afterwards applied himſelf wholly to polite literature. He travelled to ſeveral of the countries in Europe, and was at length profeſſor in the univerſity of Wittemberg, and afterwards at Heidelburgh, near which city he died, on the 10th of September, 1627. He had a fine library, which was plundered at the taking of Heidelberg. He wrote many works. The moſt conſiderable of which are, 1. A large Collection of ancient Inſcriptions. 2. *Theſaurus criticus.* 3. *Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum, Italorum, et Belgarum, &c.*

GRUYERS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a pretty good caſtle. It is famous for its cheeſe, which are all its riches, and is ſeated fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Friburg. Long. 7. 23. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

GRYLLUS, the ſon of the celebrated Xenophon, though mortally wounded, in fighting with great bravery at the battle of Mantinæa, in the 363d year before the Chriſtian æra, he had the courage to give a mortal wound to Epaminondas, the Theban general, and died ſoon after. The news of his death being carried to Xenophon, while he was ſacrificing, he

he took the crown of flowers from his head; but being informed, that his ſon had killed the Theban commander before he died, he replaced the crown, ſaying, That his ſon deſerved rather marks of joy, than grief and mourning.

GRYNÆUS (SIMON) a learned writer in the ſixteenth century, was the ſon of a peaſant, in Suabia, and was born at Veringen, in the county of Hohenzollern, in 1493. He was the friend of Luther and Melancthon, and taught the languages and ſciences at Baden, Heidelberg, Tubingen, and Baſil. He died of the plague in the laſt mentioned city, on the firſt of Auguſt, 1541, aged forty-eight. He aſſiſted the year before at the conference at Worms. We are obliged to him for the editions of ſeveral ancient authors. He was the firſt who publiſhed the Almageſt of Ptolemy in Greek, to which he added a preface, concerning the uſe of that author's doctrine. He alſo publiſhed a Greek Euclid, and Plato's Works, with ſome Commentaries of Proclus.

GRYPHIANDER (JOHN) profeſſor of poetry and hiſtory, in the univerſity of Jena, died in December, 1652. He wrote in Latin, 1. A Treatiſe concerning iſlands 2. *Commentarius de Weichbildis Saxonicis ſive Coloſſis Rulandinis Urbium, quarundam Saxonicarum*; and other works.

GRYPHIUS (SEBASTIAN) a celebrated printer of Lyons, was born at Reuthlingen in Sweden, and acquired immortal reputation by the beauty and correctneſs of his impreſſions. One of his fineſt editions is the Latin Bible, printed in 1550, in two volumes, folio. He printed the Hebrew in the utmoſt perfection, and not only employed able correctors, but being a learned man, he alſo read the proofs himſelf. He died on the 7th of September, 1556, aged ſixty-three. Anthony Gryphius, his ſon, continued his father's profeſſion in the ſame city with honour.

GRYPHIUS (ANDREW) a celebrated German poet, born at Glogaw, in 1616. He became a ſyndic of the ſtates of Glogaw, and acquired ſuch reputation by his theatrical pieces, that he was called the Corneille of the Germans, and was conſtantly eſteemed one of the firſt rank among their tragic writers. He likewiſe compoſed ſome ſmall farces, which are extremely agreeable and amuſing, and include a fine criticiſm and delicate ridicule on the ancient German comedies. He died in 1664, at forty-eight years age.

GRYPHIUS (CHRISTIAN) one of the greateſt wits of Germany, was the ſon of the former, and was born at Frauſtadt, on the 29th of September, 1649. After his becoming well ſkilled in the languages and polite literature, he was made profeſſor of eloquence at Breſlaw, then principal of Magdalen college, in the ſame city, and, at length, librarian. He was a good orator and hiſtorian, and an excellent poet in the German language, which he conſiderably improved. He died on the 6th of March, 1706, at fifty-ſeven years of age, after having cauſed to be played an excellent piece of poetry, which he had wrote and ſet to muſic, in which he admirably expreſſed the conſolations with which the death of our Saviour furniſhes the dying. His works are, 1. A Hiſtory of the Orders of Chivalry, in German. 2. German Poems, particularly Paſtorals. 3. A Treatiſe on the Origin and Progreſs of the German Tongue, in German. 4. *Faſciculus . . . Luſuum ingenii, ex præſtantiorum Poetarum recentiorum Moribus, & Scriptis excerptorum.* 5. *Diatribe de Scriptoribus Rerum Galliæ & Lotharingiæ ſæculi præſertim* XVII. 6. *Diſſertatio de Scriptoribus Hiſtoriam Seculi* XVII *illuſtrantibus*, in octavo. 7. *Obſervatio de exterorum, præcipuè Gallorum, Erroribus Geographicis* in the tenth volume of *Miſcellanea Lipſienſia*.

GUACOSINGO, a town of North America, in New Spain, thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Mexico. Long. 100. 25. E. Lat. 19. 40. N.

GUADAGNOLO (PHILIP) a learned profeſſor of Arabic and Chaldee, in the college Della Sapienza at Rome, was born at Magliano, about the year 1596, and his genius leading him to the ſtudy of languages, he acquired the Greek, Hebrew, Perſian, and Arabic tongues; but chiefly excelled in the Arabic. He was employed with the archbiſhop of Demaſcus, and by the congregation *de Propagandi Fide*, in tranſlating the Holy Scriptures into that language. He afterwards publiſhed in Arabic, 1. An Apology for the Chriſtian Religion, againſt the Objections of Ahmed Ben Zin Alabedin, which is eſteemed. 2. *Breves Inſtitutiones, Linguæ Arabicæ.* 3. Conſiderations againſt the Mahometan Religion, in Arabic; and other works. He died at Rome on the 27th of March, 1656.

GUADALAJARA, a town of Spain in New Caſtile, and territory of Alcala, ſeated on the river Henares, in a very fertile country, which produces corn, wine, oil, flax, and hemp. Their butter is made of goats milk, which the inhabitants of this town are very fond of. The mountains about the town are covered with wood, of which they make a large quantity of charcoal, ſufficient to ſerve the neighbouring towns. It is fifteen miles from Alcala, and thirty north-eaſt of Madrid. Long. 3. 56. W. Lat. 40 35. N.

GUADALAJARA, a conſiderable town of Mexico, in North America, and capital of a rich and fertile province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It was built by Nuno Guſman, in 1531, and is two hundred and twenty miles from Mexico. Long. 108. 20. W. Lat. 20. 20. N.

GUADALUPE, one of the largeſt of the Caribbee iſlands, placed between St Domingo, Marigalante, Deſiada, and Montſerrat. The middle of it is about 16. 30. min. north latitude, and in about 61. 20. weſt longitude. It is divided into two parts, by a narrow ſtreight, called the Salt River; and at this place the land on each ſide is not above four miles broad: by this ſtreight, the ſea on the north-weſt communicates with that on the ſouth-weſt. The north-weſt part is ſixty miles in length, twenty-four in breadth, and one hundred and forty-eight in circumference. This is divided into Baſſeterre and Cabeſterre; which laſt is ſo called, becauſe it lies open to the trade-wind, while Baſſeterre is under the wind. The eaſtern part is named Grande Terre, though it does not contain more land than the former. The French began to ſend colonies to this iſland in 1632, and ſince that time they have been continually improving and fortifying it; and yet it was taken by Great Britain in 1759; but it was reſtored to the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is generally ſaid to be the beſt of the Caribbee iſlands; the ſoil being exceeding good, and every where well watered by rivulets that fall from the mountains, eſpecially in Cabeſterre. It yields prodigious quantities of ſugar, and the vegetables, fruit, and trees, are much the ſame as in the neighbouring iſlands. The moſt remarkable curioſity in Guadalupe is a burning mountain, in the ſouth part of Cabeſterre. The Pike, which riſes above the reſt of the mountain, is twenty-four yards high, and one hundred and ſixty in circumference, conſiſting of a head of large white calcined ſtones, and on the top is the mouth of the volcano, which is about thirty-ſix yards in diameter, and from thence proceeds, from time to time, clouds of ſmoke and ſparks of fire.

GUADALUPE, a handſome town of Spain in Eſtramadura, well built, and in a very agreeable ſituation. The valley which ſurrounds it is fertile in wine, oranges, figs, and other delicious fruit; and has ſo many trees, which bear them, that it reſembles a large foreſt. But that which enriches the ground ſtill more, is the concourſe of three or four ſmall rivers, which falling from the neighbouring mountains, wind along this valley. Their names are Guadalupe, Ibor, Ruezas, and Vieja. But nothing renders this town ſo conſiderable as the miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, in one of the convents; it ſtands in the middle of the city, is built like a citadel of a magnificent ſtructure, and is exceeding large. There is an infirmary for their ſick, an hoſpital for ſtrangers, two colleges, a room full of apothecaries medicines, and ſeveral cloiſters adorned with fountains and delightful gardens, planted with citron and orange trees. Theſe are all within the convent. It is ſaid the image of the Virgin was found about four hundred years ago, in a marble tomb, where the Chriſtians had hid her, during the domination of the Moors. The miracle is, that being made of corruptible wood, it continued entire during ſo many ages. She ſtands on the great altar, holding a little Jeſus in her arms, in a white robe, and on each ſide two angels are ſuſpended, of gilt ſilver. The walls of the church are embelliſhed with paintings, in freſco, wherein are deſcribed the miracles pretended to be done by this image. The columns are loaded with offerings of diverſe kinds, which have been brought there out of gratitude. This altar is ſurrounded with an hundred ſilver lamps, and the church grows more rich every day, by the concourſe of people which flock hither in pilgrimage, who never come with empty hands. It is ſeated on a rivulet of the ſame name. Long. 3. 50. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

GUADALQUIVER, one of the moſt famous rivers in Spain, which has its ſource about the confines of Granada, runs through Andaluſia, and Murcia, and waſhing the walls of Baeſa, Andaxa, Cordoua, Seville, and St. Lucar of Barrameida, falls ſoon after into the Gulph of Cadiz.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which ariſes in the middle of New Caſtile, and running ſouth-weſt, by Calatrava, and Cividad Real, paſſes on to the city of Merida, in Eſtramadura, and entering Portugal, near Elvas, runs ſouth through the provinces of Alentejo, and Algarva, diſcharging itſelf into the Atlantic Ocean at Aymonte.

GUADILBARBER, a river of Africa, which riſes in the mountains of Atlas, and runs from ſouth to north, through the kingdom of Tunis, falling into the Mediterranean Sea, near Bona.

GUADARAMA, a town of New Caſtile in Spain, in the mountains of Toledo, on the ſide of a rivulet of the ſame name. It is remarkable for its trade in cheeſe, and nouriſhes

riſhes great numbers of cattle. It is twenty-five miles north-weſt of Madrid, and fifteen ſouth of Segovia. Long. 2. 2. W. Lat. 40. 43. N.

GUADIX, a city of Spain, in the province of Granada. It is an ancient place, is very large, and ſeated on the declivity of a hill, in the midſt of a large plain, ſurrounded by high mountains, and watered by four rivulets. The houſes are but ill built; and there is nothing very conſiderable, but the convents and the cathedral church. The air is ſo cold here, on account of the neighbouring mountains, that the country produces neither orange nor olive trees; but there are other good fruits, fine corn, and excellent wine; and the valleys, at the foot of the mountains, produce good paſtures, which nouriſh a great number of cattle. It is a biſhop's ſee, and was taken from the Moors in 1252. They retook it ſome time after, but Ferdinand the Catholic became maſter of it in 1489. It is thirty-five miles north-eaſt of Gramada, fifteen ſouth-weſt of Baza, and forty-eight north of Almeria. Long. 2. 12. W. Lat. 37. 5. N.

GUAGNINI (Alexander) a native of Verona, naturalized in Poland, rendered himſelf famous both by his ſword and pen. He diſplayed his valour in the wars of Livonia, Moldavia, and Muſcovy; was made a noble Pole, and governor of the fortreſs of Witebeſk, where he commanded fourteen years. He at laſt devoted himſelf to literature, and drew up a Hiſtory of Poland in Latin. He died at Cracow, in 1614, aged ſeventy-ſix.

GUALATA, a kingdom in Negroland, bounded on the north by Derveches, on the ſouth by the river Senegal, on the eaſt by a chain of mountains, and on the weſt by the river of St. Anthony, and by the Ludages. The inhabitants are Negroes, and are ſaid to receive ſtrangers with great hoſpitality; and the country ſeems to be the ſame now, known by the name of the Grand Jolloiſs. They have much the ſame inclinations as the people that live in the deſerts, and are fond of mares milk and horſe-fleſh. What religion they have is Mahometaniſm.

GUALDO (Galeasso) a celebrated hiſtorian, was born at Vienna, of a noble family, originally from Italy, and became hiſtorian to the emperor. He rendered himſelf famous by his hiſtorical works, which are written in Italian, in a very agreeable manner. The principal of theſe are, 1. The Hiſtory of the Wars of Ferdinand II. and Ferdinand III. from 1630 to 1640, in folio; 2. The Hiſtory of Cardinal Mazarine's Miniſtry, which is much eſteemed, and has been tranſlated into French; 3. The Life and Qualities of the ſame Cardinal; 4. On the Peace of the Pyrenees, the beſt edition of which is that of Cologne, in 1669. This work is eſteemed, and has been tranſlated both into Latin and French. 5. The Hiſtory of the Troubles of France, from the Year 1648 to the Peace of the Pyrenees. Gualdo died at Vienna, in 1678.

GUALEOR, a large and ſtrong town of Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fort. It is fifty miles ſouth of Agra. Long. 69. 25. E. Lat. 25. 45. N.

GUALTERUS (Rodolphus) a divine of Switzerland, and the ſon in-law of Zuinglius, was born at Zurich, in 1529. He ſucceeded Bullinger, and died in 1586, aged ſixty-ſeven. He wrote a Commentary on the Bible, and other works.

GUAM, one of the Ladrone Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean, where the Spaniards and other nations uſually touch for proviſions, in their voyages from Aſia to America. The Spaniards have a ſmall port here, which has a garriſon of about thirty ſoldiers. The ſoil of this iſland is reddiſh, dry, and indifferently fruitful. Its productions are chiefly rice, pine-apples, water-melons, muſk-melons, oranges, limes, cocoa-nuts, and a ſort of fruit called by the ſailors bread-fruit. The cocoa-nuts grow by the ſea-ſide, to the weſt of the iſland, in groves three or four miles in length, and two broad. This tree is ſhaped like a cabbage-tree, but is fuller of branches, and the nut grows at the head of the ſtem, in cluſters of ten or twelve each. The nut is generally bigger than a man's head, and the outer rind is near two inches thick before you come to the ſhell, which is thick and hard, and well known here in England. It generally contains a pint of liquor, more or leſs, like milk. The cavity is full of a ſweet ſort of matter, of the nature of a kernel, which ſticks round the inſide, and is ſoft like cream; when the nut is ripe it increaſes and becomes hard. If one of theſe nuts is planted in the earth, a tree will proceed from it. The ſap of this tree is called toddy, and looks like whey; is ſweet and pleaſant at firſt, but will grow ſour in twenty-four hours; but ſome diſtil arrack from it, of the ſame ſort known in England by the name of Goa arrack. Some make oil of the kernel, as well for burning in lamps as for frying. The ſhell is uſed in the Eaſt Indies for cups, diſhes, ladles, ſpoons, and, in ſome ſenſe, for all eating and drinking veſſels. The huſk of the ſhell is ſtringy, and is of great uſe to make cables; and, in ſome places, they make a ſort of coarſe cloth with the ſame, which is uſed for ſails. The lime is a ſort of baſtard lemon, and is very well known, but not the buſh that bears it; for it is prickly like a thorn, and full of ſmall boughs. The bread-fruit grows on a large tree as high as an apple-tree, and has a ſpreading head, full of branches and dark leaves. The fruit grows on the boughs like apples, and is as big as a penny loaf when corn is cheap. It is of a round ſhape, has a thick, rough rind, and, when ripe, is yellow and ſoft; likewiſe the taſte is ſweet and pleaſant. The natives of this iſland uſe it for bread, baking it in an oven when it is full grown; then they ſcrape off the black cruſt and the outſide, and what remains is like the crum of fine bread; there being neither ſeed nor ſtone in the inſide. The natives of this iſland are ſtrong-bodied, large limbed, and well ſhaped, with a dark complexion, like other Indians. Their hair is black and long, and their noſes pretty high, with full lips, and indifferent white teeth. They have long faces and a ſtern look, notwithſtanding which they are affable and courteous; they are generally healthy; but in the wet ſeaſon, which begins in June, and ends in October, the air is unwholeſome, and produces fevers. They are extremely ingenius in making boats or prows, and take great delight therein. The inhabitants of Guam have neat little houſes, covered with palmeto thatch, and live together in villages near the ſea. Long. 139. 35. E. Lat. 13. 25. N.

GUAMANGA, a conſiderable town in South America, and capital of a province of the ſame name in Peru, and in the audience of Lima. It is remarkable for its trade in ſweetmeats, its manufactures, and its mines, eſpecially thoſe of quickſilver. It is eighty miles from Piſco, and one hundred and ſeventy from Lima. Long 70. 55. W. Lat. 13. 0. S.

GUANIHANI, or St. Salvador, now called Cat Iſland, is one of the Bahama iſlands in North America, and was the firſt land diſcovered by Columbus, in 1492, on the very day that the Spaniards deſigned to put him to death, thinking they were got into a boundleſs ocean, where no land was to be found. Long. 75. 5. W. Lat. from 24. 10. to 24. 40. N.

GUANZAVELICA, a town of South America in Pera, and in the audience of Lima. It is rich, and abounds in mines of quickſilver. It is a hundred and fifty miles from Piſco. Long. 71. 59. Lat. 12. 40. S.

GUANUCO, a rich and agreeable town in South America, capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the audience of Lima. It produces every thing neceſſary for life, and has thirty thouſand tributary Indians. It is one hundred and twelve miles north-eaſt of Lima. Long. 72. 55. W. Lat. 9. 55. S.

GUARDA, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſtrong both by nature and art, and is built in a place difficult of acceſs, ſurrounded with good walls, and has alſo a caſtle. It is forty miles ſouth-eaſt of Viſcu, and one hundred and thirty-five north-eaſt of Liſbon. Long. 5. 17. W. Lat. 40. 20. N.

GUARDAFEU, a cape or promontory of Africa, on the coaſt of Abyſſinia, on the eaſtern ſhore of the kingdom of Adel, at the entrance of the Streights of Bab el Mandel. Long. 50. 12. E Lat. 11. 10. N.

GUARDIA Alferez, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Moleza, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſix miles north-weſt of Larino. Long. 14. 53. E. Lat. 41. 50. N.

GUARGALA, a town of Africa, capital of a ſmall kingdom of the ſame name, in Biledulgerid, to the ſouth of Mount Atlas. The inhabitants live upon dates, and the fleſh of camels and oſtriches. It is three hundred and twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Algiers. Long. 9. 55. E. Lat. 28. 0. N.

GUARINI (Battista) a celebrated Italian poet, born at Ferrara, in 1538. He was great grandſon to Guarino of Verona, and was ſecretary to Alphonſo, duke of Ferrara, who entruſted him with ſeveral important commiſſions. After the death of that prince, he was ſucceſſively ſecretary to Vincenzio de Gonzaga, to Ferdinand de Medicis, grand duke of Tuſcany, and to Francis Maria de Feltri, duke of Urbino. But the only advantage he reaped under theſe various maſters, was great encomius on his wit and commpoſitions. He was well acquainted with polite literature, and acquired immortal reputation by his Italian poems, eſpecially by his *Paſtor Fido*, the moſt known and admired of all his works. This poem Aubert le Mire ridiculouſly placed in the number of pious works, believing that it was a treatiſe on the duty of paſtors.

Guarini, a native of Verona, ſtudied under Emanuel Chryſoloras, and was one of the firſt who revived polite literature in Italy, in the 15th century. He was well ſkilled in the Latin and Greek tongues, and taught them very ſucceſsfully; firſt in Venice, and afterwards in Ferrara, where he died on the 14th of December, 1460. He tranſlated into Latin the ſeventeen books of Strabo, the Life of Evagoras

goras from Iſocrates; and the Life of Homer. He alſo wrote, *Erometa Guarini cum multis Additamentis*, which is extremely ſcarce.

GUARINO (BATTISTA) ſon of the former, gained great glory by his ſkill in the learned languages, which he taught with applauſe for a long time at Ferrara. He was the firſt who publiſhed Servius's Commentary on Virgil, which he printed at Ratiſbon in 1471, in folio. He alſo publiſhed a Treatiſe on the Epicurean ſect; another, *De Ordine docendi*; another, *De Regno adminiſtrando*; Notes on Ovid's *Faſti*; and on Catullus; Orations, Letters, Verſes, and a Tranſlation of ſome of Demoſthenes's Orations, and of St. Gregory Nazianzen, &c. He was living in 1494.

GUASTALA, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated ſouth of the river Po, famous for a victory gained in this neighbourhood by the French and Sardinians over the Imperialiſts in 1734; it was ceded to the duke of Parma at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Long. 10. 33. E. Lat. 44. 55. N.

GUATIMALA is the capital of a large country, it ſtretches out along the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, between twelve and fifteen degrees of north latitude. It is ſeated in a valley, near three miles in breadth, being cloſe to high mountains; but it is very long and level, advancing towards the South Sea. The two mountains neareſt the city are volcanos. The old city was one of the fineſt in New Spain, and was intirely deſtroyed by a hurricane in the year 1541, attended with a dreadful earthquake, in which 120,000 Spaniards loſt their lives. The new town, which is not only the capital of this province, but alſo of the audience, where the preſident and royal courts reſide, is the centre of commerce in theſe parts; for the citizens carry on a great trade through all the provinces of Mexico, and into Peru. The chief commodities are hides, cochineal, indigo, cocoa, &c. This town is ſecond to none, in plenty of fruit, ſallad herbs, fiſh, beef, mutton, veal, goats fleſh, wild-game, rabbits, quails, partridges, pheaſants, wheat, and Indian corn. There are about five thouſand Spaniſh families in the city, without reckoning the Indians, who live in the ſuburbs. The fineſt ſhops and the beſt buildings are in Dominic-ſtreet, where there is a ſmall herb and fruit market every day; about about four o'clock in the afternoon, the Indian women bring all ſorts of proviſions which the country affords. The province of Guatimala is ſeven hundred and fifty miles in length, and three hundred and fifty miles in breadth, it abounds in cocoa for making chocolate, which is made uſe of by ordinary people inſtead of money. The Indians, who are ſubject to the Spaniards, profeſs the Chriſtian religion, but they are very ignorant and add many of their own ſuperſtitions thereto. They are very fond of dancing and ſtrong liquors. The city of Guatimala lies under long. 91. 30. S. and 14. N. lat.

GUAXACA, a Province of North America, in New Spain. It is very fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal and caſſia, and has mines of gold, ſilver and cryſtal: Antequara is the capital.

GUAYAQUIL, one of the moſt conſiderable towns in Peru, is advantageouſly ſituated between Panama and Lima, and is, properly ſpeaking, the port of Quito, though it is at a conſiderable diſtance from it. It is pretty large, and divided into the old and new town. The houſes are only ſeparated from each other by their partitions, and they are all built of wood. It is ſeated thirteen miles from the ſea, on the weſtern bank of a broad and deep river, in a very boggy ground, and in winter the ſtreets are extremely dirty.

GUAYRA, a diviſion of the province of la Plata, in South America, having Braſil on the eaſt, and Paraguay on the weſt.

GUAZZI, or GUIZZO (MARCO) a celebrated Italian, born at Padua, diſtinguiſhed himſelf both in arms and in letters, and died in 1556. He wrote, 1. A Hiſtory of Charles VIII. 2. A Hiſtory of his own Time; 3. A Chronicle of the Men of Letters; 4. An Abridgement of the War between the Turks and the Venetians; 5. ſeveral Poems, &c.

GUBEN, a pretty town of Germany, in Lower Luſatia, ſeated on the Nieſſe, and belonging to the houſe of Saxe-Merſeburg. It is twenty-five miles ſouth of Frankfort on the Oder, and ſixty-two north-eaſt of Dreſden. Long. 14. 59. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

GUBER, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, on both ſides the river Senegal, which divides it into eaſt and weſt: A town of the ſame name is the capital.

GUBIO, a town of Italy in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is thirty-five miles ſouth of Urbino, ſeventeen north-eaſt of Peruſa, and eighty-five north of Rome. Long. 12. 41. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.

GUENGA, a great river of India, on this ſide the Ganges, in Aſia, which riſes in the mountains of Balagate, and running north-eaſt, falls into the weſt branch of the river Ganges in Bengal.

GUERAND, a town of France, in Brittany, in the territory of Nantz. There are very conſiderable ſalt-works here, from which they get very fine white ſalt. It is three miles from the ſea, twenty weſt-by-north of Nantz, and two hundred and fifty ſouth weſt of Paris. Long. 2. 22. W. Lat. 47. 20. N.

GUERCHE, a town of France, in Tourain, with a caſtle, which is ſeated on the river Creuſe, ten miles ſouth-eaſt of la Haye. Long. 0. 57. E. Lat. 46. 48. N.

GUERCINO DA CENTO, was named Guercino from his having a caſt in one of his eyes, his true name being *Franceſco Barbieri da Cento*, was a celebrated painter, born near Bologna in the year 1590. He was taught the principles of his art by a common Bolognian painter; but afterwards ſtudied the works of Michael Angelo da Caravaggio, and the Caracci, into whoſe academy he entered, and made an extraordinary progreſs. His deſigns were correct and graceful, he was an admirable colouriſt, and was famous for his happy invention, freedom of pencil, and the ſtrength, relievo, and becoming boldneſs of his figures. But he began in the decline of life to alter his ſtyle for one more gay, neat, and pleaſant, yet by no means ſo grand and natural as his former guſto; but in this he acted contrary to his own judgment, in order to pleaſe the multitude, who were fond of Guido's and Albani's manner. Pope Gregory XV. ſent for him to Rome, where having painted two years with univerſal applauſe, he returned to Bologna, from whence neither the invitations of the king of England, nor the French king could draw him. Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, could not prevail on him to leave that city, though, in her paſſage through it, ſhe not only paid him a viſit, but deſired to take him by the hand; "That "hand, ſaid ſhe, which has painted one hundred and ſix "altar pieces, one hundred and forty-four pictures for "people of the firſt quality in Europe, and has beſides "compoſed ten books of deſigns." This great painter, who was as much eſteemed for his exemplary piety, prudence, and morality, as he was for his ſkill in his profeſſion, died a bachelor in the year 1666, very rich, though he had expended vaſt ſums in building chapels, founding hoſpitals, and other acts of charity.

GUERET (GABRIEL) one of the greateſt wits and moſt judicious critics of his time, was born at Paris in 1641, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his merit and his works; the principal of which are, 1. The Seven Sages of Greece; 2. Converſations on the Eloquence of the Bar and the Pulpit; 3. Parnaſſus reformed; 4. The War of Authors; 5. The Journal of the Palace, written in conjunction with Claudius Blondeau; 6. A Map of the Court, &c. All his works diſcover an excellent taſte, and true criticiſm.

GUERETTE, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, ſeated on the river Gartampe, thirty-five miles north-eaſt of Limoges, and one hundred and ſixty-four ſouth of Paris. Long 1. 56. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

GUERNSEY, or GARNSEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Normandy, twenty-two miles weſt of Cape la Hogue, in Normandy, and fifty-eight ſouth of Portland, in Dorſetſhire. It is about ten miles long, and as many broad containing ten pariſhes. It is naturally ſtrong, being ſurrounded with rocks, and is well ſituated for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French in time of war with its privateers. It was anciently a part of Normandy, and is ſtill governed by the Norman laws; The natives ſpeak French, but are ſubject to England.

GUESCLIN (BERTRND DU) conſtable of France, and one of the greateſt captains of his time, was born in Brittany in 1311. He gave early proofs of his courage, and having taken ſeveral places from the Engliſh, and ſignalized himſelf in many battles, Charles V. made him conſtable of France in 1370. He took Poitou, Rouergue, Limozin, and ſeveral places in Normandy and Brittany; he had nevertheleſs the misfortune to be taken priſoner at the battle of Aurai, on the 29th of September. 1364, and at the battle of Navaret, on the 3d of April, 1367. He died on the 13th of July, 1380, aged ſixty-nine.

GUETARA, a town of Spain in the province of Guipuſcoa, with a caſtle, and a good harbour. Long. 2. 23. W. Lat. 43. 26. N.

GUEVARA (LOUIS VALEZ DE) a Spaniſh comic poet, who by his humour and pleaſantries recommend himſelf to the court of Philip IV. He was born at Ecija, in Andaluſia, and is ſaid to have poſſeſſed the talent of diſſipating, in an agreeable manner, the deepeſt and juſteſt grief. He wrote ſeveral comedies, and an humorous piece, entitled, *El Diabolo cojudo*, *Novela de la otra Vida*. He died in 1646.

GUGLIELMINI (DOMINIC) a learned phyſician and mathematician, born at Bologna, on the 27th of September, 1655. He was profeſſor of mathematics and hydrometry at Bologna, and afterwards at Padua, where he alſo taught phyſic. His principal works are, 1. A Treatiſe on Hydroſtatics,

droſtatics, in Latin; 2. a large work entitled, *Della Natura de Fiumi*, which paſſes for his maſter-piece; 3. A Diſſertation *de Sanguinis Natura & Conſtitutione*, &c. He died at Bologna in 1710, aged ſixty-four.

GUI of Sienna, a famous painter in the thirteenth century, was born at Sienna, and finiſhed an excellent picture of the Holy Virgin, holding an infant Jeſus in her hands. This picture was drawn in 1221.

GUIANA, a large country in South America, between the rivers Oronooko and the Amazons, to the eaſt of Peru. The inward parts of this country are not known, only that there are a great number of ſavages of different languages, and that they build their huts in the trees. The French poſſeſs a great part of the coaſts, which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch are maſters of another. There is a perpetual ſpring in this country, which abounds with ſugar-canes, and has no venomous beaſts.

GUIBERT, a famous anti-pope, born at Parma, was chancellor to the emperor Henry IV. who cauſed him to be elected archbiſhop of Ravenna, and afterwards pope, in 1080. Guibert took the name of Clement III. and died miſerably in 1099.

GUICCIARDINI (Francisco) a celebrated hiſtorian, born at Florence on the 16th of March, 1482. He profeſſed the civil law with reputation, and was employed in ſeveral embaſſies. Leo X. gave him the government of Modena and Reggio, and Clement VII. that of Romagna and Bologna. Guicciardini was alſo lieutenant-general of the pope's army, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery on ſeveral occaſions; but Paul III. having taken from him the government of Bologna, he retired to Florence, where he was made counſellor of ſtate, and was of great ſervice to the houſe of Medicis. In ſhort, he at length retired into the country to write his Hiſtory of Italy, which he compoſed in Italian, and which comprehends what paſſed from the year 1494 to 1532. This hiſtory is greatly eſteemed, and was continued by John Baptiſt Adriani, his friend. He died in 1540, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

We ought not to confound with him Lewis Guicciardini, his nephew, who died at Antwerp on the 21ſt of March, 1589, and wrote in Italian an excellent Deſcription of the Low Countries; and Memoirs of what paſſed in Europe from 1530 to 1560.

GUICHENON (Samuel) a judicious hiſtorian of the ſeventeenth century, was born at Macon. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his works, and was loaded with favours by the duke of Savoy, on account of his excellent Genealogical Hiſtory of the Royal College of Savoy, in 2 vols. folio. He died on the 8th of September, 1664, after his having embraced the popiſh religion. Beſides the above Hiſtory, he wrote, 1. A Continuation of the Chronology of the Biſhops of Belley; 1. The Hiſtory of Breſſe, and of Bugey, in folio; 3. The Hiſtory of the Principality of Dombes, which is ſtill in manuſcript; 4. *Bibliotheca Sebuſiana*.

GUIDI (Charles Alexander) a famous Italian poet, born at Pavia on the 14th of June, 1650. He acquired the eſteem of the duke of Parma, queen Chriſtina of Sweden, pope Clement XI. and of the wits and great lords of his time, and died, loaded with wealth and honour, at Freſcati, on the 12th of June, 1712, aged ſixty-two. He wrote a great number of poems, which are much admired by the Italians. His Life is written by Creſcimbeni, who made a collection of his printed poems and manuſcripts, which was publiſhed at Verona, in 12mo, in 1726.

GUIDO Reni, an admirable painter, was born at Bologna, 1575, and firſt learned to paint under Denis Calvert, a Flemiſh maſter, who taught in that city, but left him, to enter the academy of the Caracci. He chiefly imitated Ludovico Caracci, and yet always retained ſomething of Calvert's manner. He alſo borrowed what pleaſed him from Albert Durer, but accommodated what was good in him to his own manner with ſuch grace and beauty, that he got more money and reputation than his own maſters. He was charmed with Raphael's pictures, yet his own heads are not inferior to Raphael's. He was extremely handſome and graceful in his perſon, and ſo very beautiful in his youth, that Ludovico, in painting his angels, always took him for his model; and afterwards, his works were ſo much admired, that when the pope aſked Gioſeppino his opinion of Guido's performances; he anſwered, "Our "pictures are the works of men's hands, but theſe are "made by hands divine." Yet Michael Angelo da Caravaggio, perhaps moved by envy, is ſaid to have ſpoken very contemptuouſly of his performances. His chief pictures are in the cabinets of the great; but the moſt celebrated of them, is one he painted in concurrence with Domenichino in the church of St. Gregory. It is obſervable, that there are ſeveral deſigns of this great maſter in print, etched by himſelf. He was of a modeſt, gentle, and obliging behaviour, and lived in great ſplendor both at Bologna and at Rome. But in his latter days, abandoning himſelf to gaming, all the money he could get by his pencil, or borrow upon intereſt, was too little to ſupply his loſſes, and he was at laſt reduced to ſo poor and mean a condition, that his reflections on his preſent circumſtances, and his former reputation and ſplendor, threw him into a languiſhing diſtemper, of which he died in the year 1642, aged ſixty-ſeven.

GUIELME, or Guillelme, a young man of great learning, born at Lubec. He wrote *Queſtiones Plautinæ*, and other works, which are greatly commended by Juſtus Lipſius, M. de Thou, and other learned men. He died at Bourges in 1584, where he was going to ſtudy under Cujas.

GUIENNE, a province of France, bounded on the north by Saintonge, Angoumois, and Limoſin; on the eaſt by Limoſin, Auvergne, and Languedoc; on the ſouth by the Pyrennees, Navarre, and Bearne; and on the weſt by the Ocean. It is two hundred and twenty-five miles in length, and two hundred in breadth. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper comprehends Quercy, Rouergue, Armagnac, the territory of Cominges, and the diſtrict of Bigorre. The Lower contains Bourdelois, Perigord, Eginois, Condomois, Bazadois, Landes, Proper Gaſcony, and the territory of Laboure. The principal rivers are the Garonne, Adour, Tarn, Aveiro, and Lot. Bourdeaux is the capital.

GUIJON (James) a good Latin poet, was born at Autun, in 1542, and was advocate in the parliament of Dijon. His works were publiſhed by Monſ. de la Mare, with thoſe of his three brothers. He died in 1625, aged eighty-three. His tranſlation, in Latin verſe, of the beginning of Dionyſius the Areopagite is particularly admired.

GUILANE (St.) a town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault, in the provoſtſhip of Mons, which it defends by its ſluices. The French took it in 1678, and it was given to Spain by the treaty of Nimeguen. It was taken by the allies in 1708, and was given to the houſe of Auſtria. The French took it in 1746, but reſtored it back. It is ſeated in a marſhy country, upon the river Maine, five miles from Mons. Long. 3. 54. E. Lat. 50. 25. N.

GUILDFORD is a very ancient borough, in Surry, that received its firſt charter of incorporation from Henry I. It was reincorporated by Henry VII. by the name of mayor and approved men, to conſiſt of a mayor, ſeven magiſtrates, and fifteen bailiffs. The members of parliament are elected by the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants within the borough, paying ſcot and lot. This place was formerly noted for the clothing trade, which is now quite loſt. Since the Reformation, it produced George Abbot, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who founded a fine hoſpital here, Robert Abbot, biſhop of Saliſbury, and Sir Maurice Abbot, lord mayor of London, three ſons of a clothier of this town. Here is a fine free-ſchool founded by Edward VI. to which one Haymond has ſince been a great benefactor. The aſſizes for the county are ſometimes held in this town. It had formerly a royal palace and caſtle, and ſome part of the laſt is yet ſtanding. It has three pariſh-churches, a great market on Saturdays, particularly for wheat, and two fairs, on May 4 and November 22, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on the navigable river Wey, and ſends a great quantity of corn, meal, timber, &c. to London. Here the treacherous Godwin, earl of Kent, received Alfred, the ſon of king Etheldred, heir to the crown of England, with the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of friendſhip and fidelity; but, contrary to all his vows and engagements, he ſurpriſed the ſix hundred men who attended the prince, and put many of them to death, delivering the prince himſelf into the hands of Harold the Dane, who cauſed his eyes to be put out, loaded him with irons, and impriſoned him during life. It is forty-three miles north-eaſt of Portſmouth, and thirty ſouth-weſt of London.

GUILLELMA of Bohemia, the head or chief of a ſect which ſtarted up in Italy in the thirteenth century, impoſed ſo effectually upon the world by a ſpecious ſhew of extraordinary devotion, that ſhe was not only reputed holy at her death, which happened in 1281, but revered as a ſaint a conſiderable time after, and had three feſtivals annually ſolemnized to her honour. However, her frauds being at laſt diſcovered, her body was dug up and burnt in 1300.

GUILLELME. See Guielme.

GUILLET (Pernette du) a lady of diſtinguiſhed learning and accompliſhments, who flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century. To all the virtues of her ſex ſhe joined all its charms. A lively and attractive countenance, a ſweet and raviſhing voice, which ſhe accompanied with ſeveral inſtruments, and was extremely well ſkilled in muſic. The Latin, Spaniſh, and Italian tongues were almoſt as familiar to her as the French. Theſe talents would, however, have ſcarcely made her known to poſterity without that of poetry, in which ſhe excelled. She wrote many pieces, which are printed and dedicated to the ladies of Lyons.

GUILLET DE ST. GEORGE (GEORGE) firſt hiſtoriographer of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Paris, was born at Thiers, in Auvergne, about the year 1625. He made himſelf known by his ſeveral works ſome of which are much eſteemed, and died at Paris, on the 6th of April, 1705. He had great diſputes with M. Spon, on the antiquities of Athens.

GUILLIM, or AGILLIAMS, (JOHN) was of Welch extraction, and born in Herefordſhire. He was educated at Oxford, and upon his leaving that univerſity, retired to Minſterworth, in Glouceſterſhire, but was ſoon called from thence, and made one of the Society of the College of Arms, in London, by the name of Portſmouth, and, on the 26th of February, 1617, was appointed Rouge Croix, purſuivant of arms in ordinary. He publiſhed the Diſplay of Heraldry at London, in 1610, in folio, and died on the 7th of May, 1621.

GUIMARIENS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, in the Comarcas. It is a large handſome place, ſeated on the river Ave, defended by a citadel, and adorned with handſome buildings, eſpecially a palace, where the ancient kings of Portugal took up their reſidence. The ſoil is as good as any in Portugal, and it produces corn, wine, fruits, ſheep, and all manner of game. They make very fine thread and linen here, which is carried to ſeveral parts of Europe. It is ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Braga, and twenty-five north-by-eaſt of Porto. Long. 7. 49. W. Lat. 41. 25. N.

GUINEA, a country of Africa, ruuning along the coaſt, which is the only part that is well known. It is divided into three parts, one of which is near the rivers Senegal and Gambia, which is called North Guinea; another near the equator, called Upper Guinea; and a third beyond the equator, called Lower Guinea, or Congo. But it is more commonly divided into the Malagueta Coaſt, the Tooth Coaſt, the Gold Coaſt, and the kingdoms of Whidah, and Great Arden. The air is exceeding hot, and very unhealthy, and their ſeaſons are the rainy and the dry ſeaſon. The dry, or ſummer ſeaſon begins in September, and continues till March or April, and then the rainy ſeaſon, or winter begins, which alſo continues ſix months. In the dry ſeaſon the nights are cool, and temper the exceſſive heats of the day. The ſoil is fertile, and produces rice, Indian corn, millet, barley, Guinea pepper, ſugar-canes, and ſeveral ſorts of excellent fruit. Its trade conſiſts in gold duſt, wax, gum ſeneca, mats, hides, elephants teeth, and ſlaves. There are mines of gold, different kinds of animals, and uncommon birds. The ſheep of this country have hair inſtead of wool. The Europeans carry on a great trade here, eſpecially the Engliſh, Dutch, and French, who have forts and factories on this coaſt. The Dutch drove the Portugueſe entirely from thence, after they had poſſeſſed the whole coaſt for a hundred years and upwards. The natives are all black, with woolly heads, flat noſes, and thick lips, and they go almoſt naked, both men and women, from one end of the coaſt to the other. There are abundance of little territories and ſtates, whoſe governors are ſtyled kings by the ſailors who frequent the coaſt. Thoſe who live near the ſea are continually at war with the inland country, in order to take priſoners, which they ſell to the Europeans for ſlaves. Others purchaſe men and women in diſtant countries for the ſame purpoſe, or ſteal them and bring them down to the coaſt to make money of them. Many will ſell their neareſt relations if they have an opportunity; and it is very common for many of them, even the kings themſelves to ſell their wives upon the leaſt diſguſt.

GUINEA (NEW) is a large continent, as is ſuppoſed, to the ſouth of Aſia, and eaſt of the Molucca iſlands; but this country is very little known.

GUINCAMP, a town of France, in Brittany, and the duchy of Penthievre, two hundred and fifty-ſix miles weſt of Paris. Long. 2. 56. W. Lat. 48. 34. N.

GUIPUSCOA, a ſmall province of Spain, bounded on the eaſt by Baſques, on the north by the Ocean, on the weſt by Biſcay, and on the ſouth by Navarre. It abounds in all things except wheat; and Toloſa is the capital.

GUISARD (PETER) an able doctor of phyſic, of the faculty of Montpellier, was born at Salle, in the Cevennes, and was educated in the proteſtant religion. M. Marcot conceived ſuch an eſteem for him, that having invited him to come to court, he employed him in teaching for him in the medicinal ſchools, which he performed to great ſatisfaction. Some time after, M. Marcot propoſed to reſign his profeſſorſhip to him; but as he could not enjoy it without being a catholic, he would not accept of it on that condition; but at length making a ſerious enquiry into the catholic religion, he communicated his doubts and difficulties to the moſt able miniſters of Geneva; and they, in their anſwers, not giving him all the ſatisfaction he expected, he reſolved to change his religion. In 1742, he went to Paris; but he ſoon after retired to Montpellier, where he performed gratis a courſe of experimental philoſophy, and formed a deſign of erecting at Montpellier, a profeſſorſhip for that branch of learning, but did not ſucceed. He died on the 13th of September, 1746, at about forty-ſix years of age. He wrote the Practice of Surgery, or a Hiſtory of Wounds, a work, which is eſteemed. The beſt edition is the third, printed, in 1747, in two volumes, duodecimo; and an Eſſay on the Venereal Diſeaſe.

GUISE, a town of France, in the province of Picardy, with a ſtrong caſtle. It was beſieged by the Spaniards to no purpoſe in 1650. It is ſeated on the river Oiſe, fifteen miles north-eaſt of St. Quintin, twenty-five ſouth-eaſt of Cambray, and ninety-four north-by eaſt of Paris. Long. 3. 42. E. Lat. 49. 54. N.

GUISE (CLAUDE of Lorrain, duke of) the ſecond ſon of Renatus, duke of Lorrain. After having attempted in vain to exclude Anthony his elder brother from ſucceeding to his father's honours and eſtates, he went and ſettled in France, where, as he was a man of great bravery, and exalted merit, he gained prodigious eſteem. He married a princeſs of the blood, and became ſo powerful by the favour of his brother, cardinal John of Lorrain, that he raiſed a family, which was in danger of dethroning the lawful ſucceſſors. In his favour, the earldom of Guiſe was erected into a duchy and peerage. in 1527. He ſignaliſed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions, particularly at the battle of Marignan, and died in 1550, leaving ſix ſons, and four daughters, the eldeſt of whom married James V. king of Scotland.

GUISE (FRANCIS of). See FRANCIS of Lorrain.

GUISE (CHARLES of). See CHARLES of Lorrain.

GUISE (HENRY of Lorrain, duke of) one of the braveſt and moſt eloquent men of his time, was the eldeſt ſon of Francis of Lorrain, duke of Guiſe, and was born on the 31ſt of December, 1550. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Hungary and France by his valour and prudence in ſeveral ſieges and battles, commanded the rear-guard at the battle of Jarnac, in 1569, and was ſurnamed Gaſh-Facedon, on account of a wound he received in his cheek near Chateau Thierri, in 1575. His perſonal accompliſhments engaged the affections of Margaret of France, on which Charles IX. who intended to marry that princeſs to the king of Navarre, reſolved to get him diſpatched, which the duke being informed of, took away all cauſe of ſuſpicion from the king by marrying Catharine of Cleves, the daughter of Francis of Cleves, duke of Nevers. He gained ſeveral victories over the Calviniſts, and entered Paris as it were in triumph. He had entertained very great deſigns, when Henry III. cauſed him to be murdered at Blois, during the ſitting of the ſtates, on the 23d of December, 1588, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Thus periſhed this ambitious prince, after having made the king his maſter and the lawful ſucceſſors to the crown tremble. The cardinal de Guiſe, his brother, was maſſacred at Blois the next day.

GUISE (CHARLES of Lorrain, duke of) was the eldeſt ſon of Henry, duke of Guiſe, was born on the 20th of Auguſt, 1571; he was ſeized, with many others, on the day of the execution of Blois, and confined in the caſtle of Tours, from whence he made his eſcape, in 1591. He was received at Paris with great acclamations of joy, by the partizans of the league, who made bonfires in all parts of the kingdom, and the pope gave public thanks to the Almighty for it, and, in ſhort, the leaguers, would have choſen him king, had it not been for the jealouſy of his uncle, the duke of Mayenne. However, they made him the chief of the league, and lieutenant-general of the crown of France, when his power differed but little from that of an abſolute monarch. This young prince deprived the league of one of its champions, by killing the brave St. Pol, with his own hand. He ſubmitted to Henry IV. in 1594, and obtained the government of Provence. He held ſome employments by ſea and land, under Lewis XIII. but cardinal de Richelieu, who feared the power of that family, obliged him to leave France, on which he retired to Florence, and died at Cuna, in the Sienneſe, on the 30th of September, 1640.

GUISE (LEWIS of Lorrain, cardinal of) the third cardinal of that name, was the ſon of Henry of Lorrain, duke of Guiſe, who was killed at Blois. He was born in 1575, and was of ſo martial a diſpoſition, that, though an eccleſiaſtic, a cardinal, and archbiſhop of Rheims, he breathed nothing but war. He followed the king in his expedition to Poitou, in 1621, and ſignalized himſelf among the braveſt and moſt intrepid in the army, at the attack of a ſuburb, at the ſiege of St. John de Angeli; but falling ſick ſome days after, he ordered himſelf to be carried to Saintes, and died there, on the 21ſt of June, 1621.

GUISE (HENRY of Lorraine, duke of) the youngeſt ſon of Charles of Lorraine, duke of Guiſe, and of Henriette Catharine de Joyeuſe, was born on the 4th of April, 1614, and was one of the moſt accompliſhed lords in France, as being handſome in his perſon, ſkilful in exerciſes of every kind, witty, and courageous. Being deſtined for the church, he

he was provided with a great number of abbeys, and had even the archbiſhoprick of Rheims: but having given a promiſe of marriage to the princeſs Anne of Mantua, the cardinal de Richelieu deprived him of all his benefices. The duke of Guiſe retired to Bruſſels, where he married the counteſs de Boſſu, but left her ſoon after to return to France. He there fell into a freſh diſgrace by the ſhare he had in a treaty which the count de Soiſſons, the duke de Bouillon, and ſome other malecontents, concluded with Spain. He was tried as a criminal, and, in 1641, was condemned for for non-appearance, but made his peace in 1643. The year following he made a campaign with the duke of Orleans, at the ſiege of Gravelins. He went ſome time after into Italy, and was at Rome when the Neapolitans made an inſurrection, and invited him to be their leader. He accepted of their offers, and was received at Naples with extraordinary teſtimonies of joy, when the Neapolitans ordered that he ſhould be ſtyled generaliſſimo of the army, and defender of their liberties, under the protection of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, with the ſame honours the prince of Orange enjoyed in Holland. The duke of Guiſe diſcovered much ſpirit and courage in the diſcharge of this new dignity, but not being aſſiſted by France, he fell into the hands of his enemies, who carried him to Segovia, in Spain, where they kept him priſoner for a conſiderable time; however, he recovered his liberty in 1652. In ſhort, he died at Paris, on the 2d of June, 1664, leaving no children, and all his brothers died before him. Some Memoirs are publiſhed under his name, in which he deſcribes his enterprize at Naples; but it is ſuſpected, that they were written by Saintion his ſecretary, by whom they were publiſhed.

GUISE (WILLIAM) a very learned Engliſh divine, the ſon of John Guiſe, eſq; at Abland's-court, near Glouceſter, was born in 1653, educated at Oxford, and was very eminent for his ſkill in oriental learning. In 1667, he took the degree of maſter of arts, and ſoon after entered into holy orders. He tranſlated into Engliſh *Miſnæ Pars Ordinis primi Zeraim Tituli ſeptem*, which he alſo illuſtrated with a Commentary, and was engaged in preparing for the preſs Abulfeda's Geography, when he died at Oxford, on the 3d of September, 1683, and was interred in the chancel of St. Michael's church, in that city, where a monument was erected to his memory by his widow.

GUNDLING (NICHOLAS JEROME) one of the moſt able civilians and greateſt critics Germany has produced, was born near Nuremberg, on the 25th of February, 1674. Having ſtudied at Altorf, he became ſucceſſively profeſſor of philoſoſophy, eloquence, and ethics, at Hall. His capacity was ſo well known at the court of Berlin, that he was frequently conſulted on public affairs, and his ſervices on various occaſions procured him the title of privy counſellor. He was very laborious, and had an excellent memory, much wit, vivacity, and eloquence; but it were to be wiſhed, that his writings, which are very numerous, were leſs ſatirical and had more moderation and politeneſs. He died while rector of the univerſity of Hall, on the 16th of December, 1729, at fifty-nine years of age, leaving a great number of his works, which are eſteemed. The principal are, 1. New Converſations. 2. A Project for a Courſe of literary Hiſtory. 3. *Hiſtoria Philoſophiæ moralis*, octavo. 4. *Otia*, or a Collection of Diſcourſes on various Subjects, philoſophical, moral, political, and hiſtorical, three volumes, octavo. 5. *De Jure oppignorati Territorii*, quarto. 6. *Status naturalis Hobbeſii in Corpore Juris Civilis defenſus & defendendus*, quarto. 7. *Gundlingia*, in German. 8. *Obſervationes Hallenſes*, an excellent work, in eleven volumes, octavo. 9. *Via ad Veritam*, or a Courſe of Philoſophy.

GUNFLEET, one of the channels by which ſhips enter the mouth of the river Thames.

GUNNING (PETER) biſhop of Ely, was born at Hoo, in Kent, on the 11th of January, 1613, and completed his education at Clare hall, in Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowſhip. Having taken orders, he had the cure of Little St. Mary's preſented to him by the maſter and fellows of Peter-houſe, and became an eminent preacher. He now diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal for the church and king, which at length rendering him obnoxious to the ruling powers, he was firſt impriſoned, and on his refuſing to take the covenant, was deprived of his fellowſhip, which obliged him to leave the univerſity; but he firſt wrote a Treatiſe againſt the Covenant. He now removed to Oxford, and during his reſidence there, officiated two years at the curacy of Caſſington, near Oxford. Soon after he became tutor to the lord Hatton and ſir Francis Compton, and then chaplain to ſir Robert Shirley, who was ſo pleaſed with his behaviour in ſome diſputations with a Romiſh prieſt, that he ſettled upon him an annuity of one hundred pounds. Upon ſir Robert's deceaſe, he was miniſter to a congregation, at the chapel of Exeter-houſe, in the Strand, where he conſtantly made uſe of the liturgy of the church of England. On the Reſtoration, he was reſtored to his fellowſhip, preſented to a prebend in the church of Canterbury, created doctor of divinity, and ſoon after obtained two rectories, was made maſter of Corpus-Chriſti college, in Cambridge, and lady Margaret's profeſſor of divinity. In a few months after, he obtained the regius profeſſorſhip of divinity, and the headſhip of St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1669, he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Chicheſter, which he held with his regius profeſſorſhip till the year 1674, when he was tranſlated to Ely; but having enjoyed that ſee ten years, died a bachelor on the 6th of July, 1684. His character is variouſly drawn by authors of different principles; but it is univerſally allowed that he was a perſon of great erudition, of an unblemiſhed life, and of moſt extenſive and exemplary charity. He wrote, 1. A Contention for Truth, in two public Diſputations upon Infant Baptiſm. 2. Schiſm unmaſked. 3. A View and Correction of the Common Prayer. 4. The Paſchal or Lent Faſt apoſtolical and perpetual, quarto.

GUNSBURY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and territory of Bourgo, ſeated on the eaſt-ſide of the Danube, ſixteen miles north-eaſt of Ulm. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 48. 35. N.

GUNTER (EDMUND) an excellent Engliſh mathematician and aſtronomer in the ſeventeenth century, was born in Hertfordſhire, in the year 1581, and ſtudied at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he took the degree of maſter of arts on the 2d of July, 1606, and afterwards entered into holy orders. In 1615 he took the degree of bachelor of divinity, but being peculiarly eminent for his knowledge in the mathematics, he had two years before been choſen profeſſor of aſtronomy in Greſham college, London, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his lectures and writings. He invented a ſmall portable quadrant, and alſo the famous line of proportions, which, after the inventor, is called Gunter's Scale, and publiſhed *Canon Triangulorum*; and a work entitled Of the Sector, Croſs-ſtaff, and other Inſtruments. This laſt was publiſhed with an Engliſh tranſlation of his *Canon Triangulorum*, in 4to. by Samuel Foſter, profeſſor of Greſham college. Mr. Gunter died at that college on the 10th of December, 1626, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

GUNTHER, a celebrated German poet of the ſeventeenth century, was born in Sileſia, and had all the talents which characteriſe a great poet; but his works are incorrect; for as he lived an irregular life, and was expoſed to all the inconveniences of want, he was ſometimes obliged to write verſes for his ſubſiſtence. At Dreſden he was preſented to Auguſtus II. king of Poland, to be poet to the court, but when he appeared before his majeſty, he was ſo drunk that he was ordered to retire. The poet Kenig, who then enjoyed that poſt, is ſaid to have made him in that condition. He died poor at twenty-eight years of age.

GURIEL, a ſubdiviſion of Georgia in Aſia, bounded on the north by Imeretta, on the eaſt by mount Caucaſus, on the weſt by the Black Sea, and on the ſouth by Turky. The inhabitants go under the denomination of Chriſtians, but they are little better than Pagans.

GURK, a town of Germany in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carinthia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Gurk, twenty-five miles from Clagenfurt. Long. 14. 12. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

GURTLER (NICHOLAS) a learned proteſtant divine, born at Baſil in 1654. He was ſucceſſively profeſſor at Herborn, Hanau, Bremen, Deventer, and Franeker. It is obſervable with reſpect to this laſt place, that the States of Frieſland having invited the illuſtrious Werenfels to fill the divinity chair, vacant at Franeker, he refuſed it, obſerving in his letters to the curators, that he was ſurpriſed at their having caſt their eyes upon him, who was almoſt a ſtranger in Holland, while they had at Deventer, in their own neighbourhood, a man of ſuch extraordinary merit as M. Gurtler, whom he did not bluſh to name his maſter with reſpect to theology. Upon receiving this letter they invited M. Gurtler, but he excuſed himſelf. However, two years after, the curators made a ſecond attempt, and propoſed ſuch conſiderable advantages that he accepted of it. He took poſſeſſion of the theological chair at Franeker in 1707, and died in 1711. His principal works are, 1. *Lexicon Linguæ Latinæ, German. Græcæ & Gall.* 2. *Hiſtoria Templariorum.* 3. *Origines Mundi*, 4to. A work of prodigious erudition. 4. *Syſtema Theol. Propheticæ*, 4to. This ſyſtem paſſes for the beſt work that has appeared of this kind. All the writings of Gurtler are learned performances, and much eſteemed.

GUSTAVUS VASA, king of Sweden, was the ſon of Eric Vaſa, duke of Gripſholm, and was deſcended from the ancient kings of Sweden. Chriſtiern II. king of Denmark, laying claim to the crown of Sweden, was ſupported by the clergy; but the crown being elective, the nobility and repre-

repreſentatives of the people choſe an adminiſtrator, who attacked the Danes on their landing near Stockholm, in Auguſt, 1517, and gained a complete victory, in which Guſtavus, who was ſtandard-bearer of the kingdom, greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his conduct and bravery. Two years after the Danes laid ſiege to the capital, on which the Swedes marching againſt them, they retreated to their ſhips, when great part of their rear were cut to pieces, and many, who eſcaped the fury of their purſuers, were drowned in attempting to ſwim to their veſſels. But this was not their only misfortune; for being detained by contrary winds, the want of proviſions obliged them to make frequent deſcents to ſupply their neceſſities; but they were perpetually driven back to their ſhips by the Swediſh cavalry under the command of the brave Guſtavus. At length the Daniſh fleet was reduced to the utmoſt extremity, and the king himſelf was in danger of periſhing. To deliver himſelf from ſo miſerable a ſituation he ſent a meſſenger to the adminiſtrator to propoſe a truce for ſome days, under pretence of treating about the ranſom of the priſoners, and afterwards to inſinuate that it would not be impoſſible to change the truce to an eternal peace between the two nations. The adminiſtrator was not ignorant of the extremity to which Chriſtiern was reduced; but in hopes of procuring a ſolid peace, conſented to the truce, and generouſly ſent boats laden with proviſions for the uſe of the king and the troops on board. Chriſtiern pretending to be overcome by his generoſity, propoſed an interview between the adminiſtrator and himſelf on board the fleet; but the adminiſtrator was prevented from complying by the ſenate, on which Chriſtiern propoſed an interview in the city of Stockholm, offering to repair thither with ſome of his council, provided Guſtavus and ſix other lords ſhould be delivered as hoſtages for the ſecurity of his perſon. With this propoſal they complied. Guſtavus and the other hoſtages appeared on the ſhore, and were immediately ſurrounded by the Daniſh admiral and a conſiderable number of officers, who preſſed them to go on board to ſalute the king who was coming to viſit the adminiſtrator. Guſtavus endeavoured to avoid going on board till the king was landed, but finding ſo many Danes about him, at length complied, and being carried before the king, he ordered him and the other hoſtages to be arreſted, and then ſent word to the adminiſtrator that unleſs he would fulfil the orders he ſent, he would cauſe them to be beheaded. Steno, the adminiſtrator, incenſed at the baſeneſs of this treachery, inſtantly manned all the boats and ſhips in the harbour, and the noblemen in the city, particularly the friends and relations of the priſoners, leaped into the firſt boats, and the prince went on board a frigate, reſolving to attack the Daniſh men of war, and either to releaſe the hoſtages or to periſh in the attempt; but the enemy was not to be found, Chriſtiern had taken advantage of a favourable gale, and ſet ſail for Denmark. He now left no means unattempted to corrupt the fidelity of Guſtavus and his companions; but finding that they could neither be frightened nor flattered into a compliance, gave orders to put them to death. But the Daniſh officer entruſted with the commiſſion prevailed on the king to be ſatisfied with impriſoning them in the caſtle of Copenhagen, where they were treated with ſuch cruelty that ſome of them died. At length Eric Banner, a Daniſh lord, pitying Guſtavus, to whom he was related, prevailed on Chriſtiern to ſuffer him to be confined in the caſtle of Calo in Jutland, of which he was governor, on condition of his paying ſix thouſand crowns of gold for his ranſom, if he could not produce him upon demand; and taking him to Calo, treated him with the greateſt friendſhip and reſpect, allowing him the liberty of walking abroad and of taking the diverſion of hunting. Mean while Chriſtiern's thoughts were conſtantly fixed on the conqueſt of Sweden, and in 1519 ſent Otho Crumpein with an army into Weſt-Gothland, where he obtained a victory over the Swedes, in which the adminiſtrator was ſlain; and after over running the country, cauſed a meeting of a few noblemen who repreſented the ſtates, in which he procured Chriſtiern, to be declared king of Sweden, and promiſed that Guſtavus ſhould be releaſed without ranſom.

Guſtavus alarmed at the diſmal news of the ruin of his country, and extremely afflicted at the adminiſtrator's death, now made his eſcape, aſſuming the diſguiſe of a peaſant. Banner purſued him, and taking him at Lubeck, charged him with baſely expoſing his friend and benefactor to the indignation of his ſovereign, and the forfeiture of a conſiderable ſum. Guſtavus, in the mildeſt and moſt obliging terms, endeavoured to pacify him, vindicated what he had done, and aſſured him that he ſhould never forget the obliging treatment he had received at his houſe, and would ſend the ſum the king required for his ranſom; on which Banner, convinced by his reaſons, returned. Guſtavus then made himſelf known to the governors of Lubec, and

ſhewed the advantages they might derive by aſſiſting him to reſtore the liberty of Sweden, but in vain: they however promiſed to provide a veſſel to carry him to Sweden, and at his departure aſſured him, that if he could form a party ſtrong enough to take the field, the regency would infallibly declare for him.

Guſtavus was ſet aſhore near Calmar, which ſeemed ſtill to adhere to the intereſt of Chriſtina, the adminiſtrator's widow. He therefore diſcovered himſelf to the governor and principal officers of the garriſon, but theſe conſiſting of foreign mercenaries refuſed to obey him, and even threatening to kill him, he was obliged to fly, and to have recourſe to his former diſguiſe: but ſoon hearing that the Danes were informed of his arrival, and had ſent out parties to apprehend him, he hid himſelf in a waggon laden with ſtraw, and thus paſſed through all the quarters of the Daniſh army, to a caſtle that belonged to his father in the province of Sudermania; whence he wrote to his friends to join him with their vaſſals, and afterwards march to the relief of Stockholm, which was beſieged by the Danes; but they being afraid to engage in ſo hazardous an enterpriſe, he went about the neighbouring villages in the night, and even appeared publicly on feſtival days to excite the peaſants to take up arms; but their courage was ſunk, and all their reſolution cooled. Guſtavus, equally vexed and ſurpriſed, knew not where to ſeek for ſafety, but at the head of an army. The Danes were ſtill in queſt of him, and he could neither continue long in one place, nor make frequent removes without expoſing himſelf to unavoidable dangers. At laſt he reſolved to attempt to reach Stockholm, hoping that his preſence would inſpire the burghers and garriſon with freſh reſolution, and that by a brave defence he might prevail on the hanſe towns to ſend him a ſeaſonable relief. He travelled for ſome days through by-ways, and ſpent the night in ſolitary cottages. But notwithſtanding all his caution, he was once in ſuch danger, that the enemy came but an hour too late; when finding it impoſſible to proceed without falling into the hands of the Danes, he returned by another road into the province of Sudermania, and retired to the houſe of a peaſant, who had been an old ſervant in his family, where he lay concealed for ſome time.

In the mean while, Chriſtiern, after having taken Stockholm, and being crowned king of Sweden in that city, put to death ninety four lords, among whom was Eric, Guſtavus's father, beſides the conſuls and magiſtrates, and cauſed the ſoldiers to maſſacre a prodigious number of the citizens. He ſeized the fortune of the adminiſtrator's widow, ſent her to Denmark with Guſtavus's mother and ſiſter, and the reſt of the Swediſh ladies whoſe huſbands had periſhed in the maſſacre, and threw them into different priſons.

Guſtavus, who had privately ſent to Stockholm the old ſervant at whoſe houſe he lay concealed, heard at his return of the death of his father, and of all the ſenators. The loſs of all his family and friends, deprived him of almoſt every means and hope of ſafety. He was encompaſſed with Daniſh troops, a reward was offered for diſcovering him, and it was death to conceal him. In this exigence he ſet forward, in the diſguiſe of a peaſant, for the mountains of Dalecarlia; but when after a long and fatiguing journey, he had entered them, he was abandoned by his guide, who went off with all the money he had provided for his ſubſiſtence. He then wandered up and down thoſe dreadful mountains, not daring to own his name, and in order to be concealed, went to work in the copper mines, from whence the people of thoſe parts have their chief ſubſiſtence.

But at length, a woman in whoſe houſe he lodged, perceived under his labourer's habit, a ſilk robe, embroidered with gold, and ſoon carried the news to the whole village, on which, the lord of the place coming to ſee him, was ſurpriſed to find Guſtavus, with whom he had ſpent his youth at the univerſity of Upſal, and invited him to his houſe, where he gave him all poſſible aſſurances of his ſervice and friendſhip. Guſtavus ſtaid with him ſome time; but finding that he was deterred from taking arms by his fears, he left him, and after ſeveral days journey through the woods, came to the ſeat of a gentleman named Peterſon, whom he knew in the army, and who promiſed to engage the chief perſons in that neighbourhood to take arms in defence of their country. But ſoon after, pretending to go abroad for that purpoſe, he went to one of king Chriſtiern's officers, who immediately marched thither, at the head of a party of ſoldiers, and inveſted the houſe. But Guſtavus had made his eſcape the night before; for the traitor's wife, prompted by pity, had diſcovered her huſband's plot, and had him conducted to a clergyman, who was one of her friends. The prieſt, who was a ſincere lover of his country, hid him in a part of the church of which he alone kept the key, and having prepared the people, Guſtavus appeared

 before

before them in a dreſs ſuitable to his quality, and having harangued them on the miſeries of their country, and the neceſſity of taking arms in their own defence; he was anſwered with ſhouts of applauſe, and their ſwearing to revenge the death of their countrymen. Guſtavus reſolving to take advantage of their ardour, ſurpriſed the caſtle belonging to the governor of the province, and in a few days almoſt the whole province declared in his favour, and many Swediſh gentlemen who were out-lawed by Chriſtiern, and had fled thither for refuge, repaired to his army, and were raiſed to the rank of officers. He ſecured the paſſes of the mountains; aboliſhed the exorbitant taxes which Chriſtiern had laid upon the people; eſtabliſhed commiſſaries to receive the ordinary contributions, which he appropriated to the ſubſiſtence of his forces, and diſpatched private emiſſaries through the whole kingdom, to diſpoſe the nobility and peaſants to appear in arms on his entering their provinces. Hence his progreſs was rapid, and his army daily encreaſed. Chriſtiern not daring to leave Denmark, where the people, exaſperated by his cruelties, were ready to rebel, wrote to his viceroy in Sweden to march againſt the rebels, and ſent word to Guſtavus that his mother and ſiſter ſhould ſuffer the moſt cruel torments, if he again appeared at the head of the rebels. But Guſtavus, deſpiſing his threats, continued ſtill to advance, drove the viceroy before him, and defeated the archbiſhop of Upſal, who had taken arms againſt him; on which Chriſtiern cauſed his mother and ſiſter to be tied up in a ſack, and caſt into the ſea. In ſhort, Guſtavus at length gained poſſeſſion of the whole kingdom, and was proclaimed king in the year 1523. But being obliged at his coronation to ſwear to obſerve the rights of the clergy, he deferred that ceremony, in order to promote the reformation; he therefore encouraged the Lutheran divines to preach in all parts of his dominions; ſeized the crown lands in the poſſeſſion of the clergy, and humbled that body, which had always diſturbed the government, and oppoſed the authority of the prince. At length, finding that moſt of his ſubjects had changed their religion, he declared himſelf a Lutheran, and was crowned on the 12th of January, 1528. During his reign he encouraged trade, erected citadels on the frontiers of his kingdom, and palaces in ſeveral places, with a magnificence till then unknown in Sweden; reigned without favourites or miniſters, and made his own glory and the happineſs of his ſubjects the object of all his views. He rendered the government, which was before elective, hereditary in his family, and died on the 29th of September, 1560, in the ſeventieth year of his age. He was ſucceeded by Eric his eldeſt ſon.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS II. ſurnamed the Great, king of Sweden, and one of the moſt celebrated warriors of his time, was born at Stockholm, in 1594, and ſucceeded Charles his father in 1611. He recovered all the country which had been conquered by the Danes, made conſiderable conqueſts over the Muſcovites, and gained great advantages over the Poles. He took Riga on the 16th of September, 1621, and at length made an alliance with the proteſtants of Germany againſt the houſe of Auſtria. He ravaged the Palatinate, Suabia, and Bavaria, and gained victories upon victories, the moſt celebrated of which was that of Leipſic; by which means he became formidable to all Europe, but was killed at the battle of Lutzen, which he gained over the Imperialiſts, on the 16th of November, 1632, aged thirty-eight. Puffendorff aſſerts, that this great prince periſhed by the hand of Francis Albert, duke of Lawenbergh, one of his chiefs, who was corrupted by the Imperialiſts. He left his only daughter Chriſtina, the heireſs of his dominions, who was then but five years of age.

The heroic courage and refined politics of Guſtavus Adolphus rendered Sweden formidable, which had been hitherto overlooked in the political ſyſtem of Europe. This great man, ſays Mr. Granger, ſeemed to be riſing apace upon the ruins of the empire, which was extremely weakened by his victories. He made as rapid a progreſs in his conqueſts as his ſucceſſor Charles XII. and being a much more profound politician, and his deſigns impenetrable, held almoſt all Chriſtendom in anxious ſuſpence. The Life of Guſtavus Adolphus was lately publiſhed by Mr. Walter Harte, canon of Winſor.

GUSTROW, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the duchy of Mecklenburg, twenty miles eaſt of Schwerin. Long. 12. 43. E. Lat. 53. 57. N.

GUTSKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Swediſh Pomerania, twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Stralſund. Long. 13. 57. E. Lat. 54. 4. N.

GUTTEMBERG (JOHN) a citizen of Mentz, was, according to ſome authors, born at Straſburg, and rendered his name immortal by the invention of printing. This admirable art he invented about the middle of the fifteenth century, in conjunction with John Fauſt, a citizen of Mentz, and Peter Schoeffer, a ſervant, and afterwards the ſon in-law of Fauſt.

GUYON (JANE MARIA BOUVIERS DE LA MOTHE) a lady celebrated by her writings and her diſgraces, was born at Montargis, on the 13th of April, 1648. She was left a widow in 1676, with great wealth, when ſhe ſettled at Paris, where ſhe contracted an acquaintance with M. d'Aranthon, biſhop of Geneva, who prevailed on her to go into his dioceſe, and place herſelf in a convent, on which ſhe gave up her fortune to her children, reſerving only a moderate annuity for herſelf; but not approving of the convent in which ſhe was placed, ſhe removed to ſeveral others, and compoſed her Short and Eaſy Method of Prayer, and another book entitled Solomon's Song, interpreted according to the myſtical ſenſe. Theſe works involved her in great trouble, for returning to Paris in 1687, the king, by the advice of the phyſicians, ordered her to be confined among the nuns of the Viſitation in St. Anthony's-ſtreet, but by the application of ſome perſons, ſhe was ſome time after ſet at liberty. She then contracted a friendſhip with M. de Fenelon, afterwards archbiſhop of Cambray, the duke de Chevreuſe, the duke de Bouvilliers, the ducheſs de Bethune, and ſeveral other perſons diſtinguiſhed by their merit; but in ſpite of theſe connexions, ſhe was ſtill perſecuted, on which ſhe ſubmitted her writings to the examination of Monſ. Boſſuet, who having examined them with Noailles, Fenelon, and Tronſon, drew up thirty articles, as an explication of her maxims on the ſpiritual life, to which M. de Fenelon added four others. Theſe articles ſhe ſigned, but this did not put a ſtop to the ſtorm. She, together with M. de Fenelon, was accuſed of quietiſm, and confined in the caſtle of Vincennes. Afterwards ſhe was placed among the nuns of St. Thomas at Vaugirard, and at length was put into the Baſtile, where ſhe underwent many rigorous examinations; but M. de Fenelon's Maxims of the Saints being condemned, and he having ſubmitted, ſhe was ſet at liberty, on which ſhe retired to Blois, where ſhe died, twelve years after, on the 9th of June, 1717, aged ſixty-nine. She alſo wrote her own life, and a conſiderable number of myſtical pieces.

GWYNN (ELEANOR) better known by the familiar name of Nell, was originally a plebeian of the loweſt rank, and ſold oranges in the playhouſe; but nature ſeems to have qualified her for the theatre; for though her perſon was below the middle ſize, it was well turned, ſhe had a good natural air, and a ſprightlineſs that qualified her for ſhining in comedy. She was inſtructed by Hart and Lacy, who were both eminent actors, and in a little time became an excellent comedian. She acted the moſt ſpirited and fantaſtic parts, and very ſeldom appeared in tragedy, though ſhe acted the part of Almahide, to which lord Lanſdown alludes in his Progreſs of Beauty:

And Almahide once more by kings ador'd.

She ſpoke a prologue or an epilogue with admirable addreſs. At length the pert and vivacious prattle of the orange-wench, was, by degrees, refined into ſuch wit, as pleaſed king Charles II. It was indeed ſometimes carried to extravagance, but even her higheſt flights were ſo natural, that they rather provoked laughter, than excited diſguſt. She is ſaid to have been kept by lord Dorſet before ſhe was retained by the king, and to have been introduced to the latter by the duke of Buckingham, with a view of ſupplanting the ducheſs of Cleveland. She continued to hang on her cloaths with her uſual negligence, when ſhe was the king's miſtreſs, as ſhe did before; but whatever ſhe did, became her; and as ſhe knew how to mimic every thing ridiculous about the court, not only ſecured the regard of her merry ſovereign, but retained a conſiderable place in his affections, till the time of his death. She had no avarice; for when her power encreaſed, ſhe ſerved all her theatrical friends. She ſhewed particular gratitude to Dryden, and valued eminent writers, as Otway, Lee, &c. Endowed with natural ſagacity and wit, ſhe made no ill uſe of them at court, paid no attention to miniſters, nor ever acted as their creature. She was remarkably charitable, and what was ſingular, piqued herſelf on her regard for the church of England, which was then contrary to the genius of the court. Once as ſhe was driving up Ludgate-hill in a ſuperb coach, ſome bailiffs were hurrying a clergyman to priſon; ſhe ſtopped, ſent for the perſons whom the clergyman named as atteſtators to his character, and finding him a juſt ſubject for pity, paid his debt inſtantly, and ſoon after procured him a preferment. In ſhort, ſhe was the moſt popular of all the king's miſtreſſes, and moſt acceptable to the nation. She did not long ſurvive the king, but died in 1687.

GYGES, an officer and favourite of Candaules, king of Lydia. That prince boaſting of his queen as having the moſt beautiful perſon in the world, inſiſted, that to convince him of this truth, he ſhould ſee her naked. This, Gyges with great earneſtneſs oppoſed; but the king inſiſting on being obeyed, he was obliged to ſubmit, and was placed where it was ſuppoſed that he might have a full view of her, without being

being ſeen by the queen; but ſuddenly turning her head, ſhe ſaw him, and was thrown into the utmoſt confuſion. Her reſentment againſt the king for thus expoſing her, afterwards induced her to perſuade Gyges to kill the king, marry her, and aſcend the throne, which he did, in about the ſeventy-eighth year before the Chriſtian æra.

GYLIPPUS, a famous Lacedæmonian captain, was ſent into Sicily to aſſiſt the Syracuſans, in the four hundred and ſixteenth year before the birth of Chriſt. He defeated Demoſthenes and Nycias, the Athenian generals in that iſland, in ſeveral battles, and at length took them priſoners. Gylippus afterwards accompanied Lyſander at the taking of Athens, when that general truſted him with all the money he had got on plundering the city, and deſired him to carry it to the ephori, but Gylippus appropriated ſome of it to his own uſe, the baſeneſs of which action he was afterwards ſo ſenſible off, that he puniſhed himſelf by going into a voluntary baniſhment.

GYMNASIARCH, γυμνασιαρχης, in antiquity, the director of the gymnaſium, who had two deputies under him, the one called gymnaſtes, who preſided over all the exerciſes except the athletæ, and the xyſtarch, who had the direction of the athletæ, or wreſtlers.

GYMNASIUM, γυμνασιον, in antiquity, a place appointed for the performance of exerciſes. Theſe were firſt uſed at Sparta, and were afterwards very common in all parts of Greece, and were even imitated at Rome. The gymnaſia were compoſed of ſeveral buildings united, and were ſo capacious as to hold many thouſand people at once. Having room ſufficient for philoſophers, rhetoricians, and the profeſſors of all other ſciences, while the wreſtlers, dancers, &c. exerciſed themſelves at the ſame time, without the leaſt diſturbance or interruption.

GYMNOSOPHISTS, an ancient ſect of philoſophers, thus called by the Greeks from their going naked. Some of theſe were of Africa, but the moſt famous were in the Indies. The former inhabited a mountain of Ethiopia, near the Nile, where they did not live in community, but each ſacrificed apart, and had ſmall habitations, where they performed apart their exerciſes and their ſtudies; and lived upon the fruits the earth ſpontaneouſly produced.

The gymnoſophiſts of the Indies were divided into Brachmans and Germanes. Of theſe Strabo relates ſome very ſingular circumſtances. They began ſo early to take care of their ſcholars, that they ſent learned men to the mother as ſoon as they knew that ſhe had conceived: theſe gave her their bleſſing, that ſhe might have a happy delivery, and inculcated their doctrines; when, if ſhe was pleaſed with their diſcourſes, it was conſidered as a good omen for the child. As the children grew up, they went through the diſcipline of different maſters. The Brachmans lived in the woods, led a very rigid life, ſlept on the ſkins of beaſts, ate no fleſh, nor had any commerce with women. They ſpent their time in inſtructing thoſe who came to hear them: but none of their hearers were allowed either to ſpit or to ſpeak before them; and whoever did, were turned out for that day. When a man had ſpent thirty-ſeven years in their ſociety, he was allowed to leave it, and was permitted to marry, and to eat ſuch beaſts as do not labour for man. The Brachmans ſaid, that our life ought to be conſidered as a ſtate of conception, and death as a birth to a true and happy life, for thoſe who had philoſophized well; that the incidents of human life are neither good nor evil, ſince the ſame things pleaſe ſome, and diſpleaſe others, and are even agreeable or diſagreeable to the ſame perſon at different times. They believed that the earth had a beginning, and would have an end; that it was round, and that God, who made and governs it, penetrated it every where. They alſo believed the immortality of the ſoul, and a ſtate of rewards and puniſhments.

The Germanes were the other ſort of gymnoſophiſts in the Eaſt; the moſt conſiderable of whom were called Hylobians, from their living in the woods, where they ſubſiſted upon ſallads and wild fruits; forbore wine and women, and anſwered the queſtions of princes by meſſengers ſent to them. They had phyſicians among them who pretended to cure barrenneſs, and not only ſo, but to procure either boys or girls

GYSHORN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the duchy of Lunenburg, forty-five miles north-eaſt of Hanover, ſubject to the elector. Long. 10. 49. E. Lat. 52. 36. N.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.